GOLDLINK INSURANCE PLC

COMPOSITE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

UNAUDITED

Table of contents	Page
Corporate information	1
Directors' Report	2-3
Share capital history	3-4
Share capital history (i)	6
Accounting policies	7-20
Financial statements:	
Statements of financial position	21
Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	22
Statement of changes in equity	23
Statements of cash flows	24
Notes to the financial statements:	25-42
Enterprise risk management statement	43-44
Appendix	
Value added statement	45
Five year financial summary	46
General business statement of financial position	47
General business statement of comprehensive income	48
Non-Life Statement of changes in equity	49
General business revenue account	50
Life business statement of financial position	51
Life business statement of comprehensive income	52
Life business revenue account	53
Life Statement of changes in equity	54
Non-Life Other Management expenses	55
Non-Life Other Management expenses	56

Corporate Information

Certificate of incorporation number

Date of incorporation

Registrars

NAICOM license number

RC192814 15 April, 1992

Sterling Registrars Limited

RIC-033

Interim board of directors and management

Mohammed Mustapha Bintube *

Nahim Abe Ibrahim**

Barrister Tonbofa Ashimi * Resigned October 2019

Olanrewaju M. Sulaimon Alh. Farouk Lawal Yola Mrs. Olufunke Moore***

Mr. Edore Kenneth Egbaran**** Mr Adeyinka Olutungase

* Resigned 21 September 2018

** Appointed 18 January 2019

*** Resigned effective 8 January 2019

**** Appointed effective 9 January 2019

Chairman Chairman

Non Executive Director Non Executive Director Non Executive Director Acting Managing Director Managing Director/CEO Non Executive Director

Bankers and other professional advisors

Bankers:

Guaranty Trust Bank PLC Access Bank PLC Zenith Bank PLC Sterling Bank PLC First Bank PLC United Bank for Africa Diamond Bank Plc Union Bank of Nigeria Plc **Ecobank Nigeria Limited** Wema Bank Plc Keystone Bank Limited

Unity Bank Plc

First City Monument Bank Ltd

Polaris Bank Plc Heritage Bank Limited

Company Secretary / Head Legal:

Tobi Olaleye

FRC/2014/NBA/00000008450

6, Emmanuel Street Maryland, Lagos

Registered Office:

KPMG Professional Services

KPMG Tower

Bishop Aboyade Cole Street Victoria Island, Lagos

Auditor:

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Analysis of shareholding

The analysis of the distribution of the shares of the Company is as follows:

	2018	
Share range	No of holdings	Percentage of
		holdings
001-1000	916,782	0.04%
1001-10000	25,825,592	1.05%
10001-50000	72,212,401	2.93%
50001-100000	42,000,541	1.71%
100001-500000	119,974,787	4.88%
500001-1000000	59,161,202	2.40%
1000001 & Above	2,140,826,684	86.99%
Total	2,460,917,989	100.000%
	2017	

Share range No of holdings Percentage	
holdin	ıgs
001-1000 1,192,638 0.04	%
1001-10000 33,596,406 1.05	5 %
10001-50000 93,940,813 2.93	3%
50001-100000 54,638,330 1.71	%
100001-500000 156,074,702 4.88	3%
500001-1000000 76,962,562 2.40)%
1000001 & Above 2,784,992,549 86.99) %
Total 3,201,398,000 100.000)%

Recovery of shares

Certain shares of the Company were issued without cash payment between 1995 to 2006. The shareholders were demanded to surrender the shares to the Company by the Board of Directors as part of the share capital reconciliation.

In 2018, a total of 740,479,068 shares were surrendered. The details are shown below:

Names	Owner	Shares
		surrendered
A.T & EQUIP NIG LTD	Gbenga Afolayan	14,331,704
I K VENTURTES	Gbenga Afolayan	94,740,632
ENNY PROPERTIES	Okunniyi Femi	174,377,113
PHOLLAR OIL LTD	Okunniyi Femi	40,016,021
YETFEM PROPERTIES LTD	Okunniyi Femi	1,799,584
MANNY SHIPPING CO LTD	Okunniyi Femi	116,785,557
FLEX OIL LTD	Efegherimoni Tony	19,656,573
INTER-DALOB	Osayameh R. K. O	115,773,884
RUTH STAR LTD	Osayameh R. K. O	103,000,000
BETTY PRIDE	Osayameh R. K. O	59,998,000
TOTAL		740,479,068

Analysis of surrendered shares during the year based on share range is as follows:

Share range	No of holdings	Percentage of holdings
001-1000	275,856	0.04%
1001-10000	7,770,814	1.05%
10001-50000	21,728,412	2.93%
50001-100000	12,637,789	1.71%
100001-500000	36,099,915	4.88%
500001-1000000	17,801,360	2.40%
1000001 & Above	644,165,865	86.99%
Total	740,480,011	100.000%

Share capital history

As at 31 December 2019, the Company's authorized share capital was N4,550,000,000 (2017: 4,550,000,000) with paid up share capital of N1,230,459,000 (2017: N 1,600,699,000) divided into 2,460,917,989 (2017: 3,201,397,000) ordinary shares of 50k each.

Details of the Company's share history is shown below:

Date issued	Shares issued/	Nominal	Nature of shares in	Cumulative shares Issu	ed share capital
	(Surrendered)	Value (N)	issue	(N)	
1993	10,000,000	1	Cash	10,000,000	10,000,000

1994	-	1	Not applicable	10,000,000	10,000,000
1995	3,260,000	1	Bonus	13,260,000	13,260,000
1996	11,740,000	1	Cash	25,000,000	25,000,000
1997	25,000,000	1	Cash	50,000,000	50,000,000
1998	40,000,000	1	Cash	90,000,000	90,000,000
1999	100,000	1	Cash	90,100,000	90,100,000
2000	-	1	Not applicable	90,100,000	90,100,000
2001	30,000,000	1	Bonus	120,100,000	120,100,000
2002	30,025,000	1	Bonus	150,125,000	150,125,000
2003	209,875,000	1	Cash	360,000,000	360,000,000
2004	640,000,000	1	Cash	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
2005	1,395,000,000	1	Cash	2,395,000,000	2,395,000,000
2006	1,001,316,000	1	Cash	3,396,316,000	3,396,316,000
2007	339,631,000	1	Bonus	3,735,947,000	3,735,947,000
2008	814,000,000	1	Cash	4,549,947,000	4,549,947,000
2008	=	0.5	Share split	9,099,894,000	4,549,947,000
2009	-	1	Not applicable	4,549,947,000	4,549,947,000
2009 - 2014	-	0.5	Share reconstruction	4,549,947,000	2,274,973,500
2015	(1,348,549,941)	0.5	Surrender	3,201,397,059	1,600,698,530
2016	-	0.5	Not applicable	3,201,397,059	1,600,698,530
2017	-	0.5	Not applicable	3,201,397,059	1,600,698,530
2018	(740,479,068)	0.5	Surrender	2,460,917,989	1,230,458,995

Employment of disabled persons

The Companyis committed to providing equal opportunities and does not discriminate in considering applications from suitably qualified persons including disabled persons However, as at 31 December 2018, no disabled persons were in the employment of the Company (31 December 2017: Nil).

Health, safety and welfare of employees

The Companymaintains busines premises designed with a view to guaranteein the safety and healthyliving conditions of its employees and customers alike. Health, safety and fire drills are regularly organized to keep employees alert at all times. Employees are adequately insured against occupational hazards. In addition, the Company provides medical facilities to its employees and their immediate families at its expense.

Employee involvement and training

The Companyencourage participation of employees arriving at decisions in respector matters affecting their well being. Towards this end, the Company provides opportunities for employees deliberate on issues affecting the Company and employees' interests, with a view to making inputs to decisions thereon. The Company places a high premium on the development of its manpower. Consequently the Company sponsored to employees or various training courses in the year under review.

Events after the reporting date

There were no subsequent events which could have had material effect on the financial position of the Companyas at 31 December 2018, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed. See note 34.

Auditors

Messrs.KPMG ProfessionaServices,having satisfied the relevant corporate governance rules on their tenure in office have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor to the Company. In accordance with Section 357 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Cap C.20, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 therefore, the auditors will be reappointed at the next annual general meeting of the Company without any resolution being passed.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Mr. Razaq Ogunbanwo

Company Secretary

6, Emmanuel Street Maryland Lagos

16 August 2019

Recovery of shares

Details of the Company's shares issued without cash consideration from 1995 to 2006 are summarized below

Names	t dadii daiidiada aata ii dii i
	Direct/indirect
	shares issue
Aiyeyi Samuel	77,739,497
Ariyo Wole	70,147,043
Diamond Bank/Alangrange Sec. Ltd-Tro	lg -
Efegherimoni Tony	13,082,092
Famutimi Olabintan	21,896,028
Gbenga Afolayan	520,333,972
Idowu S.E	66,103,480
Madaki Ameh	-
Moore Funke	13,082,092
Odubogun Ranti	32,346,909
Okunniyi Femi	426,320,969
Oniwinde A. T	42,287,265
Osayameh R. K. O	774,081,638
Awoyode A. (Chief)	35,867,769
Akadiri Ayo	19,803,894
Amaefule Chuks	16,127,954
Okpue Prosper	13,519,556
Odutayo Gbolahan	13,082,092
Adesanya Yemi	12,782,431
Okunnoren E. K.	11,874,418
Owolabi M. Olabanji	3,816,800
Saliu Y.(Alhaji)	4,227,588
Olusesi M. O (Mr)	2,374,061
Owoniyi Dele	3,000,000
Adedeji E. A.	558,387
Agoye I. A	1,395,972
Oyinloye Yomi	13,082,092
Goldlink Staff Cooperative	79,611,784
Oyedele M. (Prince)	36,167,769
Onaduja Badejo	13,082,092
Others	210,978,370
Total	2,548,774,014

No additional shares were surrendered or forfeited in 2017. However, subsequent to year end in 2018, a total of 743,175,600 shares were recovered. Details of the recovery made subsequent to year end are shown below;

Names		Owner	Shares	Shares	Total
			surrendered	forefeited	
					forefeited
A.T & EQUIP NIG LTD		Gbenga Afolayan	17,028,236	-	17,028,236
I K VENTURTES		Gbenga Afolayan	94,740,632	-	94,740,632
ENNY PROPERTIES		Okunniyi Femi	174,377,113	-	174,377,113
PHOLLAR OIL LTD		Okunniyi Femi	40,016,021	-	40,016,021
YETFEM PROPERTIES LT	D	Okunniyi Femi	1,799,584	-	1,799,584
MANNY SHIPPING CO LTI	D	Okunniyi Femi	116,785,557	-	116,785,557
FLEX OIL LTD		Efegherimoni Tony	19,656,57	-	19,656,573
INTER-DALOB		Osayameh R. K. O	115,773,88	-	115,773,884
RUTH STAR LTD		Osayameh R. K. O	103,000,000	-	103,000,000
BETTY PRIDE		Osayameh R. K. O	59,998,000	-	59,998,000
TOTAL	•	•	743,175,600		743,175,600

Total shares surrendered/forfeited as at the date of issue of the financial statements are summarized below:

Names	Shares surrendered	Shares forefeite	Total surrendered/ forefeited
Aiyeyi Samuel		(54,717,198	(54,717,198)
Ariyo Wole	(25,418,465) -	(25,418,465)
Diamond Bank/Alangrange Sec. Ltd-Trd	g -	-	-
Efegherimoni Tony	(32,738,665)	(32,738,665)
Famutimi Olabintan	-	(21,896,028	(21,896,028)
Gbenga Afolayan	(597,762,397) -	(597,762,397)
Idowu S.E	(14,569,667) -	(14,569,667)
Madaki Ameh	-	-	-
Moore Funke	(13,082,092) -	(13,082,092)
Odubogun Ranti	(24,552,457) -	(24,552,457)
Okunniyi Femi	(711,370,158) -	(711,370,158)
Oniwinde A. T	(2,201,045) -	(2,201,045)
Osayameh R. K. O	(492,896,434) -	(492,896,434)
Awoyode A. (Chief)	(439,473)	(439,473)
Akadiri Ayo	-	(14,268,806	(14,268,806)
Amaefule Chuks	-	(10,652,354	(10,652,354)
Okpue Prosper	-	(9,764,512	(9,764,512)
Odutayo Gbolahan	(6,546,572) -	(6,546,572)
Adesanya Yemi	-	(200,000	(200,000)
Okunnoren E. K.	(8,819,333) -	(8,819,333)
Owolabi M. Olabanji	-	-	-
Saliu Y.(Alhaji)	(5,833,064) -	(5,833,064)
Olusesi M. O (Mr)	-	(1,540,645)	(1,540,645)
Owoniyi Dele	-	-	-
Adedeji E. A.	-	-	-
Agoye I. A	-	(905,913)	(905,913)
Oyinloye Yomi	-	-	-
Goldlink Staff Cooperative	-	-	-
Oyedele M. (Prince)	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Onaduja Badejo	(11,380,263)	-	(11,380,263)
Others	(10,170,000)	-	(10,170,000)
Total	(1,957,780,085)	(133,945,456)	(2,091,725,541)

