



2021

**Annual
Report
&
Accounts**

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc.

RC 269837

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors	Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi Mr. Olufemi Asenuga Mr. Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji Mr. Adesoye Olatunji Dr. Eze Ebube Prof. Patrick Utomi Mr. Lamis Sheu Dikko Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi Mr Abidemi Sonoiki Ms. Kalaria Ahmed Mrs. Temilade Durojaiye	Chairman Managing Director/CEO Executive Director, Operations Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director (American) Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director (Independent) (Resigned effective 28 July 2021) Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director (Independent) (Appointed effective 1 January 2021) Non-Executive Director (Independent) Non-Executive Director (Appointed effective 29 April 2022)
Registered Office	Aret Adams House 233 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos	
Auditor	Ernst & Young UBA House, 10 th and 13 th Floors 57 Marina, Lagos	
Company Secretary	Babajide Ibitayo (Esq) FRC/2013/NBA/00000003123	
Bankers	Access Bank Plc Fidelity Bank Plc First City Monument Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited Guaranty Trust Bank Limited Keystone Bank Limited Sterling Bank Plc Zenith Bank Plc	Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited Ecobank Nigeria Limited Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria Plc Unity Bank Plc Wema Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Heritage Bank Limited Polaris Bank Limited
Re-insurers	African Reinsurance Corporation Aveni Reinsurance Ltd Continental Reinsurance Plc Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation	
Actuaries	Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited FRC/2021/NAS/00000023786	
Registrar	Apel Capital Registrars Limited FRC/2021/00000014019	
Estate Surveyors & Valuers	Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting FRC/2012/NIESV/0000000314 Arigbade & Co Estate Surveyors and Valuers FRC/2014/NIESV/00000004634	
RC No	269837	

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year 31 December

	GROUP			COMPANY		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	2021	2020	%	2021	2020	%
Gross premium written	29,299,247	19,983,843	47	13,794,276	9,207,506	50
Gross premium income	26,128,991	19,428,373	34	12,390,218	8,398,764	48
Net premium income	22,455,265	16,079,032	40	9,680,275	6,136,755	58
Net underwriting income	23,215,602	16,800,237	38	10,357,067	6,656,302	56
Underwriting profit	5,064,913	3,676,087	38	2,184,926	953,058	129
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(5,590,066)	5,042,025	(211)	(2,805,625)	1,882,327	(249)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(5,424,710)	5,109,209	(206)	(2,447,486)	1,862,856	(231)
(Loss)/earnings per share:						
Basic and diluted	(36)	46		(16)	17	

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	2021	2020		2021	2020	%
Total assets	83,780,343	82,869,407	1	28,028,796	30,315,809	(8)
Insurance contract liabilities	23,464,143	17,572,283	34	9,957,655	7,428,602	34
Investment contract liabilities	30,178,616	28,447,267	6	-	-	-
Shareholders' fund	18,409,008	23,354,759	(21)	12,502,279	15,009,822	(17)

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Board has the pleasure of presenting their Report on the affairs of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") to the Shareholders along with the Group and the Company's Audited Financial Statements and the Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc was incorporated on the 18th day of April 1995 under the name Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Limited. The Company was converted and re-registered as a Public Limited Liability Company on 24 May 2001 and became listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) on 28 May 2002.

The Group's Head Office is located at "Aret Adams House", 233, Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos. It has branches and retail outlets spread across the nation in Abeokuta, Abuja, Ado - Ekiti, Akure, Port Harcourt, Warri, Lagos, Benin, Calabar, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Oshogbo, Otta, Owerri and Yenogoa.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Group is mainly involved in General and Life insurance underwriting (under separate licenses held by the Company and its subsidiary respectively), Risk Management, Financial Services, Microfinance Banking and Real Estate.

The Company has progressed into a group with five subsidiary companies namely: Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited, Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Liberia, Mutual Benefits Assurance Niger SA, Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited and Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited.

The MUTUAL Group's insurance products and services include:

GENERAL BUSINESS PRODUCTS

Property Insurance
Fire and Special Perils
Burglary/House Breaking
Householder, House-owner
Comprehensive
Marine Cargo
Marine Hull
Motor
Goods-in-Transit
All Risk Insurance
Engineering
Industrial All Risks
Liability/Bond Insurance
Money
Professional Indemnity
Fidelity Guarantee
Public Liability/Product Liability

LIFE INSURANCE PRODUCTS

Individual Savings & Pension Plan
Mutual Education Guarantee Plan
Keyman Assurance
Mortgage Protection
Group Life Assurance
Term Assurance
Endowment Assurance
Insurvisa
Director's Liability
Micro Personal Investment Plan

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 OPERATING RESULTS

Below is a summary of the Group's operating results: (in thousands of Naira)

	Group	Group		Company	Company
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	2021	2020		2021	2020
Gross Premium Written	29,299,247	19,983,843		13,794,276	9,207,506
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(5,590,066)	5,042,025		(2,805,625)	1,882,327
Income tax credit/(expense)	165,356	67,184		358,139	(19,471)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(5,424,710)	5,109,209		(2,447,486)	1,862,856

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors have not recommended any dividend for the year (2020: Nil).

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors at the date of the report and of those who held offices during the year are as follows:

Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi	Chairman (Non-Executive)
Mr. Olufemi Asenuga	Managing Director/CEO
Mr. Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji	Executive Director, Operations
Mr. Adesoye Olatunji	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Eze Ebube	Non-Executive Director (American)
Prof. Patrick Utomi	Non-Executive Director
Ms. Kalaria Ahmed	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki	Non-Executive Director (Independent) - Appointed effective 1 January 2021
Alh. Lamis Sheu Dikko	Non-Executive Director (Independent) - Resigned effective 28 July 2021
Mrs. Temilade Durojaiye	Non-Executive Director - Appointed effective 29 April 2022

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARE CAPITAL

The Directors who served during the year and their direct and indirect interests in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors shareholding and/or as notified by the Directors for the purpose of Section 301 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the requirements of the listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange is noted:

	2021		2020		PERSONS REPRESENTED
DIRECTORS:	DIRECT Unit	INDIRECT Unit	DIRECT Unit	INDIRECT Unit	
Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi	1,100,000,000	4,983,406,675	1,100,000,000	1,105,497,278	Charks Investment Ltd & Arubiewe Farms Ltd
Dr. Eze Ebube	6,000,000	8,481,044,445	5,000,000	3,150,000,000	Charles Enterprise LLC
Prof. Patrick Utomi	34,439,974	-	34,439,974	-	
Mr. Adesoye Olatunji	-	883,358,723	-	933,858,376	CIL Risk & Asset Management Limited
Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki	100,000	-	-	-	
Mr. Lamis Sheu Dikko	-	-	-	-	
Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi	-	-	-	-	
Mr. Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji	8,012,654	-	8,012,654	-	
Ms. Kalaria Ahmed	-	-	-	-	
Mr. Olufemi Asenuga	21,593,150	-	21,593,150	-	

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

In compliance with Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, none of the Directors has notified the Company of any declarable interest in contracts involving the Company during the year under review.

ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

The Company did not purchase its own shares in the year 2021 (2020: Nil).

SECURITY TRADING POLICY

The Group has a Board policy on personal investment, which applies to directors, staff and related parties. This policy prevents Directors, members of Staff and related Companies/individuals from insider dealing on the shares of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc and related entities. The purpose of this policy is to prevent the abuse of confidential non-public information that may be gained in the course of being a director or working for the Company. The policy also ensures compliance by the Company with extant laws and regulatory requirements.

In the course of the financial year there was no case of violation of this policy.

RETIREMENT BY ROTATION

In accordance with Article 85 of the Company's Articles of Association and Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the directors to retire by rotation are: Dr. Eze Ebube, Prof. Pat Utomi and Mr. Adesoye Olatunji and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

Since the last Annual General Meeting Alh. Lamis Dikko resigned from the board with effect from 28 July 2021.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Information relating to changes in property, plant and equipment is given in Note 32 to the consolidated and separate financial statements. In the Directors' opinion, the market value of the Group's property, plant and equipment is not less than the value shown in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

Remuneration	Description	Timing
Basic Salary	Part of gross salary package for Executive Directors only. The Company pays a competitive salary which is in line with the insurance industry trend and reflects the extent to which the Company's objectives have been met.	Paid monthly during the financial year
Other Allowances	These are part of the gross salary package of the Executive Directors only.	Paid periodically during the year
Director fees	Paid annually to Non-Executive Directors only.	Paid during the year
Travelling allowances	Paid to Non-Executive Directors who reside outside Lagos/Nigeria.	Paid during the year
Sitting allowances	Allowances paid to Non-Executive Directors only for sitting at Board and Committee meetings.	Paid after each meeting

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

DONATIONS AND CHARITABLE GIFTS

In identifying with the aspirations of the community and the environment within which the Company operates, a total sum of ₦6,330,000 (2020: ₦3,989,500) was given out as donations and charitable contributions during the year. Details of the donations and charitable gifts are as stated below:

Details of the donations and charitable gifts are as stated below:

Organisations:	2021 (₦)	2020 (₦)
Nigeria Rowing Canoe & Sailing Federation	3,582,000	-
Support for Christ Apostolic Church	1,560,000	-
Sponsorship of Federal University of Technology Akure's 40th Anniversary	500,000	-
Support for cancer surgery and treatment	300,000	-
Sponsorship of Lagos State Education District II's Sports Festival	250,000	-
Sponsorship of Lagos State Education District II's Annual Merit award	138,000	-
Sponsorship of indigent students at College of Insurance and Financial Management	-	2,475,000
Distribution of COVID-19 palliatives	-	1,264,500
Centre for Values in Leadership	-	250,000
TOTAL	6,330,000	3,989,500

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

The following shareholders held 5% or more of the issued and paid up shares of the Company as at 31 December 2021:

Name of Holder	HOLDING	%
Charles Enterprises LLC	8,481,044,445	42.27%
Arubiewe Farms Limited	4,409,119,444	21.97%
Ogunbiyi Akinade Akanmu	1,100,000,000	5.48%

ACTIVE SHAREHOLDERS – SUMMARY (RANGE ANALYSIS) Position As at: 31.12.2021

Range	No. of Holders	Holders %	Holders Cum	Units	Units %	Units Cum
1 - 5,000	14,421	39.34%	14,421	33,706,019	0.17%	33,706,019
5,001 - 10,000	6,432	17.55%	20,853	53,945,544	0.27%	87,651,563
10,001 - 100,000	13,172	35.93%	34,025	491,691,188	2.45%	579,342,751
100,001 - 500,000	2,057	5.61%	36,082	456,710,282	2.28%	1,036,053,033
500,001 - 1,000,000	272	0.74%	36,354	214,730,949	1.07%	1,250,783,982
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	206	0.56%	36,560	438,642,890	2.19%	1,689,426,872
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	28	0.08%	36,588	186,588,432	0.93%	1,876,015,304
10,000,001-100,000,000	55	0.15%	36,643	1,640,316,809	8.18%	3,516,332,113
100,000,001 above	15	0.04%	36,658	16,545,290,284	82.47%	20,061,622,397
Grand total	36,658	100.00%		20,061,622,397	100.00%	

EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

As disclosed in Note 57 to the consolidated and separate financial statements, there were no significant events after the reporting date which could have had material effect on the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2021 which have not been recognised or disclosed.

EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES (HR) MATTERS

(i) Employee Involvement and Training

The Company recognises that the acquisition of knowledge is continuous, and that to foster commitment, its employees need to hone their awareness of factors: economic, financial or otherwise, that affects its growth. To this end, the Company in the execution of its training programmes (both local and international) encourages and provides the opportunity for its staff to develop and enhance their skills, awareness and horizon.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Gender Analysis

The number and gender analysis of the total workforce of the Company is as follows:

	Male Number	Female Number	Male %	Female %
Employees	103	65	61	39
Gender analysis of Board and Top Management is as follows:				
Board	8	1	89	11
Top Management	8	1	89	11

Gender Analysis

Detailed analysis of the Board and Top Management is as follows:

	Male Number	Female Number	Male %	Female %
Assistant General Manager	3	1	75	25
Deputy General Manager	2	0	100	0
General Manager	3	0	100	0
Executive Director	1	0	100	0
Chief Executive Officer	1	0	100	0
Non-Executive Director	6	1	86	14

(ii). Employment of Physically Challenged Persons

The Company adopts a non-discriminatory policy of giving fair consideration to applications for employment including those received from physically challenged persons having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities.

(iii). Employee Health Safety and Welfare

The Company maintains business premises designed with a view to guaranteeing the safety and healthy living conditions of its employees and customers alike. Employees are adequately insured against occupational and other hazards. In addition, free medical services are provided for the Company's employees and their immediate families through Health Management Organisations (HMO). Fire prevention and fire-fighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Company's premises. The Company also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act 2014.

