

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Period Ended 31, DECEMBER 2024



Universal Insurance Plc

RC 2460

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UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE INFORMATION AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Jasper Nduagwuike (mni)	- Chairman
Dr. Ben Ujoatuonu (Retired 2024)	- Managing Director/CEO
Dr. Japhet Ogueri Duru	- Acting Managing Director/CEO
Mr. Reginald Anyanwu	- Executive Director
Mrs. Olufunmilayo Balogun (Deceased)	- Non-Executive Director
Dr. Chinyere Nwoga	- Non-Executive Director
Engr. Fidelis Nwankwo	- Non-Executive Director
Mr. Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze	- Non-Executive Director

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Dr. Ben Ujoatuonu (Retired 2024)	- Managing Director/CEO
Dr Japhet Ogueri Duru	- Acting Managing Director/CEO
Reginald Anyanwu	- Executive Director
Chinedu A. Onyilimba	- Company Secretary/Legal Adviser
Tunji Oyebayo	- Head, Marketing
Bamidele Ojo	- Head Oil & Gas
Anthony Okafor	- Head Retail
Peter Eze	- Head, Underwriting
Justina Nnadi	- Head, Compliance
Franklin Agha	- Head, Internal Audit
Doris Ekeopara	- Head, Finance
Andrew Mbanwune	- Head, Information Technology

CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE

8, Gbagada Expressway,
Anthony,
Lagos.

AUDITORS

Ukwuegbu, Ogbeleje & Co. (Chartered
Accountants)
23, Rasaki Shittu Street, Isheri-Osun,
Lagos
P.O. Box 53830, Falomo
Ikoyi, Lagos.

REGISTERED OFFICE

4, Ridgeway Road,
Enugu,
Enugu State..

BANKERS:

1. Access Bank Plc..
2. Ecobank plc.
3. Fidelity Plc.
4. First Bank Plc.
5. First City Monument (FCMB) Plc.
6. Globus Bank.
7. Guaranty Trust Bank (GTB) Plc.
8. Premium Trust Ban.
9. Providus Bank.
10. Sterling Bank Plc.
11. Suntrust Bank Ltd.
12. United Bank for Africa Plc.
13. Union Bank of Nigeria Plc.
14. Unity Bank Plc.
15. WEMA Bank plc.

CONSULTING ACTUARY

Delloite and Touche
Civic Towers
OzumbaMbadiwe Road.
Victoria Island,
Lagos, Nigeria.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Carnation Registrars Limited
2a, Gbagada Expressway,
Anthony Village,
Lagos.

Result at a Glance

	Group		Company	
	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000	31/12/2024 N'000	31/12/2023 N'000
Financial Position				
Cash and Cash Equivalent	3,102,043	1,137,146	3,098,572	1,137,011
Financial Assets	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,346,623	3,049,565
Trade Receivables	192,476	45,613	192,356	45,564
Reinsurance Assets	1,665,403	970,622	1,665,403	970,622
Deferred Tax Assets	403,685	403,685	403,685	403,685
Other Receivables	594,767	513,418	584,038	459,876
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	2,788,184	2,788,184
Investment Properties	7,812,334	6,138,229	3,607,000	2,408,229
Intangible Assets	100,467	69,061	100,467	69,061
PPE	5,640,734	4,460,130	5,249,639	4,068,903
Statutory Deposits	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000
Total Assets	22,193,531	17,122,470	20,370,968	15,735,702

Insurance Contract Liabilities	5,880,378	4,138,492	5,880,378	4,138,492
Total Liabilities	7,224,985	4,897,686	7,117,738	5,299,524
Issued and Paid Share Capital	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Share Premium	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018
Contingency Reserve	1,623,340	1,164,923	1,623,340	1,164,923
Fair value Reserve	952,350	952,350	952,350	952,350
Revaluation Reserve	3,707,173	2,904,343	1,571,159	768,329
Retained Earning	(139,335)	(1,621,850)	281,363	(1,274,473)
Shareholders Fund	14,968,546	12,224,784	13,253,229	10,436,146

Comprehensive Income	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Insurance Revenue	13,760,500	8,006,851	13,760,500	8,006,851
Insurance Service	(10,522,591)	(5,991,966)	(10,522,591)	(5,991,966)
Net expense from Reinsurance contract held	(440,862)	(477,528)	(440,862)	(477,528)
Insurance Service Result	2,797,047	1,537,357	2,797,047	1,537,357
Net Investment Income	854,187	849,809	854,187	849,809
Net Insurance & Investment Income	3,799,991	2,167,381	3,799,991	2,167,381
Other Expenses	(1,811,171)	(1,704,377)	(1,739,183)	(1,640,664)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	1,988,821	542,102	2,060,809	526,716
Income Tax Expenses	(47,756)	(12,043)	(46,556)	(12,043)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	1,941,065	530,059	2,014,253	514,673
Basic & Diluted Earning per Share (Kobo)	12.13	3.31	12.59	3.22
Solvency Margin	5,545,922	5,275,421	5,545,922	5,275,421

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC**DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the members their report and audited financial statements of Universal Insurance Plc. (the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1. LEGAL FORM.

The Company was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 1st March, 1961 under the Cap 37 LFN and Lagos 1958 with RC No. 2460. The company was established by the then Eastern Nigerian Government and African Continental Bank Plc. through an association between the then Eastern Nigerian Development Commission (ENDC) and Pearl Assurance Company Limited of London whereby ENDC acted as agent to the Insurance Company

The Universal Insurance Company Limited from inception has been in partnership with Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich, which also provided the necessary Reinsurance support. The Company became a Public Liability Company on 14th December 2007, following the successful recapitalisation and consolidation with the former United Trust Assurance Company Limited, Oriental Insurance Company Limited and African Safety Insurance Company Limited. On the 11th February 2009, the Company became listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The Company has a subsidiary in the hospitality industry – Universal Hotels Limited.

The Company is registered by the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM").

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is engaged in Non - Life Insurance Businesses which include Motor, Fire, General Accident, Workmen compensation, Burglary, Marine Cargo, Marine Hull and Aviation etc.

3. OPERATING RESULTS

The financial result of the subsidiary has been consolidated in these financial statements. The following is a summary of the Group's operating results: -

(in thousands of Nigerian Naira)

	Group 2024 N'000	Group 2023 N'000	Company 2024 N'000	Company 2023 N'000
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,988,821	542,102	2,060,809	526,716
Taxation	(47,756)	(12,043)	(46,556)	(12,043)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	1,941,065	530,059	2,014,253	514,673
Transfer to contingency reserve	(458,417)	(281,036)	(458,417)	(281,036)
Retained earnings, end of year	(139,335)	(1,621,850)	281,363	(1,274,473)
Earnings per share – Basic(Kobo)	12.13	3.31	12.59	3.22
Total Assets	22,193,531	17,122,470	20,370,968	15,735,670
Cash and cash equivalent	3,102,043	1,137,146	3,098,572	1,137,011
Financial assets	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,346,623	3,049,565
Insurance Contract liabilities	5,880,378	4,138,492	5,880,378	4,138,492
Share-holders' funds	14,968,546	12,224,784	13,253,229	10,436,146
Statutory Deposits	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000

4. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movement in Property Plant and Equipment during the year are as shown in note 14 of notes to the financial statements.

5. DIRECTORS

The Names of the Directors who held office during the period and at the date of this report are as stated on page 1.

Directors Remuneration

Non-Executive Directors remuneration comprises of directors' fees, sitting allowance and travel allowance for those outside the country payable during the year. Executive Directors remuneration includes salaries and allowances payable during the year.

6. DIVIDEND

No dividend has been proposed for year ended 31 December 2024.

7. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

In accordance with sections 275 and 276 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP C20 LFN 2020 and the listing requirement of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the direct and indirect interests of the directors' shareholding as advised by the Registrar of the Company as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Directors	2024		2023	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Mr Jasper Nduagwuike	360,000	Nil	360,000	Nil
Dr. Benedict Ujoatuonu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Reginald Anyanwu	150,000	Nil	150,000	Nil
Dr. Anthony Okocha (Retired)	503,434	Nil	503,434	Nil

8. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

None of the Directors has notified the Company for the purposes of Section 277 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, LFN 2020, of any interest in contracts with which the Company was involved as at 31 December 2024 or as at the date of this report.

9. ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

The shares of the Company were fully owned by Nigerian citizens and associations.

The range of shareholding as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Range of holdings			No. of Holders	% of Holders	No. of shares held	% of Holdings
1	-	1000	2,359	3.86	1,695,225	0.01
1001	-	5000	11,672	19.09	37,816,337	0.24
5001	-	10,000	9,925	16.23	83,019,200	0.52
10,001	-	100,000	30,187	49.37	1,201,405,682	7.51
100001	-	500000	5,570	9.11	1,206,105,835	7.54
500001	-	1000000	723	1.18	578,171,903	3.61
1000001	-	10,000,000	612	1.00	1,727,208,983	10.80
10000001	-	100000000	80	0.13	2,110,351,891	13.19
100000001	-	1000000000	15	0.02	5,154,224,944	32.21
1000000001	-	10000000000	1	0.0016	3,900,000,000	24.38
Total			<u>61,144</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>16,000,000,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The following shareholders held more than 5% of shares of the company according to the Register of members as of 31st December 2024.

African Alliance Insurance Plc	3,900,000,000	24.38%
CONAU Trade and Investment Limited	967,290,000	6.05%
Others	<u>11,132,710,000</u>	<u>69.57%</u>
	<u>16,000,000,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The Company did not purchase any of its own shares during the year.

10. FRAUD/FORGERY

There was no fraud recorded during the financial year under review.

11. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors and the Management of Universal Insurance Plc are committed to leadership in corporate governance. The business of the Company is conducted by its employees and officers, under the direction of the Chief Executive Officer and the oversight of the Board, to enhance the long-term value of the company for its shareholders and other stakeholders. Corporate governance practices in Universal Insurance Plc. are as codified in the NAICOM Code of Corporate Governance for Insurance Industries in Nigeria, Rules 2009, the SEC Code of Corporate Governance 2010, the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and other relevant statutes which provide guidance to the governing of Insurance companies as well as the values upon which the Company was founded. These Codes/Statutes are geared towards ensuring accountability of the Board and Management to the Stakeholders of the Company. The Code also emphasizes the need to meet and address the interests of a range of stakeholders so as to promote the long-term sustainability of the Company.

The Board of Directors is currently made up of Seven (7) Directors. The position of the Chairman is distinct from that of the Managing Director. The Board is responsible for controlling and managing the strategic business of the Company and constantly reviews and presents a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the company's performance and future prospects. It may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by law or the Articles of Association of the Company in General Meetings.

NAMES OF DIRECTORS	DATE APPOINTED	QUALIFICATION	POSITION
Mr. Jasper Nduagwuike *	7/31/2019	LLM,ACIIN,MNI, FRMSN, Mciod, mni	Board Chairman
Mr. Reginald Anyanwu	4/12/2012	CIIN	Member
Dr. Jeff Duru**	12/18/2024	CIIN, CPIN, FCIIN, NIM	Member
Dr. Benedict Ujoatuonu	2011	MBA, ACIIN, ACCM, FCIPDM	Member
Mrs Olufunmilayo Balogun	7/19/2022	FCA, ACITN, FCIB	Member
Engr. Fidelis Nwankwo **	03/18/2024	NSE, COREN	Member
Dr. Chinyere Nwoga **	03/18/2024	FICA,FIMC,MloD, CMS.	Member
Mr Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze **	03/18/2024	LLB,BL, IOD, CITN, PLAN,NBA,NES,BRIPAN, ELAN	Member

b. Those who retired during the year. Dr. Benedict Ujoatuonu. (26/12/24)

c. Those appointed during the year. **

d. Those re-elected during the year. *

e. Mr. Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze represents African Alliance Insurance Plc on the board.

The meetings of the Board were held as follows:

BOARD MEETINGS	COMPOSITION	NO. OF ATTENDANCE (4)	28th May 2024	14th Aug 2024	30th Oct 2024	23rd Feb 2025
Mr. Jasper Nduagwuike	Chairman	4	*	*	*	*
Dr Benedict Ujoatuonu	Managing Director	2	*	*	N/A	N/A
Dr Jeff Duru	Executive Director	3	N/A	*	*	*
Mr. Reginald Anyanwu	Executive Director	4	*	*	*	*
Mrs.OlufunmilayoBalo Gun	Non-Executive Director	4	*	*	*	*
Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Non-Executive Director	3	N/A	*	*	*
Engr Fidelis Nwankwo	Non-Executive Director	3	N/A	*	*	*
Mr Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze	Non-Executive Director	3	N/A	*	*	*

The Board functioned either as a full board or through committees. The Board committees aslisted below make recommendations for approval by the full Board.

COMMITTEE	MEMBERSHIP	STATUS
Statutory Audit Committee	Mr Clement A.C. Opara Mr Oluwaseun B. Olukoya Mr Obinna Nwosu Mr Jasper Nduagwuike Mrs OlufunmilayoBalogun Mrs Chinyere Nwoga	Shareholder/Chairman Shareholder/Member Shareholder/Member Director/Member Director/Member Director/Member

Board Finance & Investment Committee	Engr Fidelis Nwankwo Dr Chinyere Nwoga Mr Godfrey Udenze Dr Jeff Duru Mrs Olufunmilayo Balogun Mr Reginald Anyanwu	Chairman Member Member Member Member Member
Enterprise Risk Management/Corporate Governance Committee	Dr Chinyere Nwoga Mr Godfrey Udenze Engr Fidelis Nwankwo Dr Jeff Duru Mrs Olufunmilayo Balogun Mr Reginald Anyanwu	Chairman Member Member Member Member Member
Board Audit & Compliance Committee	Mrs Olufunmilayo Balogun Mr Godfrey Udenze Dr Chinyere Nwoga Engr Fidelis Nwankwo	Chairman Member Member Member

Board Governance/Compliance Committee	Mr Godfrey Udenze	Chairman
	Engr Fidelis Nwankwo	Member
	Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Member
	Mrs Olufunmilayo Balogun	Member
	Dr Jeff Duru	Member
	Mr Reginald Anyanwu	Member

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE:

The Committee held four meetings during the year. Section 359(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act Cap C20, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2020 provides for the functions of this committee. In addition, the 2011 Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Code of Corporate Governance also assigns responsibilities to the Committee. A Board Audit Committee is constituted to further ensure compliance to the statutory requirements.

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

NAME	POSITION	NO. OF ATTENDANCE (4)	28th May 2024	14 TH AUG 2024	30th Oct 2024	23rd Feb 2025
Mr. Clement A.C. Opara	Chairman	4	*	*	*	*
Mr Oluwaseun B. Olukoya	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Mr. Jasper Nduagwuike	Member	2	*	*	N/A	N/A
Mrs. Olufunmilayo Balogun	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Mr. Obinna Nwosu	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*

BOARD AUDIT & COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

NAME	POSITION	NO. OF ATTENDANCE (4)	27th May 2024	13 TH AUG 2024	30 TH Oct 2024	22 nd Feb 2025
Mrs.OlufunilayoBalogun	Chairman	4	*	*	*	*
Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Mr Fidelis Nwankwo	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Barr Mbanugo Udenze	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Dr Jeff Duru	Member	2	N/A	*	*	N/A

BOARD FINANCE & INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

NAME	POSITION	NO. OF ATTENDANCE	27th May 2024	13th Aug 2024	28 th Oct 2024	22nd Feb 2024
Engr Fidelis Nwankwo	Chairman	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Mr Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Dr Jeff Duru	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Mr Reginald Anyanwu	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Mrs.OlufunmilayoBalogun	Member	4	*	*	*	*

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Committee met three times during the year. It was set up to ensure effective control measures and set up sufficient internal checks to ensure effective and efficient underwriting.

NAME	POSITION	NO. OF ATTENDANCE	27 TH May 2024	13 th Aug 2024	29 th Oct 2024	22 nd Feb 2025
Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Chairman	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Dr Jeff Duru	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Mr Reginald Anyanwu	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Mr Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
MrsOlufunmilayoBalogun	Member	4	*	*	*	*
Engr Fidelis Nwankwo		2	N/A	N/A	*	*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE/COMPLIANCE

NAME	POSITION	NO. OF ATTENDANCE	27 TH May 2024	13 th Aug 2024	29 th Oct 2024	22 nd Feb 2025
Mr Godfrey Mbanugo Udenze	Chairman	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Dr Jeff Duru	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Mr Reginald Anyanwu	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Dr Chinyere Nwoga	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Mrs Olufunmilayo Balogun	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*
Engr Fidelis Nwankwo	Member	2	N/A	N/A	*	*

and other operational issues.

Guide to the tables

* = Present N/A= Absent

12. INCORPORATION AND SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

The Universal Insurance Plc was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company on 1st of March 1961 and commenced business operations on 1st January 1962.

The Company's Authorised Share Capital at incorporation was 200,000.00 and has progressively increased over the years to 15,000,000,000.00 divided into 30,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each. The Company currently has an Issued & Fully paid capital of N8,000,000,000.00 divided into 16,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50 Kobo each.

The following changes have taken place in the company's authorised share capital since incorporation:

Changes to Authorised Share Capital:

Date of Resolution	Increased from	Increased to
24/04/1962	200,000.00	500,000.00
02/02/1977	500,000.00	1,000,000.00
01/11/1991	1,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
09/10/1998	25,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
06/01/2004	100,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
15/02/2007	400,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00
29/03/2007	2,000,000,000.00	8,000,000,000.00
25/09/2007	8,000,000,000.00	11,000,000,000.00
12/10/2007	11,000,000,000.00	16,000,000,000.00

13. EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

- a. Welfare of employees
The Company provides allowances to its employees at all levels for medical, transportation and housing.
- b. Employees involvement and training
The Company ensures that employees are informed in respect of the Company's activities especially in areas that concern them.

The Company also invests in training its workforce at various levels both in-house and external courses. This has resulted in enhancing the technical expertise of the workforce.

Workforce

The number of persons employed as at the end of the year were as follows:

	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Managerial	35	(66)	18	(34)	53
Other Staff	64	(66)	32	(34)	96
	99	(66)	50	(34)	149

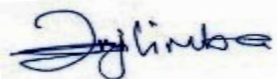
14. DONATIONS AND CHARITABLE GIFT

The Company did make donations in the year to the tune of N34,788million

15. AUDITORS

The Auditors Ukwuegbu, Ogbeleje & Co. have indicated their willingness to continue as the Company's external auditors in accordance with Section 402 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020. A resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to authorize the Directors to confirm the appointment and fix their remuneration.

BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD



ONYILIMBA CHINEDU ANTHONY ESQ
COMPANY SECRETARY
FRC/2016/NBA/00000015776
MAY 12, 2025

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024.