SHARE CAPITAL HISTORY

At presenthe authorized share capital of the company is =N=4,550,000,000 comprising of 9,100,000,000 ordinary shares of =N=0.50k each, while it's paid up is'=N=1,230,458,995 comprising of 2,460,917,990 ordinary shares of =N=0.50k each. The changes in the capital of the company since its listing on the Nigerian Stock Exchange are summarized below:

DATE PAR	AUTHORIZED	ISSUED	UNIS	SUED	ISSUE	CD REMARKS
VALUE	CAPITAL	(UNIT)	(UNIT	Γ)	=N=	
	(UNIT)					
1993 =N=1.00	10,000,000	0 10	0,000,000NIL		NIL	Cash
1994 =N=1.00	10,000,000	0 10	0,000,000NIL		NIL	
1995 =N=1.00	*50,000,000) 13	3,260,000	36,740,000	0	13,260,000Bonus
1996=N=1.00	50,000,000	0 25	5,000,000	25,000,000	0	25,000,000Cash
1997 =N=1.00	100,000,00	0 50	0,000,000	50,000,000	0	50,000,000Cash
1998 =N=1.00	100,000,00	0 90	0,000,000	10,000,000	0	90,000,000Cash
1999=N=1.00	100,000,00	0 90	0,100,000	9,900,000)	90,100,000Cash
2000 = N=1.00	200,000,00	0 90	0,100,000	109,900,00	0	90,100,000
2001 =N=1.00	200,000,00	0 120	0,100,000	79,900,000	0	120,100,000Bonus
2002 =N=1.00	400,000,00	0 150	0,125,000	249,875,00	0	150,125,000Bonus
2003 =N=1.00	400,000,00		0,000,000	40,000,000		360,000,000Cash
2004 =N=1.00	1,100,000,00		0,000,000	100,000,00		1,000,000,000Cash
2005=N=1.00	2,500,000,00		5,000,000	105,000,00		2,395,000,000Cash
2006 = N=1.00	4,000,000,00		6,316,000	603,684,00		3,396,316,000Cash
2007 =N=1.00	4,550,000,00		5,947,000	814,053,00		3,735,947,00@onus
2008 = N=1.00	4,550,000,00		9,947,000	53,000		4,549,947,000Cash
2008 = N=0.50K	9,100,000,00		9,894,000	106,000		4,549,947,000Share Split
2009=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 4,549	9,947,000	4,550,053,00	0 2	2,274,973,50 © hare
						Reconstruction
2010=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 4,549	9,947,000	4,550,053,00	0 2	2,274,973,500
2011 =N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 4,549	9,947,000	4,550,053,00	0 2	2,274,973,500
2012=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 4,549	9,947,000	4,550,053,00	0 2	2,274,973,500
2013=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 4,549	9,947,000	4,550,053,00	0 2	2,274,973,500
						Surrender
						/Forfeiture
2014 = N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 3,204	4,093,590	5,895,906,41	0 '	1,602,046,7951,345,853,410
2015=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 3,204	4,093,590	5,895,906,41	0 .	1,602,046,795
2016=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 3,204	4,093,590	5,895,906,41	0 .	1,602,046,795
2017 =N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 3.204	4,093,590	5,895,906,41	0 .	1,602,046,795
	, , ,	-,		, ,,		Surrender
						/Forfeiture
2018=N=0.50K	9,100,000,00	0 2,460	0,917,990	6,639,082,01	0 '	1,230,458,995743,175,600

SHARE December 26 8, Endrink Insurance has issueed share capital of 2,460,917,990 rdinary Share sof 50 kobo each and were beneficially held as follows:

Shareholder	Units Held %	
Unity Kapital Assurance Plc	1,268,064,351	51.53
Other 14,000+ Shareholders, but less than 5%	1,192,853,639	48.47
Total	2,460,917,990	100.00

1.1 Company Information and Accounting Policies

The Companywasincorporate on 15 April 1992 as a private limited liability Company. The address of its registere of fice is 6 Emmanuel Street, Maryland, Lagos State, Nigeria. The Company obtained an insurance license from the National Insurance Commissionon 8 September 1993 and commence obusiness operation on 1 January 1994. Following the recapitalisation exercise the Company converted on a Public Limited Liability Company on 11 May 2007 and was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange by way of introduction on 12 February 2008. The Companywas suspended from the Nigerian Stock Exchange 2011 and is taking steps to recommence full activities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

The Company'sprincipal activities are provision of risk underwritingand relatedfinancial services to its customers Suchservices include provision of life and general insurance services to both corporate and individual customers.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 August 2019.

1.2 Basis of presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statement have been prepared accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard and in the manner required by the Companie and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Insurance Act of Nigeria, and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars, to the extent that they do not conflict with the requirements of IFRS.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Available for sale financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model;
- Insurance liabilities are based on actuarial valuations;
- Loans and advances measured at amortized cost

The directors are of the opinion that the Companywill continue as a going concernfor the foresee able tuture. See Note 35 to the financial statements for details.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Companyare measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in thousands of Naira (\aleph), which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation financial statements equires management make judgements estimate 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 judgement about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision sto accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areasof estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in Note 3 to the financial statements.

(e) Regulatory authority and financial reporting

The Companyis regulated by the National InsuranceCommission(NAICOM) under the National InsuranceAct of Nigeria. The Act specifies certain provisions which have impact on financial reporting as follows:

- (i) Section20 (1a) provides that provisions for unexpired risks shall be calculated on a time apportion menbasis of the risks accepted n the year;
- (ii) Section 20 (1b) requires provision for outstanding claims to be credited with an amount equal to the total estimated amount of all outstanding claims with a further amount representing 10 percent of the estimated figure for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review;
- (iii) Sections21 (1a) and 22 (1b) requiremaintenance f contingency reserves for general and life businesses espectively at specified rates as set out under Note 18.3 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates;
- (iv) Section22 (1a) requires the maintenance of a general reserve fund for Life business which shall be credited with an amount equal to the net liabilities on policies in force at the time of the actuarial valuation and an additional 25 percent of net premium for every year between valuation date:
- (v) Section 24 requires the maintenance of a margin of solvency to be calculated in accordance with the Act.
- (vi) Section10(3)requiresinsurancecompanies in Nigeria to deposit10 percent of the minimum paid up sharecapital with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 2.2 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Newly effective standards

The following new or amended standards became effective during the year, and did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

On 24 July 2014 the IASB issued the final IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which replaces earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completed the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

Given the nature of the Company's operations, this standard is not expected to have a pervasive impact on the Company's financial statements. In particular, calculation of impairment of financial instruments on an expected credit loss basis is expected to result in an increase in the overall level of impairment allowances.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with retrospective application.

The Company has opted to defer the adoption of IFRS 9 till 2021 when IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts will be effective as permitted. The estimated impact of the adoption of the standard he estimated impact of the adoption of the standard on the Company's equity as at 1 January 2021 is based on the assessments summarised below. The actual impact of adopting the standard at 1 January 2021 are subject to change until the Company presents its first financial statement that includes the date of initial application.

Classification and measurement

The Company currently categorizes the majority of its financial assets as available for sale with the fair value changes recognised in other comprehensive income. Under IFRS 9, the Company has designated these investments as measured at fair value through OCI. Consequently, all fair value gains and losses will be reported in OCI, no impairment losses will be recognised in profit or loss and no gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal..

Based on its assessment, the Company does not believe that the new classification requirements will have a material impact on its accounting for trade receivables, loans, investment in debt securities and investments in equity securities that are managed on a fair value basis

The above intended classification may change due to the continuous assessment of the requirement of the standard and review of business practices until the first set of financial statement under IFRS 9 is issued.

Impairment:

The Company believes that impairment losses are likely to increase for assets in the scope of IFRS 9 impairment model, although they are not expected to be highly volatile.

The approach to impairment assessment under IFRS 9 will be determined by the final classification adopted in 2021.

Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 financial instruments with IFRS 4 insurance contracts

The amendments to IFRS *Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contribust* of No.2 billion, which represented bout90% of its total liabilities of No.1 billion. Moreover, of the amountconnected with insurance contract, N4.98 billion were related to liabilities arising within the scope of IFRS 4. Other insurance elated liabilities amounted to No.2 billion and included mainly other liabilities like trade payables. The Company did not have any non-derivative investment contract liabilities measured at fair value through income statement. The details of the predominance test are shown below:

	Predominnace assesment as at 31 December 2015				
	In thousands of Naira	Total liabilities	Breakdown	Eligible liabilities	
1	Insurance contract liabilities	3,485,210		3,485,210	
2	Investment contract liabilities	1,501,028		1,501,028	
3	Trade payables:	178,794		178,794	
3.1	Reinsurance payable		148,728	-	
3.2	Premium received in advance		30,066	-	
4	Other payables and accrual	583,195		-	
4.1	Other payables		32,229	-	
4.2	Sundry creditors		91,501	-	
4.3	Unclaimed dividends		31,956	-	
4.4	Pension payable		30,400	-	
4.5	Retirement benefit payable		306,253	-	
4.6	Accrued expenses		90,856	-	
5	Current tax liabilities	306,060		-	
6	Deferred tax liabilities	41,348		-	
	Total	6,095,635		5,165,032	

Predominance assessment 85%

Financial assets that meet the SPPI Test

Categories	IAS 39 carrying amount	IFRS 9 fair value	Fair value changes (Impact on 2018 account
	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	,
In thousand of naira	(A)	(B)	(C') =A-B
Held to Maturity fnancial assets (Note 5 (b))			
Treasury bills held to maturity	7,104	7,104	-
Bonds	-	-	-
Sub total	7,104	7,104	-
Cash and Cash equivalents (Note 4) Short term deposits with financial institutions	-	-	
Short term deposits with financial institutions	-	-	
Trade receivables (Note 6)			
Due from brokers	55,518	55,518	-
Due from insurance companies	172	172	
Sub total	55,690	55,690	
Other receivables and prepayment (see note 9)			
Loan to staffs	114,306	114,306	
Loan to policyholders	28,437	28,437	
Sub total	142,743	142,743	-
Grand total	205,537	205,537	-

IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers

This standard replaces IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 Revenue – Barter of Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising 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 recognised.

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising 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 recognised.

This new standard does not have any significant impact on the Company, since the significant portion of the Company's revenue is recognized in line with IFRS *4nsurance contracts*

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 2 - Share Based Payment - Classification and measurement of share based payment transactions

The amendments made to IFRS 2 in June 2016 clarify the measurement basis for cash-settled share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. They also introduce an exception to the classification principles in IFRS 2. Where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority, the whole award will be treated as if it was equity-settled provided it would have been equity-settled without the net settlement feature.

These amendments do not have any material impact and have been adopted by the Company.

Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation clarifies how to determine the date of transaction for the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition of a related asset, expense or income where an entity pays or receives consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts.

For a single payment or receipt, the date of the transaction should be the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or liability arising from the advance consideration (the prepayment or deferred income/contract liability).

If there are multiple payments or receipts for one item, a date of transaction should be determined as above for each payment or receipt. Entities can choose any of the following to apply the interpretation:

- 1. retrospectively for each period presented
- 2. prospectively to items in scope that are initially on or after the beginning o the reporting period in which the interpretation is first applied, or
- 3. prospectively from the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information.

The Company have chosen to apply this interpretation prospectively to items in scope that are initially recognised on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the interpretation is first applied.

Amendments to IAS 40: Investment Property

On December 8, 2016, the IASB published Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40) to clarify transfers of property to, or from, investment property.

An entity shall apply those amendments to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). At the date of initial application, an entity shall reassess the classification of property held at that date and, if applicable, reclassify property applying paragraphs 7–14 to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. These amendments do not have any material impact and have been adopted by the Company.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early.

IFRS 16: Leases

This standard sets 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 16 eliminates the classification of leases as required by IAS 17 and introduces a single lease accounting model. Applying that model, a lessee is required to recognise:

- * assets and liabilities for leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying assets is of low value;
- * depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in profit or loss

2.2.4 Reinsurance assets

Theseare receivables that arise from reinsurance ontracts. The details of recognition and measurement freinsurance ontracts have been set out under note 2.2.10(b)(iii).

2.2.5 Other receivables

Other receivables are carried at cost less account loss account loss account

2.2.6 Intangible assets

Recognition of software acquired is only allowed if it is probable that future economic benefits to this intangible assetwill flow to the Company.

Softwareacquired is initially measure at cost. The cost of acquired software comprises its purchas price, including any import duties and non-refundable purchas daxes, and any directly attributable expenditure on preparing the asset or its intended use. After initial recognition, software acquired is carried at its cost less any accumulate dimortisation and any accumulate dimpairment losses Maintenance costs should not be included.

Internally developed software is capitalized when the Company has the intention and demonstrates the ability to complete the development and use of the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the developmentThe capitalisecosts include all costs directly attributable to the development the software. Internally develope coftware is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates All other expenditures expense as incurred. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is five years subject to annual reassessment.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

2.2.7 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Propertyand equipmentcompriseland and buildings and other propertiesowned by the Company. Items of property and equipmentare carried at cost less accumulated be preciationand impairment losses except land and building which is carried at revalued amount. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent cost

Subsequentostsare included in the asset's carrying amountor recognized as a separate sset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured eliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Subsequentostson replacementarison an item of propertyarerecognized the carrying amount of the asset and the carrying amount of the replaced or renewed component is derecognized.