Welfare facilities provided include: housing for employees (or payment of allowance in lieu), transport allowance; car loans or official cars. Incentive schemes designed to meet the circumstances of each individual are implemented wherever appropriate and some of these include promotions, salaries and wages review amongst others.

AUDITOR

The Auditor, Messrs. Ernst & Young have indicated their willingness to continue in office in compliance with National Code of Corporate Governance of Nigeria 2018 and sectoral guideline issued by NAICOM. Messrs. Ernst & Young were appointed as Auditor of the Company in compliance with Section 407(1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

COMPLIANCE WITH NAICOM CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In view of its commitment to the implementation of effective corporate governance principles in its business operations, the Company filed its Half Yearly Return with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as at 30 June and 31 December, respectively, and also its periodic returns with National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) as required by regulations.

Also, in line with the principles of Corporate Governance the Company made efforts to satisfy the requirement of convening a Board Meeting every quarter. The Board Committees established are equally viable and are working in line with their Terms of Reference.

By order of the Board



Jide Ibitayo
FRC/2013/NBA/00000003123
Company Secretary/ Legal Adviser

Date: 29 April 2022

**MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc remains committed to the principles and practices that promote good Corporate Governance. We recognize that sound corporate governance practices are necessary for effective management and control of the Company. Prior to the introduction of the Code of Corporate Governance for Companies in Nigeria, we had already adopted a responsible attitude towards Corporate Governance and issues of Corporate Social Responsibility in Nigeria. The Company conducts its business with integrity and pays due regard to the legitimate interest of all stakeholders.

The Company continues to comply with its Internal Governance Policies, the National Code of Corporate Governance 2018, and the sectoral Guideline issued by the National Insurance Commission. The National Code of Corporate Governance covers a wide range of issues including Board structure, Quality of Board Members, duties of the Board, Conduct of the Board of Directors, Rights of Shareholders and Committees of the Board.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for the overall functioning of the Company. The responsibilities of the Board include setting the Company's strategic objectives and policies, providing leadership to put them into effect, supervising the management of the business, ensuring implementation of decisions reached at the Annual General Meeting, ensuring value creation to shareholders and employees, determination of the terms of reference and procedures of all Board Committees, ensuring maintenance of ethical standard as well as compliance with the laws of Nigeria. The Board consists of nine (9) Directors, made up of the Managing Director, Executive Director and seven (7) Non-Executive Directors, one of whom is the Chairman. The Directors are experienced stakeholders with diverse professional backgrounds in Insurance, Accounting, Banking, Commerce, Management, Diplomacy, Engineering, Government etc. The Directors are men of impeccable character and high integrity.

The Company is delighted to have a versatile Board with deep understanding of its responsibilities to Shareholders, Regulatory Authorities, Government and other Stakeholders. The Board always takes proactive steps to master and fully appreciate all cultural, legislative, ethical, institutional and all other factors, which impact our operations and operating environment. This has ensured that a culture of compliance with rules and regulation is entrenched at all levels of operations within the Company.

The meetings of the Board are scheduled well in advance and reports from Committees of the Board are circulated to all the Directors. The Board meets at least once quarterly and at other times as the need arises.

(a) RECORD OF DIRECTOR'S ATTENDANCE

In accordance with Section 318(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the record of Directors' attendance and meetings held during year 2021 is available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting. The Board met five (5) times during the year and the meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman. Written notices of the Board meetings, along with the agenda were circulated at least fourteen days before the meetings. The minutes of the meetings were appropriately recorded and circulated.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(a) Record of Director's attendance

DIRECTORS	29.1.2021	26.3.2021	29.3.2021	28.7.2021	28.10.2021	TOTAL
Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Mr. Adesoye Olatunji	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Dr. Eze Ebube	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Prof. Patrick Utomi	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Alh Lamis Dikko*	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	N/A	4
Ms. Kadaria Ahmed	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Mr. Olufemi Asenuga	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5
Mr. Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	5

Ü	Attended	X	Absent	N/A	Not Applicable
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* Resigned during the year

(b). Committees

The Board also functioned through a total of four Standing Committees during the year under review.

i. Statutory Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is established in accordance with Section 404 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020.

By virtue of Section 404(7) of CAMA the Statutory Audit Committee ("The Committee") is to assist the Board of Directors to (i) ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practice (ii) review the scope and planning of audit requirements (iii) review the findings on management matters in conjunction with the external auditor and departmental responses thereon (iv) keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control (v) make recommendations to the Board with regards to the appointment, removal and remuneration of the external auditors of the Company and (vi) authorise the internal auditor to carryout investigations into any activities of the company which may be of interest or concern to the Committee. The Committee is responsible for reviewing the adequacy of the internal audit plan, receive and deliberate on the report of the external auditors, review progress on recommendations made in both the internal and external audit reports, review the adequacy of internal control systems and the degree of business compliance with laid down internal policies, laws, code of business principles and other relevant regulatory frameworks.

The Committee consists of five (5) members, two (2) of whom are nominated by the Board and three (3) elected by shareholders and their tenure is renewed annually.

The Committee met six (6) times to review the adequacy of the internal audit plan, to receive and deliberate on the report of the external auditors, to review progress on recommendations made in both the internal and external audit reports, to review the adequacy of internal control systems and the degree of business compliance with laid down

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

MEMBERS	28.1.2021	29.3.2021	01.06.2021	28.7.2021	26.10.21	22.12.2021	TOTAL
Mrs. Temilade Durojaiye - Chairman	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	6
Mr. Akin Odubiyi - Until 05.08.2021	ü	ü	ü	ü	N/A	N/A	4
Dr. Anthony Omojola - wef 05.08.2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ü	ü	2
Mr. Osato Aideyan	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	6
Dr. Eze Ebube	ü	ü	ü	ü	X	ü	5
Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi -Until 05.8.2021	ü	ü	ü	ü	N/A	N/A	4
Mr. Adesoye Olatunji - Until 05.08.2021	ü	ü	ü	ü	N/A	N/A	4
Prof. Patrick Utomi - wef 05.08.2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ü	ü	2

ü	Attended	X	Absent	N/A	Not
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ii. Finance, Investment & Strategy Committee

The Finance, Investment and Strategy Committee ("FISC" or "the Committee") assists the Board in strategy formulation and monitoring the Group's strategy implementation process, financial performance as well as the investment management process. The Committee also assists to review the investment guidelines of the Company, ensure that investments embarked upon by the Management are in line with the guidelines as well as the appropriate statutory regulations.

The Committee comprises five (5) members namely: Alh. Lamis Dikko (resigned with effect from 28 July 2021), Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki, Mr. Adesoye Olatunji, Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi, Mr. Olufemi Asenuga and Mr. Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji. Alh. Lamis Dikko Chaired the Committee during the year under review until 28 July 2021 and Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki was

MEMBERS	28.1.2021	2.6.2021	27.7.2021	27.10.2021	TOTAL
Alh. Lamis Dikko - Chairman until 28.7.2021	ü	ü	ü	N/A	3
Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki - Chairman wef 28.7.2021	X	ü	ü	ü	3
Mr. Adesoye Olatunji	ü	ü	ü	ü	4
Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi	ü	X	ü	ü	3
Mr. Femi Asenuga	ü	ü	ü	ü	4
Mr. Adebisi Moruf Ashiru-Mobolaji	ü	ü	ü	ü	4

ü	Attended	X	Absent	N/A	Not
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MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

iii. Governance & Personnel Committee

The Board Governance & Personnel Committee (“BGPC” or “the Committee”), is responsible for ensuring fulfilment of the Board’s governance responsibilities as well as responsible for overseeing the management of human resources to ensure that recruitment and remuneration policies and practices are designed to attract, retain and reward the calibre of Directors and staff members required to achieve the corporate objectives of the Company. The Committee is also responsible for making recommendations on the governance of the Company, remuneration and general welfare of the Senior Management and Staff of the Company.

The Governance & Personnel Committee comprises four members: Alh. Lamis Dikko who resigned with effect from 28 July 2021, Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi, Dr. Eze Ebube and Ms. Kadaria Ahmed. The Committee was chaired by Alh. Lamis Dikko until 28 July 2021 and Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi was appointed Chairman with effect from 28 July 2021.

MEMBERS	11.3.2021	26.07.2021	22.10.2021	TOTAL
Alh. Lamis Dikko - Chairman until 28.7.2021	ü	ü	N/A	2
Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi - Chairman wef 28.7.2021	ü	ü	ü	3
Dr. Eze Ebube	ü	ü	ü	3
Ms. Kadaria Ahmed	ü	ü	ü	3

ü	Attended	N/A	Not Applicable
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iv. Audit & Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee oversees and advise the Board on its oversight responsibilities in relation to internal control, internal audit, financial reporting, risk management and regulatory compliance. The Committee also ensures compliance with Enterprise Risk Management Policies and the Regulatory Risk Management Requirements. The Committee deliberates on and make recommendations to the Board on technical and special matters in connection with the core business of the Company as referred to it from time to time by the Board.

The Audit & Risk Management Committee comprises five (5) members: Prof Patrick Utomi, Dr. Eze Ebube, Mr Adesoye Olatunji, Ms Kadaria Ahmed and Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki. The Committee is chaired by Prof Patrick Utomi.

The Audit & Risk Management Committee met three (3) times during the year under review. The records of attendance

MEMBERS	10.1.2021	27.07.2021	22.10.2021	TOTAL
Prof Patrick Utomi - Chairman	ü	X	ü	2
Dr. Eze Ebube	ü	ü	ü	3
Mr. Adesoye Olatunji	ü	ü	ü	3
Ms. Kadaria Ahmed	ü	ü	ü	3
Mr. Abidemi Sonoiki	ü	ü	ü	3

ü	Attended	X	Absent
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MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(c) Enterprise Risk Management

i. Introduction and Overview

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc has a clear and functional Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that helps in identifying, assessing and managing the likely impact of risks faced by the Company.

ii. Enterprise-wide Risk Management Principles

At Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc, we try as much as possible to balance our portfolio of risks while maximizing value to stakeholders through an approach that mitigates the inherent risks and reward our business.

To ensure effective and economic development of resources, we operate strictly by the following principles:

- The Company will not take any action that will compromise its integrity.
- The Company will at all times comply with all government regulations and uphold best international practice.
- The Company will build an enduring risk culture, which shall pervade the entire organisation.
- The Company will at all times hold a balanced portfolio and adhere to guidelines on investment issued by regulator and Finance, Investment & Strategy Committee of the Board.
- The Company will ensure that there is adequate reinsurance in place for its businesses and also ensure prompt payment of such premiums.

iii. Approach to Risk Management

At Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc, there are levels of authority put in place for the oversight function and management of risk to create and promote a culture that mitigates the negative impact of risks facing the Company.

iv. The Board

The Board sets the organisation's objectives, risk appetite and approves the strategy for managing risks. There is a Board Committee on Risk Management which ensures that various functions are geared towards minimizing the likelihood of the impacts of risks faced by the Company.

v. The Statutory Audit Committee

This is a statutory Committee of the Board which is saddled with the following functions:

- Perform oversight function on accounting and financial reporting
- Liaise with the external auditor
- Ensure regulatory compliance
- Monitoring the effectiveness of internal control process within the Company

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

vi. The Audit & Risk Management Committee

This Committee oversees the business process. Their functions include:

- Reviewing of Company's risk appetite.
- Oversee management's process for identification of significant risk across the Company and the adequacy of prevention detection and reporting mechanisms.
- Review underwriting risks especially risks above management's limit for adequacy of reinsurance and Company's participation.
- Review and recommend for approval of the Board, risk management procedures and controls for new products and services.

vii. Finance, Investment & Strategy Committee

Sets the investment limit and the type of businesses the Company should invest in.

- Reviews and approves the Company's Investment Policy
- Approves investments over and above Management's approval limit.
- Ensures that there is optimal asset allocation in order to meet the targeted goals of the Company.

The second level is the management of the Company. This comprises the Managing Director and the Management Committee.

They are responsible for implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management policies and guidelines set by the Regulator, Government and the Board for risk mitigation. This is achieved through the business unit they supervise.

The third level is that of the independent assurance. This comprises the internal audit function that provides independent and objective assurance of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls established by the first and second lines of defence in management of Enterprise Risk across the organisation.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

To the members of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003, relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011, the members of the Statutory Audit Committee of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc. hereby report as follows:

- We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and we acknowledge that the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December 2021 were satisfactory and reinforce the Company's Internal Control Systems.
- We confirm that the accounting and reporting policies of the Group are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
- We are satisfied with the Management's responses to the external auditors' recommendations on accounting and internal control matters and with the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and Internal Control.
- We acknowledge the co-operation of Management and staff in the conduct of statutory responsibilities.