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of the Group and Company at the end of the year and of the its comprehensive income in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria and the Insurance Act of Nigeria. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Group:

- i. Keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Insurance Act.
- ii. Establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities: and
- iii. Prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in compliance with;
 - International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
 - The requirements of the Insurance Act;
 - Relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM); and
 - The requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial position of the Group and of the profit for the year. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY



JEFF DURU
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018014



REGINALD ANYANWU
FRC/2013/NIM/0000003245

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 60(2) OF THE INVESTMENT AND
SECURITIES
ACT NO.29 OF 2007**

I the undersigned at this moment certify the following about the financial statements for the period ended

31/12/2024:

- A. I have reviewed the report and to the best of my knowledge, the report does not contain; any untrue statement of a material fact, or Omission to state a material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made.

To the best of my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the company's financial condition and results of operation as of and for the periods presented in the report.

- B. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls. I have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to such officers by others within those entities, particularly during the periods in which these reports are being prepared; have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of the date of the report; have presented in the report my conclusions about the effectiveness of my internal controls based on my evaluation as of that date;

- C. I have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and Audit Committee:

All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls;

I have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls after the date of my evaluation, including any corrective actions for significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.



.....
Doris Ekeopara
FRC/2014/ICAN/0000009074
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 60(2) OF THE INVESTMENT AND
SECURITIES
ACT NO.29 OF 2007**

I the undersigned at this moment certify the following about the financial statement for the period ended 31/12/2024:

- A. I have reviewed the report and to the best of my knowledge, the report does not contain; any untrue statement of a material fact, or Omission to state a material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made.

To the best of my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the company's financial condition and results of operation as of and for the periods presented in the report.

- B. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls. I have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to such officers by others within those entities, particularly during the periods in which these reports are being prepared; have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of the date of the report; have presented in the report my conclusions about the effectiveness of my internal controls based on my evaluation as of that date;

- C. I have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and Audit Committee:

All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls;

I have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls after the date of my evaluation, Including any corrective actions for significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.



.....
Dr. Jeff Duru
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018014
MD/CEO

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

To the Shareholders of Universal Insurance Plc.

In accordance with Section 404(4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, we the Members of the Audit Committee of Universal Insurance Plc., have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and based on the documents and information available to us, report as follows:

- (a) We have reviewed the scope and planning of the external audit requirements and found them adequate.
- (b) We have reviewed the financial statements and are satisfied with the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control.
- (c) We deliberated upon the Management Control Report of the External Auditors and the Management responses provided thereto and are satisfied that appropriate steps are being taken to address the issues raised.
- (d) The External Auditors confirmed having received full co-operation from management in the course of their statutory audit.

We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 are in accordance with the legal requirements and agreed ethical standards.

Mr Clement A. C. Opara
 FRC/2021/002/00000024747
 Chairman of the Statutory Audit Committee
 May 12, 2025

Members of the Statutory Audit Committee are:

Mr Clement A.C. Opara	Chairman
Mr Oluwaseun B. Olukoya	Member
Mrs Chinyere Nwoga	Member
Mr JasperNduagwuike	Member
Mrs OlufunmilayoBalogun	Member
Mr Obinna Nwosu	Member

The Company Secretary/Legal Adviser, Anthony C. Onyilimba Esq. served as the Secretary to the Committee.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

NATURE OF BUSINESS

This Management Discussion and Analysis has been prepared as at 31st December 2024 and should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Universal Insurance Plc and its subsidiary.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

The Universal Insurance Plc is registered and incorporated in Nigeria, and it provides insurance and Risk Management Services to corporate and retail sector of Nigerian economy. It also strives to establish itself as one of the best insurance institutions in Nigeria.

One of the Company's strategies is to deploy the use of technology and quality manpower in providing tailor made services to our customers.

The Company has been authorised to go into micro-insurance scheme. It is setting up the necessary procedures to achieve success in the area.

RESULT OF OPERATIONS

	GROUP			COMPANY		
YEAR	Dec 2024 N'000	Dec 2023 N'000	% change	Dec 2024 N'000	Dec 2023 N'000	% change
Insurance Revenue	13,760,500	8,006,851	72%	13,760,500	8,006,851	72%
Insurance Service Result	2,797,047	1,537,357	82%	2,797,047	1,537,357	82%
Investment Income	308,879	191,463	61%	308,879	191,463	61%
Operating Expenses	1,811,303	1,704,377	6%	1,739,183	1,640,664	6%
Profit/loss before tax	941,946	542,102	74%	932,699	526,716	77%
Earnings per share(kobo)	5.74	3.31	73%	5.69	3.22	77%

Universal Insurance Plc. recorded an increase of 72% in Insurance Revenue as at 31st December 2024 when compared to the 2023 result.

REVENUE AND UNDERWRITING RESULT

There was a increase of N1,259,690M in Insurance service result in 2024 as against 2023.

A total of N10,522,591M was incurred in Insurance Service Expenses in 2024 as against N5,991,966M in 2023.

INVESTMENT INCOME

The Company recorded an investment income of N308,879 million during the year as against N191,463 million in 2023.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The operating expenses for the year 2024 stood at N1,739,183million as against N1,640,664million in 2023.



UKWUEGBU, OGBELEJE & CO.

(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS) RC. LAZ 029096

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Partners: Ifechukwu C. Ukwuegbu, B.Sc, MNCS, FCA; Evaristus C. Ogbeleje, MPA, ACIT, FCA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Universal Insurance Plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements of Universal Insurance Plc for the year ended 31st December 2024

What we have audited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of Universal Insurance Plc ('the company') and its subsidiary (together 'the group')

Universal Insurance Plc's consolidated, and separate financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- The consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended.
- The consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended.
- The consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Universal Insurance Plc (the company) and its subsidiary (together "the group") as at 31 December 2024, and of their consolidated and separate financial performance and their consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act Cap C20 LFN 2004, the Insurance Act 2003, circulars and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), the Pension Reform Act 2014, the Investment and Securities Act 2007 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) Professional Code of Conduct and Guide for Accountants and other independent requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICAN Code and in accordance with other ethical requirement applicable to performing audits in

Nigeria. The ICAN Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) (Parts A and B).

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters identified:

Valuation of Insurance contract liabilities.

The company has material insurance liabilities. The measurement of insurance contract liabilities involves judgement over uncertain future outcomes, mainly the ultimate total settlement value of long-term liabilities, including any guarantees provided to policyholders.

Note 9 to the financial statements describe the elements that make up the insurance contract liabilities balance.

How our audit addressed the matter.

We focused on this balance because of the complexity involved in the estimation process, and the significant judgements that management and the directors make in determining the balance.

The valuation of the Group's gross and reinsurance incurred but not yet reported claims ("IBNR") reserve is determined in line with the provisions of the Nigerian Insurance Act to the extent that they do not conflict with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). It is dependent on a number of subjective assumptions about future experience.

The economic and non-economic actuarial assumptions applied in estimating amounts for claims incurred at reporting date but not reported to the Group require judgement. Such assumptions include the loss ratio (the total losses paid by an insurance company in the form of claims and adjustment expenses as a proportion of total insurance revenue) and recovery rate percentage (derived based on historical recovery to gross claim ratios). These would be determined for previous years based on the claims experience to date

where claims and recovery data were available. For classes of business where no claims data is available, the average loss ratio experienced in the industry is used.

This estimate relies on the quality of the underlying data and involves complex and subjective judgements about future events, both internal and external to the business, for which minor changes in assumptions can result in material impacts to the estimate.

The valuations are carried out by third party valuers. The valuers are engaged by the Group, and performed their work in accordance with the International Valuation Standards. The valuers used by the Group are from a well-known firm, with experience in the markets in which the Group operates.

Classification and measurement of financial assets based on IFRS 9 adoption.

The Group had significant financial assets of N2.347 billion (2023: N3.050 billion). The Group adopted IFRS 9, effective January 1, 2018, which necessitated the development of new accounting policies and disclosures as well as significant judgements in determining the measurement category based on the

business model and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. In addition, judgement was also exercised in the decision to adopt IFRS 9 based on the requirements of IFRS 17, Insurance contracts.

The adoption of the new standard resulted in significant changes to accounting policies, classification and measurement of financial instruments as well as the impact of the transition adjustment on the reserves previously recognised in the financial statements.

The significant judgement involved in the adoption of IFRS 9 and classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets make it a matter of significance to the audit.

How we addressed the matter.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted based on the requirements of IFRS 9, and our understanding of the Group's businesses.
- We gained an understanding of management's processes, and the controls implemented to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the transition adjustments.
- We identified and tested relevant controls implemented in the classification and measurement of existing and new financial instruments.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's key assumptions/judgements over classification and measurement decisions as well as key judgements and estimates made in calculating the transition adjustments.
- We assessed the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data used in preparing the transition adjustments and disclosures required by IFRS 9 in the Group financial statements.

The Group's accounting policy on the classification and measurement of financial assets and related disclosures are shown in notes 2.6, 2.11.2 and 2.11.3 (accounting policies), and note 7 (financial assets).

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises: *Directors' report, Corporate governance report, Management discussion and analysis, Statement of directors' responsibilities, Report of the audit committee, Hypothecation, Statement of value added and Five year financial summary* but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and: *Business and financial highlights report, Chairman's statement, Chief Executive's review, Report of external consultants, Technical, operations and product report, Investment report, Risk management report, Non-dealing period policy* which are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 that we 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.

When we read the complete annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011, and the Nigerian Insurance Act 2003, the Investment and Securities Act 2007 and National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) circulars, for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We are 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 consolidated 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 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 consolidated and 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 and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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, related safeguards.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Schedule 6 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 LFN 2020 and Section 28(2) of the Insurance Act 2003, we expressly state that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- ii) The Company has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

The Company's statements of financial position and comprehensive income agree with the books of account and returns.

Contraventions

The Company did not contravene in any of the requirements of National Insurance Commission, or the Insurance Act in the year under review.

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

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Reports on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. We have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated May 14, 2025



**Ukwuegbu, Ogbeleje & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)**

Lagos, Nigeria

Engagement Partner: Evaristus C. Ogbeleje FCA

FRC/2015/PRO/ICAN/004/00000010796

May 14, 2025



COMPANY INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The following are the statement of significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.0 General Information

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The Corporate head office is located at 8, Gbagada Expressway, Anthony, Lagos, while the registered office is at 4, Ridgeway Road, Enugu, Enugu State.

1.1 Principal Activities

The group is principally engaged in the business of providing risk underwriting and related financial services to its customers and hospitality services. Its operation also involves property investment and asset management. The group products are classified as either insurance contracts or investment contracts.

1.2 Going Concern Status

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The group has no intention to reduce substantially its business operations. The management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the group due to sufficient capital adequacy ratio and projected liquidity, based on historical experience that short – term obligations will be refinanced in the normal course of business. Liquidity ratio and continuous evaluation of current ratio of the group is carried out by the group to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the group.

1.3 Impact of COVID-19 on the company performance.

a.) Going concern and liquidity.

The Company going concern policy as expressed in 1.2 above did not change in the year. An insurance company of the size has adequate cash flow back up to sustain the impact of the pandemic.

b.) Impairment assessment.

Following the outbreak of the pandemic, the company made adequate arrangement to sustain the spread of the pandemic. Appropriate technology was deployed to cater for work from

home arrangement within the period. The company instituted many measures to preserve the health and well-being of its stakeholders.

c.) Contract modifications.

None came up within the period under review.

d). Fair value measurement.

The fair value measurement (FVM) impact would depend on the evaluation of whether the severity of the outbreak at the reporting date would have impacted participants' valuation assumption at the time. The policies were assessed, and no infraction noticed to affect the business report.

e). Government assistance and income tax.

The Company operation ran smoothly during the pandemic. It participated in the insurance stimulus provided to cushion the effect of the pandemic on the other sectors of the economy. The company is yet to access any government assistance in relation to tax incentive.

1.4 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. Additional information required by national regulations is included where appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements comprise of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the statements of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for future application.

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (Effective January 1, 2020)
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business (Effective January 1, 2020).
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material (Effective January 1, 2020).
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Effective January 1, 2020).
- IFRS 16: Leases (Effective date from 1 January 2019). Early adoption is permitted. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease, SIC – 15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the legal form of a Lease.
- IFRS 16: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions (Effective June 1, 2020).

The standard set out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'). IFRS eliminates the classification of leases as operating leases or finance lease as required by IAS 17 and introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying the model, a lessee is required to recognise a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is low value and b) depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the profit or loss.

For the lessor, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward accounting requirements of IAS 17.

Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating lease or finance leases, and to account for these two types of leases differently. The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated and separate financial statements resulting from the amendment.

1.4.1 IFRS Standards under implementation.

The company is in the process of implementing the following standards in the year 2023.

- IAS 1: Amendment to IAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent (Effective 1 January 2023).
- IFRS 8: Amendment to IFRS 8- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Effective date from 1 January 2023).
- IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts (Effective date from 1 January 2023). Early application is permitted provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. The Company has implemented the IFRS 17 Standard in the preparation of its financial statements.

IFRS 17 replaced IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that was issued in 2005.

IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance).

2.0 Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the statement of significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria for the financial year starting from 1 January 2014.

The consolidated and separate financial statements comply with the requirement of the Companies and Allied Matters Act CAP LFN 2020, Insurance Act 2003, the Financial Reporting Council Act, 2011, and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars.

Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 2.6 (Accounting Policies). These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on May 27, 2024.

2.2 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalue amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange transactions except for certain investments whose valuation was based on observable input from asset managers.

2.3 Reporting Currency

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira and are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000) unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value
- Investment properties are measured at fair value.
- Land and Building under property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis to take account of new and available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or both current and future periods.

2.6 Changes in accounting policies

The Group has initially applied IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 with a transition date of 1 January 2018. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 January 2018, but they do not have a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

The Group has adopted the following new standards and amendments including any consequential amendments to other standards with initial date of application of January 1, 2018.

- (i) Classification, Measurement & Impairment of Financial assets under Financial Instruments (IFRS 9).
The Group has adopted IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognized in the financial statements.
- (ii) IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers
The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue at a point in time or over time.
The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether how much and when revenue is recognized. The adoption of this standard does not have a significant impact on the Group.
Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 15 have been applied from the effective date of the standard.

2.7 Basis of Consolidation

i) Subsidiary

The Group financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its

subsidiary made up to 31st December of the year. A subsidiary is an entity, including an incorporated entity such as partnership that is controlled by another entity known as the parent. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for the like transactions and events in similar circumstances in the books of the holding company and the subsidiary. Separate disclosure is made for non-controlling interest if any.

The consolidated financial statements combine the financial statements of Universal Insurance Plc ('the Company') and its subsidiary, Universal Hotels Limited, (together 'the Group') wherein there is majority shareholding and/or control of the Board of Directors and Management.

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealized gains arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity if any
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.

Investment in the subsidiary is stated at cost in the financial statements of the Company

iii) *Investment in associated company*

An associate is an entity over which the Company is in a position to exercise significant influence, but not control or joint control, through participation in the financial and operating policy of the investee. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Investments in associates are carried in the balance sheet at cost

2.8 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the company that is engaged in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The company's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segment.

The Company does not operate any separate business segment now.

2.9 Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the company are expressed in Naira, which is the functional currency of the parent, and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Naira at the rate of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into Naira at the rates of

exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. All exchange gains and losses arising there from are presented in profit and loss within 'other operating income' or 'other operating expenses'.

2.10 Summary of measurement model

Universal Insurance Plc ("the Company") issues the following types of contracts that are accounted for in accordance with *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*:

- **Agriculture:** the company issues insurance policies for compensate against loss, damage, or destruction of farm, crop, livestock with coverage of one year or less.
- **Aviation:** The Company issues insurance policies for the hull, spaces and pieces of equipment, hull war and allied perils risks, and aviation liability with coverage of one year or less;
- **Bonds Guaranty:** the Company issues insurance policies to indemnify against all actions, proceedings, damages, costs, claims demand expenses or losses through either an advance payment bond or performance bond with coverage of one year or less.
- **Engineering:** the Company issues policies to compensate and indemnify against loss, damage or theft of plants, pieces of equipment, vessels and others with coverage of one year or less.
- **Fire:** the Company issues policies to compensate and indemnify against loss, damage or destruction of plants, buildings, pieces of equipment, or properties due to fire with coverage of one year or less.
- **General Accident:** the Company issues policies to compensate and indemnify against loss, damage, or destruction due to an accident, misfortune, or circumstances with coverage of one year or less.
- **Marine:** the Company issues insurance policies for the hull, spaces and pieces of equipment, cargo allied perils risks, with coverage of one year or less.
- **Motor policies:** the Company issues fully comprehensive and third-party liability car insurance policies with coverage of one year or less.
- **Oil and Gas:** The Company issues insurance policies for Offshore Upstream, owned, operated, leased, chartered property, all risk indemnity against loss, damage or destruction with coverage of one year or less;

The Company accounts for all these products by applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA).

2.11 Definitions and classifications

Products sold by the company are classified as insurance contracts when the company accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at the contract issue date. In making this assessment, the company considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation.

The Company determines whether it contains significant insurance risk, by assessing if an insured event could cause the Company to pay to the policyholder additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario with a commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

The Company assesses, on a contract-by-contract basis, whether participating contracts meet the definition of insurance contracts with direct participation features, which need to satisfy all three of the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items.
- the Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns from the underlying items; and
- a substantial proportion of the cash flows that the Company expects to pay to the policyholder should be expected to vary with the cash flows from the underlying items.

In assessing whether the conditions above are met, the Company uses its expectations at the issue date of the contracts.

The Company holds reinsurance contracts to mitigate certain risk exposure. These are quota share reinsurance and facultative reinsurance contracts. A reinsurance contract is an insurance contract issued by a reinsurer to compensate the Company for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by the Company.

2.12 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

None of the insurance contracts issued by the Company has several components in addition to the provision of the insurance coverage service for which the company would need to separate.

2.13 Level of aggregation

The Company identifies portfolios by aggregating insurance contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In grouping insurance contracts into portfolios, the Company considers the similarity of risks rather than the specific labelling of the product lines. The Company determines that all contracts within each product line, as defined for management purposes, have similar risks and, therefore, represent a portfolio of contracts when they are managed together.

Each portfolio is sub-divided into groups of contracts to which the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied. At initial recognition, the Company segregates contracts based on when they were issued. A portfolio contains all contracts that were issued within a 12-month period. Each portfolio is then further disaggregated into three groups of contracts:

- a) contracts that are onerous on initial recognition.
- b) contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- c) any remaining contracts in the portfolio.

In determining the appropriate group, the Company measures a set of contracts together using reasonable and supportable information. the Company applies significant judgement in determining at what level of granularity the Company has sufficient information to conclude that all contracts within a

set will be in the same group. In the absence of such information the Company assesses each contract individually.

The Company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether the contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether the contracts not onerous at initial recognition have a significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently. All groups include only contracts issued within a 12-month period. The composition of groups established at initial recognition is not subsequently reassessed.

Considering that all the company's portfolios are measured using PAA, the company determines that the contracts are not onerous on initial recognition, unless there are facts and circumstances indicating otherwise. The company assesses the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances to determine whether contracts not onerous on initial recognition belong to a group with no significant possibility of becoming onerous in the future.

If the facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, the company performs an additional assessment to determine whether some contracts are onerous. In making the assessment, the company uses information about estimates provided by its internal reporting.