Subsequent measurement

All items of property and equipmentexcept land and buildings are subsequentlyneasured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land and buildings are subsequently carried at revalued amounts, being fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated be preciation and impairment losses, if any.

When an individual property is revalued, any increasein its carrying amount (as a result of revaluation) shall be recognised in other comprehensive normal accumulated nequity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increases hall be recognised nor profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

When the value of an individual property is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decreased hall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease hall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease ecognised in other comprehensive income reduce the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

Depreciation

Depreciations calculated on property and equipment on the straightline basis to write down the cost of each asset o its residual value over its estimated useful life.

Depreciation begins when an assets available for use and cease at the earlier of the date that the assets derecognise or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of property and equipment are required to be reviewed annually.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Land - Not depreciated Building- 50 years Furniture & fittings - 5 years Office equipment - 5 years Computer equipment- 5 years Motor vehicles - 4 years

Fair value of land and buildings

The fair value of land and buildings is the market value. The market value of a property is the price that would be received o sell an assebre paid to transferal iability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This is the open market basis and is the basis by which a qualified property valuer carries out the valuation of land and building at specified reporting periods to determine the revalued amount.

Derecognition

Upon disposable any item of property and equipmentor when no future economic benefits are expected of low from its use, such items are derecognized from the books. Gains and losses on disposable assets are determined by comparing proceeds with their carrying amounts and are recognized in the income statement in the year of de-recognition.

Dismantling/Restoration costs

No provision has been made in respect of dismantling or restoration costs as the Company does not have any legal or constructive obligation to dismantle its assets, or restore the site on which the items of PPE are located

2.2.8 Impairment of non-financial asset

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financials sets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairmentloss is recognisedf the carrying amount of an assetor its cash-generating nit exceeds the recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generate as shiftows that largely are independent from other asset and groups. Impairment losses are recognised n profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised n respectof cash-generating nits are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverablemount of an assebr cash-generating nit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or cash generating unit.

Impairmentlosses recognised n prior periods are assessed teach reporting date for any indication sthat the loss has decrease or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.2.9 Statutory deposit

Statutorydepositrepresents 0% of the paid up capital of the Companydepositedwith the CentralBank of Nigeria (CBN) in pursantto Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act 2003. Statutory deposit is measured at cost.

2.2.10 Insurance Contracts

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk.

The Companyentersinto insurancecontractsas its primary businessactivities. Insurancecontractsare those that the Companyaccepts significant insurancerisk from anotherparty (the policy holder) by agreeingto compensate policy holder or other beneficiary, if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policy holder or the other beneficiary.

The Company classifies financial guarantee contracts and account for these as insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 4.

(a) Types of insurance contracts

The Company classifies insurance contracts into life and non-life insurance contracts

(i) general insurance contract

These contracts are accident, casualty and property insurance contracts.

Accident and casualtyinsurancecontractsprotect the Company's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damage scovered include both contractual and non-contractual vents. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation injured employees (employers liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability).

Propertyinsurancecontractsmainly compensate the Company's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of propertylost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities.

Non-life insurancecontractsprotects the Company's customer from the consequences of events (such as deathor disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependants to maintain their current level of income. Benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance eventare either fixed or linked to the extent of the economicloss suffered by the insured. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

(ii) Life insurance contracts

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. This include annuity products, individual products and Group life products.

(b) Insurance contracts- Recognition and measurement

(i) Premiums

Grosswritten premiumsfor insurancecontractscomprise premiums received in cashas well as premiums that have been received and confirmed as being held on behalf of the Companyby insurance brokers and duly certified thereto. Gross premiums are stated gross of commissions and taxes payable and stamp duties that are payable to intermediaries and relevant regulatory bodies respectively.

The earnedportion of premiumsreceived is recognized as revenue. Premiums are earned from the date of attachment frisk, over the insurance period, based on the pattern of risk underwritten. Outward reinsurance premiums are recognized as an expense in accordance with the pattern of risk reinsured.

The Companyalso entersinto co-insurancean arrangement/herebytwo or more insurancecompaniesenterinto a single contractwith the insured to cover a risk in agreed proportions at an overall premium.

Premiums on coinsurance are included in gross written premiums

Outward reinsurancepremiums are accountedfor in the same accountingperiod as the premiums for the related direct insuranceor reinsurance business assumed.

(ii) Unearned premiums

The provision for unearnedpremiumsrepresentshat portion of premiumsreceivedor receivablethat relatesto risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is recognizedwhen contracts are enteredinto and premiumsare charged, and is brought to account as premium income over the term of the contract in accordance with the pattern of insurance service provided under the contract. At each reporting date, the Company reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequactes is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected laims and deferred acquisition costs over unearnedpremiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contract ualcash flows after taking account of the investment return expected or arise on assets relating to the relevant non-life insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearnedpremium (less related deferred acquisition costs) is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in the profit or loss by setting up a provision for premium deficiency.

(iii) Reinsurance

The Companycedesout insurance isks in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss on policies written. Premium ceded comprise written premium sceded to reinsurers adjusted for the reinsurers' share of the movement in the provision for the unearned premiums. Reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policyholders.

Premiumcededand claims reimbursedare presented nthe income statement and statement financial position separately from the gross amounts.

Reinsurancessetsepresenbalancesduefrom reinsuranceontractsReinsuranceabilities are primarily premium spayable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

Reinsurancecoverableareestimatedn a mannerconsistentwith the outstanding laims provision and claims incurred associated with the reinsurer's polices and are in accordance with the related insurance contract. They are measured at their carrying amount less any impairment charges Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed or impairment at each balances heet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Companyreduces the carrying amount of its reinsurance assets to its recoverable mountand recognize the impairment in the incomestatements a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, for which the Companymay not be able to recoverall amounts due and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Companywill receive from the reinsurer.

(iv) Commission income

Commissions are recognized on ceding business to the reassurer, and are credited to the profit and loss.

(v) Underwriting expenses

Underwriting expenses are made up of acquisition and maintenance expenses.

Underwriting expenses for insurance contracts and investment contracts are recognized as expense when incurred, with the exception of acquisition costs which are recognized on a time apportionment basis in respect of risk.

(vi) Claims incurred

Claims incurred consist of claims and claims handling expense spaid during the financial year together with the movement in the provision for outstanding claims. The provision for outstanding claims represent the Company's estimate of the ultimate cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the balancesheet date whether reported or not. The provision includes an allowance for claims management and handling expenses.

The provision for outstanding laims for reported claims, is estimated as edon current information and the ultimate liability may vary as a result of subsequent information and events and may result in significant adjustment to the amount sprovided. Adjustment so the amounts of claims provision for prior years are reflected in the incomestatement in the financial period in which adjustment are made, and disclosed separately if material.

Reinsuranceecoverable are recognized when the Company records the liability for the claims and are not netted off claims expense but are presented separately in the income statement.

Claims incurred in respectof long-terminsurancecontractsespeciallypure life businessand annuity contractsconsistof claims arising during the year including provision for policyholders' liabilities. Outstanding laims on long-terminsurancecontracts that have occurred at the balance sheet date and have been notified by the insured are carried at the claim amounts advised.

(vii) Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise insurance commissions brokerage and other related expenses arising from the generation and conclusion of insurance contracts. The proportion of acquisition costs that correspond the unearned premiums are deferred as an asset and recognized in the subsequent period. They are recognised on a basis consistent with the related provisions for unearned premiums.

(viii) Salvage

Somenon-life insurancecontractspermit the Companyto sell (usually damaged) assets acquired in the process of settling a claim. The Companymay also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs of damage to its client's property (i.e. subrogation right). Salvage recoveries are presented net of the claim expense.

(ix) Subrogation

Subrogation is the right for an insurer to pursue a third party that caused an insurance loss to the insured. This is done as a means of recovering the amount of the claim paid to the insured for the loss. A receivable or subrogation is recognized nother receivable when the liability is settled and the Company has the right to receive future cash flow from the third party.

2.2.11 Insurance contract liabilities

The recognition and measurement insurance contracts have been set out under note 2.2.10(b) of the accounting policies. Insurance contract liabilities are determined as follows:

(a) General business

(i) Reserves for unearned premium and unexpired risk

The reservefor unearned premium is calculated on a time apportion menbasis in respect of risk accepted uring the year. A provision for additional unexpired risk reserve is recognised for an underwriting year where it is determined that the estimated cost of claims and expenses would exceed the reserves for unearned premium.

(ii) Reserves for outstanding claims

The reservefor outstandingclaims is maintained at the total amount of outstandingclaims incurred plus claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") as at the reporting date. The IBNR is based on the liability adequacy test.

(iii) Liabilities adequacy test

The grossliability for insurancecontracts testedfor adequacyby discountingcurrent estimates of all future contractual cashflows and comparing this amount to the carrying value of the liability net of deferred acquisition costs. Wherea shortfall is identified, an additional provision is made and the Company recognizes the deficiency in the income statement for the year. The method of valuation and assumptions used, the cashflows considered and the discounting and aggregation practices adopted have been set out in the following notes.

Reserving methodology and assumptions

For non-life insurancerisks, the Companyusesdifferent methods to incorporate the various assumptions made in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims. The three methods more commonly used are the Inflation-adjusted Chain Ladder, Basic Chain Ladder and the Expected Loss Ratio methods adjusted for assumed experience to date.

Claims datawas grouped into triangles by accident year and payment year. The claims paid datawas sub—divided into large and attritional claims. Large claims were projected separately as they can significantly distort patterns. Where there was insufficient claim data, large and attritional claims were projected together as removing large claims would reduce the volume of data in the triangles and compromise the credibility.

Discounted inflation-adjusted basic chain ladder method

Historical claims paid were grouped into 10 years cohorts—representing when they were paid after their underwriting year. The secohorts are called claim development ears and the patterns for 10 years was studied. The historical paid loss eare projected to their ultimate values for each underwriting year by calculating the loss development factors for each development ear. The ultimate claims are then derived using the loss development factors and the latest paid historical claims.

The historical paid losses are inflated using the corresponding inflation index in each of the accident years to the year of valuation and then accumulated their ultimate values for each accident year to obtain the projected outstanding claims. These projected outstanding claims are then further multiplied by the future inflation index from the year of valuation to the future year of payment of the outstanding claims.

The resulting claims estimated is discounted to the valuation date using a discount rate of 10% to allow for a margin of prudence. The future claims (the ultimate claim amountless claims paid to date) are allocated to future payment periods in line with the development patterns. The outstanding claims reported to date are then subtracted from the total future claims to give the resulting IBNR figure per accident year or quarter. i.e. IBNR = Ultimate claim amount minus claims paid till date minus outstanding claims.

Assumptions underlying the Discounted Inflation-adjusted Basic Chain Ladder method

This method assumes the following:

- The future claims follows a trend pattern from the historical data
- Paymentpatternswill be broadly similar in eachaccidentyear. Thus the proportionate increases in the known cumulative payments from one development year to the next is used to calculate the expected cumulative payments for the future development periods.
- The run off period is ten (10) years and hence the method assumes no more claims will be paid subsequently.

Expected loss ratio method

This methodwas adoptedwhere the volume of data available is too small to be credible when using a statistical approach Special Risk reserves were estimated based on this method. Under this method, the ultimate claims was obtained by studying the historical loss ratios, investigating any differences and using judgments to derive a loss ratio, where loss ratio is defined as claims incurred divided by earned premiums Paid claims alreadyemergeds then deducted or from the estimated. It in the reserves Outstanding laims is stated as amount estimated less paid claims.

(b) Life business

IFRS 4 requires contracts written by insurers to be classified as either 'insurance contracts' or 'investment contracts' depending on the level of insurance risk transferred.

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the insurer has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate he policyholders a specified uncertainfuture event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. This contracts are the primary business activity of the Company. These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death or survival) duration.

The Companyissuescontractsthat transferinsurancerisk or financial risk or both. Insuranceontractsarethosecontractswhere the insurer has accepted significant insurancerisk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate he policyholders if a specified uncertainfuture event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company defines as significant insurancerisk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Insurance contract with discretionary participating features (DPF)

Someinsurancecontractsandinvestmentcontractscontaina discretionaryparticipatingfeature(DPF), which is a contractualight to receive as, a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- · that the amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the insurer; and
- · That are contractually based on:
- i. the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
- ii. realized and or unrealized investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer; or
- iii. the profit or loss of the Company.

Recognition and measurement

Insurancecontracts with DPF are classified into three main categories depending on the duration of risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

(i) Short-term insurance contracts

Short-durationlife insurancecontracts(Group Life) protect the Company'sclients from the consequences of events (such as death or this ability) of the receiption of the consequences of events (such as death or the ability) of the receiption of the reporting period even if they have not been reported to the Company. The Company does not discountits liabilities for unpaid/outstanding laims are estimated using the input of assessments or individual cases reported to the Company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported.