Mrs. Temilade Durojaiye
Chairman, Statutory Audit Committee
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003102

Date: 29 April 2022

Members of the Statutory Audit Committee are:

1	Mrs. Temilade Durojaiye	Chairman and shareholders' representative
2	Mr. Akin Odubiyi*	Shareholders' Representative
3	Dr. Anthony Omojola**	Shareholders' Representative
4	Mr. Osato Aideyan	Shareholders' Representative
5	Dr Eze Ebube	Board's Representative
6	Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi*	Board's Representative
7	Mr. Adesoye Olatunji*	Board's Representative
8	Prof. Patrick Utomi**	Board's Representative

* Retired with effect from 5 August 2021

** Appointed with effect from 5 August 2021

Secretary to the Committee

Babajide Ibitayo

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In line with the provision of Section 405 of Companies and Allied Matter Act 2020, we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021 based on our knowledge confirm as follows:

- i The audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact which would make the statements misleading.
- ii The audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Group and the Company as of and for the year ended 31 December 2021.
- iii The Company's internal controls for the year 2021 have been designed to ensure that all material information relating to the Company and its subsidiaries is received and provided to the Auditors in the course of the audit.
- iv The Company's and subsidiary internal controls were evaluated within 90 days of the financial reporting date and are effective as of 31 December 2021.

That we have disclosed to the Company's Auditor and Audit Committee the following information:

- a there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the group internal controls which could adversely affect the bank's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and have discussed with the auditor any weaknesses in internal controls observed in the cause of Audit.
- b there is no fraud involving management or other employees which could have any significant role in the group internal control.
- v There are no significant changes in internal controls or in the other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of this audit, including any corrective actions with regard to any observed deficiencies and material weaknesses.



Mr. Abayomi Ogunwo
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000011225
Chief Finance Officer

Date: 29 April 2022



Mr. Olufemi Asenuga
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003104
Managing Director/ CEO

Date: 29 April 2022

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements that give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of the Group and the Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Insurance Act, 2003. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Company:

- a) keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and the Company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and the Insurance Act;
- b) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and
- c) prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, which are all consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual consolidated and separate financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- the requirement of the Insurance Act 2003;
- relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM);
- the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020; and
- the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No 6, 2011.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Group and the Company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.



Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi
Chairman
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003114

Date: 29 April 2022



Mr. Olufemi Asenuga
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003104

Date: 29 April 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group'), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss, the consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2021, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the relevant provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC - Continued

Key Audit Matters- continued

The Key Audit Matter applies equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p><u><i>Adequacy of valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities</i></u></p> <p>This is an area that involves significant judgement over uncertain future outcomes and therefore we considered it a key audit matter for our audit.</p> <p>Th Group has insurance contract liabilities of ₦23.46 billion (Dec 2020: ₦17.57 billion), out of which included outstanding claims of ₦14.74 billion (Dec 2020: ₦12.01 billion) as at 31 December 2021 representing 23% (Dec 2020: 21%) of the Group's total liabilities.</p> <p>The Group engaged an independent actuary to ensure the adequacy of the estimated outstanding claims and unearned premium which comprised the insurance contract liabilities by performing an actuarial valuation as at year end. The complexity of the valuation models may give rise to errors as a result of inadequate/incomplete data or the design or application of the models. Economic assumptions such as interest rates and future inflation rates and actuarial assumptions such as customer behavior and uniform risk occurrence throughout the year are key inputs used to determine these liabilities. Significant judgement is applied in setting these assumptions.</p> <p>Insurance contract liabilities are disclosed in Note 35 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</p>	<p>§ We reviewed and documented management's process for estimating non-life policy claims.</p> <p>§ We assessed the design of internal controls over the integrity of underwriting and claims data in the system as well as over the reserving and claims processes.</p> <p>§ We performed file reviews of specific underwriting contracts in order to maximize our understanding of the book of business and validate initial loss estimates.</p> <p>§ We tested subsequent year claim payments to confirm the reasonableness of the initial loss estimates.</p> <p>With the assistance of our in-house actuarial specialists, we performed the following audit procedures on the Company's actuarial reports:</p> <p>§ We considered the appropriateness of the economic assumptions used in the valuation of the insurance contracts with reference to the Company's and industry's data and expectations of investment returns, and expense developments.</p> <p>§ We considered the appropriateness of the non-economic assumptions used in the valuation of the insurance contracts by reference to Company-specific and industry data.</p> <p>§ We assessed the competence and objectivity of the Company's independent actuary, confirming they are qualified and affiliated with the appropriate industry bodies.</p>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC – Continued

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc's Annual Report and Annual Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021", which includes the Corporate Information, the Financial Highlights, the Report of the Directors, the Corporate Governance Report, Report of the Statutory Audit Committee, Statement of Corporate Responsibility, Statement of Directors' responsibilities and Other National Disclosures as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and the Corporate Governance Report as required by NAICOM, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors' for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the relevant provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003, relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and for such internal control as the Directors determines necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC – Continued

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements – Continued

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC – Continued

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of Fifth schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and Section 28(2) of the Insurance Act 2003, we confirm that:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Group and Company, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- iii) the consolidated and separate statements of financial position and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and the consolidated and separate statement of other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account; and
- iv) in our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and of Section 28(2) of the Insurance Act 2003, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries.



Oluwasayo Elumaro, FCA
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000139

For: Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria

Date: 04 August 2022



MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Corporate information

These financial statements are the consolidated and separate financial statements of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (hereafter referred to as the 'the Group'). The address of the registered office is: Aret Adams House, 233 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc ("the Company") (RC 269837) was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 18 April 1995, granted the Certificate of Registration as an insurer by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) on September 1995 and commenced operations on 2 October 1995 and became a public liability company on 24 May 2001. Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc is a financial, wealth protection company in Nigeria. The Company is listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

The Company invests policy holders funds and pays claims arising from insurance contract liabilities in line with the provisions of Insurance Act, CAP 117, Law of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 2004 and NAICOM prudential guidelines.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and information of the Group's structure are disclosed in Note 30. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 54.

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2022.

Going Concern

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and there is no intention to curtail business operations. Capital adequacy and liquidity ratios are continuously reviewed, and appropriate action taken to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the Group and the Company.

The Directors have made assessment of the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Group and the Company will not remain a going concern in the 12 months from the date of issuance of the financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Introduction to summary of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements ("the financial statements") are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Statement of compliance with IFRS

These consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Additional information required by national regulations has been included where appropriate.

2.3 Basis of presentation

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprise of the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss, consolidated and separate statements of other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of financial position, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows, summary of significant accounting policies and the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.3 Basis of presentation - Continued

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (no more than 12 months) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (more than 12 months) is presented in the respective notes.

(a) Basis of measurement

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are carried at fair value.

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties 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 2.4.37.

2.4. Significant accounting policies

Except for the effect of the changes in accounting policies as disclosed in Note 2.4.36.1, if any, the group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements

2.4.1 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its investees that are considered subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021. Subsidiaries are investees that the Group has control over. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- (a) Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- (b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (c) The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.1 Basis of Consolidation – Continued

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, noncontrolling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2.4.2 Product classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Group (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer significant financial risk, but not significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

2.4.3 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.3 Business combinations and goodwill - Continued

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2.4.4 Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Naira which is also the parent company's functional currency. Each company in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

2.4.4.1 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their functional currency spot rate prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the statement of profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign monetary items that form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on these monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of a gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.4.2 Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Naira at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of profit or loss is translated at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date.

2.4.5 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable operating segments; assurance business, real estate and microfinance bank.

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments i.e life business, real estate and microfinance. Significant geographical regions have been identified as the secondary basis of reporting, which are Nigeria, Niger and Liberia as disclosed Note 3.6.

Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

2.4.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises premium, fee & commissions, investment income, value for services rendered, net of value-added tax, after eliminating revenue within the Group.

2.4.6.1 Gross premiums

Gross recurring premiums on life and investment contracts are recognised as revenue when payable by the policyholder. For single premium business, revenue is recognised on the date on which the policy is effective.

Gross general insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Gross premium income includes any adjustments arising in the accounting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods. Premiums collected by intermediaries, but not yet received, are assessed based on estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums written.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.6.2 Reinsurance premiums

Gross outward reinsurance premiums on life are recognised as an expense on the earlier of the date when premiums are payable or when the policy becomes effective.

Gross general reinsurance premiums ceded comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into in the period and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums ceded in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts.

Reinsurance premiums and claims on the face of the statement of profit or loss have been presented as negative items within premiums and net benefits and claims, respectively, because this is consistent with how the business is managed.

Reinsurance commission income

Reinsurance commission income represents commission received on direct business and transactions ceded to re-insurance during the year. It is recognized over the cover provided by contracts entered into the period and are recognized on the date on which the policy incepts.

2.4.6.3 Fees and commission income

Fee income represents commission received on direct business and transactions ceded to re-insurance companies during the year under review.

2.4.6.4 Investment income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the EIR method. Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset are recognised as an adjustment to the EIR of the instrument.

Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established and Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms

2.4.6.5 Rendering of services and sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods arising from property business engaged in by the Group. The revenue recognition is contingent on when control is transferred to buyer.

2.4.6.6 Finance income

Interest income arising from the micro finance banking services offered by the Group and is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.3.7 Benefits, claims and expenses recognition

2.3.7.1 Gross benefits and claims

Gross benefits and claims for life insurance contracts include the cost of all claims arising during the year, including internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received.

General insurance claims include all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, related internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

2.4.7.2 Reinsurance claims

Reinsurance claims are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized according to the terms of the relevant contract.

2.4.7.3 Underwriting expenses

Underwriting expenses comprise acquisitions costs and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of insurance contracts. These costs also include fees and commission expense. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing existing policies and contracts. Acquisition costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the tenor of the insurance cover.

2.4.7.4 General administrative expenses

These are expenses other than claims and underwriting expenses. They include employee benefits, professional fees, depreciation expenses and other non-operating expenses. Management expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognized in the statement of profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of origination.

2.4.7.5 Finance costs

Interest expense arising from the micro finance banking services offered by the Group is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest-bearing financial liability.

2.4.8 Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less from origination, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and not subject to any encumbrances.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any, as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.4.9 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.9.1 Financial assets

2.4.9.1.1 Initial recognition

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.4.9.1.2 Financial assets subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses
Upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes short-terms deposits with banks, Loans and advances, and other Debt instruments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met

- The instruments are held within a business model with the objective of holding the instrument to collect the contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.9.1.2 *Financial assets subsequent measurement- Continued*

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are managed in a fair value business model, or that have been designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as investment income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

2.4.9.1.3 *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.9.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a regulatory no premium no covers impairment approach.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.4.9.1.5 The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an appropriate EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

When estimating the ECLs the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside, and a downside). When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates the probability that the defaulted loans will cure.

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

PD - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.

EAD - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Group allocates its assets subject to ELC calculations into one of these categories, determined as follows:

Stage 1 (12mECL): The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an appropriate EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.9.1.5 The calculation of ECLs - Continued

Stage 2 (LTECL): When an instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected losses are discounted by an appropriate EIR.

Stage 3/Impairment (LTECL): For debt instruments considered credit-impaired, the Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

2.4.9.1.6 Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. There were no write-offs over the periods reported in these financial statements

2.4.9.2 Financial liabilities

2.4.9.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as borrowing, payables and other payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, other accrual and payables.

2.4.9.2.2 Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

i. Payables and other payables

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If the due date of the liability is less than one-year discounting is omitted.

ii. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4.9.2.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

2.4.9.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.10 Deposit liabilities

Deposits liabilities include current, term and savings deposits with the Group by depositors. Deposits from customers are initially recognized in liabilities at fair value less transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Interest paid on the deposits is expensed as finance cost in profit or loss' during the period in which the Group has the obligation to pay the interest. Deposits are derecognised when repaid to customers on demand or used to offset amount(s) due from the customer as agreed in the contract.

2.4.11 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments and non-financial assets such as investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 3.5.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ✓ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ✓ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ✓ Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ✓ Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ✓ Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each year.

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted equity instruments, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.11 Fair value measurement - continued

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the audit committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. The management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities, at the close of business on the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For units in unit trusts and shares in open ended investment companies, fair value is determined by reference to published bid values in an active market.

For other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other relevant valuation models.

Their fair value is determined using a valuation model that has been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and using the Group's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions.

For discounted cash flow techniques, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market-related rate for a similar instrument. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The fair value of floating rate and overnight deposits with credit institutions is their carrying value. The carrying value is the cost of the deposit and accrued interest. The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates for similar instruments at the reporting date.