Facts and circumstances referred to in IFRS 17 Para 18 & 57, imply that Universal is not required to explicitly test for onerous contracts at initial recognition or in subsequent measurement, unless there is a reason to believe that a group of contracts may be onerous.

The following indicators are what Universal has used to access onerous group of contracts:

- Unfavourable loss ratio or combined ratio
- Inadequate premiums as supported by financial analysis available as part of management information
- Relevant market-wide based information indicating that the portfolio of business is underwriting is unprofitable.
- Aggressive underwriting or pricing
- Unfavourable experience trends
- Unfavourable changes in external conditions

All these indicators have been accessed to confirm Universal position on this section and these indicators will be accessed subsequently.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed separately from underlying insurance contracts issued.

2.14 Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of the following dates:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the Company of contracts.
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the Company becomes due (in the absence of a contractual due date, this is deemed to be when the first payment is received); and
- when the Company determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

The Company recognises only contracts issued within a one-year period meeting the recognition criteria by the reporting date. Subject to this limit, a group of insurance contracts can remain open after the end of the current reporting period and new contracts are included to the group when they meet the

recognition criteria in subsequent reporting periods until such time that all contracts expected to be included within the group have been recognised.

2.15 Measurement of insurance contracts issued

2.15.1 Insurance contracts under the premium allocation approach (PAA)

The Company applied the PAA measurement to all groups of insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less.

In addition, the company applied PAA measurement for other groups that meet the PAA eligibility requirement i.e. where the Liability for remaining coverage when measured under PAA is not materially different when measured under General Measurement Model (GMM). Universal currently applies PAA to all portfolios.

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 following:

- (i) the premiums received in the period and the amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided in that period;
- (ii) any amounts relating to the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period.

The Company has determined that there is no significant financing component in group of insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. The Company elect not to discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for such insurance contracts.

The carrying amount of the LIC is measured similar to GMM, however for those claims that the Company expects to be paid within one year or less from the date of incurring, the Company elect not adjust future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk. However, claims expected to take more than one year to settle are discounted.

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 because of the passage of time.

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2.16 Reinsurance contracts held

2.16.1 Recognition

The Company uses reinsurance to mitigate some of its risk's 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.

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. The effect of non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

Reinsurance contracts held are accounted for separately from underlying insurance contracts issued and are assessed on an individual contract basis. In aggregating reinsurance contracts held, the Company applies the general approach and disaggregates a portfolio of its reinsurance contracts held into three groups of contracts:

- a) contracts that on initial recognition have a net gain;
- b) contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of resulting in a net gain subsequently; and
- c) any remaining reinsurance contracts held in the portfolio.

The Company 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.

In determining the timing of initial recognition of a reinsurance contract, the Company assesses whether the reinsurance contract's terms provide protection on losses on a proportionate basis. The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held that provides proportionate coverage:

- (i) at the same time as the onerous group of underlying contracts is recognised, or
- (ii) for all the other reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage, at the start of the coverage period of that group of reinsurance contracts; or at the initial recognition of any of the underlying insurance contracts, whichever is later.

The Company recognises a group of non-proportional reinsurance contracts at the earliest of the beginning of the coverage period of the group and the date an underlying onerous group of contracts is recognised given that the company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

2.16.2 Reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA

The Company measures its reinsurance contracts applying the PAA. Under the PAA, the initial measurement of the asset equals the reinsurance premium paid. the Company measures the amount relating to remaining service by allocating the premium paid over the coverage period of the Company. For all reinsurance contracts held the allocation is based on the passage of time or expected incidence of claims.

2.17 Presentation

The Company has presented separately in its 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 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. The Company will not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

2.17.1 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 recognizes insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating expected premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service and excluding any investment component.

2.17.2 Insurance service expense

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

- changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in the period;
- 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;
- amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognised at the same amount in both insurance service expense and insurance contract revenue; and
- changes in the liability for remaining coverage related to future service that do not adjust the contractual service margin, because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts.

2.17.3 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.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less in the statement of financial position.

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

2.19 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Group applied the classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' for the year ended 31 December 2023. The 2022 comparative period was not restated, and the requirement under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' were applied. The key changes are in the classification and impairment requirements.

2.20.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and receivables from related party, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Other loans and receivables from related parties are recognised when funds are transferred to the party's accounts. The Group recognises balances due to related parties when funds are transferred to the Group.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, direct and incremental transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss at initial recognition.

2.20.2 Classification of financial instruments

The Group classified its financial assets under IFRS 9, into the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (either with or without recycling)
- Those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets cash flow (i.e solely payments of principal and interest-(SPPI test)).

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and liabilities at amortized cost. Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition.

(i) Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. Whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flow through the sale of the assets.
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenario into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward. Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

(ii) *Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest*

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount). 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and for basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

The most significant element of interest within a lending arrangement is typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimise exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This included assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features.
- Prepayment and extension terms.
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset features); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs on these instruments are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly

attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) *Reclassification*

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets that are debt instruments. A change in the objective of the Group's business occurs only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations (e.g., via acquisition or disposal of a business line.)

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

- A change in intention related to financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
- A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets
- A transfer of financial assets between parts of the entity with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model.

Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model'.

Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

2.20.3 Subsequent measurements

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on its initial classification:

(i) *Debt instruments*

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

The gain or loss on a debt security that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired, interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and reported in profit or loss as 'Investment income'.

The amortized cost of a financial instrument is the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any loss allowance. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument (or group of instruments) and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the instrument's net carrying amount.

- * Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Investment in debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling 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.

The debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in a separate component of equity. Impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Upon disposal or derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized as realized gain or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and recognized in profit or loss as investment income.

- * Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The gain or loss arising from changes in fair value of a debt securities that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is included directly in the profit or loss and reported as 'Net fair value gain/loss' in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is recognized in profit or loss as investment income.
In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. This is done on initial recognition of the instrument.

(ii) Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. For equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Net fair value gain/loss in the profit or loss. instruments are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. When these assets are derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit

2.20.4 Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) principles

The Group recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Cash and cash equivalent
- Receivables from related party
- Other loans and receivables
- Statutory deposit

In this section, the instruments mentioned above are all referred to as 'financial instruments' or 'assets'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LT ECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12m ECL) as outlined. The 12month ECL is the portion of LT ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). Both LT ECLs and 12m ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

Loss allowances for account receivable are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group groups its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- Stage 1: When financial assets are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12m ECLs. Stage 1 asset also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the asset has been reclassified from Stage2.
- Stage 2: When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LT ECLs. Stage 2 asset also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Financial assets considered credit impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LT ECLs.
- POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition, POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality improves and reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, depending on the stage of the lifetime - stage 2 or stage 3 of the ECL bucket, the Group would continue to monitor such financial assets for a probationary period of 90 days to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure from Lifetime ECL (Stage 2) to 12-months ECL (Stage 3). In addition to the 90 days probationary period above, the Group also observes a further probationary period of 90 days to upgrade from Stage 3 to 2, This means a probationary period of 180 days will be observed before upgrading financial assets from Lifetime ECL(Stage3)to 12-months ECL(Stage 1).

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the following occurs;

- The counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations e.g. market information
- Failure by the counterparty to meet obligation 90days past due.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group considers indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g. indicators of financial asset or breach of covenant.
- quantitative e.g. overdue status and non-payment of another obligation of the same issuer to the Group.

The Group has defined its maximum period in estimating expected credit losses to be the maximum period to which the Group is exposed to the credit risk.

The Group has assumed that credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset has low credit risk at reporting date. The Group considers a financial asset to have low risk when its credit rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of investment grade.

As a back stop, the Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering grace period that might be available to the borrower.

(b) The calculation of ECLs

Expected credit losses are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial Instrument. Credit losses are the present value of the expected cash shortfalls. The measurement of the expected credit losses should reflect:

- An unbiased and probability weighted amount
- The time value of money
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

IFRS 9 does not prescribe a single method for measuring expected credit losses.

Rather, it acknowledges that the method used to measure expected credit loss may vary based on the type of the financial asset and the information available.

The Group calculates ECLs based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the effective interest rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows.

- PD: The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility

has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

- EAD: The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected draw downs on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD: The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time, it is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside and downside). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted assets are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the assets will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below:

- Stage 1; The 12m ECL is calculated as the portion of LT ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12m ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.
Stage 2: When an asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LT ECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- Stage 3: For assets considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these assets. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.
- POCI: POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Group only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios, discounted by the credit-adjusted EIR.

(c) Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an

amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortized cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is reclassified to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

(d) Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI)

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

An asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For POCI financial assets, the Company only recognises the cumulative changes in LT ECL since initial recognition in the loss allowance.

(e) Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms: staff gratuity or guarantors for staff loans, in-house pension fee for agency loan, policy document/cash value for policy loans, etc. The Company's accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its sending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same as it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Company's Statement of financial position.

However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on periodic basis as deemed necessary.

(f) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value.

However, the loss allowance is disclosed and recognised in the fair value reserve in equity (through OCI).

(g) Write-off

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure is recommended for write off (either partially or in full)

- Continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- Recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt.
- Amount obtained from realization of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or
- It is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible

All credit facility write-off require endorsement by the Board Risk Committee, as defined by the Group. Credit write-off approval is documented in writing and properly initialed by the Board Risk Committee.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The write-off amount is used to reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amount due. Whenever amounts are recovered on previously written-off credit exposures, such amount recovered is recognised as income on a cash basis only.

(h) Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates
 - Crude oil price
 - Foreign exchange rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. Detailed information about these inputs and sensitivity analysis are provided in the financial statements.

2.20.5 Fair value measurement - policy applicable for current and comparative periods

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

If a market for a financial instrument is not active-then the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the assets or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases the initial estimate of fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If this estimated fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the fair value at initial recognition is considered to be the transaction price and the difference is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

Fair value of fixed income liabilities is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

2.20.6 Derecognition of financial assets - policy applicable for current and comparative periods

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such derecognized asset financial asset that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

2.20.7 Derecognition of financial liabilities - policy applicable for current and comparative periods

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are

substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

2.20.8 Write off - policy applicable for current and comparative periods

The Group writes off a financial asset (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group determines that the assets are uncollectible. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower/issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to impairment loss on financial assets.

However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amount due.

2.20 Trade and other receivables

Trade Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. Receivables arising under insurance contracts are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivable are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the income statement.

Other Receivables

Other receivables principally consist of prepayments, accrued income and sundry debtors and are carried at amortized cost.

Impairment of trade receivables (Other receivables)

Impairment: -

A provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence, (such as the probability of solvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtors) that the group will not be able to collect the amount due under the original terms of the invoice. Allowances are made based on an impairment model which consider the loss given default for each customer, probability of default for the sectors in which the customer belongs and emergence period which serves as an impairment trigger based on the age of the debt. Impairment debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversed date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss.

2.21 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising de-recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

2.22 Property, Plant and Equipment

Group occupied properties are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes

in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write down the cost of assets in equal instalments over their estimated useful lives, at the following annual rates:

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building (property) (2%)	50
Motor vehicles (25%)	4
Machine & Equipment (10%)	10
Furniture and fittings (10%)	10
Computer Equipment (10%)	10

Assets held under finances leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term

and their useful lives. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

2.23 Intangible assets

This is the policy in line with the Statement of Accounting Standard 31 on Intangible Assets issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (formerly Nigerian Accounting Standards Board), which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

(a). Computer software

Purchased software that is not integral to the related hardware is recognised at cost. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use.
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product.
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits
 - Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product
 - The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Subsequent expenditure on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Direct computer software development costs recognised as intangible assets that have finite useful lives; are amortised on the straight-line basis over 5 years and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of capitalised computer software is reviewed annually and is written down when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(b). Other intangible assets:

The Company expenses the costs incurred on internally generated intangible assets such as brands, customer lists, customer contracts and similar rights and assets, in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the costs are incurred. Prepayment assets are recognised for advertising or promotional expenditure up to the point at which the company has the right to access the goods purchased or up to the point of receipt of services.

De-recognition of intangible assets: An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets is recognised in income statement when the asset is de-recognised.

2.24 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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

unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalue amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

2.25 Statutory deposit

Statutory deposit represents 10% of required minimum paid up capital of the Company. The amount is held by Central Bank of Nigeria pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act 2003. **Statutory deposit is measured at cost.**

2.26 Borrowings and borrowing cost

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position. Borrowing costs comprise interest payable on loans and bank overdrafts. They are charged to income as incurred. Arrangement fees in respect of financing arrangements are charged to borrow costs over the life of the related facility.

2.27 Trade and other Payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of a non-interest-bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount, except the due date of the liability is less than one year.

Provisions:

A provision is recognised if, because of a past event, the company has a present obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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 obligation 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) because of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.28 Employee benefit liability

Defined Contribution Plan.

The Company operates contributory pension plan for eligible staff. It makes provision for retirement benefit in accordance with the Pension Reform Act of 2014, with the company contributing 10% and the employee contributing 8%. The company contribution is charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Remittances are made to each employee's chosen pension fund administrator.

2.29 Current and deferred tax

Income tax is provided on taxable profit at the current statutory rate.

Provision for deferred taxation is made by the liability method and calculated at the current rate of taxation on the difference between the net book value of qualifying fixed assets and their corresponding tax written down value.

i) Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net

profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The current taxes include: Company Income Tax at 30% of taxable profit; Education Tax at 2% of assessable profit; Capital Gain Tax at 10% of chargeable gains; and Information Technology Development Levy at 1% of accounting profit before tax. Withholding tax at 10% chargeable on contract supplies. Value Added tax (VAT) of 7.5% on vat able items.

ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets

are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.30 Share capital and share premium

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.

I) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are acquired (treasury shares) are deducted from equity and accounted for at weighted average cost. No gain or loss is recognized in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in other capital reserves. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them respectively.

Contracts on own shares that require physical settlement of a fixed number of own shares for a fixed consideration are classified as equity and added to or deducted from equity. Contracts on own shares that require net cash settlement or provide a choice of settlement is classified as trading instruments.

Changes in the fair value are reported in the income statement.

II) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the carried forward recognized income net of expenses plus current period profit attributable to shareholders.

2.31 Contingency Reserves

The Company maintains contingency reserves in accordance with the provisions of S. 21 of the Insurance Act 2003 to cover fluctuations in securities and variations in statistical estimates at the rate equal to the higher of 3% of total premium or 20% of the total profit after taxation; until the reserve reaches the greater of minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium.

2.32 Dividends

Dividends on the company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the company's shareholders. Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the year in which the dividend is approved by the company's shareholders.

2.33 Earnings per share

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

2.34 Contingent liabilities

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

(c) Investment income

Income from investments comprise of income earned on quoted and unquoted investments and is recognised in the accounts on an accrual basis. Investment return consists of dividends, interest

and rents receivable, movements in amortised cost on debt securities and other loans and receivables, realised gains and losses, and unrealised gains and losses on fair value assets.

(d) Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income from available-for-sale equities is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment have been established. This is the ex-dividend date for the equity securities.

(g) Rental income

Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis.

(h) Realised gains and losses

The realised gain or loss on disposal of an investment is the difference between the proceeds received, net of transaction costs, and its original cost or amortised cost as appropriate.

(i) Unrealized gains and losses

Unrealised gains or losses represent the difference between the carrying value at the year end and the carrying value at the previous year end or purchase value during the year, less the reversal of previously recognised unrealised gains and losses in respect of disposals during the year.

(j) Salvage and subrogation reimbursement

Some insurance contracts permit the company to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (for example salvage). The company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example subrogation).

Salvaged property is recognized in other assets when the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property has been established and salvage recoveries are included as part of claims recoveries. Subrogation reimbursements are recognized in claim recoveries when the amount to be recovered from the liable third party has been established.

2.35 Other Operating and Administrative Expenses.

These are management expenses other than claims, investments and underwriting expenses. They include salaries and wages, depreciation charges and other non-operating expenses. Management expenses are accounted for on accrual bases and recognised in the income statement upon utilisation of the services or at the date of their origin.

Expenses are allocated based on the business classes contribution to the total Insurance revenue of the company.

3.0 Critical Accounting Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Universal's accounting policies, described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

3.1.1 Assessment of significance of insurance risk

The Company applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk.

A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely.

The assessment of whether additional amounts payable on the occurrence of an insured event are significant and whether there is any scenario with commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis involves significant judgement and is performed at initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis. The type of contracts where this judgement is required are those that transfer financial and insurance risk and result in the latter being the smaller benefit provided.

3.1.2 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 Company determines whether the rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually and whether the Company is unable to measure one contract without considering the other. The Company does not have contracts that require combination.

3.1.3 Consideration whether there are investment components

Universal considers all terms of contracts it issues to determine whether there are amounts payable to the policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of contract cancellation, maturity, and the occurrence or non-occurrence of an insured event. Some amounts, once paid by the policyholder, are repayable to the policyholder in all circumstances. The Company considers such payments to meet the definition of an investment component, irrespective of whether the amount repayable varies over the term of the contract as the amount is repayable only after it has first been paid by the policyholder. The company does not have any contracts with investment component.

3.1.4 Separation of non-insurance components from insurance contracts

The Company currently does not issue insurance contracts that include aspects other than insurance

coverage services, such as a deposit component, an investment management service, an embedded derivative, and other goods or services.

In the event that Universal issues a contract or contracts of this type, some of these parts may need to be separated and accounted for by applying other relevant Standards, while others remain inside the insurance measurement model. The Company apply significant judgement in determining whether components meet the criteria for separation and should be separated.

3.1.5 Identification of portfolios

The Company defines a portfolio as insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within the same product line 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.

For some product lines, where the Company acquires insurance contracts as part of a business combination or a portfolio transfer. Unlike originally issued contracts, contracts acquired in a settlement phase transfer an insurance risk of adverse claims development. The Company considers such risk to be different from contracts it originally issued and aggregates such contracts in separate portfolios by product line.

3.1.6 Level of aggregation

The Company applies judgement when distinguishing between contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other profitable contracts.

3.1.7 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 requires judgement.

The Company considers that the benefits of diversification occur at an issuing entity level and therefore determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at that level. The diversification benefit is then allocated to all groups of insurance contracts for which it has been considered in aggregate. The Company considers that the risk adjustment for non-financial risk allocated to any individual group, as the cost of uncertainty, cannot be negative.

Accordingly, when determining the allocation, correlations of non-financial risk between groups are ignored. This is because they have already been considered as part of the diversification benefits in determining the overall Company-level risk adjustment. The Company allocates the total entity-level risk adjustment to groups based on the percentage of the group's expected fulfilment cash flows to the total expected fulfilment cash flows.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are key estimations that the directors have utilised in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and which have the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

By applying IFRS 17 to measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, the company has made estimations in the following key areas. They form part of the overall balances

of insurance contract assets and liabilities and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities:

- Future cash flows
- Discount rates
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

3.2.1 Actuarial valuation of insurance contracts liabilities

The Insurance liability Valuation of a general insurance company is internationally recognised as best practice for insurance companies. The insurance Liability Valuation involves determining best estimates (applying the prescribed methodologies) of Outstanding Claims Liabilities and the premium Liabilities of insurers.