(ii) Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms

Thesecontractsinsureeventsassociated with humanlife (for example deathor survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognised sevenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission Benefits are recognised as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognised The liability is actuarially determine that as sumption such as mortality, persistency maintenance expenses and investment no come that are established the time the contract is issued. The change in liabilities are recorded in gross premium on the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Annuity

Annuity is an insurance product that features a predetermine deriodic pay-out amount until the death of the annuit antin exchange or an immediate payment of a lump sum or a series of regular payments prior to the onset of the annuity. Annuity premium are recognised as income when received from policy holders, and payment so policy holders are recognised as an expense when due. Annuities are valued by actuaries using a discounted ashflow approach. The reserves are set equal to the present value of future annuity payment splus expenses, with allowance being made for any guarantee deriods as required by the terms of the contract. Annuities collected in a year are credited to the Gross Premium written and the portion that extends beyond one year is taken out via the unear ned premium. The assets presenting the annuities are invested in near-cast money market financial instruments with a tenor of 30 days on rolling basis and an interest spreadusing the interest rates a validable in the market.

The annuity is valued at year end by the Company'sActuary; O & A Hedge Actuarial Consulting (FRC/2016/NAS/0000015764). registeredwith the National InsuranceCommission(NAICOM) and the Financial ReportingCouncil of Nigerian (FRC). Also a liability adequacytestis requiredby law to be performed on annuity fund to determine the sufficiency in meeting the contractual iabilities. Some of the assumptions being considered in valuing the annuity fund at the year end are:

- (a) a 10 year guaranteed minimum annuity payment
- (b) a valuation interest determined by a long term FGN bond yield
- (c) a maintenance expenses and the mortality rates.

The changein liability for annuity and other insurance contractliabilities are recorded in the statement of profit or loss as a movement in life fund.

The Companyonly entersinto insuranceontracts. Therefore its insuranceontractiabilities represent he Company'diability to the policy holders. It comprises the unearned premium, unexpired risk, outstanding claims and the incurred but not reported claims. At the end of each accounting period, this liability is reflected as determined by the actuarial valuation report.

General reserve fund

This is made up of net liabilities in force as computed by the actuaries at the time of the actuarial valuation.

Actuarial valuation of the life fund is conducted annually to determine the net liabilities on the existing policies and the adequacy of the assets epresenting the insurance funds as at the date of the valuation. All deficits arising therefrom a recharged to the profit or loss account while the surplus is appropriated to the shareholders and credited to the income statement.

The liability adequacy test was carried out by the Company's Actuary; O & A Hedge Actuarial Consulting (FRC/2016/NAS/00000015764). The liability adequacy test is carried out at every financial reporting year end.

2.2.12 Recognition and measurement of investment contracts

Investmentcontracts and the related receipts and payments are accounted for in the statement of financial position in line with the accounting policies for financial instruments stated in note 2.2.3. The deposit liability recognized in the statement of financial position represents the amounts payable to the holders of the investment contracts gross of allocated investment income.

2.2.13 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognizedf, as a result of a pastevent, the Companyhasa presentlegal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisionsaredeterminedby discountingthe expected uture cashflows a rate that reflects current market assessments the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Contingentassets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when, as a result of past events, it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company, but this will only be confirmed by the occurrence ron-occurrence one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the Company's control.

Contingentiability is a possibleobligation that arisesfrom pastevents and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or a present obligation that arises from pastevents but is not recognise decaused is not probablethat an outflow of resource ambodying economic denefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingentiabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements Contingentiabilities are assessed on tinually to determine whether an outflow of economic benefit has become probable.

2.2.14 Income tax

Incometax comprises:urrentanddeferredtaxes.Incometax expenses recognised the statement profit or lossexcept to the extentthat it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

(a) Current tax

Currenttax is the expected ax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance heet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Company is subject to the Companies Income Tax Act (CITA). Total amount of tax payable under CITA is determined based on the higher of two components namely Company incometax (based ntaxable income (or loss) for the year) and Minimum tax. Taxes based on taxable profit for the period are treated as current income tax in line with IAS 12; whereas axes which are based on gross amounts is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore are not treated as current income tax.

(b) Deferred taxation

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

Deferredtax is not recognise for temporary difference sarising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting or taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.2.15 Leases

(a) Operating leases

Leaseswherethe lessorretainsthe risks and rewardsof ownershipof the underlying assetare classified as operating leases Paymentsmade under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.2.16 Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital and premium

The Company classifies ordinary sharesand share premium as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of sharesare recognized as deductions from equity net of any tax effects.

Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on the Company's ordinary sharesare recognised n equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Company's shareholders.

(b) Contingency reserves

The Companymaintainscontingency reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act 2003 to coverfluctuations in securities and variations in statistical estimates at the rate equal to the higher of 3% of total premiumor 20% of the total profit after taxation until the reservereaches the greater of minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium for general business. Contingency reserve for life business is credited with the higher of 1% of grosspremiums and 10% of profit after taxation until the reservereaches the amount of the minimum paid-up share capital.

(c) Revaluation reserves

Assetsrevaluationreserveswarehouses the fair value differences on the revaluation of items of land and building as at the statement financial position date. The revaluation surplus is recognised net of revaluation deficit for items of land and building.

(d) Available for sale reserves

Available for sale reserves warehouses the fair value gains or losses on valuation of available for sale financial assets.

(e) Treasury shares

Where the Company purchase sts own ordinary shares the consideration paid is deducted from the shareholders' equity as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

(f) Earnings per share

The Companypresentsordinary basicearningsper share(EPS) for its ordinary shares Basicearningsper shareare calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Companyby the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPSis determined yadjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholder and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.2.17 Revenue recognition

(a) Insurance contracts:

See note 2.2.10(b)(i) & 2.2.10(b)(iv) for recognition of premium and commission on insurance contracts.

(b) Investment and other operating income

Investmentincomecomprises interestincome earne don cashe quivalents and income earne don trading securities including all realised and unrealised fair value changes, dividend income and foreign exchange differences. Investment income is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Interestincomeand expense for all interest-bearing inancial instruments are recognised within 'investment income' and 'finance costs' in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend incomeis recognised n profit and loss when the right to receive income is established Dividend income from equity securities is recognised in profit or loss within "investment income".

2.2.18 Management expenses

Managemenexpensesare expenseso the rthan claims and underwriting expenses They are accounted or on an accrual basis and comprise the following:

(a) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-termemployeebenefit obligations include wages, salaries and other benefits which the Companyhasa present obligation to pay, as a result of employees' services provided up to the reporting date. The accrual is calculated on an undiscounted basis, using current salary rates.

A provision is recognised or the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Companyhas a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post Employment Benefits

(a) Defined contribution pension scheme

The Companyoperatesa defined contributory retirements chemeas stipulated in the Pension Reform Act 2014. Under the defined contributionschemethe Companypaysfixed contributions of 10% to a separatentity – Pension Fund Administrators; employees Isopay fixed contributions of 8% to the sameentity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company retains no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Fund does not hold enough assets of finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Company's obligations are recognized in the profit or loss.

(ii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payablewheneveran employee's employmentis terminatedbefore the normal retirement ate or wheneveran employee accepts voluntary redundancyin exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed either to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage oluntarily redundancy it is probable that the offer will be accepted and the number of acceptances an be estimated. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

(b) Other operating expenses

 $Other operating expense \verb§sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense \verb§sare depreciation expense \verb§sare depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" an accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" and accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" and accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" and accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" and accrual basis. They include depreciation expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" and accrual basis of account of a constraint expense §sare recognise \verb§chn" and account expense §sare recognise and account expense §sare recognise and account expense §sare recognise and account expense §sare recognise$

2.2.19 Segment reporting

An operatingsegment is a component of the Companythat engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. Segment operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors (being the chief operating decision maker) and used to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment. Segment operating results and discrete financial information are also used to assess segmental performance. Segment results include items directly attibutable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

2.2.20 Related party transactions

The Company's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are considered to be related parties. The definition of key management includes the close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive aexistance of the Company. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with Goldlink Insurance Plc. See note 31 for details of related party transactions during the year.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statement sequires management on make judgments estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of revenues expenses assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment of the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions oncerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumption and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstance and assumption bout future developments however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Depreciation and carrying value of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets based on management's judgment. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of property, plant & equipment will have an impact on the carrying value. The carrying value of property, plant & equipment as at 31 December 2012 was N1,733,564,000 (2011: N1,756,619,000).

Retirement benefits obligation

The cost of defined benefit obligation and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-terminature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Valuation of Insurance and Investment contract liabilities

For Generalinsurance ontracts estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred, but not yet reported at the reporting date (IBNR). It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the liability in the statement financial position. The ultimate cost of outstanding laims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder, portion of premium and expected loss methods.

The liability for life insurancecontracts and investment contract liabilities is either based on current assumptions or on assumptions established the inception of the contract, reflecting the best estimate at the time increased with a margin for risk and adverse deviation. All contracts are subject to a liability adequacy test, which reflect management's best current estimate of future cash flows.

Certainacquisitioncostsrelated to the sale of new policies are recorded as deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and are amortised o profit or loss over time. If the assumption selating to future profitability of these policies are not realised, the amortisation of these costs could be accelerated and this may also require additional impairment write-offs to profit or loss.

The main assumptions used relate to mortality, morbidity, longevity, investment returns, expenses lapse and surrenderrates and discount rates.

Impairment of available-for-sale equity financial assets

The Companydetermined that available-for-sale quity financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Companyevaluated among other factors, the normal volatility in shareprice, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flow. In this respect, a decline of 20% or more is regarded as significant, and a period of 12 months or longer is considered to be prolonged. If any such qualitative evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the asset is considered for impairment, taking qualitative evidence into account.

Impairment on receivables

In accordance with the accounting policy, the Companytests annually whether premium receivables have suffered any impairment. The recoverable amounts of the premium receivables have been determined based on the incurred loss model. These calculations required the use of estimates based on passage of time and probability of recovery.

Composite Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 JUNE, 2020

A3 41 00 00 NE, 2020	Note	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	101,062	98,421
Financial assets	6	151,286	148,570
Trade receivables	7	3,381	23,279
Reinsurance assets	8	323,817	327,082
Deferred acquisition cost	9	21,159	31,893
Other receivables and prepayments	10	57,974	43,726
Property, plant and equipment	11	675,078	680,273
Statutory deposits	12	500,000	500,000
Total Assets		1,833,757	1,853,244
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	13	5,424,010	5,418,167
Investment contract liabilities	14	1,766,779	1,766,779
Trade payables	15	602,118	567,906
Other payables and accruals	16	1,088,591	1,081,525
Current tax liabilities	17	392,561	390,409
Deferred tax liabilities	18	44,734	44,734
Total Liabilities		9,318,793	9,269,519
Capital and reserves			
Issued and paid up share capital	19	1,230,459	1,230,459
Share premium	19.2	1,617,935	1,617,935
Contingency reserve	19.3	1,581,630	1,580,173
Retained earnings	19.4	(11,939,948)	(11,867,049)
Available for sale reserve	19.6	23,670	20,990
Treasury shares	19.7	(47,350)	(47,350)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss On BD		48,568	48,568
Exchange Gain Reserves		-	-
Shareholders funds		(7,485,036)	(7,416,275)
Onarenoluers lunus		(7,400,000)	(1,410,215)
Total equity and liabilities		1,833,757	1,853,244

Mr. Kayode Awoyinfa Managing Director/CEO FRC/2020/003/00000020613

Mr. Razaq Ogunbanwo Chief Financial Officer

Composite Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 30 June, 2020

r or the period ended to earle, 2020	Note	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira			
Gross premium written	20	348,204	357,209
Gross premium income	20	430,879	459,009
Reinsurance expense	21	(24,069)	(24,325)
Net premium income		406,810	434,684
Fees and commission income	22	6,046	7,179
Net underwriting income		412,856	441,863
Claims expense	23	(238,571)	(237,517)
Underwriting expense	24	(94,703)	(79,361)
Chackwriting expense	2-7	(54,700)	(73,001)
Underwriting profit		79,582	124,985
lance standard in a con-	0.5	40.040	07.070
Investment income	25	40,349	27,378
Management expense Impairment losses	26	(189,212)	(210,602)
Loss on investment contracts		-	_
Changes in life fund		_	_
Profit/(loss) before taxation		(69,280)	(58,238)
Trong (1033) before taxation		(00,200)	(00,200)
Income taxes		(2,151)	(22,874)
Profit/(Loss) for the Period		(71,431)	(81,112)
		, ,	
Other comprehensive income			
Fair value changes on available for sale financial assets		1,466	-
Fair value changes on property & equipment		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Transfer to profit or loss for impairment of available for sale fin	ancial as	sets -	-
Revaluation gain on land and building			-
Items within other comprehensive income that will not be	reclassi	fied to profit o	or loss -
Due to assumption		-	-
Due to experience		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other community in come for the community of the		1 400	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,466	(01 110)
Total comprehensive income/(Loss)		(69,965)	(81,112)