2.4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Group of assets.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets - Continued

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at 31 December, either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.4.13 Pledged assets

Financial assets transferred to external parties that do not qualify for de-recognition are reclassified in the statement of financial position from financial assets to pledged assets, if the transferee has received the right to sell or re-pledge them in the event of default from agreed terms.

Initial recognition of pledged assets is at fair value, whilst subsequent measurement is based on the classification and measurement of the financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9.

2.4.14 Trade receivables

Trade receivables (premium receivable) are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

An allowance for impairment is made when there is objective evidence such as the probability of solvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtors that the Group will not be able to collect the amount due under the original terms of the invoice. Impaired debts are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible.

If in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previous recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversed date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.15 Reinsurance

2.4.15.1 Reinsurance ceded to reinsurance counterparties

The Group cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for most of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Group may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognised in the statement of profit or loss immediately at the date of purchase and are not amortised. Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders.

2.4.15.2 Prepaid reinsurance

Prepaid reinsurance are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the statement of financial position date and is reported under reinsurance assets in the statement of financial position. Prepaid reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts.

2.4.16 Other receivables and prepayment

Other receivables are made up of prepayments and other amounts due from parties which are not directly linked to insurance or investment contracts. Except prepayment and other receivables that are not financial assets, these are measured at amortised costs. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.4.17 Deferred expenses

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Those direct and indirect costs incurred during the financial period arising from the acquiring or renewing of insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that these costs are recoverable out of future premiums. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, DAC for general insurance are amortized over the period in which the related revenues are earned. The DAC asset for life insurance is amortised over the expected life of the contracts as a constant percentage of expected premiums. The deferred acquisition costs for reinsurers are amortised in the same manner as the underlying asset amortisation and is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period and are treated as a change in an accounting estimate.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss. DAC are also considered in the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

DAC are derecognized when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

2.4.18 Inventories and work in progress

The Group recognises property as inventory under the following circumstances:

- ✓ property purchased for the specific purpose of resale;
- ✓ property constructed for the specific purpose of resale (work in progress under the scope of IFRS 15, 'Revenue'); and
- ✓ property transferred from investment property to inventories. This is permitted when the Group commences the property's development with a view to sale.

They are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where appropriate, labour and production overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories and work in progress to their present location and condition.

Cost is determined using weighted average cost. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less estimated costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

2.4.19.1 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Group as a lessee - continued

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

If any, the Group's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of buildings and space (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of buildings that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.4.20 Asset held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and: Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations Or Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.21 Investment properties

Investment properties held for rental income and capital appreciation are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external, independent valuer, applying a valuation model.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of the change in use.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.22 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried in the separate statement of financial position at cost less allowance for impairment losses. Where, there has been impairment in the value of investments in subsidiaries, the loss is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss account.

2.4.23 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period (five years) and the amortisation method (straight line) for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

2.4.23 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.4.24 Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment (excluding building) is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Replacement or major inspection costs are capitalized when incurred and if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Building is measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed at least once in every 5 years or when a major improvement is carried out to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.24 Property, plant and equipment - Continued

Any revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and hence, credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the profit or loss, in which case, the increase is recognised in the profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost less the residual values over the estimated useful lives as follows;

Leasehold building	over the remainder of the life of the lease
Building	2%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Plant and machinery	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Furniture and fittings and equipment	20%

The assets' residual values, and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Impairment reviews are performed when there are indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss as an expense.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

2.4.25 Statutory deposit

Statutory deposit represents fixed deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with section 10(3) of the Insurance Act, 2003. The deposit is recognised at cost in the statement of financial position being 10% of the statutory minimum capital requirement of ₦3 billion for General insurance business and of ₦2 billion for life business. Interest income on the deposit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period the interest is earned.

2.4.26 Deposit for shares

Deposit for shares are amounts that the Company has placed with (asset) or received from subsidiary, associate or another company (liability) for the ultimate purpose of equity investment in the relevant company for which relevant regulatory formalities have not been completed at the reporting date. Deposits for shares are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

2.4.27 Insurance contracts

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts where a party (the policy holder) transfers significant insurance risk to another party (insurer) and the latter agrees to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder, or other beneficiary. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk when the insurer issues financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature. These are computed in compliance with the provisions of Sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Insurance Act 2003 as follows:

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.27.1 General insurance contracts

These contracts are accident and casualty and property insurance contracts. Accident and casualty insurance contracts protect the Group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability). Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Group's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities (business interruption cover).

(i) Reserves for unearned premium

In compliance with Section 20 (1) (a) of Insurance Act 2003, the reserve for unearned premium is calculated on a time apportionment basis in respect of the risks accepted during the year.

(ii) Reserves for outstanding claims

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

2.4.27.2 Life business

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival). These are divided into the individual life, group life and annuity contracts.

Individual life contracts are usually long-term insurance contracts and span over one year while the group life insurance contracts usually cover a period of 12 months. A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future when the premiums are recognised. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and administration expenses based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, persistence, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued.

2.4.27.3 Annuity contracts

These contracts insure customers from consequences of events that would affect the ability of the customers to maintain their current level of income. There are no maturity or surrender benefits. The annuity contracts are fixed annuity plans. Policy holders make a lump sum payment recognised as part of premium in the period when the payment was made. Constant and regular payments are made to annuitants based on terms and conditions agreed at the inception of the contract and throughout the life of the annuitants. The annuity funds are invested in long term government bonds and reasonable money markets instruments to meet up with the payment of monthly/quarterly annuity payments. The annuity funds liability is actuarially determined based on assumptions as to mortality, persistence, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued.

(i). Life fund

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.27 Insurance contracts – Continued

Liability adequacy test

At each end of the reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed by an Actuary to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC assets. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss initially by writing off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests “the unexpired risk provision”.

2.4.28 Investment contracts

Investment contract liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, this being the transaction price excluding any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the contract. Subsequent to initial recognition, the investment contract liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Deposits and withdrawals are recorded directly as an adjustment to the liability in the statement of financial position and are not recognised as gross premium in the statement of profit or loss.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. For a contract that can be cancelled by the policyholder, the fair value of the contract cannot be less than the surrender value.

When contracts contain both a financial risk component and a significant insurance risk component and the cash flows from the two components are distinct and can be measured reliably, the underlying amounts are unbundled. Any premiums relating to the insurance risk component are accounted for on the same basis as insurance contracts and the remaining element is accounted for as a deposit through the statement of financial position as described above.

2.4.29 Deferred revenue

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in investment income.

Reinsurance commission

This relates to commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts which are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the expected premiums payable.

2.4.30 Taxes

2.3.30.1 Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current income tax assets and liabilities also include adjustments for tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and not in the profit or loss.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate tax/back duty assessments are recognized when assessed and agreed to by the Group with the Tax authorities, or when appealed, upon receipt of the results of the appeal.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.30.2 *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method in respect of temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

Ø When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Ø In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

Ø Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Ø In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.31 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within Group's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed.

Onerous contracts

A provision is recognized for onerous contracts in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the expected economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs reflect the least net cost of exiting the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

2.4.32 Trade payable

Trade payable (Insurance payables) are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.4.33 Equity

2.4.33.1 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are recognised in equity, net of tax as a deduction from the proceeds. Where any member of the Group purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is reported as a separate component of equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects.

2.4.33.2 Treasury shares

When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury shares reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

2.4.33.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Naira at closing functional currency rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Naira at spot rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences on the translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserves in the statement of financial position.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.33.4 *Contingency reserve*

Non-life business

In compliance with Section 22 (2) (b) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve is credited with the greater of 3% of total premium or 20% of net profit. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium.

Life business

In compliance with Section 22 (1) (b) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve is credited with the higher of 1% of gross premium or 10% of net profit.

2.4.33.5 *Revaluation reserve*

Revaluation reserve represents the fair value differences on the revaluation of items of property, plant and equipment as at the statement of financial position date. If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserve. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an assets carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss, however, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The revaluation surplus in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised. This involves transferring the whole of the surplus when the asset is retired or disposed. The amount of the surplus transferred is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and the depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation reserve to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

2.4.33.6 *Fair value reserve - continued*

Fair value reserve represents increases or decreases in fair value of equity instruments measured at FVOCI reported directly in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. The group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognized.

2.4.34 *Earnings per share*

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

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

2.4.35 Retirement obligations and Employee benefits

The Group operates the following contribution and benefit schemes for its employees:

2.4.35.1 *Defined contribution pension scheme*

The Group operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. Company contributes 10% of the employees' Basic, Housing and Transport allowances in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Company pays the contributions to a pension fund administrator. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.35.2 Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit or loss and paid in arrears when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

2.4.36 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

2.4.36.1. New and amended standards that are issued and effective

In these financial statements, the Group has applied the following standards that are issued and effective

2.4.36.1.1 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

The objective of the second phase of the Board's project was to assist entities in providing useful information about the effects of the transition to alternative benchmark rates and support preparers in applying the requirements of IFRS Standards when changes are made to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships as a result of the transition to an alternative benchmark interest rate. The amendments affect the following key areas: changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of benchmark interest rate reform, hedge accounting and disclosures. The amendment did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2.4.36.1.2 Amendments to IFRS 16 Leasing – Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

In May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16). The pronouncement amended IFRS 16 Leases to provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. On issuance, the practical expedient was limited to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.

Since lessors continue to grant COVID-19-related rent concessions to lessees and since the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are ongoing and significant, the IASB decided to look into whether to extend the time period over which the practical expedient is available for use.

The application of the revised standard does not have impact on the financial statements of the Group for the period under review.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.36 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures - Continued

2.4.36.2 New and amended standards that are not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendment to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The Group does not plan to early adopt these standards. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory and applicable unless otherwise indicated. Those Standards, Amendments to Standards, and interpretations which we considered may be relevant to the Company are set below;

2.4.36.2.1 IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure, which replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies for measurement purposes, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model (the general model) for insurance contracts, supplemented by the variable fee approach for contracts with direct participation features that are substantially investment-related service contracts, and the premium allocation approach mainly for short- duration which typically applies to certain non-life insurance contracts.

IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and aims to increase comparability and transparency about profitability. The new standard introduces a new comprehensive model (“general model”) for the recognition and measurement of liabilities arising from insurance contracts. In addition, it includes a simplified approach and modifications to the general measurement model that can be applied in certain circumstances and to specific contracts, such as:

- Reinsurance contracts held;
- Direct participating contracts; and
- Investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Under the new standard, investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and service expenses. Entities can also choose to present the effect of changes in discount rates and other financial risks in profit or loss or OCI. The new standard includes various new disclosures and requires additional granularity in disclosures to assist users to assess the effects of insurance contracts on the entity's financial statements.

The Group is in the process of determining the impact of IFRS 17 and will provide more detailed disclosure on the impact in future financial statements.

The main features of the new accounting model for insurance contracts are, as follows:

- The measurement of the present value of future cash flows, incorporating an explicit risk adjustment, re-measured every reporting period (the fulfilment cash flows);
- A Contractual Service Margin (CSM) that is equal and opposite to any day one gain in the fulfilment cashflows of a group of contracts. The CSM represents the unearned profitability of the insurance contracts and is recognised in profit or loss over the service period (i.e., coverage period);
- Certain changes in the expected present value of future cash flows are adjusted against the CSM and thereby recognised in profit or loss over the remaining contractual service period;

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.36.2 New and amended standards that are not yet effective - Continued

2.4.36.2.1 IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts - continued

- The effect of changes in discount rates will be reported in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income, determined by an accounting policy choice;
- The recognition of insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in the statement of comprehensive income based on the concept of services provided during the period;
- Amounts that the policyholder will always receive, regardless of whether an insured event happens (non-distinct investment components) are not presented in the income statement, but are recognised directly on the balance sheet;
- Insurance services results (earned revenue less incurred claims) are presented separately from the insurance finance income or expense;
- Extensive disclosures to provide information on the recognised amounts from insurance contracts and the nature and extent of risks arising from these contracts.

IFRS 17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. Retrospective application is required. However, if full retrospective application for a group of insurance contracts is impracticable, then the entity is required to choose either a modified retrospective approach or a fair value approach.

The Group started a project to implement IFRS 17 and has been performing a high-level impact assessment of IFRS 17. The Group expects that the new standard will result in an important change to the accounting policies for insurance contract liabilities of the Group and is likely to have a significant impact on profit and total equity together with presentation and disclosure.

2.4.36.2.2 Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognized in full.

Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The IASB has deferred the effective date of these amendments indefinitely, but an entity that early adopts the amendments must apply them prospectively. The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2.4.36.2.3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendment to IFRS 3

On May 14, 2020, the IASB published Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) with amendments to IFRS 3, Business Combinations that update an outdated reference in IFRS 3 without significantly changing its requirements. IFRS 3, Business Combinations specifies how an entity should account for the assets and liabilities it acquires when it obtains control of a business. IFRS 3 requires an entity to refer to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework) to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.36.2 New and amended standards that are not yet effective - Continued

2.4.36.2.3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendment to IFRS 3 -Continued

Originally, IFRS 3 required an entity to refer to the version of the Conceptual Framework that existed when IFRS 3 was developed. The purpose of this project was to update IFRS 3 to require an entity to refer instead to a later version issued in March 2018. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively. The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2.4.36.2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) amends the standard to prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2.4.36.2.5 Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendment to IAS 37

IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets did not specify which costs to include in estimating the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether that contract is onerous. Research conducted by the IFRS Interpretations Committee indicated that differing views on which costs to include could lead to material differences in the financial statements of entities that enter into some types of contracts.

In this project, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) developed amendments to IAS 37 to clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

The Board issued the amendments in May 2021. The amendments are effective for contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier application being permitted. However, this has been critically evaluated and the Group has come to a conclusion that this does not in any way would impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2.4.36.2.6 IFRS 9: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Group.

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

On 23 January 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB or the Board) issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (the amendments) to clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. More specifically:

- (1) The amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists.
- (2) Management expectations about events after the balance sheet date, for example on whether a covenant will be breached, or whether early settlement will take place, are not relevant.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.36.2 New and amended standards that are not yet effective – continued

2.4.36.2.7 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) -Continued

(3) The amendments clarify the situations that are considered settlement of a liability.

The new guidance will be effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2023.

2.3.36.8 Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

2.3.36.9 Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Group's accounting policy disclosures.

2.3.36.10 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Group is currently assessing the impact on its financials.

2.3.36.11 IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.36.2 New and amended standards that are not yet effective – continued

2.3.36.11 IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter - continued

An entity applies the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. These amendments will currently have no impact on the financial statement of the Group.

2.4.37 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions 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 to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future reporting periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

1. Insurance risk management Note 3.1.1
2. Financial risk management and policies Note 3.1.2
3. Capital management Note 3.2

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Property lease classification - Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognise in the financial statements:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The Group based its assumption and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Life insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities are measured using the net premium method. The liability is determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected future benefits, claims handling and policy administration expenses, policyholder options and guarantees and investment income from assets backing such liabilities, which are directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected premiums

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.37 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions - continued

that would be required to meet the future cash outflows based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is either based on current assumptions or calculated using the assumptions established at the time the contract was issued, in which case, a margin for risk and adverse deviation is generally included. A separate reserve for longevity may be established and included in the measurement of the liability. Furthermore, the liability for life insurance contracts comprises the provision for unearned premiums and premium deficiency, as well as for claims outstanding, which includes an estimate of the incurred claims that have not yet been reported to the Group. Adjustments to the liabilities at each reporting date are recorded in the statement of profit or loss in 'Gross change in contract liabilities'. Profits originated from margins for adverse deviations on run-off contracts are recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the life of the contract, whereas losses are fully recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the first year of run-off. The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or cancelled.

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is the Group's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the company will ultimately pay for such claims. The uncertainty arises because all events affecting the ultimate settlement of the claims have not taken place and may not take place for some time.

Changes in the estimate of the provision may be caused by receipt of additional claim information, changes in judicial interpretation of contract, or significant changes in severity or frequency of claims from historical records. The estimates are based on the company's historical data and industry experience. The ultimate claims liability computation is subjected to a liability adequacy test by an actuarial consultant using actuarial models.

The provision for unearned premiums represents that portion of premiums received or receivable that relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are 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.

Fair value investment property

The valuation of investment properties is based on the price for which comparable land and properties are being exchanged hands or are being marketed for sale. Therefore, the market-approach Method of Valuation. By nature, detailed information on concluded transactions is difficult to come by. The past transactions and recent adverts are being relied upon in deriving the value of the subject properties. At least, eight properties will be analysed and compared with the subject property.

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

The Group's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades

- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

2.4.37 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions – continued

- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

Fair value of financial instruments using valuation techniques

The Directors use their judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique. Where possible, financial instruments are marked at prices quoted in active markets. In the current market environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments and the company uses valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These techniques use “market observable inputs” where available, derived from similar assets in similar and active markets, from recent transaction prices for comparable items or from other observable market data. For positions where observable reference data are not available for some or all parameters the company estimates the non-market observable inputs used in its valuation models.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

For the year ended 31 December 2021		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	2021	2020	2021	2020
Gross premium written	4.1	29,299,247	19,983,843	13,794,276	9,207,506
Gross premium income	4.1	26,128,991	19,428,373	12,390,218	8,398,764
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	4.2	(3,673,726)	(3,349,341)	(2,709,943)	(2,262,009)
Net premium income	4.3	22,455,265	16,079,032	9,680,275	6,136,755
Fees and commission income	5	760,337	721,205	676,792	519,547
Net underwriting income		23,215,602	16,800,237	10,357,067	6,656,302
Net benefits and claims	6	10,805,690	7,995,711	4,657,566	3,556,150
Changes in life fund	35.1.2	850,885	192,942	-	-
Changes in annuity reserve	35.1.2	46,196	3,996	-	-
Underwriting expenses	7	6,447,918	4,931,501	3,514,575	2,147,094
Net underwriting expenses		18,150,689	13,124,150	8,172,141	5,703,244
Underwriting profit		5,064,913	3,676,087	2,184,926	953,058
Profit on investment contracts	8	397,679	416,303	-	-
Investment income	9	1,458,031	2,599,288	702,593	1,135,155
Net fair value (loss)/gain on assets at FVTPL	10	(5,596,216)	3,292,431	(1,463,467)	1,127,088
Other income	11	297,465	1,635,218	37,201	1,616,965
Impairment reversal/(loss) on financial assets	12	222,350	(921,635)	(9,109)	(86,123)
Employee benefit expenses	13	(2,036,556)	(1,917,481)	(1,034,847)	(989,293)
Management expenses	14	(4,756,422)	(3,959,046)	(2,551,488)	(2,011,304)
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	15	(594,940)	212,241	(560,822)	149,869
Operating (loss)/profit		(5,543,696)	5,033,406	(2,695,013)	1,895,415
Finance costs	16	(142,081)	(23,351)	(110,612)	(13,088)
Finance income	17	95,711	31,970	-	-
(Loss)/profit before income tax		(5,590,066)	5,042,025	(2,805,625)	1,882,327
Income tax credit/(expense)	18	165,356	67,184	358,139	(19,471)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(5,424,710)	5,109,209	(2,447,486)	1,862,856
(Loss)/profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(5,575,372)	5,131,816	(2,447,486)	1,862,856
Non-controlling interests		150,662	(22,607)	-	-
		(5,424,710)	5,109,209	(2,447,486)	1,862,856
(Loss) / earnings per share:					
(Loss)/earnings per share for (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of parent					
Basic and diluted (kobo)	19	(36)	46	(16)	17

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2021

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
(Loss) / profit for the year		(5,424,710)	5,109,209	(2,447,486)	1,862,856
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):					
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss account in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		371,911	478,319	-	-
		371,911	478,319	-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)					
Net revaluation gains/(losses) on equity instrument at FVOCI	21.1	319,208	(205,326)	19,013	2,166
		319,208	(205,326)	19,013	2,166
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		691,119	272,993	19,013	2,166
Total comprehensive (loss)/Income for the year, net of tax		(4,733,591)	5,382,202	(2,428,473)	1,865,022
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(4,866,682)	5,149,271	(2,428,473)	1,865,022
Non-controlling interests	51	133,090	232,931	-	-
		(4,733,591)	5,382,202	(2,428,473)	1,865,022

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	2021	2020	2021	2020
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	20	14,164,438	11,420,144	2,719,127	4,761,993
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	21.1	459,849	140,641	79,021	60,008
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21.2	3,239,653	21,899,279	1,499,610	5,879,688
Financial assets at amortised cost	21.3	47,711,125	31,673,998	11,195,891	7,876,601
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	22	137,283	140,648	137,283	140,648
Trade receivables	23	425,908	348,617	57,882	182,138
Reinsurance assets	24	4,656,470	4,311,840	2,386,324	1,885,227
Other receivables and prepayments	25	1,002,084	872,455	510,551	296,349
Deferred acquisition costs	26	950,020	587,978	655,070	432,422
Finance lease receivables	27	2,340	657	2,340	657
Inventories	28	44,299	169,799	-	-
Investment properties	29	6,091,000	6,721,000	56,000	56,000
Intangible assets	31	333,980	46,853	78,180	12,706
Property, plant and equipment	32	3,483,414	3,423,421	2,137,229	2,219,816
Investments in subsidiaries	30	-	-	6,120,000	6,120,000
Statutory deposit	33	500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
Deferred tax assets	34	578,480	612,077	94,288	91,556
Total assets		83,780,343	82,869,407	28,028,796	30,315,809
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	35	23,464,143	17,572,283	9,957,655	7,428,602
Investment contract liabilities	36	30,178,616	28,447,267	-	-
Trade payables	37	2,145,731	2,127,006	701,977	756,603
Other liabilities	38	2,600,475	3,409,284	1,780,886	1,954,097
Deposit liabilities	39	1,327,465	301,618	-	-
Borrowings	40	2,338,331	3,890,130	2,338,331	3,890,130
Current income tax liabilities	41	485,119	904,704	228,456	616,987
Deferred tax liabilities	42.1	1,364,586	1,528,578	519,212	659,568
Total liabilities		63,904,466	58,180,870	15,526,517	15,305,987
EQUITY					
Share capital	43.2	10,030,811	5,586,367	10,030,811	5,586,367
Share Premium	43.3	276,486	-	276,486	-
Treasury shares	44	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Deposit for Shares	45	-	4,800,000	-	4,800,000
Foreign currency translation reserve	46	1,551,085	1,161,602	-	-
Contingency reserve	47	4,702,054	4,172,059	3,531,871	3,118,041
Fair value reserve	48	(559,729)	(878,937)	(114,887)	(133,900)
Revaluation reserve	49	1,520,131	1,520,131	1,339,395	1,339,395
Retained Earnings/ (accumulated losses)	50	888,420	6,993,787	(2,561,147)	300,169
Total shareholders' fund		18,409,008	23,354,759	12,502,279	15,009,822

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION - Continued

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	2021	2020	2021	2020
Total equity attributable to the:					
Owners of the parent		18,409,008	23,354,759	12,502,279	15,009,822
Non-controlling interests in equity	51	1,466,869	1,333,778	-	-
Total equity		19,875,877	24,688,537	12,502,279	15,009,822
Total liabilities and equity		83,780,343	82,869,407	28,028,796	30,315,809

The consolidated and separate financial statements and accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003114
Chairman



Mr. Olufemi Asenuga
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003104
Managing Director/ CEO



Mr. Abayomi Ogunwo
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000011225
Chief Finance Officer

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Group	Attributable to equity holders of the Company												
						Foreign currency translation reserve	Contingency reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non - controlling interests	Total equity
For the year 31 December 2021													
In thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Deposit for shares								
As at 1 January 2020		5,586,367	-	(250)	-	938,821	3,462,493	(673,611)	1,520,131	2,598,898	13,432,849	1,100,847	14,533,696
Total comprehensive income for the year:			-										
Profit for the year		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	5,131,816	5,131,816	(22,607)	5,109,209
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-		222,781	-	(205,326)	-	-	17,455	255,538	272,993
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	222,781	-	(205,326)	-	5,131,816	5,149,272	232,931	5,382,202
Transactions with owners of equity													
Deposit for shares	43.2	-	-	-	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,800,000	-	4,800,000
Share issue expenses		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	(116,558)	(116,558)	-	(116,558)
Unclaimed dividends		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	89,197	89,197	-	89,197
Transfer to contingency reserve	47	-	-	-		-	709,566	-	-	(709,566)	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	4,800,000	-	709,566	-	-	(736,927)	4,772,639	-	4,772,639
As at 31 December 2020		5,586,367	-	(250)	4,800,000	1,161,602	4,172,059	(878,937)	1,520,131	6,993,787	23,354,760	1,333,778	24,688,537
As at 1 January 2021		5,586,367	-	(250)	4,800,000	1,161,602	4,172,059	(878,937)	1,520,131	6,993,787	23,354,760	1,333,778	24,688,537
Total comprehensive income for the year:													
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,575,372)	(5,575,372)	150,662	(5,424,710)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	389,483	-	319,208	-	-	708,691	(17,572)	691,119
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-		-	-	389,483	-	319,208	-	(5,575,372)	(4,866,682)	133,090	(4,733,591)
Transactions with owners of equity													
Private placement issue	43.2	4,444,444	355,556	-	(4,800,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private placement issue expenses		-	(79,070)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(79,070)	-	(79,070)
Transfer to contingency reserve	47	-	-	-	-	-	529,995	-	-	(529,995)	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		4,444,444	276,486	-	(4,800,000)	-	529,995	-	-	(529,995)	(79,070)	-	(79,070)
As at 31 December 2021		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	-	1,551,085	4,702,054	(559,729)	1,520,131	888,420	18,409,008	1,466,869	19,875,877