3.2.2 Estimate relating to discounting

In determining discount rates for different products, the Company used the bottom-up approach for cash flows of contracts of the underlying items. Applying this approach, the Company used the yield curve published by Nigerian Actuarial Society (NAS). However, some characteristics should be considered when deriving a risk-free yield curve:

- They must be highly liquid assets with high volume of trades, narrow bid-ask spread, which can be quoted for a range of terms/durations
- They must have minimal credit risk
- They must have reliable measures – volatility of prices, views of market participants.

Universal adopted the monthly yield curve published by the Nigerian Actuarial Society (NAS).

	1 Year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Agriculture	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Aviation	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Bond	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Engineering	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Fire	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
General Accident	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Marine	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Motor	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%
Oil and Gas	11.5%	15.2%	15.9%	20%	22.1%

3.2.3 Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation the Company 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 Company-specific price for bearing that risk and reflects the degree of the Company's risk aversion.

Universal has selected the "Mack Method" to measure its Risk Adjustment (RA) for all its Portfolios. The Mack Method assumes a subsequent log-normal distribution.

This is a Value at risk (VaR) based approach and is suitable for lines of business with a history of observed claim triangles. This approach calculates an aggregate VaR at the level of each triangle

which may then need to be allocated across the IFRS17 groups of contracts using an allocation model.

Non-financial risk factors are the primary sources of estimation uncertainty since they affect estimations of future cash flows, and the probability associated with them. The company has selected a 75% confidence level for its estimations, which ultimately determines the overall amount and/or percentage set aside for non-financial risk as risk adjustment.

RISK MANAGEMENT DECLARATION

We the Directors on behalf of Universal Insurance Plc, hereby endorse to the best of our knowledge and believe, having made appropriate enquiries that:

- a. The Company has instituted an operational structure aimed at adhering with National Insurance Commission's (NAICOM's) guidelines in relation to establishing a risk management framework for Insurance and Reinsurance in Nigeria.
- b. The Board is satisfied with the efficacy of the methods surrounding the production of financial information of the company.
- c. The Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control Structure functions are embedded in the company operational framework and are functioning effectively.



JEFF DURU
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018014



REGINALD ANYANWU
FRC/2013/NIM/0000003245

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT (ERM) REPORT

1. Introduction

1.1 The essence of our business is underwriting the insurance risks of our clients. The process of fulfilling our objective of meeting client claims, as and when due, involves us in many activities ranging from correctly pricing the insurance risks, investing both Insurance and Shareholder Funds, ensuring our business contracts are adequately written, reporting our activities internally and externally, employing the right staff and having adequate employees and systems etc.

Each aspect of our processes exposes us to risk of not fulfilling our objectives through the possibilities of exposure to financial loss.

The Board, therefore, has put in place a risk framework for managing all risks the company is exposed to with the aim of achieving our Company Strategic Objectives. This process of Risk Management across all functional business units is termed Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

The Board intends ERM to be embraced across the Group hence each business unit has been involved in identifying and ranking risks we face. ERM is therefore a process applied in strategy setting across the enterprise.

Thus, in developing our ERM framework, we identified risks inherent in the linkage of our Operational, Reporting and Compliance Objectives to our Strategic Objectives.

1.2 Objectives of Risk Management policy

Universal Insurance Risk Management policy is designed to ensure that our processes reflect our strategic objective expressed in our Vision and Mission Statement of being a world class financial institution that consistently goes beyond maximizing stakeholders' expectations.

Our stakeholders are multiple and have varied interests, they include Shareholders, Policyholders, Regulators, Employees, Service Providers, Investing public, other insurers etc. To meet, and go beyond, stakeholder expectations require our Risk Management policy to ensure that;

- Risk Appetite and Tolerance limits are not exceeded
- Reputation is at all times protected

2. Categories and Identification of Risk

2.1 Description of Key Risks

(a) Insurance Risk

Insurance risk arises from two main sources:

- Claims and underwriting profit experience being adversely different from those anticipated in the premiums rating and retrocession programme.
- Balance Sheet Technical Reserves in respect of the outstanding terms for already written being inadequate for the corresponding emerging claims.

(b) Market Risk

Market risk arises from unexpected falls in the market value of company assets possibly leading to the desired solvency level breached and the need for additional capital. The key risk exposure area under market risk is interest rate risk, equity risk and foreign exchange risk.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility of the company not being able to meet its financial obligations as and when due, due to liquidity rather than solvency reasons. This could arise if it is difficult to monetize/sell assets, or when there are unexpected large/rush of claims.

(d) Credit Risk

This is the risk of third parties not meeting their financial obligations to the company - for example re-assurers not paying their proportion of claims or bond issuers and creditors not paying interest income due.

(e) Operational Risk

This is possibility of adverse experience arising from the day-to-day operations of the company. It is risk linked to the company's people (quality, work ethics etc.), processes and systems. For instance,
- inadequate treaty policy wordings leading to unexpected claims etc.,
- breakdown of IT systems leading to loss of man hours.

(f) Legal/Compliance Risk

The main objective of compliance in the Company is making sure that the system is effective and efficient through ensuring adherence to rules and regulations as stipulated in the guidelines issued by NAICOM and SEC. This is aimed at achieving the set goals of providing sustainable services to the insuring public and all stakeholders. Procedures designed and implemented to ensure compliance include:

- Code of corporate governance for public companies by SEC
- Know your customer guidelines
- Code of good corporate governance for the insurance industry in Nigeria by NAICOM
- Whistle blowing guidelines
- Marketing staff are taken through the guidelines on marketing operations
- Copy of staff handbook is signed for by the staff

Staff members are being encouraged and empowered to report any violation of rules and regulations without fear of victimization in line with the guidelines issued by NAICOM.

(g) Reputational Risk

This is the risk of events and actions that undermine public interest, integrity and trust in a company's brand. To mitigate this type of risk, the company has adopted and implemented the use of customer feedback mechanisms, investor relation management, and sponsorship of media programmes to identify, assess and investigate grievances and complaints of customers and other stakeholders with a view to resolving issues satisfactorily.

3. Success Criteria

Universal Insurance success criteria are to build a risk culture whereby there is an adequate level of risk awareness across all business units and amongst all employees. This requires:

- that the risks faced be communicated across the Company.
- communication could be at entire Company level or be Business Unit (BU) specific.
- risks should continually be reassessed, and discussions should be encouraged to capture new emerging risks
- a risk report should be produced by the Chief Risk Officer, at least quarterly with the top risks highlighted. This should be discussed at the RMC meetings and if need be relevant heads of business units may be invited to contribute to the discussion.

4. Risk Management Structure

The comments below illustrate the Company's enterprise risk management structure.

- Board of Directors
 - ✓ Board Audit & Compliance Committee
 - ✓ Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee
 - ✓ Board Establishment & Governance Committee
 - ✓ Board Finance and Investment Committee
 - Management Committee
 - Risk Management Committee
 - Business Units

The Board of Directors sets the tone for risk management through approving:

- Strategic Objectives for the company
- The Company's Risk Appetite and Tolerance Limits

The Board Audit and Compliance Committee has oversight functions on regulatory compliance, External auditor, financial reporting, risk management and monitoring internal control processes.

The Board Investment Committee reviews the financial performance of the Company, reviews and approves the management and performance of the investment portfolio, and to review all significant financial transactions for the Company, including debt and capital transactions.

The Board Risk Management Committee ensures effective control measures and sets up sufficient internal checks to ensure effective and efficient underwriting. The committee assists in the review and approval of the company's risk management policy; oversees management's process for the identification of significant risks across the company and the adequacy of prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) has the oversight role of ensuring that the business units adhere to the Board's risk directive. The RMC will ensure/ encourage business units to develop a risk culture whereby;

- all leaders are aware of the Company's Strategic Obligations and Risk Appetite and Limits
- Business processes adhere to the stipulated risk limits and, if they are likely to be exceeded – the information is quickly escalated to the Risk Officer/RMC

The RMC through its Chairman, reports on risk matters to the Board.

The Risk Officer and each Business unit implement the risk management process through identifying current and emerging risks and reviewing the controls in place.

The Risk Officer collates quarterly enterprise-wide reports for the RMC inclusive of the Risk Map, Risk Profile and Risk Dashboard of the top 10 or 15 risks illustrating control trends and, mitigation advice to accept risk, share risk or reject risk.

5. Risk Identification and Assessment

5.1 A consistent approach has been adopted to identifying and assessing risks across the following business units of the Company:

- Technical (Insurance) ■ Investment ■ Finance ■ Marketing
- Administration ■ Corporate Affairs ■ Legal/Compliance ■ Property
- Risk Management ■ Human Resources ■ IT

5.2 Risk Identification

To effectively identify and assess the potential risks faced within each Business Unit of the group, we have adopted the following Enterprise Risk Management framework structure as described below.

Strategic Objectives

High-level goals aligned with and supporting the company's mission. These high-level goals are set at the Board level, reviewed periodically, and cascaded through the operations, reporting and compliance objectives of the different Business units.

Operational Objectives

Effective and efficient use of the company's resources.

To identify the potential risks faced by each Business unit in its operations, we followed the process outlined below;

- Identify all the core processes undertaken in the Business unit.
- For each identified core process, define its objective.
- During a brainstorming session, discuss the likely events that could hinder achievement of these defined objectives and document them as the potential risks.

Reporting Objectives

Reliability of reporting:

As a Business unit, all the reports that should be generated for internal use, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually to support decisions making by the Management or Board were identified and listed. The events that could lead to non-production, delay, or inaccurate production of these reports were then identified and listed as the potential risks faced.

Compliance Objectives

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations:

The procedure followed to identify the potential risks faced is similar to the process described above for reporting. All the regulatory and statutory bodies and the reports submitted to meet their requirements for the Business unit concerned were identified during the brainstorming session.

6. Line of Defence

We operate and maintain three lines of defence for the management and oversight of risk to ensure adherence to guiding principles and control. The lines of defence are:

First Line – Board and Management

The Board, Management and Line managers are responsible for identifying and assessing the risks faced by the company in line with the set risk appetite and ensuring that appropriate controls are established and maintained.

Second Line – Risk Management Unit

The Company's Risk Management department is responsible for designing risk framework methodologies and tools which support the business in analysing and managing risks and providing early warning of adverse trends. The department reports to the Board, Management and Staff on risk identification, control and mitigation.

Third Line – Internal Audit Function

This line of defence provides independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls established by the Board, Management and Risk Unit in the Company.

7. Risk Appetite

The Board of Universal Insurance Plc has been able to define a robust Risk Appetite and Tolerance statements and framework

Our Risk Appetite is a statement of how much risk the company is willing to take in the process of achieving its strategic objectives. Put another way the risk appetite states how much of the company's capital, embedded value and, forecast earnings the company/the Board is prepared to risk in the process of attaining the company objectives.

On the other hand, our Risk Tolerance statement allocates the Risk Appetite to our Business Units. Our risk appetite statement is both quantitative and qualitative. It aims to ensure that we have adequate capital in the event of extreme claim events whilst at the same time having good management- underwriting, expense levels, good investment returns etc.

8. Risk Reporting

The Company quarterly prepare risk reports to be reviewed and discussed by the Risk Management Committee.

The risk report includes;

- ✓ The Company's risk profile.
- ✓ Discussion on the high risks identified in the risk map.
- ✓ Assessment of adherence to the risk appetite and tolerance statement.
- ✓ Discussion on emerging risks.

There are also periodic risk assessment reports, and re-ranking risks at periods deemed necessary.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31,DECEMBER 2024

	NOTES	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	3,102,043	1,137,146	3,098,572	1,137,011
Financial Assets	7	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,346,623	3,049,565
Premium Receivable	8	192,476	45,613	192,356	45,564
Reinsurance Contract Assets	9	1,665,403	970,622	1,665,403	970,622
Deferred tax assets	21.a	403,685	403,685	403,685	403,685
Other Receivables	10	594,767	513,418	584,038	459,876
Investment in Subsidiaries	11	-	-	2,788,184	2,788,184
Investment Properties	12	7,812,334	6,138,229	3,607,000	2,408,229
Intangible Asset	13	100,467	69,061	100,467	69,061
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	5,640,734	4,460,130	5,249,639	4,068,903
Statutory Deposits	15	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000
			-		
Total Assets		22,193,531	17,122,470	20,370,968	15,735,670
Liabilities					
Insurance Contract Liabilities	16	5,880,378	4,138,492	5,880,378	4,138,492
Borrowings	17	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	18	786,813	289,019	770,560	766,673
Other payables	19	123,370	66,729	123,370	66,187
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities		-	-	-	-
Employee benefit liability	20	-	-	-	-
Income Tax liabilities	21	47,756	16,778	46,556	31,297
Deferred tax liabilities	22	386,668	386,668	296,875	296,875
			-		
Total Liabilities		7,224,985	4,897,686	7,117,738	5,299,524
Equity					
Issued and paid Share capital	23. 1	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Share Premium	23. 2	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018
Contingency Reserves	23. 3	1,623,340	1,164,923	1,623,340	1,164,923
Fair value reserve	23. 4	952,350	952,350	952,350	952,350
Non Current assets revaluation reserve	23. 5	3,707,173	2,904,343	1,571,159	768,329
Retained Earning	23. 6	(139,335)	(1,621,850)	281,363	(1,274,473)
			-		
Shareholders funds		14,968,546	12,224,784	13,253,229	10,436,146
Other equitiy instruments		-	-	-	-
Non - controlling interests					
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		22,193,530	17,122,470	20,370,968	15,735,670

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on May 12, 2025



JEFF DURU
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018014



EKEOPARA DORIS
CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000009074

**Consolidated statement of profit or loss and Other
Comprehensive Income**

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Insurance Revenue	24a	13,760,500	8,006,851	13,760,500	8,006,851
Insurance service expenses	24b	(10,522,591)	(5,991,966)	(10,522,591)	(5,991,966)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued		3,237,909	2,014,885	3,237,909	2,014,885
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	24c	(440,862)	(477,528)	(440,862)	(477,528)
Insurance service result	34	2,797,047	1,537,357	2,797,047	1,537,357
Interest calculated using the effective interest method					
Other investment income	25a	308,879	145,408	308,879	145,408
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.a	(649,543)	523,678	(649,543)	523,678
Net fair value gain/(loss) on investment properties	25.c	1,198,771	131,815	1,198,771	131,815
Net credit impairment losses	26	(3,921)	2,853	(3,921)	2,853
Net Investment Income		854,187	849,809	854,187	803,755
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	34	87,679	(242,986)	87,679	(242,986)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	34	61,079	23,200	61,079	23,200
Net insurance finance expenses		148,758	(219,786)	148,758	(219,786)
Net Insurance and Investment Result		3,799,991	2,167,381	3,799,991	2,167,381
Other operating and administrative expenses (Non attributable)	27	(1,811,171)	(1,704,377)	(1,739,183)	(1,640,664)
Profit before Tax		1,988,821	542,102	2,060,809	526,716
Income Tax Expense	20	(47,756)	(12,043)	(46,556)	(12,043)
Profit for the Year		1,941,065	530,059	2,014,253	514,673
Other comprehensive income / (expense)					
<i>Items reclassified to profit and loss</i>					
Revaluation surplus on PPE		802,830	380,304	802,830	-
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss</i>					
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued					
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held					
Tax					-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		802,830		802,830	-
Unrealised fair value gain		-	945,890		945,890
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,743,895	1,856,253	2,817,083	1,460,563
Earnings Per Share		-			
From Continuing Operations					
Basic		12.13	3.31	12.59	3.22
Diluted					

Universal Insurance Plc
Statements of Changes in Equity (GROUP)
for the period ended 31, DECEMBER 2024

In thousands of Nigerian naira

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation reserve	Contingency reserve	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	8,000,000	825,018	2,904,343	1,164,923	952,350	(1,621,983)	12,224,651
Adjusted Balance as at 1 January 2024	8,000,000	825,018	2,904,343	1,164,923	952,350	(1,621,983)	12,224,651
Total comprehensive income							
Profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,941,065	1,941,065
Other comprehensive income							-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings			802,830		-		802,830
Foreign currency translation difference			-				-
Realised fair value gain						-	-
Net change in fair value							-
Net amount transferred to profit or loss						-	-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings							-
Net Fair value changes in AFS financial assets							-
Net gain/loss on previous AFS reclassified to FVTPL						-	-
Fair value reserve derecognised on disposal							-
Transfer to contingency reserve				458,417		(458,417)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	458,417	-	(458,417)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	458,417	-	1,482,648	1,941,065
Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contribution and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	8,000,000	825,018	3,707,173	1,623,340	952,350	(139,335)	14,165,716

Balance at 1 January 2023	8,000,000	825,018	2,524,040	713,897	6,460	(2,041,496)	9,113,682
Total comprehensive income							-
Profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	314,505	314,505
Other comprehensive income							-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings			380,303		945,890		-
Foreign currency translation difference			-				-
Fair value reserve (available-for-sale) financial assets			-				-
Net change in fair value			-		-		-
Net amount transferred to profit or loss			-			-	-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings			-				-
Net Fair value changes in AFS financial assets			-				-
Net gain/loss on previous AFS reclassified to FVTPL			-			-	-
Fair value reserve derecognised on disposal			-				-
Transfer to contingency reserve			-	281,036		(281,036)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	281,036	-	(281,036)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	281,036	-	143,882	314,505
Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contribution and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31, DECEMBER 2023	8,000,000	825,018	2,904,343	883,887	952,350	(1,870,873)	10,368,532

Universal Insurance Plc
Statements of Changes in Equity (COMPANY)
for the period ended 31, DECEMBER 2024

In thousands of Nigerian naira

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation reserve	Contingency reserve	Fair value reserves	Retained earnings	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	8,000,000	825,018	768,329	1,164,923	952,350	(1,274,473)	10,436,146
Transition adjustment						-	-
Adjusted Balance as at 1 January 2024	8,000,000	825,018	768,329	1,164,923	952,350	(1,274,473)	10,436,146
Total comprehensive income							
Profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	2,014,253	2,014,253
Other comprehensive income							-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings			802,830		-		802,830
Foreign currency translation difference							-
Unrealised fair value gain						-	-
Net change in fair value							-
Net amount transferred to profit or loss						-	-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings							-
Net Fair value changes in AFS financial assets							-
Net gain/loss on previous AFS reclassified to FVTPL			-			-	-
Fair value reserve derecognised on disposal					-		-
Transfer to contingency reserve				458,417		(458,417)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	802,830	458,417	-	(458,417)	802,830
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	458,417		1,555,836	2,817,083
Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contribution and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	8,000,000	825,018	1,571,159	1,623,340	952,350	281,363	13,253,229
Balance at 1 January 2023	8,000,000	825,018	768,329	883,887	6,460	(1,508,110)	8,975,583
Transition adjustment						-	-
Total comprehensive income							
Profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	514,673	514,673
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings			-				-
Foreign currency translation difference							-
Unrealised fair value gain					945,890	-	-
Net change in fair value							-
Net amount transferred to profit or loss						-	-
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings							-
Net Fair value changes in AFS financial assets							-
Net gain/loss on previous AFS reclassified to FVTPL						-	-
Fair value reserve derecognised on disposal							-
Transfer to contingency reserve				281,036		(281,036)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	281,036	-	(281,036)	945,890
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	281,036	-	233,637	1,460,563
Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contribution and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31, DECEMBER 2023	8,000,000	825,018	768,329	1,164,923	952,350	(1,274,473)	10,436,146