Composite Statement of changes in Equity

As at 30 June, 2020

AS at 00 balle, 2020		Share capital	Share premium	Available for sale reserve	Treasury shares	Exchange Gain Reserve	Contingency reserve	Retained earnings	Total
In thousands of Naira									
As at 1 January, 2020	22.7	1,230,459	1,617,935	20,990	(47,350)	48,568	1,580,173	(11,867,049)	(7,416,275)
		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-		-	(71,431)	(71,431)
Adjustment:		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Fair value changes of available for sale financi	al								
assets		-	-	2,679	-		-	-	2,679
Transfer to statutory contingency reserve		-	-	-	-		1,456	(1,456)	-
Acquistion of treasury shares	22.7	-	-	-			-	-	-
Prior year adjustment								-	-
As at 30 June, 2020		1,230,459	1,617,935	23,668	(47,350)	48,568	1,581,629	(11,939,936)	(7,485,028)

Statement of Cash Flows

for the period ended 30 June 2020

Niede	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Note	N'000	N'000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Premium received from policy holders	372,406	947,033
Net premium received in advance	1,237	3,043
Re-insurance receipt in respect of claims/reinsurance	, -	36,402
Investment contract liabilities (Deposit received less withdrawals)	-	, -
Cash paid to employees	(98,313)	(251,599)
Reinsurance premium paid	(592)	(40,799)
Commission received	6,046	13,452
Other income received	214	3,079
Net claims paid	(149,654)	(368,991)
Other operating cash payments	(103,244)	(239,672)
Commission paid	(75,046)	(112,361)
Taxes paid	-	(14,040)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(46,946)	(24,451)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purcahses of property and equipment	(847)	(909)
Redemption of held to maturity financial assets	-	-
Purchase of held to maturity financial assets	-	1,778
Dividend received	-	-
Interest received	50,433	68,808
Net cash used in investing activities	49,586	69,677
Net cash used in investing activities	,	03,011
Cash flows from financing activities:	-	33,011
	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities: Net cash used in financing activities	- -	45,226
Cash flows from financing activities:	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

5 Cash and cash equivalents- Composite

o outilia outili oquivalente otilipotito		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Cash in hand	689	426
Cash at bank	14.898	44,380
Short term bank deposits (see note (a) below)	85,474	53,614
	101,062	98,420
		00,120
5a Cash and cash equivalents- General		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Cash in hand	447	258
Cash at bank	14,141	40,143
Short term bank deposits (see note (a) below)	85,474	53,614
	100,063	94,015
5b Cash and cash equivalents- Life		
Ob Cash and Cash equivalents- Life	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira	00 0011 20	01 000 10
Cash in hand	242	168
Cash at bank	757	4,237
Short term bank deposits (see note (a) below)	-	-
	999	4,405
	333	7,403

Short term bank deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date.

6 Fir	nancial	l assets	-Comr	nosite

o i maneral accete composite		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Available for sale financial assets (see (a) below)	142,358	139,682
Short term bank deposits	8,928	8,888
	151,286	148,570
Available for sale financial assets		
Available for Sale illiancial assets	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira	30-3411-20	31-DCC-13
III triododrido or ridira		
6a Financial assets-General		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Available for sale financial assets (see (a) below)	120,634	114,645
		444.045
	120,634	114,645
6b Financial assets-Life		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira	0.4 = 0.4	
Available for sale financial assets (see (a) below)	21,724	25,037
Short term bank deposits	8,928	8,888
	30,652	33,925

7 Trade Receivables-Composite

Trade receivables comprise the following:

	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
i Due from contract holders	(742)	1,984
Due from brokers	4,535	16,211
Due from Agents	639	752
Due from insurance companies	(1,051)	52
Recovery	-	4,280
	3,381	23,279

7a Trade Receivables-General
Trade receivables comprise the following:

	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Due from contract holders	360	1,778
Due from brokers	627	15,875
Due from Agents	639	752
Due from insurance companies	67	52
Recovery	-	4,280
•	1,693	22,737

7b Trade Receivables-Life

Trade receivables comprise the following:

	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Due from contract holders	(1,102)	206
Due from brokers	3,908	336
Due from Agents	-	-
Due from insurance companies	(1,118)	-
	1.688	542

8 Reinsurance assets- Composite		
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Prepaid re-insurance Claims recoverable (see note 8.1)	23,468 300,348	26,734 300,348
Allowance for impairment losses	323,817	327,082
	323,817	327,082
8a Reinsurance assets- General	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Prepaid re-insurance Claims recoverable (see note 8.1)	23,468 281,983	26,734 281,983
Glaims recoverable (see note 0.1)	305,452	308,717
Allowance for impairment losses		<u>-</u> _
-	305,452	308,717
8b Reinsurance assets- Life	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Prepaid re-insurance Claims recoverable (see note 8.1)	- 18,365	- 18,365
Allowance for impairment losses	18,365	18,365
Allowance for impairment losses	18,365	18,365

9 Deferred acquisition cost

Deferredacquisitioncostsrepresentommissions on the unexpired period of risks and comprise:		_
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Motor	11,821	20,325
Fire	1,631	2,292
General accident	4,135	5,891
Marine Aviation	1,385	1,196
Bond & Indemnity	1,847	2,050
Engineering	340	138
Oil & Gas	-	
	21,159	31,893
Other receivables and prepayments- Composi In thousands of Naira	te 30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Loans- Staff	0.000	10 101
Loans- Stall Loans- Policy holder	9,099 30,131	10,191 25,647
Prepaid rent	2,509	4,576
Other receivables	16,240	3,313
Other debit balances	(4)	-
Provision	- -	-
	57,974	43,726
Loans		
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Staff loans	122,694	122,294
Loan to policy holders	33,039	33,499
	155,733	155,793
Impairment allowance	(119,955)	(120,273)
	35,778	35,519
Other receivables and prepayments- General In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20 1,570	31-Dec-19
Prepaid rent	1,632	3,471
Other receivables	3,663	1,058
Other debit balances	(4)	(0)
	6,860	5,698
Loans		
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Staff loans	121,525	121,125
Loan to policy holders	10:	40
Incresions and all access as	121,525	121,125
Impairment allowance	(119,955)	(119,955)
	1,570	1,170
Other receivables and prepayments-Life		
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Loans- Policy holder	37,660	34,668
Prepaid rent	877	1,105
Other receivables	12,577	2,255
Other debit balances		
Provision		
	51,114	38,028
Loans		
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Staff loans	1,169	1,169
Loan to policy holders	33,039	33,499
254. to policy floridoro	34,208	34,668
Impairment allowance	,200	,556
impairment anowaries	34,208	34,668

now impaired follows the full recovery of the allotted shares by the compar

Property and Equipment-Composite In thousands of Naira	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & fittings	Total
Cost/valuation							
30-Jun-20							
Balance, beginning of year	262,400	489,168	300,895	50,167	34,090	40,934	1,177,654
Additions	202,.00	-	-	370	477	0	847
Disposal		-	-	=	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	262,400	489,168	300,895	50,537	34,567	40,935	1,178,501
31-Dec-19							
Balance, beginning of year	262,400	489,168	300,895	49,389	33,725	40,934	1,176,511
Additions	-	-	-	778	365	0	1,143
Impairment	-						
Revaluation gain/(losses)	-	-					
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	262,400	489,168	300,895	50,167	34,090	40,934	1,177,654
30-Jun-20							
Balance, beginning of year	-	58,409	284,078	48,113	31,820	39,399	461,819
	- -	58,409 20,926	284,078 16,817	48,113 1,396	31,820 1,007	39,399 1,459	461,819 41,605
Balance, beginning of year Additions	-	,	,	,	,	,	41,605 -
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals		,	,	,	,	,	,
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19	- - -	20,926	16,817 -	1,396 -	1,007 -	1,459 -	41,605 - 503,424
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year	-	20,926 - 79,335 51,214	16,817 - 300,895 284,049	1,396 - 49,508 47,211	1,007 - 32,827 30,910	1,459 - 40,858 39,229	41,605 - 503,424 452,613
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year Additions	-	20,926 - 79,335	16,817 - 300,895	1,396 - 49,508	1,007	1,459 - 40,858	41,605 - 503,424
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year Additions Reversal of accumulated depreciation o reva	- -	20,926 - 79,335 51,214	16,817 - 300,895 284,049	1,396 - 49,508 47,211	1,007 - 32,827 30,910	1,459 - 40,858 39,229	41,605 - 503,424 452,613
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year Additions Reversal of accumulated depreciation o reva Disposals	- - - -	20,926 - 79,335 51,214 22,595 - -	16,817 - 300,895 284,049 16,846 - -	1,396 - 49,508 47,211 2,106 -	30,910 1,643 -	1,459 - 40,858 39,229 1,579 - -	41,605 - 503,424 452,613 44,770 - -
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year Additions Reversal of accumulated depreciation o reva Disposals	- - - - -	20,926 - 79,335 51,214	16,817 - 300,895 284,049	1,396 - 49,508 47,211	1,007 - 32,827 30,910	1,459 - 40,858 39,229	41,605 - 503,424 452,613
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year Additions Reversal of accumulated depreciation o reva	- -	20,926 - 79,335 51,214 22,595 - -	16,817 - 300,895 284,049 16,846 - -	1,396 - 49,508 47,211 2,106 -	30,910 1,643 -	1,459 - 40,858 39,229 1,579 - -	41,605 - 503,424 452,613 44,770 - -
Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals Balance, end of period 31-Dec-19 Balance, beginning of year Additions Reversal of accumulated depreciation o reva Disposals Balance, end of period	- -	20,926 - 79,335 51,214 22,595 - -	16,817 - 300,895 284,049 16,846 - -	1,396 - 49,508 47,211 2,106 -	30,910 1,643 -	1,459 - 40,858 39,229 1,579 - -	41,605 - 503,424 452,613 44,770 - -

⁽i) The Company had no restrictions to the use of its property and equipment as at the balance sheet date.

⁽iv) A listing of the Company's land and buildings with their values and locations as at year end is as shown below:

iv) / thoung of the company's land and ballangs with their value	3 and locations as at year one is as snown below.	
Asset description	Location V	alue (₹'000)
- Land & building	No 6, Emmanuel street, off Mobolaji Bank Anthon	/ 558,855
- Land & building	No 2, Harare street, off Rabat street, Wuse Zone 6	6, 251,824
- Building	D 27, Ikota shopping complex	14,160
- Land & building-legal fee & perfection of title document	Lagos & Abuja	1,693
- Building-renovation and partitioning	Lagos & Abuja	1,657
	_	828,189

⁽ii) No leased assets are included in the property and equipment (31 December 2016: Nil)

⁽iii) The Company had no capital commitments as at the balance sheet date (31 December 2016: Nil)

Property and Equipment-General In thousands of Naira	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & fittings	Total
Cost/valuation							
30-Jun-20							
Balance, beginning of year	202,400	355,208	199,170	45,137	29,932	35,629	867,476
Additions	202,400	333,200	199,170	370	29,932 477	55,029	847
Disposal	_	_	_	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	202,400	355,208	199,170	45,507	30,409	35,629	868,323
31-Dec-19							
Balance, beginning of year	202,400	355,208	199,170	44,359	29,801	35,629	866,567
Additions	-		- -	778	131	- -	909
Impairment	_						-
Revaluation gain/(losses)		-					-
Disposals		-	-	-			-
Balance, end of period	202,400	355,208	199,170	45,137	29,932	35,629	867,476
Accumulated depreciation 30-Jun-20 Balance, beginning of year Additions Disposals	- -	53,155 3,598 -	199,170 -	44,287 192	28,957 273 -	35,503 51	361,072 4,114 -
Balance, end of period	-	56,753	199,170	44,478	29,231	35,553	365,186
31-Dec-19							
Balance, beginning of year	-	45,960	199,141	43,385	28,047	35,333	351,867
Additions	-	7,195	29	902	910	170	9,205
Reversal of accumulated depreciation o reva	-	-					-
Disposals							-
Balance, end of period	-	53,155	199,170	44,287	28,957	35,503	361,072
Net Book Value							
Net book value 30 June 2020	202,400	298,455	(0)	1,028	1,179	76	503,137
Net book value 31 December 2019	202,400	302,053	(0)	850	975	126	506,404

Property and Equipment-Life	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & fittings	Total
In thousands of Naira		_				_	
Cost/valuation							
30-Jun-20							
Balance, beginning of year	60,000	133,960	101,725	5,030	3,924	5,305	309,944
Additions		-	-	(0)	234	0	234
Disposal		-					-
Balance, end of period	60,000	133,960	101,725	5,030	4,158	5,305	310,178
31-Dec-19							
Balance, beginning of year	60,000	133,960	101,725	5,030	3,924	5,305	309,944
Additions		-	-	(0)	234	0	234
Revaluation gain/(losses)	-	-					-
Disposals			-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	60,000	133,960	101,725	5,030	4,158	5,305	310,178
Accumulated depreciation 31-Mar-20 Balance, beginning of year	-	5,254	84,908	3,826	2,863	3,896	100,746
Additions Disposals	-	17,328 -	16,817	1,204 -	733 -	1,409 -	37,492 -
Balance, end of period	-	22,582	101,725	5,030	3,596	5,305	138,238
31-Dec-19							
Balance, beginning of year		5,254	84,908	3,826	2,863	3,896	100,746
Additions		15,400	16,817	1,204	733	1,409	35,564
Disposals				-		<u>- </u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of period	-	20,654	101,725	5,030	3,596	5,305	136,310
Net Book Value							
Net book value 31 March 2020	60,000	111,378	-	(0)	562	0	171,940
Net book value 31 December 2019	60,000	113,306	-	(0)	562	(0)	173,868