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Company

<i>For the year ended 31 December 2021 in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Deposit for shares	Contingency reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	Total
<i>As at 1 January 2020</i>		5,586,367	-	(250)	-	2,745,470	(136,066)	1,339,395	(1,279,313)	8,255,603
Total comprehensive income for the year:										
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862,856	1,862,856
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	2,166	-	-	2,166
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	2,166	-	1,862,856	1,865,022
<i>Transactions with owners of equity</i>										
Deposit for Shares	43.2	-	-	-	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	4,800,000
Unclaimed dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,197	89,197
Transfer to contingency reserve	47	-	-	-	-	372,571	-	-	(372,571)	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	4,800,000	372,571	-	-	(283,374)	4,889,197
<i>As at 31 December 2020</i>		5,586,367	-	(250)	4,800,000	3,118,041	(133,900)	1,339,395	300,169	15,009,822
<i>As at 1 January 2021</i>		5,586,367	-	(250)	4,800,000	3,118,041	(133,900)	1,339,395	300,169	15,009,822
Total comprehensive income for the year:										
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,447,486)	(2,447,486)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	19,013	-	-	19,013
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	19,013	-	(2,447,486)	(2,428,473)
<i>Transactions with owners of equity</i>										
Private placement issue	43.2	4,444,444	355,556	-	(4,800,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Private placement issue expenses		-	(79,070)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(79,070)
Transfer to contingency reserve	47	-	-	-	-	413,830	-	-	(413,830)	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		4,444,444	276,486	-	(4,800,000)	413,830	-	-	(413,830)	(79,070)
<i>As at 31 December 2021</i>		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	-	3,531,871	(114,887)	1,339,395	(2,561,147)	12,502,279

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2021
in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash received from insurance contract policy holders		29,136,512	19,733,489	13,833,088	8,876,400
Cash received from investment contract policy holders		13,576,291	11,568,246	-	-
Cash withdrawal by investment contract policy holders	36	(13,963,379)	(12,289,060)	-	-
Additions to deposit for premium	37.1	828,777	752,104	155,035	109,100
Commission received		778,186	734,975	693,171	543,855
Reinsurance paid		(4,009,123)	(3,017,264)	(3,093,878)	(2,258,423)
Claims paid	6	(11,950,632)	(7,954,688)	(5,531,210)	(3,146,778)
Claims recovered from reinsurers	24.2	3,151,824	1,866,206	1,912,911	601,081
Commission paid		(4,930,120)	(3,876,423)	(2,195,955)	(1,589,178)
Payments to employees	13	(2,036,556)	(1,917,481)	(1,034,847)	(989,293)
Maintenance expenses	7	(3,430,511)	(2,282,803)	(1,755,119)	(728,539)
Other cash received		393,176	91,385	37,201	41,162
Cash paid to brokers, suppliers and other providers of services		(3,441,949)	(787,706)	(2,757,583)	(933,038)
Income tax paid	41	(445,607)	(312,689)	(173,479)	(120,118)
Net cash flows from operating activities	52	3,656,890	2,308,291	89,335	406,231
Investing activities:					
Purchase of intangible assets	31	(403,378)	(11,090)	(71,156)	-
Purchase of property, plants and equipments	32	(240,110)	(190,547)	(102,273)	(74,825)
Proceeds from sale of properties, plant and equipment		2,881	8,145	2,240	2,950
Investment income received		1,725,281	3,041,724	459,056	941,954
Dividend Income	9.1	2,030	19,846	2,030	16,066
Receipts on finance lease receivables	27.1	38,116	3,428	38,116	3,428
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	21.2.1.1	-	(10,344,408)	-	(1,220,320)
Proceed from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	21.2.1.1	13,200,330	-	2,969,263	-
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost		(51,717,031)	(19,280,200)	(11,447,675)	(8,020,786)
Redemption of financial assets at amortised cost		38,317,172	23,921,709	8,320,501	5,730,500
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		498,533	110,000	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	30	-	-	-	(120,000)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	52	1,423,825	(2,721,394)	170,102	(2,741,033)
Financing activities					
Deposit for shares	45	-	4,800,000	-	4,800,000
Issue cost of shares	45	(79,070)	-	(79,070)	-
Repayments of borrowings	40.1	(2,050,000)	-	(2,050,000)	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(2,129,070)	4,800,000	(2,129,070)	4,800,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,951,645	4,386,897	(1,869,633)	2,465,197
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(207,351)	212,241	(173,233)	149,869
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		11,420,144	6,821,006	4,761,993	2,146,927
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	20	14,164,438	11,420,144	2,719,127	4,761,993

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.1 *Management of Insurance and financial risks*

3.1.1 *Insurance risks management*

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The Group purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a proportional and non-proportional basis. The majority of proportional reinsurance is quota-share reinsurance which is taken out to reduce the overall exposure of the Group to certain classes of business. Non-proportional reinsurance is primarily excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the Group's net exposure to catastrophe losses. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line and territory.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Group has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Group's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Group substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

(a) *Life insurance contracts*

Life insurance contracts offered by the Group include: whole life, term assurance, annuities plan, anticipated endowment insurance, mortgage protection, Individual Savings and Protection, Child Education, Mutual Education Guarantee Assurance and Keyman assurance policy.

Term Assurance is a form of Life insurance policy that pays out a lump sum (Sum Assured) in the event of the death of the policy holder. The insurance can be extended to cover permanent disability and medical expenses incurred as a result of an accident.

Mortgage Protection policy is a reducing term assurance scheme which guarantees the payment of balance outstanding in respect of the loan given by a financial institution (Mortgage) to a Life Assured (Mortgagor) should he die before the loan is fully repaid.

Endowment assurance policy pays to the beneficiaries of a deceased assured compensation which is equal to the Sum Assured selected by him/her from the commencement of the policy. It also guarantees that the capital sum (Sum Assured) all the accrued reversionary bonuses over the years be paid in the event that he/she survives till the end of the insurance year.

Individual Savings and Protection Plan is an anti-inflationary and income protection plan designed to assist all categories of individual cultivate a consistent savings culture and provide for their beneficiaries at death. A plan holder starts making a compulsory and regular savings for a number of years, which shall not be less than five years. Flexibility in the frequency of the premium payment is allowed.

Annuity Plan is a contract to pay a set amount (the annuity) every month or quarter while the annuitant (the person on whose life the contract depends) is still alive. Annuities are usually expressed in terms of the annual amount payable although in practice they can be payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly. There are Immediate Annuity Plan, Deferred Annuity Plan, Guaranteed Annuity Plan, Annuity Certain and Increasing Annuity.

The main risks that the Group is exposed to are as follows:

- ▶ Mortality risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder death/health experience being different than expected
- ▶ Longevity risk – risk of loss arising due to the annuitant living longer than expected
- ▶ Investment return risk – risk of loss arising from actual returns being different than expected
- ▶ Expense risk – risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected
- ▶ Policyholder decision risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder experiences (lapses and surrenders) being different than expected

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(a) *Life insurance contracts - Continued*

These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group, type of risk insured or by industry.

The Group's underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geography, the use of medical screening in order to ensure that pricing takes account of current health conditions and family medical history, regular review of actual claims experience and product pricing, as well as detailed claims' handling procedures. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of fraudulent claims. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs. The Group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Group.

For contracts for which death or disability is the insured risk, the significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics, widespread changes in lifestyle and natural disasters, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. Group life reinsurance retention limits of ₦25,000,000 on any single life insured and on all high risk individuals insured are in place.

The insurance risk described above is also affected by the contract holder's right to pay reduced premiums or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely or to exercise guaranteed annuity options. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to contract holder behaviour.

The following tables show the concentration of life insurance contract liabilities.

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	31 Dec-2021			31 Dec-2021		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Whole life and term assurance	11,588,928	1,586,918	10,002,010	-	-	-
Credit Life Assurance Scheme	432,456	-	432,456	-	-	-
Total	12,021,384	1,586,918	10,434,466	-	-	-

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	31 Dec-2020			31 Dec-2020		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Whole life and term assurance	9,051,613	1,862,233	7,189,380	-	-	-
Credit Life Assurance Scheme	67,802	-	67,802	-	-	-
Total	9,119,415	1,862,233	7,257,182	-	-	-

The geographical concentration of the Group's life insurance contract liabilities is shown below. The disclosure is based on the countries where the business is written. The analysis would not be materially different if based on the countries in which the counterparties are situated.

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	31 Dec-2021			31 Dec-2021		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Nigeria	11,722,189	1,586,918	10,135,271	-	-	-
Liberia	299,195	-	299,195	-	-	-
Total	12,021,384	1,586,918	10,434,466	-	-	-

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	31 Dec-2020			31 Dec-2020		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Nigeria	8,871,953	1,862,233	7,009,720	-	-	-
Liberia	247,462	-	247,462	-	-	-
Total	9,119,415	1,862,233	7,257,182	-	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(a) *Life insurance contracts - Continued*

Key assumptions

Material judgement is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are, as follows:

► Mortality and morbidity rates

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type.

An increase in rates will lead to a larger number of claims (and claims could occur sooner than anticipated), which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

► Longevity

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in longevity rates will lead to an increase in the number of annuity payments to be made, which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

► Lapse and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends.

An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders, but later increases are broadly neutral in effect.

► Discount rate

Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits and future administration expenses directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. Discount rates are based on current industry risk rates, adjusted for the Group's own risk exposure.

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the insurance liability and therefore reduce profits for the shareholders.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(a) Life insurance contracts - Continued

Sensitivities

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions, mainly due to the impact of changes to both the intrinsic cost and time value of options and guarantees. When options and guarantees exist, they are the main reason for the asymmetry of sensitivities. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

Life insurance contracts

31 Dec-2021		GROUP				COMPANY			
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Change in assumptions	Increase/ (decrease) on gross liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on net liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on profit before tax	Increase/ (decrease) on equity	Increase/ (decrease) on gross liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on net liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on profit before tax	Increase/ (decrease) on equity
Mortality/morbidity rate	+10%	79,796	79,796	79,796	79,796	79,796	79,796	79,796	79,796
Longevity	+10%	(5,120)	(5,120)	(5,120)	(5,120)	(5,120)	(5,120)	(5,120)	(5,120)
Lapse and surrenders rate	+10%	(17,659)	(17,659)	(17,659)	(17,659)	(17,659)	(17,659)	(17,659)	(17,659)
Discount rate	+1%	(152,599)	(152,599)	(152,599)	(152,599)	(152,599)	(152,599)	(152,599)	(152,599)
Mortality/morbidity rate	-10%	(75,911)	(75,911)	(75,911)	(75,911)	(75,911)	(75,911)	(75,911)	(75,911)
Longevity	-10%	5,354	5,354	5,354	5,354	5,354	5,354	5,354	5,354
Lapse and surrenders rate	-10%	18,650	18,650	18,650	18,650	18,650	18,650	18,650	18,650
Discount rate	-1%	172,218	172,218	172,218	172,218	172,218	172,218	172,218	172,218
31 Dec-2020		GROUP				COMPANY			
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Change in assumptions	Increase/ (decrease) on gross liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on net liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on profit before tax	Increase/ (decrease) on equity	Increase/ (decrease) on gross liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on net liabilities	Increase/ (decrease) on profit before tax	Increase/ (decrease) on equity
Mortality/morbidity rate	+10%	35,862	35,862	35,862	35,862	35,862	35,862	35,862	35,862
Longevity	+10%	(2,386)	(2,386)	(2,386)	(2,386)	(2,386)	(2,386)	(2,386)	(2,386)
Lapse and surrenders rate	+10%	(207)	(207)	(207)	(207)	(207)	(207)	(207)	(207)
Discount rate	+1%	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)	(96,745)
Mortality/morbidity rate	-10%	(41,390)	(41,390)	(41,390)	(41,390)	(41,390)	(41,390)	(41,390)	(41,390)
Longevity	-10%	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458
Lapse and surrenders rate	-10%	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
Discount rate	-1%	97,602	97,602	97,602	97,602	97,602	97,602	97,602	97,602

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) *Non-life insurance contracts*

The Group principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: motor, general accident, Bond, Marine, Fire, Aviation and Oil and Gas. Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover twelve months duration.