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC

Statement Of Cash Flows

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2024	NOTES	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Insurance premium received from policy holders,Brokers & Agents,Ce	8.4	15,131,733	9,379,466	15,133,778	9,379,466
Commission received	34ai	457,754	287,328	457,754	287,328
Reinsurance receipts in respect of claims	34aii	1,570,796	843,747	1,570,796	843,747
Reinsurance premium paid	34aiii	(3,103,112)	(1,895,797)	(3,103,112)	(1,895,797)
Prepaid Minimum and Deposit	34aiv	(25,625)	(11,276)	(25,625)	(11,276)
Other operating cash payments		(1,279,850)	(492,044)	(1,278,895)	(24,243)
Claims paid	34av	(2,975,047)	(1,755,639)	(2,975,047)	(1,755,639)
Other directly attributable expenses	34av	(1,623,264)	(1,755,639)	(1,623,264)	(1,632,063)
Payments to intermediaries to acquire insurance contracts	34avi	(2,960,390)	(1,748,332)	(2,960,390)	(1,748,332)
Maintenance expenses	34avii	(2,654,398)	(1,706,303)	(2,654,398)	(1,706,303)
Cash generated from operations		2,538,597	1,956,428	2,541,597	1,736,888
Interest Paid		-	-	-	-
Company Income Tax paid	21	(31,297)	(6,460)	(31,297)	(19,254)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,507,300	1,949,968	2,510,300	1,717,634
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(694,529)	(1,683,597)	(694,529)	(1,683,597)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	0
Purchase of investments		-	-	-	0
Sales of investments		-	-	-	0
Purchase of investment property		-	-	-	0
Purchase of Intangible Assets	13	(60,121)	(20,262)	(60,121)	(20,262)
Purchase of Listed Equities	7	-	-	-	-
Interest received	25	124,800	15,359	124,800	30,695
Dividend - Quoted and unquoted investments	25	253	30,695	253	145,408
Disposal of non-current assets	25	(7,549)	-	(7,549)	-
Rent income	25	13,086	-	13,086	15,359
Revaluation Gain on Universal Hotel	11	-	330,668	-	330,668
Repayment of Staff Debtors	10	21,922	22,441	21,922	22,441
Disposal of (FVOCI) financial assets (unlisted equities)	7b	53,400	6,600	53,400	6,000
Unlisted AFS Disposed		-	-	-	-
Net Cash provided by investing activities		(548,739)	(1,380,272)	(548,739)	(1,153,287)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	-	-	-
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equiv.		-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalent at the beginning		1,143,481	573,785	1,137,011	572,664
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		1,958,561	569,696	1,961,561	564,347
Cash and Cash equivalent at the end of period		3,102,042	1,143,481	3,098,572	1,137,011

Hypothetication of Investment/Assets Group	31-Dec-24 Total	31-Dec-24 Policy Holder's	31-Dec-24 Shareholder's	31-Dec-23 Total	31-Dec-23 Policy Holder's	31-Dec-23 Shareholder's
	Funds N'000	Funds N'000	Funds N'000	Funds N'000	Funds N'000	Funds N'000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,102,043	2,788,482	313,560	1,137,146	514,778	622,368
Financial Assets: Quoted	2,346,623	703,987	1,642,636	3,049,565	637,275	2,412,290
Financial Assets: UnQuoted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	192,476	-	192,476	45,613	-	45,613
Deferred Tax asset	403,685	-	403,685	403,685	-	403,685
Other Receivable	594,767	-	594,767	513,418	-	513,418
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties	7,812,334	1,053,744	6,758,590	6,138,229	531,062	5,607,167
Intangible Asset	100,467	-	100,467	69,061	-	69,061
Property, Plant and Equipment	5,640,734	-	5,640,734	4,460,130	-	4,460,130
Statutory Deposits	335,000	-	335,000	335,000	-	335,000
Total Assets	20,528,128	4,546,213	15,981,915	16,151,848	1,683,115	14,468,733
Net Insurance Fund		4,214,975			3,167,870	
		331,238			364,697	

Hypothecation of Investment/Assets Company	31-Dec-24 Total Funds N'000	31-Dec-24 Policy Funds N'000	31-Dec-24 Shareholder's Funds N'000	31-Dec-23 Total Funds N'000	31-Dec-23 Policy Funds N'000	31-Dec-23 Shareholder's Funds N'000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,098,572	2,785,363	313,209	1,137,011	1,022,080	114,931
Financial Assets: Quoted	2,346,623	703,987	1,642,636	3,049,565	1,829,739	1,219,826
Financial Assets: UnQuoted	-		-	-		-
Premium Receivable	192,356		192,356	45,564		45,564
Deferred Tax Asset	403,685		403,685	403,685		403,685
Other Receivable	584,038		584,038	459,876		459,876
Investment in Subsidiaries	2,788,184		2,788,184	2,788,184		2,788,184
Investment Properties	3,607,000	1,053,744	2,553,256	2,408,229	602,057	1,806,172
Intangible Asset	100,467		100,467	69,061		69,061
Property, Plant and Equipment	5,249,639		5,249,639	4,068,903		4,068,903
Statutory Deposits	335,000		335,000	335,000		335,000
Total Assets	18,705,565	4,543,094	14,162,471	14,765,080	3,453,876	11,311,203
Net Insurance Fund		4,214,975			3,167,870	
		328,119			286,006	

Universal Insurance Plc
Notes to the financial statements
For the period ended 31, DEC. 2024

- 1 General Information:
The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31, DECEMBER 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.
The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The corporate head office is located at 8, Gbagada Expressway, Anthony, Lagos.
The Company is principally engaged in the business of providing risk underwriting, related financial services and hospitality services to its customers.
- 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed.
- 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements:
The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the period. Estimates and judgements 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.
- 3.1 Fair value of financial assets:
Financial assets are deemed to be impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement. In making this judgement, group evaluates the normal volatility in share price, the financial health of the investee industry and sector performance, technological changes and cash flow among other factors valuation techniques.
The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not available are determined by using

In these cases, the fair values are estimated from observable data derived for that instrument and valued in the case of the group, by applying the ruling exchange rate at close of business.
- 4 Insurance and Financial Risks Management
The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.
- 4.1 Insurance Risks Management
The Company accepts insurance risk through its insurance contracts and certain investments contracts where it assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations to the underlying loss. The Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing.

The Company manages its risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Pricing is based on assumptions which have regard to trends and past experience. Exposures are managed by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of potential loss to the Company from individual large or catastrophic events and also to provide access to specialist risks and to assist in managing capital. Reinsurance policies are written with approved reinsurers on either a proportional or excess of loss treaty basis.

The Company writes general insurance businesses. The most significant risks arise from persistency, longevity, morbidity, expense variations and investment returns. Concentration of risk may arise from geographic regions, epidemics, accumulation of risks and market risk.
- 4.2 Financial Risk Management
The company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the company through internal risk reports magnitude of risks. These risks include:
 - Market risk
 - Credit risk
 - Liquidity risk
- 4.2.1 Market Risk
Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact as a consequence of market movements such as currency exchange rates, interest rates and other price changes. These market risks arise due to fluctuations in both value of assets and liabilities. The company has established policies and procedures in order to manage market risks.
Interest rate risk management
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is exposed to interest rate risk as the company invests in short term investments at fixed interest rates. Interest rate risks also exists in products sold by the Company. The company manages this risk by adopting close asset/liability matching criteria, to minimise the impact of mismatches between asset and liability values arising from interest rate movements.
- 4.2.2 Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to honour its obligations and cause the Company to incur a financial loss. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.
Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Risk Management Committee annually.
- 4.2.3 Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company has adopted an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's liquidity requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining banking and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk arising from clients on its insurance contracts.
In respect of catastrophic events, there is liquidity risk from a difference in timing between claim payments and recoveries thereon from reinsurers.

Liquidity management ensures that the Company has sufficient access to funds necessary to cover insurance claims, and maturing liabilities. The Company's assets contain marketable securities which could be converted into cash when required.
- 4.3 Impairment Assessment (Policy Applicable from 1 January 2021)
The Company's ECL assessment and measurement method is set out below.
Significant increase in credit risk, default and cure
The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when any contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. In addition, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay by assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Such events include:
The Company's process to assess changes in credit risk is multi-factor and has three main elements (or 'pillars'):
 - quantitative element (i.e. reflecting a quantitative comparison of PD at the reporting date and PD at initial recognition);
 - a qualitative element; andThe quantitative element is the primary indicator of significant increases in credit risk, with the qualitative element playing a secondary role.
The quantitative element is calculated based on the change in lifetime PDs by comparing:
 - the remaining lifetime PD as at the reporting date; with
 - the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated based on facts and circumstances at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations)In general, qualitative factors that are indicative of an increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a timely basis and thus are included in the quantitative assessment and not in a separate qualitative assessment.
However, if it is not possible to include all current information about such qualitative factors in the quantitative assessment, they are considered separately in a qualitative assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
If there are qualitative factors that indicate an increase in credit risk that have not been included in the calculation of PDs used in the quantitative assessment, the Company recalibrates the PD or otherwise adjusts its estimate when calculating ECLs.

Backstop indicators

Instruments which are more than 30 days past due or have been granted forbearance are generally regarded as having significantly increased in credit risk and may be credit-impaired. There is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk has increased significantly if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due; this presumption is applied unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information demonstrating that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

During the year, there has been no significant increase in credit risk on the financial asset of the company. However, a Corporate bond held by the company defaulted during the year and was considered credit impaired individually using lifetime PD.

Expected credit losses

The Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL and lifetime for the calculation of LTECL. Given the investment policy, the probability of default for new instruments acquired is generally determined to be minimal and the expected loss given default ratio varies for different instruments. In cases where a lifetime ECL is required to be calculated, the probability of default is estimated based on economic scenarios.

4.4 Impairment Assessment (Policy Applicable from 1 January 2022)

Amounts Arising from ECL

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment.

Where external credit ratings are not available, the Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default (including but not limited to the audited financial statement, management accounts and cashflow projections, available regulatory and press information about the borrowers and apply experiences credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined by using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default and are aligned with the external credit rating definition from Moody's and standards and Poor.

The Company has assumed that the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since the initial recognition if the financial asset has low credit risk at reporting date. The company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

As a back stop, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when the asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the numbers of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payments has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

The Company monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increase in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- The criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before an exposure is in default;

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financial asset may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the borrower. An existing financial asset whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated asset recognized as a new financial asset at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies.

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects a comparison of:

- Its risk of default occurring at the reporting date based on the modified term; with
- The risk of default occurring estimated based on data on initial recognition and The original contractual terms.

Definition of default

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the two following events have taken place.

- The Company considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the insurer to actions such as realising security (if held).
- The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company.

The elements to be taken as indications of unlikelihood to pay include:

- The insurer makes a charge-off or account-specific provision resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to the bank taking on the exposure.
- The insurer sells The credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
- The insurer consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or (where relevant) fees

4.4.1 Analysis of inputs to the ECL model under multiple economic scenarios

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out in Note 2.11.4 Summary of significant accounting policies and in Note 2.5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. To ensure completeness and accuracy, the company obtains the data used from third party sources (Central Bank of Nigeria, Trading Economics e.t.c.). The following tables set out the key drivers of expected loss and the assumptions used for the company's base case estimate, ECLs based on the base case, plus the effect of the use of multiple economic scenarios as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024.

5 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and comply with the regulators' capital requirements of the markets in which the Company operates while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. Reinsurance is also used as part of capital management.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Share Capital	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Share Premium	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018
Retained earnings	(139,335)	(1,621,850)	281,363	(1,274,473)
Contingency Reserve	1,623,340	1,164,923	1,623,340	1,164,923
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	10,309,023	8,368,091	10,729,721	8,715,468
Less the amount of own shares held (Treasury shares)			-	-
	10,309,023	8,368,091	10,729,721	8,715,468
Subordinated liabilities approval by NAICOM			-	-
Other financial instrument approved by NAICOM			-	-
Capital Requirement	10,309,023	8,368,091	10,729,721	8,715,468

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC
COMPUTATION OF SOLVENCY MARGIN
AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 2024

5.1

1 ASSETS

Cash and bank balances
Treasury Bills
Placement with Financial Institutions
Government Bonds
Corporate Bonds & Debentures - Quoted
Corporate Bonds & Debentures - Unquoted
Financial Assets - Quoted
Financial Assets - Unquoted
Mortgage Loans
Loan to Policyholders
Loan to Staff
Other Loans and Invested Assets
Premium (Trade) Receivable
Reinsurance Contract Assets
Insurance Contract Assets
Deferred tax assets
Other Receivables and Prepayments
Investment in Associates
Investment in Subsidiaries
Investment in Jointly Control Entities
Non -Current Assets held for Sale
Investment Properties
Intangible Asset
Property, Plant and Equipment (Others)
Property, Plant and Equipment (L and B)
Statutory Deposits
Other Assets
Total Assets

A

LIABILITIES

Insurance Contract Liabilities
Investment Contract liabilities
Reinsurance Contract liabilities
Other Technical liabilities
Provisions and other payables
Other Financial liabilities
Borrowings
Employee benefit liability
Income Tax liabilities
Other liabilities
Deferred tax liabilities
Total Liabilities

B

**Excess of total admissible assets over
admissible liabilities (A - B)**

TOTAL	Inadmissible	Admissible
N'000	N'000	N'000
1,630,377	-	1,630,377
-	-	-
1,468,195		1,468,195
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
2,346,623	-	2,346,623
0	-	0
-	-	-
-	-	-
54,612		54,612
-	-	-
192,356	-	192,356
1,665,403	-	1,665,403
-	-	-
403,685	403,685	0
529,426	529,426	0
-	-	-
2,788,184	706,018	2,082,166
-	-	-
-	-	-
3,607,000	2,553,256	1,053,744
100,467		100,467
437,843		437,843
4,811,796	3,811,796	1,000,000
335,000	-	335,000
-	-	-
20,370,968	8,004,181	12,366,787
5,880,378	-	5,880,378
770,560	-	770,560
123,370	-	123,370
-	-	-
46,556	-	46,556
296,875	296,875	-
7,117,738	296,875	6,820,864
		-
		5,545,923

Higher of:		
Insurance Revenue		13,760,500
Less: Reinsurance expenses		
Net Premium		13,760,500
15% of Net Premium	C	2,064,075
Solvency Margin	D	5,545,923
Minimum Paid up Capital	E	3,000,000
Excess of solvency margin over minimum capital base		2,545,923

Basis for conclusion:

The solvency margin arrived at in D above shall not be less than 15 per centum of the net premium income C or the minimum paid-up capital E which ever is greater.

Conclusion:

The company is solvent since its solvency margin of N9.722billion is higher than the minimum paid up capital of N3.00 billion.

6	Cash and Cash Equivalent	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	This comprises of:	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Cash In Hand	7,490	5,946	7,171	5,810
	Current Account Balances	1,627,729	453,915	1,624,609	453,915
	Placement with banks	1,468,195	678,026	1,468,195	678,026
		3,103,414	1,137,887	3,099,975	1,137,752
	Allowance for Impairment Losses	(1,403)	(741)	(1,403)	(741)
		3,102,043	1,137,146	3,098,572	1,137,011
6.1	Interest income received	124,800	30,695	124,800	30,695
6.2	Reconciliation of ECL Impairment allowance				
		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	Opening balance as at January 1	(741)	(1,028)	(741)	(1,028)
	Increase/(decrease) during the year (Note 2)	(662)	287	(662)	287
	Closing balance as at Dec.31	(1,403)	(741)	(1,403)	(741)
7	Financial asset				
		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	Equity instrument at fair value through pro	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
	-Mandatorily measured at FVPL	2,346,623	2,996,165	2,346,623	2,996,165
	Equity instrument at fair value through OC	0	53,400	0	53,400
	Total Equity instruments	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,346,623	3,049,565
	Current				
	Non-current	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,346,623	3,049,565

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(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
<i>Listed Equity securities</i>				
Balance as at January 1	2,996,165	2,472,487	2,996,165	2,472,487
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from FVOCI (MTN shares- Note 7(b))	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss)	649,543	523,678	(649,543)	523,678
Foreign Exchange gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Net impairment gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Dec. 31	2,346,623	2,996,165	2,346,623	2,996,165

(b) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) Fin

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
<i>Unlisted Equity securities</i>				
Balance as at January 1	53,400	60,000	53,400	60,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to FVTPL (MTN shares- Note 7(a))	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	(53,400)	(6,600)	(53,400)	(6,000)
Fair value gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Net impairment gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31	0	53,400	0	53,400

8 Premium Receivables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Premium due from brokers	181,761	(70)	181,761	(70)
Premium due from Insurance companies	10,595	45,634	10,595	45,634
Other receivables(from subsidiary)	2,306	2,235	-	-
Impairment on subsidiary	(2,186)	(2,186)	-	-
	192,476	45,613	192,356	45,564

8.1 Age Analysis of Premium receivables

	No. of Policies		Amount
Within 14 Days	43		72,250
Within 15-30 Days	98	-	120,106
Within 31-90 Days	-	-	-
Within 91-180 Days	-	-	-
Above 180 Days	-	-	-
Total	141		192,356

8.2 Movements on the allowance for impairment of receivables arising out of direct insurance arrangements are as follows:

At beginning of year JANUARY 1	(44,670)	(44,670)	-	-
At beginning of year JANUARY 1				
Provision for impairment	0	-	-	-
Amount written off during the year as uncollectible	-	-	-	-
At end of year (Dec. 2024)	(44,670)	(44,670)	-	-

8.3 Movement in Premium Receivables

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Balance as at 1 January	45,613	62,013	45,564	57,147
Gross written premium during the year	15,280,570	9,365,097	15,280,570	9,367,882
Premium deposit received in the year	15,326,183	9,410,710	15,326,134	9,425,029
Premium Received during the year	15,133,733	9,132,022	15,133,778	9,379,465
Closing Trade Receivables	192,356	47,799	192,356	45,564
Less:				
Impairment (ECL) allowance	2,306	(2,186)	-	-
	194,662	45,613	192,356	45,564

9.0 Reinsurance Contract Assets

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Asset for Remaining Coverage				
Excluding loss components	(824,879)	(508,825)	(824,879)	(508,825)
Lost components	-	-	-	-
Asset for Incurred claims				
Present value of future cash flows	(733,361)	(418,597)	(733,361)	(418,597)
Risk Adjustment	(107,163)	(43,200)	(107,163)	(43,200)
	(1,665,403)	(970,622)	(1,665,403)	(970,622)