12 Statutory deposits-Composite

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
a General business	300,000	200.000
b Life business		300,000
b Life business	200,000 500,000	200,000 500,000
-	300,000	300,000
13 Insurance contract liabilities- Composite		0.4.5
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Notified claims	4,387,224	4,269,839
Claims incurred but not reported	711,109	739,976
Outstanding claims provision (see 14.1)	5,098,332	5,009,815
Provision for unearned premium (see 14.3)	323,754	406,429
Annuity ICL	7,293	7,293
Reinsurance asset (actuary)	(5,370)	(5,370)
=	5,424,010	5,418,167
13a Insurance contract liabilities- General	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Notified claims	3,090,642	2,991,674
Claims incurred but not reported	420,639	449,506
Outstanding claims provision (see 14.1)	3,511,280	3,441,180
Provision for unearned premium (see 14.3)	146,702	229,377
, , ,	-	-
Ξ	3,657,983	3,670,557
13b Insurance contract liabilities- Life		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Notified outstanding claims	1,296,582	1,278,165
Group life-Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR)	290,470	290,470
Provision for outstanding claims	1,587,052	1,568,635
Life insurance contract liability	177,052	177,052
Annuity ICL	7,293	7,293
Reinsurance asset (actuary)	(5,370)	(5,370)
	1,766,027	1,747,610

14 Investment contract liabilities

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Balance, beginning of year	1,766,779	1,766,779
Deposits received	-	-
Guaranteed interest	-	-
	1,766,779	1,766,779
Less: withdrawals		-
Remeasurement of investment contract liabilities (see note 24)		
Balance, end of year	1,766,779	1,766,779
Current		-
Non current	1,766,779	1,766,779
	1,766,779	1,766,779

The balance of investment contract liabilities is between PTAD N1.2 billion And Others N453 million

15 Trade payables-Composite

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Due to Reinsurers	580,915	530,487
Deposit for Premium	21,203	37,419
	602,118	567,906

Deferred income represents advance payment for insurance policies falling outside the year under review.

15a Trade payables-General

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Due to Reinsurers	482,950	432,522
Deposit for Premium	15,969	34,945
	498,919	467,467

Deferred income represents advance payment for insurance policies falling outside the year under review.

15b Trade payables-Life

20 Jun 20	31-Dec-19
30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
97,965	97,965
5,234	2,474
103,199	100,439
	5,234

Deferred income represents advance payment for insurance policies falling outside the year under review.

16 Other payables and accruals-Composite

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Other payables	538,244	535,403
Retirement benefit obligation	303,096	303,096
Deferred Commission	5,981	6,863
Accruals	241,271	236,162
Due to Life	(0)	0
	1,088,592	1,081,524

16a Other payables and accruals-General		
Tod Other payables and accidals-General	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Other payables	463,913	470,713
Retirement benefit obligation	253,104	253,104
Deferred Commission	5,981	6,863
Accruals	210,875	198,225
Due to Life	(0)	029,006
	933,872	928,906
Other Payables		
Staff pension	234,317	234,318
Cooperative Society	2,112	2,007
Unclaimed Dividend ITF	31,956 61,759	31,956
WHT	18,731	61,759 18,374
VAT	12,202	11,685
NAICOM Loan	25,975	25,975
Other	73,604	84,640
	460,657	470,713
	400,007	470,715
Accruals:		
Salary Payable	42,359	33,972
Other Staff Benefits	41,150	41,150
Veritas Kapital KPMG	22,000 17,250	22,000 15,000
NAICOM levy	38,498	37,299
Others	48,804	48,803
		400.005
	210,061	198,225
16b Other payables and accruals-Life		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Other payables	74,331	64,690
Retirement benefit obligation	49,992	49,992
Accruals	30,396	37,937
Due to Life	154,719	152,619
Staff pension	28,646	28,161
Cooperative Society	620	620
Unclaimed Dividend		
ITF	9,193	9,193
WHT VAT	743 (32)	742 (32)
NAICOM Loan	-	-
Other	35,161	26,006
	71001	04.000
	74,331	64,690
Accruals:		
Salary Payable	8,891	8,891
Veritas Kapital	-	-
KPMG	-	-
E&Y Others	6,650 14,855	6,650 22,396
Caloro	1-1,000	22,000
	30,396	37,937
47 Comment to a link liking Comments		
17 Current tax liabilities- Composite		
The movement on taxation payable account during the	e year was as follows:	
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
กา นาบนอสกนอ Of IValla		
Balance, beginning of year	390,409	401,188
Prior year under provision	-	-
Charge for the year	2,151	4,221
Tax paid during the year	-	(15,000)
Balance, end of year	392,560	390,409
•		·

17a Current tax liabilities- General

The movement on taxation payable account during the year was as follows:

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Balance, beginning of year Prior year under provision	323,101	334,146
Charge for the year	1,011	2,994
Tax paid during the year	-	(14,039)
Balance, end of year	324,112	323,101

17b Current tax liabilities- Life

The movement on taxation payable account during the year was as follows:

In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Balance, beginning of year Prior year under provision	67,308 -	67,042
Charge for the year	1,140	1,227
Tax paid during the year	-	(961)
Balance, end of year	68,448	67,308

18 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferredincometax assetsandliabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable ight to offset current tax assetsagainst current tax liabilities and when the deferred nome taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The movement on deferred taxation account during the year was as follows:

Composite In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Balance, beginning of year (Credit)/charge to profit and loss account for the year Charge to asset revaluation reserve	44,734 -	44,734
Balance, end of year	44,734	44,734
a General In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Balance, beginning of year (Credit)/charge to profit and loss account for the year	88,392 -	88,392 -
Charge to asset revaluation reserve Balance, end of year	88,392	88,392
b Life In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Balance, beginning of year (Credit)/charge to profit and loss account for the year	(43,658)	(43,658)
Charge to asset revaluation reserve Balance, end of year	(43,658)	(43,658)

19 Capital and reserves

Share capital

Share capital comprises:

Share capital comprises.		
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
Authorised:		
Ordinary shares of 50k each:		
9,100,000,000 units (2011:9,100,000,000 units)	4,550,000	4,550,000
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of 50k each:		
a General business - 1,268,402,000	634,201	634,201
b Life business - 1,192,516,000	596,258	596,258
(2,460,918,000 units)	1,230,459	1,230,459
9.2 Share premium		
9.2 Share premium	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In the consense of Malon	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira		
General	1,061,274	1,061,274
Life	556,661	556,661

19.3 Contingency reserve

19.

In accordancewith Section21 (1) of insuranceAct 2003, the contingencyreserve for non-life businessis credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums or 20% of profits. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium. While for life business, the contingency reserves is credited with an amount equal to 1% of gross premiums or 10% of profits (whichever is greater) and accumulated until it reaches the amount of minimum paid-up capital.

1,617,935

1,617,935

The movement in the contingency reserve account during the year was as follows:

Composite	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19	
Balance, beginning of year	1,580,173	1,577,214	
Transfer during the year	1,457	2,959	
Balance, end of year	1,581,630	1,580,173	
General	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19	
Balance, beginning of year	1,451,982	1,451,982	
Transfer during the year			
Balance, end of year	1,451,982	1,451,982	
Life	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19	
Balance, beginning of year	128,191	125,232	
Transfer during the year	1,457	2,959	
Balance, end of year	129,648	128,191	

19.4 Retained and Market and Mark

19.5 Assets revaluation reserves

This reserveis the accumulation frevaluation on properties and equipment. See statement of changes in equities for movement in asset revaluation reserve.

19.6 Fair value reserves

Fair value reserves includes the net accumulated change in the fair value of available for sale assetuntil the investment is derecognised impaired. See statement of changes in equity for movement in fair value reserve.

20 Gross premium written

·		
Composite	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Gross premium arising from insurance contracts issued	348,204	357,209
Gross premium ceded to reinsurance on insurance contracts		
Link and the second second second	348,204	357,209
Unbundling of investment contracts	348,204	357,209
Less: (increase)/decrease in unearned premium	82,674	101,800
Less. (Increase)/decrease in difeathed premium	430,879	459,009
	400,010	400,000
General	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Gross premium arising from insurance contracts issued	202,215	275,302
Gross premium ceded to reinsurance on insurance contracts		- 075 000
I laboradija s of investment contracts	202,215	275,302
Unbundling of investment contracts	202,215	275,302
Loos (increase)/decrease in transmed premium	·	
Less: (increase)/decrease in unearned premium	82,674 284,890	101,800 377,102
	264,690	377,102
Life	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Gross premium arising from insurance contracts issued	145,989	81,907
Gross premium ceded to reinsurance on insurance contracts		
Unbundling of investment contracts	145,989	81,907
Oribunding of investment contracts	145,989	81,907
Less: (increase)/decrease in unearned premium	140,000	-
2000. (indicaco), acordado in anoamba promiam	145,989	81,907
1 Reinsurance expenses- Composite	30-Jun-20	00 1 40
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
in diododina of ridina		
Reinsurance premium paid	24,069	24,325
Less: Increase in unexpired reinsurance cost		-
Reinsurance recoveries		
	24,069	24,325
4 Balances and Constant		
1 Reinsurance expenses- General	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira	30-34H-20	30-3dii-13
In thousands of Nana		
Reinsurance premium paid	23,477	24,325
Less: Increase in unexpired reinsurance cost	,	
Reinsurance recoveries		
	23,477	24,325
2 Reinsurance expenses- Life		
·	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Paincurance promium noid	500	
Reinsurance premium paid	592	-
Less: Increase in unexpired reinsurance cost Reinsurance recoveries		-
	592	
	592	-

22 Fees and commissions- Composite	30-Jun-20	20. km 40
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
Commissions earned on Insurance contract	6,046	7,179
	6,046	7,179
22.1 Fees and commissions- General	20 lun 20	20 km 10
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
Commissions earned on Insurance contract	6,046	7,179
	6,046	7,179
22.2 Fees and commissions- Life	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira	00 Juli 20	00 0dil 10
Commissions earned on Insurance contract	-	-
		<u>-</u>
23 Claims expenses- Composite	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira	30-Juli-20	30-Juli- 19
Net benefit and claims incurred	238,571	237,517
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
General business Gross claims paid	93,538	119,391
Claims ceded to reinsurance Gross change in contract liabilities	- 145,032	(501) 118,627
	238,571	237,517
	250,571	237,317
23.1 Claims expenses- General	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Net benefit and claims incurred	145,657	64,819
General business Gross claims paid	75,556	85,999
Claims ceded to reinsurance Gross change in contract liabilities	- 70,100	(501) (20,679)
-	145,657	64,819
22.2 Claima amanasa Life	,	
23.2 Claims expenses- Life	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Net benefit and claims incurred	92,914	172,698
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
Gross claims paid	17,982	33,392
Claims ceded to reinsurance Gross change in contract liabilities	- 74,932	- 139,306
	92,914	172,698

24 Underwriting expenses- Composite

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Acquisition expenses Maintenance expenses	57,946 36,757 94,703	51,718 27,643 79,361
24.1 Underwriting expenses- General		
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Acquisition expenses	43,779	43,517
Maintenance expenses	19,656	24,547
	63,435	68,064
24.2 Underwriting expenses- Life		
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Acquisition expenses	14,167	8,201
Maintenance expenses	17,101	3,096
	31,268	11,297
25 Investment income - Composite		
Investment income is analysed below:		
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
a -General business	25,511	16,126
b -Life business	14,838	11,252
	40,349	27,378
-Life investment contract	-	
	40,349	27,378

26 Management expenses- Composite		
In thousands of Naira	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
Employee Benefit (note 32)	98,313	114,007
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,041	9,240
Travelling & tours	1,013	1,995
Audit fee	4,500	4,500
Telecommunication	1,331	1,238
Professional fees	4,850	1,971
Training expense	330	376
Advertisement	-	1,271
NAICOM levy	2,963	2,818
Bank charges	460	755
Other management expenses	69,411	72,430
Other Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Impairment loss on available for sale financial asset	-	-
Impairment of other receivables	-	-
	189,212	210,602
Transfer to Deposit Admin	-	-
	189,212	210,602
26.1 Management expenses- General		
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Employee Benefit (note 32)	88,313	100,311
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,114	5,824
Travelling & tours	919	1,995
Audit fee	4,500	4,500
Telecommunication	1,162	1,012
Professional fees	4,850	1,971
Training expense	330	365
Advertisement	-	1,271
NAICOM levy	1,648	2,081
Bank charges	370	613
Other management expenses	65,683	67,608
Other Miscellaneous Income		
Impairment loss on available for sale financial asset	-	-
Impairment of other receivables	-	-
Investments written off	-	-
Derecognition of quoted investment	-	-
	171,889	187,552

26.2 Management expenses- Life

	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira		
Employee Benefit (note 32)	10,000	13,696
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,927	3,416
Travelling & tours	94	-
Audit fee	-	-
Telecommunication	169	226
Professional fees		
Training expense	-	11
Advertisement		-
NAICOM levy	1,315	737
Bank charges	90	142
Other management expenses	3,728	4,822
Impairment of Trade receivable	-	-
Impairment loss on available for sale financial asset	-	-
Impairment of other receivables	-	-
	17,323	23,050
-Life investment contract	-	-
	17,323	23,050

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

Introduction

As a compositeinsuranceCompany,Goldlink InsurancePLC seesrisk managements a primary objective which aims to protect the Company's stakeholders from events that could hinder the sustainable chievement of its financial performance objectives. The management of the Company recognises the importance of having an efficient and effective risk managements ystemin place. Hence, the Company has developed an Enterprise-wideRisk ManagemenFramework using the guidelines of the Committee Sponsoring Organisation of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The ERM framework assists the Company in identifying, and managing all the classes of risks that are embedded in its processes and operations.