For general insurance contracts, the most significant risks arise from climate changes, natural disasters and terrorist activities. For longer tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk.

These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group, type of risk insured and by industry.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geography. Furthermore, strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are established to reduce the risk exposure of the Group. The Group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities.

The Group has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure material events.

The table below sets out the concentration of non-life insurance contract liabilities by type of contract:

31 Dec-2021				COMPANY		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP			Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance of liabilities	Net liabilities	liabilities	of liabilities	liabilities
Motor	3,832,175	132,498	3,699,677	2,347,069	132,498	2,214,571
Fire	1,690,834	359,227	1,331,607	1,690,834	359,227	1,331,607
General Accident	2,858,661	571,868	2,286,793	2,858,661	571,868	2,286,793
Marine	1,512,222	177,174	1,335,048	1,512,222	177,174	1,335,048
Aviation & Oil and Gas	1,548,868	1,145,558	403,310	1,548,869	1,145,558	403,311
	11,442,760	2,386,324	9,056,436	9,957,655	2,386,324	7,571,331

31 Dec-2020				COMPANY		
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP			Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance of liabilities	Net liabilities	liabilities	of liabilities	liabilities
Motor	2,523,934	183,249	2,340,685	1,636,394	183,249	1,453,145
Fire	1,199,547	420,437	779,110	1,199,547	420,437	779,110
General Accident	2,462,450	962,862	1,499,588	2,325,727	962,862	1,362,865
Marine	981,723	213,993	767,730	981,723	213,993	767,730
Aviation & Oil and Gas	1,285,211	104,687	1,180,524	1,285,211	104,687	1,180,524
	8,452,865	1,885,227	6,567,638	7,428,602	1,885,227	5,543,375

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) *Non-life insurance contracts - Continued*

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Group's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: one-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming; economic conditions; as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures.

Change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses are performed to test the variability around the reserves that are calculated at a best estimate level. The estimated claim amounts can never be an exact forecast of future claim amounts and therefore looking at how these claim amounts can vary can provide valuable information for business planning and risk appetite considerations.

A sensitivity analysis was done to determine how the IBNR reserve amount would change if we were to consider the 75th percentile as opposed to our best estimate figures included in reserve reviews as at 31 December 2021. The 75th percentile is a generally accepted level of prudence.

Results based on the Normal Distribution

We use the Normal distribution as a proxy for the distribution of the IBNR claims reserve with a mean equal to the best estimate reserve calculated for each class of business.

In order to determine the standard deviation of the distributions we equated the 0.5th percentile of the distributions to be equal to 0 thereby assuming that the IBNR reserve % cannot be negative.

Through the use of the mean and the 0.5th percentile we were able to calculate the implied standard deviations for each class.

Change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The results based on fitting a Normal distribution to the best estimate IBNR reserves as at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Class of Business</i> <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Best estimate</i>		<i>75th percentile using Normal distribution</i>	
	<i>Gross IBNR</i>	<i>Net IBNR</i>	<i>Gross IBNR</i>	<i>Net IBNR</i>
Fire	297,108	156,555	374,906	197,538
General Accident	438,310	247,103	553,084	311,829
Marine	364,468	185,897	459,905	234,597
Motor	211,048	180,093	266,312	227,244
Oil & Gas	364,065	364,065	459,397	459,397
Total	1,674,999	1,133,713	2,113,604	1,430,605

Overall there is a 26% increase from the best estimate calculated and that at the 75th percentile.

The 75th percentile is generally regarded as a prudent level for IBNR reserves. More importantly, the difference between the best estimate and the 75th percentile provides management with an indication of the variability inherent in the IBNR reserves.

Based on the assumption that reserves follow a Normal distribution, there is only a 25% chance that the gross IBNR reserves required by Mutual Benefits will exceed ₦2.114 billion as at 31 December 2021.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) *Non-life insurance contracts - Continued*

Claims development table

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date.

Basic Chain Ladder method (BCL)

Development factors were calculated using the last 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years of data by accident year or quarter. Ultimate development factors are calculated for each of the permutations and the most appropriate pattern is selected.

Ultimate development factors are applied to the paid data per accident year or quarter and an ultimate claim amount is calculated. The future claims (the ultimate claim amount less paid claims to date) are allocated to future payment periods in line with the development patterns calculated. 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.

For cases where there were large losses that had been reported but not paid, and therefore would not have influenced the development patterns, the total case reserve were excluded from the calculation of the IBNR.

i.e. IBNR = Ultimate claim amount (excl. extreme large losses) minus paid claims to date minus claims outstanding (excl. extreme large losses)

Assumptions underlying the BCL

The Basic Chain Ladder Method assumes that past experience is indicative of future experience i.e. that claims recorded to date will continue to develop in a similar manner in the future.

An implicit assumption is that, for an immature accident year, the claims observed thus far tell you something about the claims yet to be observed.

A further assumption is that it assumes consistent claim processing, a stable mix of types of claims, stable inflation and stable policy limits.

If any of these assumptions are invalidated, the results of the reserving exercise may prove to be inaccurate.

Loss Ratio method

For two (2) of the classes namely Energy and Aviation, there were very limited data. A BCL method was therefore inappropriate. Expected experience to date was considered as well as the average assumed Ultimate Loss ratio in carrying out the calculation.

Average delay durations were calculated from the data provided. In the absence of any data, various options were provided.

The IBNR is then calculated as: Expected % of claims to still arise in future based on average delay X average ultimate loss ratio assumed X earned premium for the current year

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) *Non-life insurance contracts - Continued*

Assumptions underlying the Loss Ratio Method

It was assumed that the average delay in reporting of claims will continue into the future. If it is expected that these delay assumptions no longer hold, an adjustment needs to be made to allow for this change in reporting. If the delay period in reporting is expected to have increased from previous years, the results shown in the report will be understated. Additionally, an estimate of the average ultimate loss ratio will need to be assumed. Loss ratios provided were used to obtain the average loss ratio as well as experience that has been seen to date in previous accident years. Although a reasonability check was not conducted on the loss ratios by comparing the loss ratios to industry figures, if the loss ratios average is not indicative of future experience, the IBNR calculated could be under/over estimated.

Unearned premium provision was calculated using a time - apportionment basis, in particular, the 365ths method. The same approach was taken for deferred acquisition cost. Combined ratio for financial year 31 December 2020 was calculated per class of business, taking into account the additional movement in claims reserves as at 31 December 2020 as a result of the IBNR figures calculated during the reserving exercise. This combined ratio was then applied to the UPR per class of business to determine the expected future underwriting experience for the unexpired risk period, and to ascertain whether the UPR held as at 31 December 2020 was deemed sufficient. The Additional Unexpired Risk Reserve (AURR) is limited to a minimum of 0, i.e. there is no allowance for reduction in the UPR due to expected future profits arising from premiums written which will be earned in future.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		DEVELOPMENT YEARS						
Fire		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Accident Year								
2015		116,753	175,298	168,480	174,478	170,496	170,392	170,403
2016		172,707	258,930	263,765	264,173	275,125	277,426	
2017		120,088	323,224	322,793	328,998	344,154		
2018		207,150	320,422	336,325	341,297			
2019		468,071	702,436	753,040				
2020		479,110	563,369					
2021		590,121						
Total		2,153,999	2,343,678	1,844,403	1,108,946	789,775	447,818	170,403

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		DEVELOPMENT YEARS						
General accident		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Accident Year								
2015		357,565	359,819	369,646	381,530	368,581	381,329	381,103
2016		179,565	293,805	356,307	357,286	344,461	344,691	
2017		289,068	395,665	432,375	533,114	497,591		
2018		376,848	538,011	559,155	631,912			
2019		276,099	360,778	398,600				
2020		308,071	501,481					
2021		860,453						
Total		2,647,668	2,449,558	2,116,082	1,903,844	1,210,634	726,020	381,103

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For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) *Non-life insurance contracts - Continued*

Development claim tables

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		DEVELOPMENT YEARS						
Marine		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Accident Year								
	2015	89,090	180,663	175,509	182,276	182,564	183,020	183,300
	2016	72,495	117,323	146,796	175,493	175,393	260,323	
	2017	109,101	211,754	214,107	215,546	217,033		
	2018	149,661	240,657	285,473	295,653			
	2019	135,360	258,202	279,365				
	2020	264,606	495,715					
	2021	237,903						
	Total	1,058,215	1,504,314	1,101,250	868,967	574,991	443,344	183,300

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		DEVELOPMENT YEARS						
Motor		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Accident Year								
	2015	644,665	732,127	713,961	714,789	713,522	711,751	711,751
	2016	686,053	776,475	770,899	751,299	749,943	749,943	
	2017	809,480	974,211	922,113	927,595	926,215		
	2018	975,582	1,069,981	1,060,872	1,049,899			
	2019	1,187,742	1,281,292	1,277,225				
	2020	900,434	1,059,191					
	2021	2,110,482						
	Total	7,314,438	5,893,276	4,745,071	3,443,582	2,389,679	1,461,694	711,751

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		DEVELOPMENT YEARS						
Oil & Gas		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Accident Year								
2015		23,844	29,937	68,135	74,339	67,939	67,939	67,939
2016		317	3,946	9,339	25,054	36,991	71,065	
2017		27,566	78,467	130,270	557,200	595,271		
2018		1,106	1,151	111,919	195,222			
2019		-	225,426	239,968				
2020		19,215	19,215					
2021		308,294						
Total		380,342	358,143	559,631	851,815	700,200	139,004	67,939

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.1.2 *Financial risks management*

Introduction and overview

The Group is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial instruments, insurance assets and insurance liabilities. The key financial risk is that in the long term its investments proceeds are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. The most important components of the financial risks are:

- (a) *Credit risk*
- (b) *Liquidity risk*
- (c) *Market risk*

(a) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument or reinsurance contract will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Group is exposed to risk relating to its loan and receivables, finance lease receivable, statutory deposits, bank balances, debt instruments at amortised cost, financial assets at FVPL, reinsurance receivables and trade receivables. Its receivables comprise trade receivables from customers, reinsurers and coinsurers recoverables and other receivables. There are no financial assets that are classified as past due and impaired whose terms have been negotiated.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Group's exposure to credit risk:

The Group's credit risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Group's risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

Credit risk relating to financial instruments is monitored by the investments team of the Group. It is their responsibility to review and manage credit risk, including environmental risk for all of counterparties. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. It is the Group's policy to invest in high quality financial instruments with a low risk of default. If there is a significant increase in credit risk, the policy dictates that the instrument should be sold and amounts recovered reinvested in high quality instruments.

Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits that are set each year by the board of directors and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy.

The credit risk in respect of customer balances incurred on non-payment of premiums or contributions (trade receivables) will only persist during the grace period specified in the policy document or trust deed until expiry, when the policy is either paid up or terminated. The contractual credit agreement is strictly in line with the regulator's "No Premium, No Cover" policy. Stringent measures have been placed by the regulator to guide against credit default. Credit risk exposure operates from the level of brokered transactions with little emphasis placed on direct business. The Group's credit risk exposure to brokered business is very low as the Group requires brokers to provide credit note which is due 30 days from receipt before incepting insurance cover on behalf of their clients. In addition, commission paid to intermediaries is netted off against amounts receivable from them to reduce the risk of default.

The nature of the Group's exposure to credit risks and its objectives, policies and processes used to manage and measure the risks have not changed from the previous period.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.1.2 Financial risks management

(i) *The Group's internal rating process*

The Group's investment team prepares internal ratings for instruments held in which its counterparties are rated using internal grades (investment grade, non-investment grade (satisfactory), non-investment grade (unsatisfactory), past due but not impaired, and individually impaired). The ratings are determined incorporating both qualitative and quantitative information that builds on information from risk rating agencies, supplemented with information specific to the counterparty and other external information that could affect the counterparty's behaviour. These information sources are first used to determine whether an instrument has had a significant increase in credit risk. The Group's internal credit rating grades:

Internal rating grade	Internal rating description	Agusto & Co. rating (when applicable)	Basis for ECL Provision	Basis for Interest Income Calculation
1-2	Investment grade	Aaa	12 month ECL	Gross carrying amount
3	Investment grade	Aa	12 month ECL	Gross carrying amount
4	Investment grade	A	12 month ECL	Gross carrying amount
5	Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	Bbb	Lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount
6-7	Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	Bb	Lifetime ECL	Amortized cost
8-9	Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	B	Lifetime ECL	Amortized cost
10	Past due but not impaired	C	Lifetime ECL	Amortized cost
11-12	Individually impaired	D	Lifetime ECL, credit impaired	None

(ii) *Maximum exposure to credit risk*

The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation. The maximum risk exposure presented below does not include the exposure that arises in the future as a result of the changes in values. The credit risk analysis below is presented in line with how the Group manages the risk. The Group manages its credit exposure based on the carrying value of the financial instruments and insurance and reinsurance assets.