9.1 Carrying amount of Reinsurance Contract Assets

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities (excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets and other pre-recognition cashflows)	(2,096,818)	(1,080,774)	(2,096,818)	(1,080,774)
Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	431,415	110,152	431,415	110,152
Other pre-recognition cashflows	-	-	-	-
Insurance Contract Assets	(1,665,403)	(970,622)	(1,665,403)	(970,622)

9.2 Reconciliation of reinsurance contracts held from the opening to the closing balances for assets for remaining coverage and assets for incurred claims as at 31 December 2024 and 2023

Company 31-Dec-24	Aggregated		Incurred claims		Total
	Remaining Coverage Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(508,825)	-	(418,597)	(43,200)	(970,622)
Net opening balance	(508,825)	-	(418,597)	(43,200)	(970,622)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(2,329,305)	-	-	-	(2,329,305)

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<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims	-	-	(1,570,794)	(69,440)	(1,640,234)
Other incurred reinsurance service expenses	-	-	(248,208)	-	(248,208)
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	(1,819,002)	(69,440)	(1,888,443)
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(2,329,305)	-	1,819,002	69,440	(440,862)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	66,556	(5,477)	61,079
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(2,329,305)	-	1,885,559	63,963	(379,783)
Cash flows					
Claims recovered	-	-	1,570,794	-	1,570,794
Commission received	457,754	-	-	457,754	457,754
Premiums paid	(3,103,112)	-	-	-	(3,103,112)
Total cash flows	(2,645,359)	-	1,570,794	-	(1,074,565)
Net closing balance	(824,879)	-	(733,361)	(107,163)	(1,665,403)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(824,879)	-	(733,361)	(107,163)	(1,665,403)
Net closing balance	(824,879)	-	(733,361)	(107,163)	(1,665,403)

31-Dec-23

	Aggregated		Incurred claims		Total
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(156,983)	-	(476,883)	(16,825)	(650,691)
Net opening balance	(156,983)	-	(476,883)	(16,825)	(650,691)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(1,266,164)	-	-	-	(1,266,164)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service	-	-	(762,260)	(26,375)	(788,635)
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	(762,260)	(26,375)	(788,635)
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(1,266,164)	-	762,260	26,375	(477,529)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	23,200	-	23,200
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(1,266,164)	-	785,460	26,375	(454,328)
Cash flows					
Claims recovered and commissions received	287,432	-	843,747	-	1,131,179
Premiums paid	(1,905,438)	-	-	-	(1,905,438)
Total cash flows	(1,618,006)	-	843,747	-	(774,259)
Net closing balance	(508,825)	-	(418,597)	(43,200)	(970,622)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(508,825)	-	(418,597)	(43,200)	(970,622)
Net closing balance	(508,825)	-	(418,597)	(43,200)	(970,622)

10	Universal Insurance Plc Other Receivables, Prepayments The balance is analysed as follow:	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
	Prepayments	477,869	404,338	476,253	404,338
	Due from Related Parties	53,869	53,868	53,869	53,868
	Staff Debtors	54,612	54,784	54,612	54,784
	Impairment Charges on Staff loan	-	-	-	-
	Staff Share Loan	-	-	-	-
	Deposit for properties (reclassified from Inv. Properties) (11(v))	-	-	-	-
	Increase/Decrease in Deposit for Properties	-	-	-	-
	Stock of Raw Materials	9,113	2,501	-	-
		595,463	515,491	584,734	512,990
	Impairment of due from related parties	(599)	(179)	(599)	(179)
	Impairment Charges on Staff loan	(66)	(72)	(66)	(72)
	Impairment Charges due to other receivables(Subsidiaries)	(30)	(2,186)	(30)	2,814
		594,767	513,418	584,038	459,876
	Current	594,767	513,418	584,038	459,876
	Non-current				
	Movement in staff share loan				
		31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
	Balance as at January 1	-	-	-	-
	Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
	Prepayment during the year	-	-	-	-
	Reclassified due to African	-	-	-	-
	Alliance Insurance Plc (Note 20.1(a))	-	-	-	-
	Accrued Interest on staff share loan	-	-	-	-
	Impairment loss	-	-	-	-
	Balance as at 31, Dec	-	-	-	-
10.1	Inventories				
	Stock of raw materials	9,113	2,501	-	-
		9,113	2,501	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		594,767	513,418		
10.2	Prepayments				
	Prepaid Rent	45,159	43,015	45,159	43,015
	Recapitalization Expenses	137,960	137,960	137,960	137,960
	Dividend/Interest Payables(Lease)	59,267	59,267	59,267	59,267
	Other Prepayments	208,573	126,700	206,957	126,700
	FIRS WTH A/C	26,910	37,395	26,910	37,395
		477,869	404,338	476,253	404,338
10.2.a	Recapitalization Expenses	-	-	-	-
	Prepaid Merger Expenses	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Recapitalization Expenses	87,960	87,960	87,960	87,960
		137,960	137,960	137,960	137,960
10.3	Staff Loan advance				
	Prepaid Staff Personal Loan	54,612	46,124	54,612	54,784
10.3.1	Movement in Staff Debtors				
		31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
	Balance as at January 1	46,124	33,465	54,784	32,343
	Additions in the year	21,375	12,659	21,375	22,441
	Interest earned during the year	-	-	375	-
	Repayments during the year	(21,922)	-	(21,922)	-
	Balance as at 31. Dec	45,577	46,124	54,612	54,784

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	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
11 Investment in subsidiaries				
This comprises of investment in:				
Universal Hotels Limited (Note 11(i))	-	-	2,788,184	2,457,516
Movement in the Year	-	-	-	330,668
Impairment charge on Universal Hotel	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	2,788,184	2,788,184

11 (i) Universal Hotels Limited
The Company was established to carry on the business of providing hotel, accommodation, tourist and hospitality activities.
Universal Insurance Plc has 100% investments in the company.

11 (ii) Movement in the Year
Revaluation Gain on property in the year - 330,668

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
12 Investment properties				
Oyigbo estate, 21, Garden Avenue, Port Harcourt, Rivers State	630,000	591,183	630,000	591,183
Rumudumu For Model Estate, Rivers State	2,300,000	1,169,000	2,300,000	1,169,000
UIH Complex	4,205,334	3,730,000	-	-
Others (Nigeria Cement Co.; Progress Bank Ltd; Nigeria Tobacco Ltd; Ferdinand Oil Ltd)	-	-	-	-
Molit Mall, 45 Okporo road, Rumudra, Port-Harcourt, Rivers State	677,000	648,046	677,000	648,046
	7,812,334	6,138,229	3,607,000	2,408,229
Impairment loss on investment properties	-	-	-	-
	7,812,334	6,138,229	3,607,000	2,408,229

The properties of the Company at Oyigbo Garden Estate and Rumudumu For Model Estate were revalued on December 31, 2024 by A.C.Otegbulu & Partners, Estate Surveyors & Valuers (FRC/2013/NIESV/00000001582) to ascertain the open market value of the Investment Properties. The fair value gain/(loss) on the investment properties were recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period.
Investment properties represent buildings and un-developed landed
They are not subjected to periodic charges for depreciation. Valuation was

	Balance as at Jan 1	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Transfer	Revaluation Gain	Balance as at 31 December	Status in Title
12.a Movement of Assets								
1 Oyigbo estate, 21, Garden Avenue, Port Harcourt, Rivers State	591,183	-	-	-	-	38,817	630,000	Yes
2 Rumudumu For Model Estate	1,169,000	-	-	-	-	1,131,000	2,300,000	Processing Title Documents
3 Molit Mall, 45 Okporo road, Rumudra, Port-Harcourt, Rivers State	648,046	-	-	-	-	28,954	677,000	Yes
Total	2,408,229	-	-	-	-	1,198,771	3,607,000	

12ai Status of Perfection of Title:
Oyigbo estate, 21, Garden Avenue, Port Harcourt, Rivers State
Title has been perfected on Oyigbo Estate.

Rumudumu For Model Estate
Perfection of title is being processed at the Federal Ministry of Housing Abuja.

Molit Mall, 45 Okporo road, Rumudra, Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
Title has been perfected on Molit Mall.

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
12.b Assets In The Name of Conau Limited:				
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Rumudumu Model Estate Portharcourt	2,300,000	1,169,000	2,300,000	1,169,000

These assets were introduced by Conau Limited in 2007 during the recapitalisation exercise, with deeds

Status of Perfection of Title:
The firm of IBOM Partners, a firm of attorneys, solicitors, fraud examiners & legal consultants have been appointed to commence the process of perfecting the title to the properties in the name of Universal Insurance Plc.

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost				
Balance, beginning of period	182,260	161,997	182,260	161,997
Additions	60,121	20,262	60,121	20,262
Transferred from PPE (Computer)	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	242,380	182,260	242,380	182,260
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance, beginning of period	113,198	91,837	113,198	91,837
Amortisation expense/impairment charge	28,715	21,361	28,715	21,361
Transferred from PPE (computer)	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	141,914	113,198	141,914	113,198
Net book amount				
End of period	100,467	69,061	100,467	69,061

The intangible assets of the Company comprised of computer software. The computer softwares are accounted for i.e. cost less accumulated amortization and less accumulated impairment. The amortization is charged to the income statement in line with the Company's policy.

PROPERTY PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS

14.a(i) GROUP (2024)	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Transfer	Motor Vehicles	Computer Hardware	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost/Revalued amount								
Balance, beginning of period	258,860	4,458,098	99,768	215,611	-	1,023,131	30,427	6,085,894
Additions during the year	650,880	-	12,079	9,295	-	10,244	12,031	694,529
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	43,875	-	43,875
Revaluation	-	802,830	-	-	-	-	-	802,830
Balance, end of period	909,740	5,260,928	111,847	224,906	-	989,499	42,458	7,627,129
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	1,025,786	34,419	50,559	-	491,434	23,566	1,625,764
On Disposal	-	84,273	6,163	9,452	-	203,535	5,424	308,847
Balance, end of period	-	1,110,059	40,581	60,012	-	659,003	28,990	1,898,645
Netbook value as at 31 December 2024	909,740	4,150,869	71,266	164,894	-	330,497	13,468	5,640,734
Netbook value as at 31 DECEMBER 2023	258,860	3,432,312	65,349	165,051	-	531,697	6,861	4,460,130
14.a(ii) Movement in Land & Building (Group)	Balance as at Jan 1	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Transfer	Revaluation Gain	Depreciation	Balance as at 31 Dec
Property at Ridgeway Station Road Enugu	445,474	-	-	-	-	84,896	13,364	517,006
Property at New Owerri Road Behind CBN, Owerri	1,038,844	-	-	-	-	(831,133)	31,165	176,546
Property at no 2 Emole Street Enugu	328,522	-	-	-	-	150,052	9,856	468,718
49A,50A,51A,52A and 53A city Layout Enugu	1,210,168	-	-	-	-	927,000	36,305	2,100,863
Eliowahani Shell estate, Obior Akpor LGA, Portharcourt	267,048	-	-	-	-	444,972	8,011	704,009
Land at Awka ,Anambra State	264,807	-	-	-	-	27,043	7,944	283,906
Hotel Building at Aguleri Rd, Enugu	3,285,619	-	-	-	-	-	98,569	3,187,051
Property at Lagos	-	650,880	-	-	-	-	-	650,880
Total	6,840,482	650,880	-	-	-	802,830	205,214	8,088,978

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14 PROPERTY PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS 14.b(i) GROUP (2023)

	Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant & Machinery N'000	urniture and Fitti N'000	Motor Vehicles N'000	omputer Hardwa N'000	Total N'000	
Cost/Revalued amount								
Balance, beginning of period	258,860	3,159,193	86,282	212,157	455,931	20,436	4,192,857	
Additions during the year	-	1,089,465	13,487	3,454	567,200	9,991	1,683,597	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance, end of period	258,860	4,458,098	99,768	215,611	1,023,131	30,427	6,085,894	-
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, beginning of period	-	963,302	30,625	49,699	362,171	19,274	1,425,071	
Charge for the year	-	62,484	3,794	860	129,263	4,292	200,692	
On Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance, end of period	-	1,025,786	34,419	50,559	491,434	23,566	1,625,764	-
Netbook value as at 31,DECEMBER 2023	258,860	3,432,312	65,349	165,051	531,697	6,861	4,460,130	-
Netbook value as at 31 DECEMBER 2022	258,860	2,195,891	21,932	48,105	93,760	20,436	2,638,983	-

14.b(ii) Movement in Land & Building (Company)	Balance as at Jan	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Transfer	Revaluation Gain	Depreciation	Balance as at 31 Dec
Property at Ridgeway Station Road Enugu	370,692	-	-	-	-	84,896	10,114	445,474
Property at New Owerri Road Behind CBN, Owerri	964,800	-	-	-	-	100,000	25,956	1,038,844
Property at no 2 Emole Street Enugu	73,265	-	-	-	-	257,267	2,010	328,522
49A,50A,51A,52A and 53A city Layout Enugu	591,305	-	-	-	-	634,963	16,100	1,210,168
Eliowahani Shell estate, Obior Akpor LGA, Portharcourt	269,130	-	-	-	-	5,032	7,114	267,048
Land at Awka ,Anambra State	257,500	-	-	-	-	7,307	-	264,807
Hotel Building at Aguleri Rd, Enugu	39,902	-	-	-	-	3,607,355	361,638	3,285,619
Total	2,566,594	-	-	-	-	4,696,820	422,932	6,840,482

14.c(i) PROPERTY PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS COMPANY (2024)

	Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant & Machinery N'000	urniture and Fitti N'000	Motor Vehicles N'000	omputer Hardwa N'000	Total N'000	
Cost/Revalued amount								
Balance, beginning of period	258,860	4,205,683	55,840	153,107	1,008,426	49,701	5,731,617	
Additions during the year	650,880	-	12,079	9,295	10,244	12,031	694,529	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(43,875)	-	(43,875)	
Revaluation	-	802,830	-	-	-	-	802,830	
Balance, end of period	909,740	5,008,513	67,920	162,402	974,794	61,732	7,185,101	
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, beginning of period	-	1,022,316	29,171	110,931	476,729	23,566	1,662,714	
Charge for the year	-	84,141	6,163	9,452	203,535	5,424	308,715	
On Disposal	-	-	-	-	(35,966)	-	(35,966)	
Balance, end of period	-	1,106,457	35,334	120,383	644,298	28,990	1,935,462	
Netbook value as at 31,DECEMBER, 2024	909,740	3,902,056	32,586	42,019	330,496	32,742	5,249,639	
Netbook value as at 31 DECEMBER, 2023	258,860	2,218,605	18,006	42,176	63,901	26,135	4,068,903	

14.c(ii) Movement in Land & Building (Company)	Balance as at J	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Transfer	Revaluation Gain	Depreciation	Balance as at 31 Dec
Property at Ridgeway Station Road Enugu	428,872	-	-	-	-	84,896	10,275	503,493
Property at New Owerri Road Behind CBN, Owerri	985,177	-	-	-	-	(831,133)	3,081	150,964
Property at no 2 Emole Street Enugu	325,215	-	-	-	-	150,052	9,505	465,762
49A,50A,51A,52A and 53A city Layout Enugu	1,183,760	-	-	-	-	927,000	42,215	2,068,545
Eliowahani Shell estate, Obior Akpor LGA, Portharcourt	255,453	-	-	-	-	444,972	14,008	686,416
Land at Awka ,Anambra State	264,807	-	-	-	-	27,043	-	291,850
Property at Lagos	-	650,880	-	-	-	-	-	650,880
Total	3,443,284	650,880	-	-	-	802,830	79,085	4,817,909

14.d(i) PROPERTY PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS COMPANY (2023)

	Land N'000	Building N'000	Plant & Machinery N'000	urniture and Fitti N'000	Motor Vehicles N'000	omputer Hardwa N'000	Total N'000	
Cost/Revalued amount								
Balance, beginning of period	258,860	3,116,218	42,354	149,653	441,226	39,710	4,048,021	
Additions during the year	-	1,089,465	13,487	3,454	567,200	9,991	1,683,597	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance, end of period	-	4,205,683	55,840	153,107	1,008,426	49,701	5,731,617	
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, beginning of period	-	959,965	24,216	102,408	347,466	19,274	1,453,330	
Charge for the year	-	62,352	4,955	8,523	129,263	4,292	209,384	
On Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance, end of period	-	1,022,316	29,171	110,931	476,729	23,566	1,662,714	-
Netbook value as at 31,DECEMBER, 2023	258,860	3,183,367	26,670	42,176	531,697	26,135	4,068,903	
Netbook value as at 31 DECEMBER, 2022	258,860	2,218,605	18,006	47,244	63,901	20,436	2,594,691	

14.d(ii) Movement in Land & Building (Company)	Balance as at J	Addition	Disposal	Reclassification	Transfer	Revaluation Gain	Depreciation	Balance as at 31 Dec
Property at Ridgeway Station Road Enugu	354,090	-	-	-	-	84,896	10,114	428,872
Property at New Owerri Road Behind CBN, Owerri	911,133	-	-	-	-	100,000	25,956	985,177
Property at no 2 Emole Street Enugu	69,958	-	-	-	-	257,267	2,010	325,215
49A,50A,51A,52A and 53A city Layout Enugu	564,897	-	-	-	-	634,963	16,100	1,183,760
Eliowahani Shell estate, Obior Akpor LGA, Portharcourt	257,535	-	-	-	-	5,032	7,114	255,453
Land at Awka ,Anambra State	257,500	-	-	-	-	7,307	-	264,807
Total	2,415,113	-	-	-	-	1,089,465	61,294	3,443,284

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15	STATUTORY DEPOSIT	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
	Statutory deposit	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000
	Total	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000

Non-current

Statutory deposit represents the amount deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with Section 10 (3) of the Insurance Act 2003.