The ERM framework/programmeelps structure and coordinatesall direct and indirect risk managementactivities within the Companywhile eliminating redundancies and ensuring consistency in the risk management process. Our strategy also entails constantly monitoring daily risk positions, attracting and retaining qualified personnel reducing volatility in supplies, and managing political risk. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of directors to Executive management committees and senior management.

The Board of directorsapproves the risk managemen policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the Company's risk management policies:

- identification of risks and its interpretation,
- limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets,
- align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals and,
- specify reporting requirements.

44.1 Capital management objectives, policies and approach

(a) Strategic risks

The Companyhasestablishedhe following capital management bjectives policies and approach to managing the risks that affects its capital position:

- maintain the required level of stability of the Company thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.
- allocatecapital efficiently and support the development busines by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.
- maintainfinancial strengthto supportnew businessgrowth and satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and other stakeholders.
- maintain strong liquidity; align the profile of assets and liabilities, taking into consideration risks inherent in the business.
- maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its businessobjectives and maximise shareholders' value.

The Company's operations realso subject to regulatory requirements of the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., capital adequacy) ominimise the risk of default and insolven cyon the part of the insurance ompanies of meetun foreseen liabilities as they arise.

The Company's capital management policy is to hold sufficient capital to cover statutory requirement spased on NAICOM directives, including any additional amounts required by the regulator.

In reportingfinancial strength,capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribe by NAICOM. These regulatory tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital, and a series of prudent assumption in respect of the type of assets held.

(b) Approach to Capital Management

The primary source of capital used by the Company is Equity Shareholders' funds. Our capital management trategy seek to focus on the creation of shareholders' value in order to meet crucial and equally important objective of providing an appropriate level of capital to protect stakeholders' interests and satisfy regulators.

The adequacyevel of capital determines the degree of confidence that stakeholder suppliers, clients investors, depositors and counterparties) would have in our business Hence, the Companyseek sto ensure that adequate apital exists to buffer the following:

- · absorb large unexpected losses
- protect clients and other creditors
- provide confidence to external investors and rating agencies
- support a good credit rating; and
- run operations of the company efficiently and generate commensurate returns.

As an important ERM objective, Goldlink Insurance Plc maintains a risk appetite which is expressed uantitatively using the following metrics:

Solvency margin = Total admissible assets minus total liabilities

Debt-to-capital ratio = Total debt/Capital

Shareholders equity ratio = Shareholders equity/total asset.

The capital management process governed by the Board of directors who has the ultimate responsibility for the capital management process. The Board of directors is supported by the Risk Enterprise Committee, Risk management enterprise and Account department.

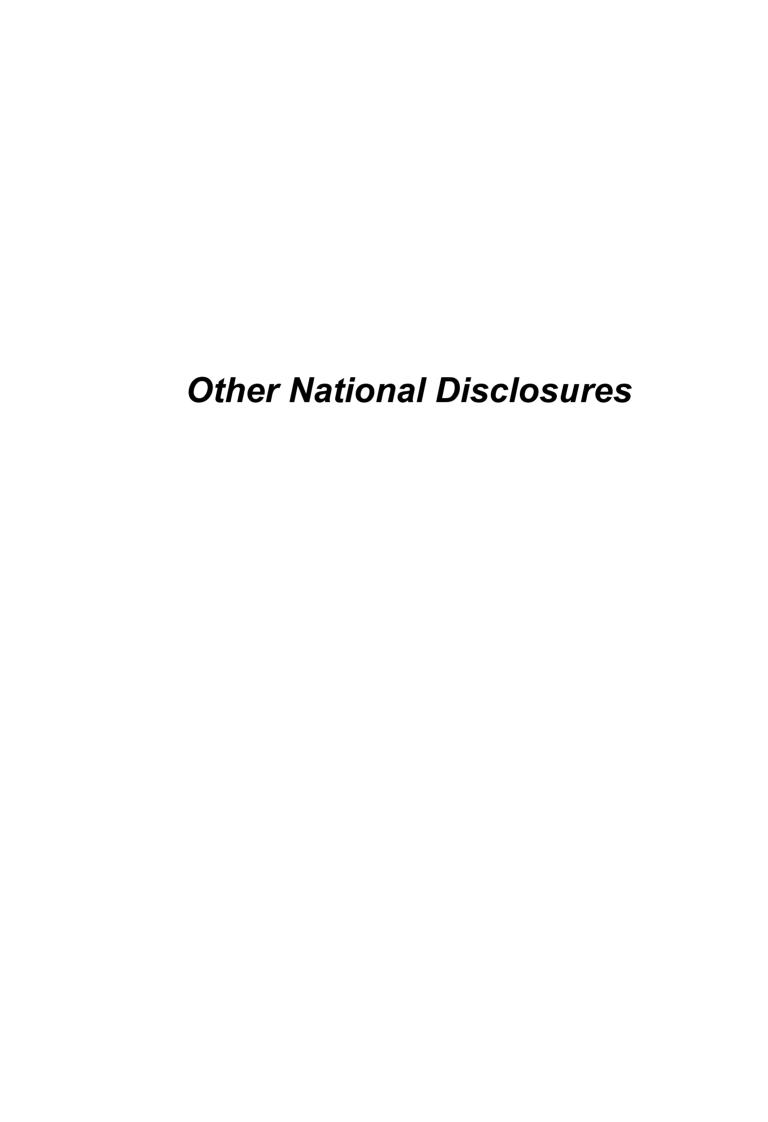
The company's east o maintaine conomic apitallevel sufficient to meet internal capital needs. The capital plan reflects the Company's current capital needs planned capital consumption targeted future capital level given the risk appetite/tolerance, and the plans for external and internal sources of capital. To with stand adverse economic conditions, the capital plan incorporates various potential scenarios and is responsive to changes in the economy, market, competitive/political lands capeand other external factors. The Company plans its capital needs throughout the product and business life cycle, and also ensures that capital management is integrated with the business plan and risk management systems.

The accountdepartmentand risk management department mplement responsive apital management processes that include preparing plans for capital adequacy setting risk limits, monitoring compliance with these plans and limits, analysing and assessing the actual results, evaluating the level of capital adequacy, and implementing policies when necessary.

Capitalis forecastednto the future on an annualbasisbasecon the defined corporate strategy and goals. Constraint son the Company's capital by stakeholders are considered in performing the forecast. The Company ensures the availability personnel with capabilities to prepare the forecast of regulatory capital.

Capitalis allocated to activities that provide the highest returns. The process learly specifies the basis for the calculation of capital to be allocated to risk types (Known as the "risk capital") and the limits on capital to be allocated to each of the risk categories business activities and units. The allocation of capital is based on the risk profiles of the business activities and business units (i.e. based on the contribution of each business unit to the overall volatility of cash flows).

The Company is expected to maintain a capital requirement of N5 billion for the composite insurance comprising N3 billion for the general insurance business and N2 billion for the life insurance business.



Other National Disclosures

Value Added Statement

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

	30-Jun-20	%	31-Dec-19	%
Gross premium income (Local)	430,879		459,009	
Investment income - Local - Foreign	40,349 -		27,378 -	
Other income - Local - Foreign	- -		- -	
Reinsurance, claims, commission & operating expenses				
- Local - Foreign	(436,155) -		(421,378) -	
Value added	35,073	100	65,009	100
Applied to pay:				
Employee benefit expense	98,313	280	114,007	175
Government as tax	2,151	6	22,874	35
To providers of finance To lenders	-		-	: -
Retained in the business				Ξ
Depreciation of property and equipment	6,041	17	9,240	14
Amortisation of intangible assets		-	-	0
To augment reserve	(71,431)	(204)	(81,112)	(125)
Value added	35,073	100	65,009	100

Other National Disclosures

Financial Summary

(All amounts in Naira thousands unless otherwise stated)

	30-Jun-20 Unaudited	31-Dec-19 Audited	31-Dec-18 Audited	31-Dec-17 Audited	31-Dec-16 Audited
Cash & cash equivalents	101,062	98,421	53,183	116,142	54,996
Financial assets	151,286	148,570	143,478	90,397	62,876
Trade receivables	3,381	23,279	55,690	16,663	22,976
Reinsurance assets	323,817	327,082	257,819	139,941	245,766
		31,893		39,714	73,467
Deferred acquisition cost	21,159	43,726	41,501		
Other receivables and prepayments	57,974		40,468	32,511	23,147
Property, plant and equipment	675,078	680,273	693,626	859,673	890,913
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total assets	1,833,757	1,853,244	1,785,765	1,795,041	1,874,141
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	5,424,010	5,418,167	5,230,266	4,429,704	4,419,599
Investment contract liabilities	1,766,779	1,766,779	1,766,779	1,661,985	1,576,874
Trade payables	602,118	567,906	519,542	551,954	324,969
Other payables and accruals	1,088,591	1,081,525	1,075,231	993,447	768,443
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax laibilities	392,561	390,409	401,189	251,019	257,213
Deferred tax liabilities	44,734	44,734	44,734	83,985	31,662
Total liabilities	9,318,793	9,269,519	9,037,741	7,972,094	7,378,760
Capital and reserves					
Issued and paid up share capital	1,230,459	1,230,459	1,230,459	1,600,699	1,600,699
Share premium	1,617,935	1,617,935	1,617,935	1,989,523	1,989,523
Contingency reserve	1,581,630	1,580,173	1,577,214	1,550,617	1,524,736
Retained earnings	(11,939,948)	(11,867,049)		(11,342,990)	(10,624,413)
Revaluation reserves	(11,505,540)	(11,007,043)	(11,000,240)	34,808	34,808
Available for sale reserve	23,670	20,990	17,446	24,015	7,683
Treasury shares	(47,350)	(47,350)	(47,350)	(47,350)	(47,350)
Actuarial reserves	48,568	48,568	48,568	13,625	9,695
Exchange gains reserves			40,000	10,020	3,030
	 ,		 ;		
Total Equity	(7,485,036)	(7,416,275)	(7,251,976)	(6,177,053)	(5,504,620)
Total equity and liabilities	1,833,757	1,853,244	1,785,765	1,795,041	1,874,141
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
Gross premium written	348,204	357,209	1,401,386	1,396,695	2,405,185
Premium earned	430,879	459,009	1,531,809	1,588,518	2,537,815
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(69,280)	(58,238)	(1,163,053)	(1,314,139)	(409,451)
Taxation	(2,151)	(22,874)	(35,417)	17,781	59,245
(Loss)/profit after taxation	(71,431)	(81,112)	(1,198,470)	(1,296,358)	(350,206)
Transfer to contingency reserve	, , ,	, , ,	,	,	6,727

General Business Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020	As	at	30	June	2020
--------------------	----	----	----	------	------

	Note	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	100,063	94,016
Financial assets	6	120,634	114,645
Trade receivables	7	1,693	22,737
Reinsurance assets	8	305,452	308,717
Deferred acquisition cost	9	21,159	31,893
Other receivables and prepayments	10	6,860	5,698
Property, plant and equipment	11	503,138	506,405
Deferred tax		ŕ	•
Statutory deposits	12	300,000	300,000
		1.050.000	4 004 444
Total Assets		1,358,999	1,384,111
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	13	3,657,983	3,670,557
Investment contract liabilities	14	5,057,905	3,070,337
Trade payables	15	498,919	- 467,467
Other payables and accruals	16	2,568,255	2,530,219
Current tax liabilities	17	324,112	323,101
Deferred tax liabilities	18	88,392	88,392
Deferred tax habilities	10	00,392	00,392
Total Liabilities		7,137,661	7,079,735
0			
Capital and reserves	40	004.004	004.004
Issued and paid up share capital	19	634,201	634,201
Share premium	19.2	1,061,274	
Contingency reserve	19.3	1,451,982	1,451,982
Retained earnings		(8,936,403)	. ,
Available for sale reserve	19.6	9,066	3,078
Treasury shares	19.7	(47,350)	(47,350)
Exchange Gain Reserves		48,568	48,568
			_
Shareholders funds		(5,778,662)	(5,695,624)
Total equity and liabilities		1,358,999	1,384,111

General Business Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the 2nd Quarter ended 30 June, 2020	For	the 2	2nd	Quarter	ended	30	June,	2020
---	-----	-------	-----	---------	-------	----	-------	------

,	Note	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira			
Gross premium written	20	202,215	275,302
Gross premium income	20	284,890	377,102
Reinsurance expense	21	(23,477)	(24,325)
Net premium income		261,413	352,777
Fees and commission income	22	6,046	7,179
Net underwriting income		267,459	359,956
Claims expense	23	(145,657)	(64,819)
Underwriting expense	24	(63,435)	(68,064)
		, ,	<u> </u>
Underwriting profit		58,367	227,073
Investment income	25	25,511	16,126
Management expense	26	(171,889)	(187,552)
Impairment losses		-	-
Loss on investment contracts			
Changes in life fund			
Profit/(loss) before taxation		(88,010)	55,648
Income taxes		(1,011)	(21,647)
(Loss) for the Period		(89,021)	34,001
Other comprehensive income Fair value changes on available for sale financial assets Fair value changes on property & equipment Income tax effect		5,989	_
Transfer to profit or loss for impairment of available for sale financial a	assets	-	
Revaluation gain on land and building		-	
Items within other comprehensive income that will not be reclass	sified to	profit or loss	
Due to assumption			
Due to experience Income tax effect			
INCOME LAX EMECL			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		5,989	-
Total comprehensive income/(Loss)		(83,033)	34,001

NON-LIFE Statement of changes in Equity As at 30 June, 2020

					Exchange			
	Share capital	Share premium	Available for sale reserve	Treasury shares	Gain Reserve	Contingency reserve	Retained earnings	Total
In thousands of Naira As at 1 January, 2020	634,201	1,061,274	3,078	(47,350)	48,568	1,451,982	(8,847,376)	(5,695,624)
Loss for the period Adjustment: Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-		-	(89,021)	(89,021) - -
Fair value changes of available for sale financial assets Transfer to statutory contingency reserve Acquistion of treasury shares	- - -	- - -	5,989 - -	-		- -	-	5,989 - -
As at 30 June, 2020	634,201	1,061,274	9,066	(47,350)	48,568	1,451,982	(8,936,397)	(5,778,657)

General Business Revenue Account

For the period ended 30 JUNE, 2020

In thousands of Naira	Notes	MOTOR	FIRE	GEN. ACC.	MARINE	BOND	ENGINEERING	OIL & GAS	AVIATION	2020 TOTAL	2019 TOTAL
INCOME		N	N	P¥.	N	N	N	N	₽	N	₽
Direct Premiums		117,044	10,454	24,504	25,745	18,074	6,394	_	_	202,215	275,302
Inward Reinsurance Premiums		117,044	-	-	20,7-10	-	-	-	_	-	-
Gross Written Premiums	24	117,044	10,454	24,504	25,745	18,074	6,394			202,215	275,302
Less: (Increase)/ decrease in unearned premium		71,198	3,596	8,761	(848)	984	(1,017)	_	-	82,674	101,800
Gross Premiums income	_	188,242	14,051	33,265	24,896	19,058	5,378	-	-	284,890	377,102
Reinsurance Cost	25	(6,177)	(4,569)	(5,730)	(4,369)	(988)	(1,644)			(23,477)	(24,325)
Net Premium earned		182,065	9,482	27,536	20,527	18,070	3,734	-	-	261,413	352,777
Commissions earned	26	1,018	1,142	2,149	1,054	272	411	-	-	6,046	7,179
Total underwriting income	_	183,083	10,624	29,684	21,581	18,342	4,145			267,459	359,956
EXPENSES											
Gross Claims Paid	27	32,570	5,148	22,372	12,194	-	982	2,291	-	75,556	85,999
Increase/(decrease) in outstanding claims provisio	n 27	(8,529)	(16,035)	(6,870)	(24,773)		(27,064)	153,370		70,100	(20,679)
Gross Claims incurred		24,041	(10,887)	15,502	(12,579)	-	(26,081)	155,661	-	145,657	65,320
Less: Reinsurance claims recoveries/recoverable	27										(501)
Net claims incurred	_	24,041	(10,887)	15,502	(12,579)		(26,081)	155,661		145,657	64,819
Add: Underwriting expenses:											
Acquisition expenses	28.1	24,181	3,655	6,846	4,856	3,679	561	-		43,779	43,517
Maintenanesperises:	28.2	11,377	1,016	2,382	2,503	1,757	622			19,656	24,547
	-	35,559	4,671	9,228	7,359	5,436	1,183			63,435	68,064
Total expenses and claims incurred	_	59,599	(6,216)	24,730	(5,220)	5,436	(24,898)	155,661	<u> </u>	209,092	132,883
Underwriting profit/(loss)	_	123,484	16,839	4,954	26,802	12,906	29,043	(155,661)	<u> </u>	58,367	227,073

Life Business Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2020

7.0 dt 00 0dillo 2020	Note	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
In thousands of Naira			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	999	4,405
Other financial assets	6	30,652	33,925
Trade receivables	7	1,688	542
Reinsurance assets	8	18,365	18,365
Deferred acquisition cost	9		
Other receivables and prepayments	10	1,685,497	1,639,341
Property, plant and equipment	11	171,940	173,868
Statutory deposits	12	200,000	200,000
Total Assets		2,109,141	2,070,446
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	13	1,766,027	1,747,610
Investment contract liabilities	14	1,766,779	1,766,779
Trade payables	15	103,199	100,439
Other payables and accruals	16	154,719	152,619
Current tax liabilities	17	68,449	67,308
Deferred tax liabilities	18	(43,658)	(43,658)
Deletted tax liabilities	10	(43,030)	(43,030)
Total Liabilities		3,815,515	3,791,097
Capital and reserves			
Issued and paid up share capital	19	596,258	596,258
Share premium	19.2	556,661	556,661
Contingency reserve	19.3	129,648	128,191
Retained earnings	19.4	·	(3,019,673)
Available for sale reserve	19.6	14,602	17,912
Treasury shares	19.7	,	,
Actuarial reserves			
Shareholders funds		(1,706,374)	(1,720,651)
Total equity and liabilities		2,109,141	2,070,446

Life Business Statement of Comprehensive Income For the 2nd Quarter ended 30 June, 2020

Tor the 2nd Quarter ended 30 June, 2020	Note	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19
In thousands of Naira	Hote	50-5un-20	30-3un-13
Gross premium written	20	145,989	81,907
Gross premium income	20	145,989	81,907
Reinsurance expense	21	(592)	
Net premium income		145,397	81,907
Fees and commission income	22	-	-
Net underwriting income		145,397	81,907
Claims expense	23	(92,914)	(172,698)
Underwriting expense	24	(31,268)	(11,297)
Underwriting profit		21,215	(102.099)
Onderwriting profit		21,215	(102,088)
Investment income	25	14,838	11,252
Management expense	26	(17,323)	(23,050)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals			-
Loss on investment contracts			-
Changes in life fund			
Profit/(loss) before taxation		18,730	(113,886)
Income taxes		(1,140)	(1,227)
Profit for the Period		17,590	(115,113)
Items within other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to P or	r L		
Fair value changes on available for sale financial assets		(4,523)	-
Fair value changes on property and equipment		-	
Income tax effect		-	
Transfer to profit or loss for impairment of available for sale financial assets		-	
Revaluation gain on land and building		-	
Items within other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to I	or L		
Due to assumptions		-	
Due to experience		-	
Income tax effect			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(4,523)	-
Total comprehensive income		13,067	(115,113)

Other financial information

Life Business Revenue Account

For the period ending 30 June 2020

In thousands of Naira	Note	Individual Life	Group Life	Jun 2020 Total	Jun 2019 Total
Income					
Direct premiums		18,210	127,779	145,989	81,907
Less: (increase)/decrease in unearned premium	1	-	-	-	-
Gross premium income		18,210	127,779	145,989	81,907
Unbundling of life investment contracts	22	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance cost		-	592	592	
Premium retained		18,210	127,187	145,397	81,907
Commission earned		-	-	-	-
Total underwriting income		18,210	127,187	145,397	81,907
Expenses					
Gross claims paid		559	1,417	1,976	12,787
Surrenders		8,606	-	8,606	2,737
Maturity claims		7,399	-	7,399	17,869
Increase/(decrease) in outstanding claims	26	<u>-</u>	74,932	74,932	139,306
Gross claims incurred		16,005	76,349	92,913	172,699
Reinsurance claims recoveries/recoverables	26	<u> </u>	-		-
Net claims incurred	26	16,005	76,349	92,913	172,699
Acquisition expenses	27.1	1,498	12,669	14,167	8,201
Maintenance expenses: Handling expenses	27.2	24	1,082	1,106	345
Marketing expenses	27.2	348	15,647	15,995	2,751
Other maintenance expen	ses27.2	-	-	-	-
Total expenses		17,875	105,747	124,181	183,996
Underwriting result		335	21,440	21,216	(102,089)

Life Statement of changes in Equity As at 30 June, 2020

	Share capital	Share premium		Treasury shares	0 ,	Retained earnings	Total
In thousands of Naira		•				J	
As at 1 January, 2020	596,258	556,661	17,912	-	128,191	(3,019,673)	(1,720,651)
Profit/(loss) for the period Prior year adjustment Other comprehensive income	-	-	-			17,590	- 17,590 - - -
Fair value changes of available for sale financial assets Transfer to statutory contingency reserve Prior year adjustment	-	- -	(3,310)		1,456 -	(1,456)	(3,310) - -
As at 30 June, 2020	596,258	556,661	14,602	-	129,647	(3,003,539)	(1,706,371)

NON-LIFE 30 June 2020		
Other Management Expenses	=N=	=N=
In thousands of Naira	2020	2019
DIRECTORS FEES	5,100	6.300
CLEANING	954	1,330
POSTAGES EXPENSES	90	391
XMAS GIFT	50	391
STATIONERIES	244	1,593
PRINTING	84	1,595
MOTOR RUNNING	2,565	3,947
MEDICAL EXPENSES	2,505	25
INSURANCE & LICENSING	1,282	1,070
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	339	119
OFFICE PROVISION 1	359	643
NEWSPAPER & MAGAZINE	126	194
STAFF WELFARE	909	1,151
COMPUTER AND OTHER CONSUMABLE	436	914
PENALTY	430	1,000
DIRECTOR' S OTHER EXPENSES	220	375
DIRECTOR'S SITTING ALLOWANCE		3,345
STAFF UNIFORM	-	3,345
AGM EXPENSES	-	
REPAIRS & MAINTANANCE	735	2,598
GOVERNMENT LEVY	352	11,578
CONSULTANCY FEE	348	11,576
CONSULTANCY FEE	2,520	8,517
TAX CONSULTANCY FEE & OTHERS	-	1,350
FUEL & OIL	2,896	4,406
DIESEL	1,141	4,408
ENTERTAINMENT	140	438
ELECTRICITY AND WATER RATE	1,922	3,338
RENT	2,109	2,781
DONATIONS	140	-
SUBSCRIPTION	1,064	1,488
SECURITY	660	566
PUBLIC RELATION	595	306
BANDWITH EXPENSES	-	
INTERNET SERVICES	2,880	3,425
GG WITHOLDING TAX	-,::-	-, -10
VAT	25	12
STAFF GRATUITY		
FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSS	35,382	
	33,332	
	65,683	67,608
		,

LIFE BUSINESS		
OTHER MANAGEMENT EXPENSES	=N=	=N=
In thousands of Naira	June 2020	June 2019
ADVERT AND PROMOTION	_	
CLEANING	280	285
POSTAGES	6	7
XMAS GIFT	-	
STATIONERIES	15	52
MOTOR RUNNING	501	214
MEDICAL	-	-
INSURANCE & LICENCING	11	714
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	68	85
OFFICE PROVISION	67	89
OFFICE EXPENSES	11	6
NEWSPAPER & MAGAZINE	-	-
STAFF WELFARE	19	228
COMPUTER & OTHER CONSUMABLES	64	43
DIRECTORS FEES	-	_
DIRECTORS SITTING ALLOWANCE	-	-
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	512	187
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		-
GENERAL EXPENSES	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	-	-
FUEL & OIL	626	576
DIESEL	-	_
ENTERTAINMENT	4	29
INTERNET	25	45
ELECTRICITY & WATER RATE	101	131
RENT	982	1,338
SERVICE CHARGE	124	165
PRINTING	_	73
SUBSCRIPTION	148	-
DONATION	-	25
STAMP DUTY	81	-
GOVERNMENT LEVY	3	-
ITF LEVY		-
BIDDING FEE	-	-
VAT EXPENSES	-	-
DEFERRED TAX EXPENSES	-	-
PUBLIC RELATIONS	80	530
UNDERPAID PENSION		-
INTEREST/ PENALTY ON PENSION		-
PROVISION FOR OVERDRAWN INVESTMENT		
BAD DEBT RECOVERY A/C	-	
Total Management Expenses	3,724	4,822