16	Insurance Contract Liabilities	GROUP 31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	COMPANY 31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
	Liability for Remaining Coverage:	3,816,335	2,583,578	3,816,335	2,583,578
	-Excluding loss component	-	-	-	-
	-Loss component	-	-	-	-
	Liability for Incurred Claims	1,800,887	1,411,028	1,800,887	1,411,028
	- Present Value of future cashflows	263,156	143,886	263,156	143,886
	- Risk Adjustment	5,880,378	4,138,492	5,880,378	4,138,492

Carrying amount of Insurance Contract Assets

16.1	Insurance Contract Liabilities (excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets and other pre-recognition cashflows)	GROUP 31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	COMPANY 31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
	Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	5,017,595	4,713,962	5,017,595	4,713,962
	Other pre-recognition cashflows	862,783	(575,470)	862,783	(575,470)
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	5,880,378	4,138,492	5,880,378	4,138,492

16.2 AGE ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

Age by reason		0 - 90		91 - 180		181 - 270		271 - 360		Above 365		TOTAL
Reasons		Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty
		N'000		N'000		N'000		N'000		N'000		N'000
Discharged voucher signed and returned to policyholders		-		-		-		-		-		-
Discharge voucher not yet signed		2,914		4,371		5,828		7,285		8,742		29,140
Claims reported but incomplete documentation		5,828		8,742		11,656		14,570		17,484		58,281
Claims reported but being adjusted		5,828		8,742		11,656		14,570		17,484		58,281
Claims repudiated		-		-		-		-		-		-
Awaiting adjusters final report		6,799		10,199		13,599		16,999		20,398		67,994
Litigation awarded		-		-		-		-		-		-
Awaiting lead insurer's instruction		7,771		11,656		15,541		19,427		23,312		77,707
Third party liability outstanding		9,713		14,570		19,427		24,284		29,140		97,134
Adjusters fee payable		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total		38,854		58,281		77,707		97,134		116,561		388,537

16.3 Reconciliation of Insurance contracts issued from the opening to the closing balances for liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims as at 31 December 2024 and 2023

Company 31-Dec-24		Aggregated		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
		Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
		Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	timates of Present Vatik Adjustment ft of Future Cash FlowsNon-financial risk		
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities		2,583,578	-	1,411,028	143,886	4,138,492
Opening Insurance Contract Assets		-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance		2,583,578	-	1,411,028	143,886	4,138,492
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI						
<i>Insurance revenue</i>						
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach		-	-	-	-	-
Contracts under the fair value approach		-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts		(13,760,500)	-	-	-	(13,760,500)
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods		(13,760,500)	-	-	-	(13,760,500)
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>						
Incurred claims		-	-	2,975,047	596,807	3,571,854
Other directly attributable expenses		-	-	1,623,264	-	1,623,264
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		-	-	-	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation		5,327,473	-	-	-	5,327,473
Insurance Service expenses		5,327,473	-	4,598,311	596,807	10,522,591
Insurance Service result		1,259,375	-	(5,094,091)	596,807	(3,237,909)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense						
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk		-	-	105,923	(18,243)	87,679
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts		-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income		(8,433,027)	-	(4,988,169)	(119,271)	3,325,588
Investment components		-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows						
Premiums received		15,280,570	-	-	-	15,280,570
Claims paid		-	-	(2,975,047)	-	(4,598,310)
Other directly attributable expenses paid		-	-	(1,623,264)	-	(1,623,264)
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted		(5,614,786)	-	-	-	(5,614,786)
Total cash flows		9,665,784	-	(4,598,310)	-	5,067,474
Net closing balance		3,816,335	-	1,800,887	263,156	5,880,378
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities		3,816,335	-	1,800,887	263,156	5,880,378
Closing Insurance Contract Assets		-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance		3,816,335	-	1,800,887	263,156	5,880,378

31-Dec-23	Aggregated		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	timates of Present Vatik Adjustment ft of Future Cash FlowsNon-financial risk		
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	1,487,557	-	1,086,088	55,653	2,629,298
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	1,487,557	-	1,086,088	55,653	2,629,298

Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI
Insurance revenue

Contracts under the modified retrospective approach

Contracts under the fair value approach

Other contracts	(8,006,851)	-	-	-	8,006,851
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	(8,006,851)	-	-	-	8,006,851
Insurance Service expenses					
Incurred claims	-	-	2,653,625	88,233	2,741,858
Other directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	-	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	3,250,108	-	-	-	3,250,108
Insurance Service expenses	3,250,108	-	2,653,625	88,233	5,991,966
Insurance Service result	4,756,743	-	(2,653,625)	(88,233)	2,014,885
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(242,986)	-	(242,986)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	4,756,743	-	(2,896,611)	(88,233)	1,771,899
Investment components					
Cash flows					
Premiums received	9,367,882	-	-	-	9,367,882
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(2,571,671)	-	(2,571,671)
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	(3,515,118)	-	-	-	(3,515,118)
Total cash flows	5,852,764	-	(2,571,671)	-	3,281,093
Net closing balance	2,583,578	-	1,411,028	143,886	4,138,492
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	2,583,578	-	1,411,028	143,886	4,138,492
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	2,583,578	-	1,411,028	143,886	4,138,492

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Insurance Contract Liabilities (excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets and other pre-recognition cashflows)	6,743,161	4,713,962	6,743,161	4,713,962
Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	(862,783)	(575,470)	(862,783)	(575,470)
Other pre-recognition cashflows	-	-	-	-
Insurance Contract Liabilities	5,880,378	4,138,492	5,880,378	4,138,492

17 BORROWINGS

- - - -

18 Trade payables

Trade payables represent liabilities to agents, brokers and re-insurers on insurance contracts during the year

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Reinsurance payable	-	-	-	-
Insurance payable	-	-	-	-
Other trade creditors(18.(i))	786,813	289,019	770,560	766,673
Balance at year end	786,813	289,019	770,560	766,673
Current	786,813	289,019	770,560	766,673

18.(i) Other trade creditors

Due to Suppliers

Directors Account

	772,230	288,477	770,560	766,673
	14,583	542	-	-
Due to related parties	786,813	289,019	770,560	766,673

19 Other payables

This is analysed as follow:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Provisions and accruals	101,144	43,961	101,144	43,961
Due to other related parties	14,328	14,870	14,328	14,328
Rent Received in Advance	7,898	7,898	7,898	7,898
Current	123,370	66,729	123,370	66,187
Non-current				

19.1 Due to related companies

Conau Limited

African Alliance Insurance Plc

	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Due to other related parties	14,328	14,870	14,328	14,328

Due to other related parties are sitting allowances of Directors unpaid in 2010 as a result of liquidity at that time. Two Directors left in the following year while another 2 passed on. The company is making effort to reach next of kins.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
19.2 Provisions and accruals				
Accrued Expenses	96,575	58,477	96,575	58,477
Payable to Associate	4,569	4,569	4,569	4,569
19.3 Rent Received in Advance				
Rent from Molit Mall in Advance	7,898	7,898	7,898	7,898

20 Employee benefit liabilities

Defined contributory scheme

The Company runs a defined contributory plan in accordance with the Pensions Reform Act where contributions are made to an approved pension fund administrator. The amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plan in the income statement is NIL(2022) and NIL(2022).

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Staff pension scheme	-	-	261	261
Current	-	-	261	261
Balance as per January 1	-	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Payment during the year	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Re-Measurement	-	-	-	-
Balance as per 31, Dec.	-	-	-	-

21 Income tax payable

21.1 Per Profit and Loss Account

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Income Tax	43,899	11,220	43,899	11,220
Education Tax	2,649	449	1,449	449
Provision for NITDA Tax	1,208	374	1,208	374
	47,756	12,043	46,556	12,043
Deferred Taxation	-	-	-	-
Profit and Loss Account	47,756	12,043	46,556	12,043

21.2 Per Balance Sheet

Taxation				
At beginning of year	16,778	11,195	31,297	19,254
Charge for the Year	47,756	12,043	46,556	12,043
Payment during the Year	(16,778)	(11,195)	(31,297)	(19,254)
At year end	47,756	16,778	46,556	31,297

22 Deferred Tax Liability

At beginning of year	386,668	386,668	296,875	296,875
Derecognised on Reclassification of AFS FA	-	-	-	-
Charged to profit and loss	-	-	-	-
At year end	386,668	386,668	296,875	296,875

To be recovered after more than 12 months	386,668	386,668	296,875	296,875
To be recovered in 12 months	-	-	-	-

22.a Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred Tax derecognised from the conversion of MTN from unquoted to quoted	403,685	403,685	403,685	403,685
	403,685	403,685	403,685	403,685

23 EQUITY

23.1 Share capital

The share capital comprises:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Authorised -				
16,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of 50k each	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Issued and fully paid -				
16,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of N0.50k each	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

23.2 Share premium

Share premium is made up of payments in excess of par value of paid-in capital. This reserve is not ordinarily available for distribution.

23.3 Contingency Reserve

Balance, beginning of period	1,164,923	883,887	1,164,924	883,887
Transfer from profit and loss	458,417	281,036	458,417	281,036
Balance, end of period	1,623,340	1,164,923	1,623,341	1,164,924

Gross Premium Written	15,280,570	9,367,882	15,280,570	9,367,882
Percentage Rate for transfer	3%	3%	3%	3%
Increase in Contingency	458,417	240,206	458,417	240,206
20% of Profit after tax	388,213	106,012	402,851	102,935

In accordance with the Insurance act, a contingency reserve is credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums or 20% of total profits after tax. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid- up capital or 50 percent of net premium

23.4 Fair Value Reserve

This is the net accumulated change in the fair value gain on investment properties, financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Balance, beginning of period	952,350	6,460	952,350	6,460
Net Fair Value Gain/(Loss)	-	945,890	-	945,890
Balance as at period end	952,350	952,350	952,350	952,350

See note 25c

23.5 Revaluation Reserve

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Balance, beginning of period	2,904,343	2,524,040	768,329	768,329
Revaluation Surplus	802,830	380,303	802,830	-
Balance as at period end	3,707,173	2,904,343	1,571,159	768,329

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23.6. Retained earnings

The retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity holders of the company.
See statement of changes in equities for movement in retained earnings.

Retained Earning	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Balance as at January	(2,047,283)	(2,296,305)	(1,274,455)	(1,508,092)
Profit or Loss	1,941,065	530,059	2,014,253	514,673
Transfer to Contingency reserve	(458,417)	(281,036)	(458,417)	(281,036)
Total	(564,635)	(2,047,283)	281,381	(1,274,455)

23.7 Contingencies and Commitments

The Company operates in the Insurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. There were 1 (16) outstanding legal proceedings against the Company as at 31, December 2024 with claims totalling N1,020,230,067 (2023 – N1,020,230,067). Jud been obtained from 4 of the cases with payment of N4,882,000. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, professional legal advice showed that there will be no contingent liabilities resulting from the various litigations involving the Compan
The Company is also subject to Insurance solvency regulations and has complied with all the solvency regulations. There are no contingencies associated with the Company's compliance or lack of compliance with such regulations.

Universal Insurance Plc

Insurance Revenue and Expenses

24a Insurance Revenue

31-Dec-24	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agriculture N'000	Aviation N'000	Total N'000
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience Adjustments (Prem and Acq Costs not through CSM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	1,708,872	658,265	2,315,390	1,568,907	1,358,830	985,167	4,412,491	50,443	702,136	13,760,500
Total Insurance Revenue	1,708,872	658,265	2,315,390	1,568,907	1,358,830	985,167	4,412,491	50,443	702,136	13,760,500

31-Dec-23	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agriculture N'000	Aviation N'000	Total N'000
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience Adjustments (Prem and Acq Costs not through CSM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	1,009,902	361,144	1,422,359	751,188	1,024,080	688,743	2,733,268	43,130	(26,963)	8,006,851
Total Insurance Revenue	1,009,902	361,144	1,422,359	751,188	1,024,080	688,743	2,733,268	43,130	(26,963)	8,006,851

24b Insurance Service Expense

31-Dec-24	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agriculture N'000	Aviation N'000	Total N'000
Incurred claims	447,974	167,556	265,625	799,612	64,793	(26,761)	1,528,049	(258)	325,265	3,571,855
Other directly attributable expenses	198,638	76,382	262,971	182,789	180,275	116,148	505,154	5,997	94,909	1,623,263
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	538,242	464,774	785,942	634,294	643,815	521,215	1,259,251	334,591	145,349	5,327,473
Total Insurance Service Expenses	1,184,854	708,711	1,314,538	1,616,695	888,883	610,602	3,292,454	340,330	565,523	10,522,591

31-Dec-23	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agriculture N'000	Aviation N'000	Total N'000
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	341,405	155,846	718,049	625,078	94,723	160,738	414,959	29,281	201,780	2,741,858
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	329,855	280,307	490,476	358,232	456,036	347,528	767,204	16,354	204,117	3,250,108
Total Insurance Service Expenses	671,260	436,153	1,208,524	983,310	550,759	508,266	1,182,162	45,635	405,896	5,991,966

24c Net Income (expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts held

31-Dec-24	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agriculture N'000	Aviation N'000	Total N'000
Expected claims and other expenses recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance income (expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance income (expenses) - contracts measured under the PAA	(33,426)	(86,083)	(284,186)	(212,139)	(201,353)	(72,113)	(1,363,134)	(12,487)	(64,384)	(2,329,305)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims recovered	69,519	46,821	157,252	344,105	1,188	129,804	985,684	994	153,076	1,888,443
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	36,092	(39,262)	(126,934)	131,966	(200,165)	57,691	(377,450)	(11,493)	88,692	(440,862)
Total Insurance Service Result	560,110	(89,708)	873,918	84,178	269,782	432,256	742,587	(301,381)	225,305	2,797,047

31-Dec-23	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agriculture N'000	Aviation N'000	Total N'000
Expected claims and other expenses recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance income (expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance income (expenses) - contracts measured under the PAA	(70,917)	(43,589)	(211,157)	(131,380)	(83,778)	(53,135)	(617,662)	(9,108)	(45,437)	(1,266,163)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims recovered	15,644	72,159	346,876	256,520	30,137	(13,588)	26,831	13,804	40,251	788,635
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(55,272)	28,570	135,719	125,140	(53,641)	(66,723)	(590,831)	4,696	(5,186)	(477,528)
Total Insurance Service Result	283,370	(46,439)	349,553	(106,981)	419,680	113,754	960,275	2,191	(438,045)	1,537,357

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25 INVESTMENT INCOME

25a Other Investment Income
Dividend - Quoted and unquoted investments
Interest on call deposits
Profit/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets
Other Income

GROUP		COMPANY	
31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
253	145,408	253	145,408
124,800	30,695	124,800	30,695
(7,549)	-	(7,549)	-
191,376	15,359	191,376	15,359
308,879	191,463	308,879	191,463

25b Other income

Rent income
Exchange variance
Total

13,086	15,359	13,086	15,359
178,290	-	178,290	-
191,376	15,359	191,376	15,359

25c Net fair value gain/(loss) on investment properties

Oyigbo estate, 21, Garden Avenue, Port Harcourt, Rivers State
Molit Mall, 45 Okporo road, Rumudra, Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
Rumudumu For Model Estate, Rivers State

38,817	31,815	38,817	31,815
28,954	100,000	28,954	100,000
1,131,000	-	1,131,000	-
1,198,771	131,815	1,198,771	131,815

26 ECL Impairment Loss Allowance

ECL Impairment loss allowance during the year are as follows:

Cash and Cash equivalent
Other loans and receivables from related parties
Staff debtors
Other loans and receivables
Other receivables (for subsidiary)

GROUP		COMPANY	
31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(662)	287	(662)	287
(420)	2,491	(420)	2,491
6	75	6	75
-	-	-	-
(2,845)	-	(2,845)	-
(3,921)	2,853	(3,921)	2,853

27 Other operating and administrative expenses

(i) Employee benefits expense
Staff cost
Contributions to defined pension scheme
Other staff costs (Notes 27.(i.a))

GROUP		COMPANY	
31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
358,259	285,853	340,139	274,411
30,957	13,833	30,957	13,833
334,124	481,595	329,564	480,295
723,340	781,281	700,660	768,539

(i.a) Other staff costs

Other Staff Salaries
Staff Training & Entertainment
Staff other benefits
Leave Allowance
Staff Gratuity
Nigeria Social Ins Trust Fund
Staff GPA Insurance

99,885	174,879	99,545	174,779
9,014	9,184	9,014	9,184
174,835	256,331	170,615	255,131
44,510	35,770	44,510	35,770
-	-	-	-
2,461	1,920	2,461	1,920
3,418	3,512	3,418	3,512
334,124	481,595	329,564	480,295

(ii) Management expenses comprise;

Bank charges
Other charges and expenses (Note 27.(iia))
General maintenance and running costs
Legal and professional fees
Audit fees
Insurance supervision fees
Depreciation
Amortisation of Intangible Assets
Impairment gain/(loss)
Interest on overdrafts
Cost of sales - Hotels
Other operating expenses
Other operating and administrative expenses

23,424	14,589	22,801	14,455
553,814	457,722	526,323	427,496
203,528	171,734	182,634	156,160
102,543	72,477	102,243	72,227
4,875	10,000	4,875	10,000
48,915	38,958	48,915	38,958
136,374	214,170	136,374	209,384
14,358	21,361	14,358	21,361
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,087,830	923,096	1,038,522	872,125
1,811,171	1,704,377	1,739,183	1,640,664

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	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
(ii.a) Other charges and expenses				
OTHER PROFESSIONAL CHARGES	80,090	250	79,850	250
TRANSPORT EXPENSES	3,787	3,862	3,357	3,817
TERMINAL PAY	12,886	104,807	12,886	104,807
HOTEL EXPENSES	9,897	6,195	9,897	6,195
SECURITY EXPENSES	315	394	315	394
ENTERTAINMENT	11,748	17,714	11,748	17,714
BUSINESS PROMOTION	-	-	-	-
ADVERTISEMENT	58,115	31,585	57,711	31,152
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS	59	72	59	72
TELEPHONE BILLS	2,089	1,721	1,768	1,445
INTERNET CONNECTIVITY	6,415	5,695	6,415	5,695
PRINTING COST	3,463	6,999	3,463	6,999
STATIONERY COST	4,914	3,229	4,860	3,073
LOCAL GOVT. LEVIES	1,891	2,118	1,338	1,668
VALUE ADDED TAX/STAMP DUTIES	1,443	11,642	1,443	11,642
LEVY/FEE/PENALTY	4,483	3,571	4,483	3,571
DIRECTORS EXPENSES	-	-	-	-
DIRECTORS SITTING ALLOWANCES	12,960	7,495	12,960	7,495
ASSETS INSURANCE EXPENSES	22,772	21,515	22,772	21,515
FILING FEE	-	1,000	-	1,000
DIRECTORS FEES	20,325	18,500	5,325	1,500
CORPORATE GIFTS	34,972	32,694	34,972	32,694
OFFICE CLEANING EXPENSES	1,937	2,018	1,481	1,698
CORPORATE STRATEGY & BRANDING	58,726	35,594	58,726	35,594
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PROFESSIONAL BODIES/CLU	10,806	9,033	10,806	8,593
MEDICAL EXPENSES	17,542	7,865	17,542	7,865
WATER BILL	6,797	7,741	1,023	595
COOKING GAS	2,650	1,870	-	-
ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCE	-	-	-	-
EXCHANGE VARIANCE A/C	-	-	-	-
POSTAGES & COURIER	769	936	769	936
INTEREST ON LOANS	37,304	35,212	37,304	35,212
OVERSEAS TRAVEL EXPENSES	86,961	46,516	86,961	46,516
SERVICE CHARGE - ABUJA	200	200	200	200
RENT & RATES	3,710	1,268	3,710	1,268
NIA LEVIES	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND LEVY	3,526	1,222	3,526	1,222
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	28,655	25,092	28,655	25,092
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE TV SET + RADIO	689	1,428	-	108
SEVERANCE PACKAGE	-	-	-	-
RENT & RATES - ABAKALIKI	-	-	-	-
FUEL	920	520	-	-
	<u>553,814</u>	<u>457,722</u>	<u>526,323</u>	<u>427,496</u>

The cost allocation was carried out by categorizing costs into direct cost and allocated cost. Directs cost are costs that are directly attributable to each business line while allocated costs are costs that are not directly attributable to a business and are borne by Insurance on behalf of all entities.

28 Interest expense
Interest expense represents finance cost recognized on the bank loan during the year under review.

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
29 Earnings per share				
Profit attributable to equity holders	<u>1,941,065</u>	<u>530,059</u>	<u>2,014,253</u>	<u>514,673</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000

29 Basic earnings per share (kobo per share) 12.13 3.31 12.59 3.22

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31,Dec. 2024 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares

30 RELATED PARTIES INTEREST

30.1	Related party transactions				
	Other Loans and Receivables	53,869	51,120	53,869	51,120
	Other payables	4,569	4,569	4,569	4,569
	Due to Related Parties	-	14,328	-	14,328
		<u>58,438</u>	<u>70,017</u>	<u>58,438</u>	<u>70,017</u>
	Other Loans And Receivables of N51,120,000.00 is due to related party-- Universal Hotels Limited				
30.2	Related Party				
	Conau Limited	-	-	-	-
	Universal Hotels Limited	53,869	51,120	53,869	51,120
	Frenchies Foods Nig. Ltd	4,569	4,569	4,569	4,569
	Due to Related Parties	-	15,418	-	14,328
		<u>58,438</u>	<u>71,107</u>	<u>58,438</u>	<u>70,017</u>

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31	Employees	GROUP				COMPANY			
	The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23		31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
		Number	3	Number	3	Number	2	Number	2
	Executive directors	3							
	Management	40		40		49		49	
	Non-management	92		92		87		87	
		135		135		138		138	

32 Securities Trading Policy
Universal Insurance Plc. has adopted a Code of Conduct regarding securities transactions by its directors on terms which are no less exacting than the required standard set out in Rule 17.15, Rulebook of The Nigerian Stock Exchange, 2015 (Issuers' Rules) on Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares. In relation to this Interim report (UFS 04, 2019), we have made specific enquiry of all directors of the Company and we are satisfied that the directors have complied with the required standard set out in the listings rules, and in our Company's Code of Conduct regarding securities transactions by directors.

33 CONTRAVENTIONS AND PENALTIES
During the year there was no noticed penalty by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) for any contravention of certain sections of the Insurance Act 2003 and circulars as issued by the NAICOM.

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Penalty to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (See (i) below)	-	-	-	-
Penalty to Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) (See (ii) below)	-	-	-	-

Analysis of net investment income and net insurance finance expenses by product line

34 31-Dec-24	Motor	Engineering	Fire	General	Accider	Marine	Bond	Oil & Gas	Agriculture	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued											
Interest accreted	42,204	18,508	11,792	34,217	5,191	3,768	54,096	(596)	18,864		188,043
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(46,589)	(6,158)	(7,589)	(6,908)	(5,192)	(12,689)	(11,556)	(66)	(3,618)		(100,364)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(4,385)	12,350	4,203	27,309	(0)	(8,921)	42,540	(662)	15,246		87,679
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held											
Interest accreted	5,746	3,821	6,769	14,951	1,646	(127)	41,245	(542)	4,608		78,118
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	(3,695)	(1,053)	(3,208)	(2,604)	(780)	(4,762)	(38)	(900)		(17,039)
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	5,746	127	5,717	11,743	(957)	(907)	36,483	(580)	3,707		61,079
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	1,361	12,477	9,920	39,052	(958)	(9,829)	79,023	(1,242)	18,953		148,758
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss											
Net Investment Income - underlying assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	1,361	12,477	9,920	39,052	(958)	(9,829)	79,023	(1,242)	18,953		148,758
	1,361	12,477	9,920	39,052	(958)	(9,829)	79,023	(1,242)	18,953		148,758
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI											
Net Investment Income - underlying assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Summary of the amounts recognised											
Insurance service result	560,110	(89,708)	873,918	84,178	269,782	432,256	742,587	(301,381)	225,305		2,797,047
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	1,361	12,477	9,920	39,052	(958)	(9,829)	79,023	(1,242)	18,953		148,758
	561,471	(77,231)	883,837	123,230	268,824	422,427	821,610	(302,622)	244,259		2,945,805
31-Dec-23	Motor	Engineering	Fire	General	Accider	Marine	Bond	Oil & Gas	Agriculture	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued											
Interest accreted	(164,291)	(13,085)	75,711	(60,262)	(27,186)	(32,771)	(19,605)	(829)	(667)		(242,986)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(164,291)	(13,085)	75,711	(60,262)	(27,186)	(32,771)	(19,605)	(829)	(667)		(242,986)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held											
Interest accreted	-	7,811	(13,622)	3,045	5,710	2,239	13,463	865	3,690		23,200
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	7,811	(13,622)	3,045	5,710	2,239	13,463	865	3,690		23,200
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	(164,291)	(5,274)	62,088	(57,217)	(21,476)	(30,532)	(6,142)	36	3,022		(219,786)
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss											
Net Investment Income - underlying assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	(164,291)	(5,274)	62,088	(57,217)	(21,476)	(30,532)	(6,142)	36	3,022		(219,786)
	(164,291)	(5,274)	62,088	(57,217)	(21,476)	(30,532)	(6,142)	36	3,022		(219,786)
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI											
Net Investment Income - underlying assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net Investment Income (expenses) - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Summary of the amounts recognised											
Insurance service result	283,370	(46,439)	349,553	(106,981)	419,680	113,754	960,275	2,191	(438,046)		1,537,356
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	(164,291)	(5,274)	62,088	(57,217)	(21,476)	(30,532)	(6,142)	36	3,022		(219,786)
	119,079	(51,714)	411,642	(164,198)	398,204	83,222	954,133	2,227	(435,023)		1,317,570

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34a i	COMMISSION RECEIVED	2024	2023
	Motor	8,259,531.17	11,850,249.05
	Engineering	42,608,125.76	31,418,969.63
	Fire	124,209,187.88	89,156,965.13
	General Accident	86,919,673.90	64,936,849.18
	Marine	69,031,371.68	35,384,671.13
	Bond	34,720,530.77	16,896,398.36
	Oil & Gas	64,201,175.84	22,899,169.84
	Agriculture	3,354,259.52	2,240,522.95
	Aviation	24,449,694.04	12,251,125.73
		<u>457,753,550.56</u>	<u>287,036,944.00</u>

34a ii	REINSURANCE CLAIMS RECOVERED	2024	2023
	Motor	15,609,451.51	15,644,102.02
	Engineering	92,605,881.12	35,816,756.34
	Fire	114,186,177.26	539,563,074.84
	General Accident	309,305,039.07	198,667,844.33
	Marine	9,499,025.33	32,851,861.70
	Bond	135,973,900.00	-
	Oil & Gas	747,933,645.50	2,050,439.69
	Agriculture	8,401,271.35	6,484,927.25
	Aviation	137,279,649.19	12,667,540.26
		<u>1,570,796,064.33</u>	<u>843,748,569.43</u>

34a iii	REINSURANCE PREMIUM PAID	2024	2023
	Motor	47,197,320.93	70,969,124.19
	Engineering	132,268,725.08	103,703,846.33
	Fire	432,525,162.81	328,335,987.23
	General Accident	310,269,905.74	205,457,236.10
	Marine	290,524,630.95	146,481,529.69
	Bond	115,735,102.77	87,473,122.44
	Oil & Gas	1,632,718,827.20	894,596,619.57
	Agriculture	14,907,820.07	12,770,000.15
	Aviation	126,964,641.80	46,007,012.58
		<u>3,103,112,137.35</u>	<u>1,895,796,501.27</u>

34a iv	PREPAID MINIMUM & DEPOSIT	2024	2023
	Motor	13,625,000.00	-
	Fire	12,000,000.00	-
		<u>25,625,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>

ATTRIBUTED EXPENSES TOTAL				
34a v	CLAIMS PAID	2024	2023	2024
	Motor	423,542,894.48	263,756,056.93	198,638,184.74
	Engineering	161,178,070.41	54,645,133.71	76,382,085.44
	Fire	253,619,271.92	666,057,158.56	262,970,932.63
	General Accident	654,170,151.09	358,337,100.53	182,789,249.75
	Marine	68,076,128.34	57,358,046.04	180,275,200.06
	Bond	-	-	116,147,971.76
	Oil & Gas	1,175,383,374.99	153,319,056.85	505,153,767.92
	Agriculture	10,200,858.11	11,482,736.55	5,997,488.03
	Aviation	228,875,906.68	190,683,809.68	94,908,748.98
		<u>2,975,046,656.02</u>	<u>1,755,639,098.85</u>	<u>1,623,263,629.32</u>
				<u>4,598,309,000.00</u>

34a vi	ACQUISITION COST	2024	2023
	Motor	240,225,854.29	162,229,980.31
	Engineering	155,722,538.71	86,327,439.32
	Fire	480,997,831.86	328,762,435.71
	General Accident	341,292,098.94	158,998,488.97
	Marine	326,892,713.86	130,727,093.27
	Bond	219,283,807.31	186,951,575.01
	Oil & Gas	1,001,259,351.85	623,915,667.94
	Agriculture	11,658,878.74	10,109,930.49
	Aviation	183,054,696.76	60,309,047.02
		<u>2,960,389,796.32</u>	<u>1,748,333,681.04</u>

34a vii	MAINTENANCE COST	2024	2023
	Motor	326,969,288.23	205,380,796.56
	Engineering	324,084,288.23	203,180,796.56
	Fire	324,084,288.23	203,180,796.56
	General Accident	324,084,288.23	203,180,796.56
	Marine	382,923,228.91	281,837,148.35
	Bond	324,084,288.23	203,180,796.56
	Oil & Gas	324,084,288.23	203,180,796.56
	Agriculture	-	-
	Aviation	324,084,288.23	203,180,796.56
		<u>2,654,398,246.51</u>	<u>1,706,302,724.23</u>

Insurance and Reinsurance Balance Per Portfolio

35a Portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contract 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

COMPANY										
31-Dec-24	Motor	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Bond	Oil & Gas	Agriculture	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Insurance Contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Contract liabilities	1,026,179	385,007	745,984	879,870	529,377	557,254	1,321,715	33,437	401,556	5,880,378
Reinsurance Contract assets	(81,257)	(86,173)	(166,952)	(311,357)	(78,499)	(38,688)	(795,966)	(9,435)	(97,076)	(1,665,403)
ReinsuranceContract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-Dec-23	Motor	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Bond	Oil & Gas	Agriculture	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Insurance Contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Contract liabilities	865,309	345,256	597,237	641,043	260,473	489,056	734,914	38,372	166,832	4,138,492
Reinsurance Contract assets	(16,090)	(128,253)	(94,039)	(253,603)	(67,627)	(36,864)	(316,349)	(18,356)	(39,441)	(970,622)
ReinsuranceContract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC. 2024 ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(64,384)		(64,384)	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>				
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses		(148,461)	(4,615)	(153,076)
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims		-		-
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	-		-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	(148,461)	(4,615)	(153,076)
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(64,384)	-	148,461	4,615
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				88,692
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	3,994	(286)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	3,707
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(64,384)	-	152,455	4,329
Cash flows				92,400
Claims recovered and commissions received	24,450		137,280	161,729
Premiums paid	(126,965)		-	(126,965)
Total cash flows	(102,515)	-	137,280	34,765
Net closing balance	(45,418)	-	(45,072)	(6,586)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	(97,076)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(45,418)	-	(45,072)	-
Net closing balance	(45,418)	-	(45,072)	(6,586)
<i>Check</i>	-	-	-	(97,076)

Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(45,437)		(45,437)	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>				
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses		(37,994)	(2,257)	(40,251)
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims		-		-
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	-		-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	(37,994)	(2,257)	(40,251)
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(45,437)	-	37,994	2,257
Insurance Finance Income or Expense				(5,186)
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	3,690	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	3,690
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(45,437)	-	41,683	2,257
Cash flows				(1,496)
Claims recovered and commissions received	12,251		12,668	24,919
Premiums paid	(62,002)		-	(62,002)
Total cash flows	(49,751)	-	12,668	(37,083)
Net closing balance	(7,288)	-	(29,896)	(2,257)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	(39,441)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(7,288)	-	(29,896)	-
Net closing balance	(7,288)	-	(29,896)	(2,257)
<i>Check</i>	0.00	-	-	(39,441)

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC
STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	GROUP				COMPANY			
	2023 N,000	%	2023 N,000	%	2024 N'000	%	2023 N'000	%
Insurance service result	2,797,047	39%	1,537,357	256%	2,797,047	38%	1,537,357	269%
Re-insurance,claims and commission and others	4,726,596	65%	(50,547)	-168%	4,782,524	65%	(979,244)	-182%
Investment and other income	(276,813)	-4%	849,809	12%	(276,813)	-4%	800,902	12%
Value Added	7,246,829	100%	2,336,619	100%	7,302,757	100%	1,359,015	100%
Applied as follows:								
Staff and other costs	458,145	6%	460,732	44%	439,685	6%	449,190	46%
Government Taxation	(23,664)	0%	(12,043)	1%	(22,464)	0%	(12,043)	1%
Retained in the business								
Depreciation and amortization	150,732	2%	235,531	8%	150,732	2%	230,745	7%
Retained Profit/(loss) for the year	834,157	12%	530,059	37%	907,345	12%	514,673	36%
Fair value reserve	5,369,042	74%	952,350	0%	5,369,042	74%	6,460	0%
Contingency reserve	458,417	6%	169,990	9%	458,417	6%	169,990	10%
Value added	7,246,829	100%	2,336,619	100%	7,302,757	100%	1,359,015	100%

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC
FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY
For the period ended 31st December
GROUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2,024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
Cash and Cash Equivalent	3,102,043	1,137,146	573,786	197,139	252,236
Financial Assets	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,532,487	2,325,185	2,045,454
Trade Receivables	192,476	45,613	62,013	30,191	79,707
Reinsurance Assets	1,665,403	970,622	650,691	437,703	410,194
Deferred Acquisition Cost	-	-	-	153,093	109,061
Deferred tax assets	403,685	403,685	403,686	403,685	403,685
Other Receivables	594,767	513,418	947,446	440,358	327,144
Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties	7,812,334	6,138,229	5,273,110	5,251,526	5,240,696
Intangible Assets	100,467	69,061	70,160	68,544	62,229
Property Plant and Equipmeny	5,640,734	4,460,130	2,638,984	2,677,217	2,727,886
Statutory Deposits	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000
		-	-		
Total Assets	22,193,531	17,122,469	13,487,363	12,319,641	11,993,292
Liabilities					
Insurance Contract Liabilities	5,880,378	4,138,492	2,629,298	1,558,508	1,418,798
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	786,813	289,019	15,603	234,542	221,576
Other Payables	123,370	66,729	91,397	131,051	109,481
Employee benefits liability	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax liabilities	47,756	16,778	21,973	7,639	6,961
Deferred tax liabilities	386,668	386,668	386,668	386,668	386,668
Total Liabilities	7,224,985	4,897,686	3,144,939	2,318,407	2,143,484
Equity		-			
Issued and paid Shared capital	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Share Premium	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018
Contingency Reserve	1,623,340	1,164,923	883,887	713,897	609,704
Fair value reserve	952,350	952,350	6,460	6,459	6,459
Revaluation reserve	3,707,173	3,707,173	2,524,040	2,524,040	2,524,040
Retained earning	(139,335)	(1,621,850)	(1,896,981)	(2,068,181)	(2,115,416)
Shareholders fund	14,968,546	13,027,614	10,342,424	10,001,232	9,849,805
Non-controlling interest		-			
		-	-		
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	22,193,530	17,925,300	13,487,363	12,319,640	11,993,290

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2,021 N'000	2,020 N'000
Insurance Revenue	13,760,500	8,006,851	4,839,360	3,473,084	3,396,005
Insurance service result	2,797,047	1,537,357	1,556,977	3,186,345	3,321,815
Profi before tax	1,988,821	542,102	(110,928)	162,234	637,949
Taxation	(47,756)	(12,043)	(14,363)	(10,807)	(13,374)
Profit after taxation	1,941,065	530,059	(110,928)	151,427	624,575
Transfer to contingency reserve	458,417	281,036	169,990	(104,193)	(101,880)
Retained earning	(139,335)	(1,621,850)	(110,928)	151,427	624,575
Earning per share	12.13	3.31	0.69	0.95	3.90

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE PLC
FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY
For the period ended 31st December
COMPANY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
Cash and Cash Equivalent	3,098,572	1,137,011	572,664	192,818	250,867
Financial Assets	2,346,623	3,049,565	2,532,487	2,325,185	2,045,454
Trade Receivables	192,356	45,564	57,147	65,346	39,638
Reinsurance Assets	1,665,403	970,622	650,691	437,703	410,194
Deferred Acquisition Cost	-	-	-	153,093	109,061
Deferred tax assets	403,685	403,685	403,685	403,685	403,685
Other Receivables	584,038	459,876	414,410	349,401	316,060
Investment in Subsidiary	2,788,184	2,788,184	2,457,516	2,449,516	2,449,516
Investment Properties	3,607,000	2,408,229	1,923,414	403,685	1,891,000
Intangible Assets	100,467	69,061	70,160	68,544	62,229
Property Plant and Equipmeny	5,249,639	4,068,903	2,594,691	2,623,317	2,672,512
Statutory Deposits	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000	335,000
Total Assets	20,370,968	15,735,702	12,011,865	9,403,607	10,985,217
Liabilities					
Insurance Conract Liabilities	5,880,378	4,138,492	2,629,298	1,558,508	1,418,798
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	770,560	766,673	-	206,119	194,355
Other Payables	123,370	66,187	90,855	129,961	91,867
Employee benefits liability	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax liabilities	46,556	31,297	19,254	5,921	6,075
Deferred tax liabilities	296,875	296,875	296,875	296,875	296,875
Total Liabilities	7,117,738	5,299,524	3,036,281	2,197,383	2,007,970
Equity					
Issued and paid Shared capital	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Share Premium	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018	825,018
Contingency Reserve	1,623,340	1,164,923	883,887	713,897	609,704
Fair value reserve	952,350	952,350	6,460	6,460	6,460
Revaluation reserve	1,571,159	768,329	768,329	768,329	768,329
Retained earning	281,363	(1,274,473)	(1,508,110)	(1,205,650)	(1,232,264)
Shareholders fund	13,253,229	10,436,146	8,975,584	9,108,053	8,977,247
Non-controlling interest					
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	20,370,968	15,735,702	12,011,865	11,305,436	10,985,217

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Insurance Revenue	13,760,500	8,006,851	4,839,360	3,473,084	3,396,005
Insurance service result	2,797,047	1,537,357	1,556,977	3,186,345	3,321,815
Profi before tax	2,060,809	526,716	(124,765)	140,652	637,135
Taxation	(46,556)	(12,043)	(13,333)	(9,846)	(12,488)
Profit after taxation	2,014,253	514,673	(138,099)	130,806	624,647
Transfer to contingency reserve	458,417	281,036	169,990	(104,193)	(101,880)
Retained earning	2,014,253	514,673	(138,099)	130,806	624,647
Earning per share	12.59	3.22	(0.86)	0.82	3.90