Below is the analysis of the group's and company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the year end.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Group</i>		<i>Company</i>	
	<i>31-Dec-21</i>	<i>31-Dec-20</i>	<i>31-Dec-21</i>	<i>31-Dec-20</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	14,217,118	11,482,360	2,731,268	4,765,603
Financial assets at amortised cost	48,110,238	32,510,805	11,199,383	7,879,990
Financial assets at FVPL	3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400
Trade receivables	518,045	416,375	57,882	182,138
Reinsurance assets	2,126,570	2,396,137	44,271	77,831
Finance lease receivables	294,715	293,682	215,885	214,852
Other receivables	1,342,153	1,022,572	405,849	280,278
Statutory deposit	500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
	70,251,736	70,429,922	16,357,392	19,489,092

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

8 Industry concentration analysis

All credit risks are concentrated across many industries in Nigeria. The Company monitors concentration of credit risk by sector.

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

31 December 2021	Group				Total	Company				
	Financial	Real estate	Oil & Gas	Other		Financial	Real estate	Oil & Gas	Other	Total
	services		sector			services		sector		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,217,118	-	-	-	14,217,118	2,731,268	-	-	-	2,731,268
Financial assets at amortised cost	33,220,961	-	12,484,684	2,404,593	48,110,238	11,035,555	-	-	163,828	11,199,383
Financial assets at FVPL	3,142,897	-	-	-	3,142,897	1,402,854	-	-	-	1,402,854
Trade receivables	518,045	-	-	-	518,045	57,882	-	-	-	57,882
Reinsurance assets	2,126,570	-	-	-	2,126,570	44,271	-	-	-	44,271
Other receivables	-	-	-	1,342,153	1,342,153	-	-	-	405,849	405,849
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	294,715	294,715	-	-	-	215,885	215,885
Statutory deposit	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
	53,725,591	-	12,484,684	4,041,461	70,251,736	15,571,830	-	-	785,562	16,357,392

31 December 2020	Group				Total	Company				
	Financial	Real estate	Oil & Gas	Other		Financial	Real estate	Oil & Gas	Other	Total
	services		sector			services		sector		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,482,360	-	-	-	11,482,360	4,765,603	-	-	-	4,765,603
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,829,219	-	12,073,638	1,607,948	32,510,805	7,627,747	-	-	252,243	7,879,990
Financial assets at FVPL	21,807,991	-	-	-	21,807,991	5,788,400	-	-	-	5,788,400
Trade receivables	416,375	-	-	-	416,375	182,138	-	-	-	182,138
Reinsurance assets	2,396,137	-	-	-	2,396,137	77,831	-	-	-	77,831
Other receivables	-	-	-	1,022,572	1,022,572	-	-	-	280,278	280,278
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	293,682	293,682	-	-	-	214,852	214,852
Statutory deposit	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
	55,432,082	-	12,073,638	2,924,202	70,429,922	18,741,719	-	-	747,373	19,489,092

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(iii) Credit exposure by credit rating

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Group by classifying assets according to the Group's credit ratings of counterparties.

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

31 December 2021	Group					Company				
	Investment grade	Non investment grade satisfactory	Non investment grade un- satisfactory	Individually impaired	Total	Investment grade	Non investment grade satisfactory	Non investment grade un- satisfactory	Individually impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	14,217,118	-	-	-	14,217,118	2,731,268	-	-	-	2,731,268
Financial assets at amortised cost	47,902,980	207,258	-	-	48,110,238	11,199,383	-	-	-	11,199,383
Financial assets at FVPL	3,142,897	-	-	-	3,142,897	1,402,854	-	-	-	1,402,854
Trade receivables	425,908	92,137	-	-	518,045	57,882	-	-	-	57,882
Reinsurance assets	2,126,570	-	-	-	2,126,570	44,271	-	-	-	44,271
Other receivables	861,129	-	-	481,024	1,342,153	325,491	-	-	80,358	405,849
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	294,715	294,715	-	-	-	215,885	215,885
Statutory deposit	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
	69,176,602	299,395	-	775,739	70,251,736	16,061,149	-	-	296,243	16,357,392

31 December 2020	Group					Company				
	Investment grade	Non investment grade satisfactory	Non investment grade un- satisfactory	Individually impaired	Total	Investment grade	Non investment grade satisfactory	Non investment grade un- satisfactory	Individually impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	11,482,360	-	-	-	11,482,360	4,765,603	-	-	-	4,765,603
Financial assets at amortised cost	20,298,053	12,212,753	-	-	32,510,805	7,879,990	-	-	-	7,879,990
Financial assets at FVPL	21,807,991	-	-	-	21,807,991	5,788,400	-	-	-	5,788,400
Trade receivables	348,617	67,758	-	-	416,375	182,138	-	-	-	182,138
Reinsurance assets	2,396,137	-	-	-	2,396,137	77,831	-	-	-	77,831
Other receivables	677,675	-	-	344,897	1,022,572	199,920	-	-	80,358	280,278
Finance lease receivables	-	-	-	293,682	293,682	-	-	-	214,852	214,852
Statutory deposit	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
	57,510,833	12,280,510	-	638,579	70,429,922	19,193,882	-	-	295,210	19,489,092

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(iii) *Credit collateral*

The Group holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures. The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Financial assets	Percentage of exposure that is subject to collateral				Principal type of collateral held
	Group		Company		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Loans to oil & gas sector	100%	100%	100%	100%	Oil & gas assets.
Loans to construction sector	100%	100%	100%	100%	Real estate properties, inventory.
Loans to policyholders	100%	100%	100%	100%	Cash deposits.
Staff loans	100%	100%	100%	100%	Real estate properties, vehicles, securities.
Finance lease	100%	100%	100%	100%	Underlying assets.

The loan-to-value (LTV) ratio of the financial assets above is not more than 70%. LTV is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan to the value of the collateral. The valuation of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral. The value of the collateral for residential mortgage loans is based on the collateral value at origination updated based on changes in house price indices. For credit-impaired loans the value of collateral is based on the most recent appraisals.

(iv) *Impairment assessment*

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Group's expected credit loss (ECL) model is as stated in Note 2.3.37.

(iv) (a) *Significant increase in credit risk, default and cure*

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when any contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. In addition, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay by assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Such events include:

- Internal rating of the counterparty indicating default or near-default
- The counterparty having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees
- The counterparty (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy application/protection
- Counterparty's listed debt or equity suspended at the primary exchange because of rumours or facts about financial difficulties

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and, therefore, credit-impaired for ECL calculations in all cases when the counterparty becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Group may also consider an instrument to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. In such cases, the Group recognizes a lifetime ECL.

In rare cases when an instrument identified as defaulted, it is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of credit-impaired when none of the default criteria have been present for at least twelve consecutive months.

There has been no significant increase in credit risk or default for financial assets during the year.

(iv) (b) *Expected credit loss*

The Group assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. Given the investment policy, the probability of default for new instruments acquired is generally determined to be minimal.

In rare cases where a lifetime ECL is required to be calculated, the probability of default is estimated based on economic scenarios.

(v) *Impairment losses on financial investments subject to impairment assessment*

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Group's internal grading system are explained in Note 3.1.2 (a) (i).

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For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.1.2 Financial risks management

(a) Credit risk

(v) (a) Cash & short-term deposits in banks

Group in thousands of Nigerian Naira	31-Dec-21			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment grade	14,217,118	-	-	14,217,118
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Amount	14,217,118	-	-	14,217,118
ECL	(56,644)	-	-	(56,644)
Total Net Amount	14,160,474	-	-	14,160,474

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

31-Dec-21				
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	11,341,418	140,942	-	11,482,360
New assets originated or purchased	101,649,110	-	-	101,649,109
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(98,790,231)	(140,942)	-	(98,931,173)
	2,858,879	(140,942)	-	2,717,936
At 31 December	14,217,118	-	-	14,217,118

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	64,033	1,665	-	65,698
New assets originated or purchased	56,644	-	-	56,644
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(64,033)	(1,665)	-	(65,698)
	(7,389)	(1,665)	-	(9,054)
At 31 December	56,644	-	-	56,644

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
11,341,418	-	-	11,341,418
-	140,942	-	140,942
11,341,418	140,942	-	11,482,360
(64,033)	(1,665)	-	(65,698)
11,277,385	139,277	-	11,416,662

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
6,735,399	123,923	-	6,859,322
66,808,007	140,942	-	66,948,949
(62,264,360)	(123,923)	-	(62,388,283)
4,543,647	17,019	-	4,560,667
11,341,418	140,942	-	11,482,360

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
54,653	1,243	-	55,896
64,033	1,665	-	65,698
(54,653)	(1,243)	-	(55,896)
9,380	422	-	9,802
64,033	1,665	-	65,698

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For the year ended 31 December 2021

Company <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31-Dec-21			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment grade	2,731,268	-	-	2,731,268
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Amount	2,731,268	-	-	2,731,268
ECL	(14,159)	-	-	(14,159)
Total Net Amount	2,717,109	-	-	2,717,109

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31-Dec-21			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	4,624,661	140,942	-	4,765,603
New assets originated or purchased	28,422,613	-	-	28,422,613
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(30,316,006)	(140,942)	-	(30,456,948)
	(1,893,393)	(140,942)	-	(2,034,336)
At 31 December	2,731,268	-	-	2,731,268

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	4,056	1,665	-	5,721
New assets originated or purchased	14,159	-	-	14,159
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(4,056)	(1,665)	-	(5,721)
	10,103	(1,665)	-	8,438
At 31 December	14,159	-	-	14,159

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
4,624,661	-	-	4,624,661
-	140,942	-	140,942
4,624,661	140,942	-	4,765,603
(4,056)	(1,665)	-	(5,721)
4,620,605	139,277	-	4,759,882

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
2,013,719	123,923	-	2,137,642
21,812,240	17,019	-	21,829,260
(19,201,298)	-	-	(19,201,298)
2,610,942	17,019	-	2,627,961
4,624,661	140,942	-	4,765,603

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
4,128	1,243	-	5,371
4,056	1,665	-	5,721
(4,717)	(1,243)	-	(5,960)
(72)	422	-	350
4,056	1,665	-	5,721

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(v) (b) Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and receivables

Group	31-Dec-21			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investment grade	14,682,019	-	-	14,682,019
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	207,258	-	207,258
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Amount	14,682,019	207,258	-	14,889,277
ECL	(183,544)	(207,258)	-	(390,802)
Total Net Amount	14,498,475	-	-	14,498,475

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1,468,833	-	-	1,468,833
-	12,212,753	-	12,212,753
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,468,833	12,212,753	-	13,681,586
(22,379)	(809,337)	-	(831,716)
1,446,454	11,403,416	-	12,849,870

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

	31-Dec-21			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	1,468,833	12,212,753	-	13,681,586
Net assets originated/(derecognised)	1,169,160	207,258	-	1,376,418
Transfers to Stage 1	12,212,753	(12,212,753)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	(168,727)	-	-	(168,727)
	13,213,185	(12,005,494)	-	1,207,691
At 31 December	14,682,019	207,258	-	14,889,277

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	22,379	809,337	-	831,716
Net assets originated/(derecognised)	90,359	(207,258)	-	(116,899)
Transfers to Stage 1	70,805	(70,805)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	(324,015)	-	(324,015)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
	161,164	(602,078)	-	(440,914)
At 31 December	183,544	207,258	-	390,802

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
11,649,855	-	-	11,649,855
31,184	2,002,657	-	2,033,841
-	-	-	-
(10,210,096)	10,210,096	-	-
(2,110)	-	-	(2,110)
(10,181,022)	12,212,753	-	2,031,731
1,468,833	12,212,753	-	13,681,586

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
468,593	-	-	468,593
(1,639)	-	-	(1,639)
-	-	-	-
(444,553)	444,553	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	364,783	-	364,783
(21)	-	-	(21)
(446,214)	809,337	-	363,123
22,379	809,337	-	831,716

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(v) (b) Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and receivables

Company <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31-Dec-21			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investment grade	163,828	-	-	163,828
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Amount	163,828	-	-	163,828
ECL	(732)	-	-	(732)
Total Net Amount	163,096	-	-	163,096

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31-Dec-21			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	252,243	-	-	252,243
Net assets originated/(derecognised)	(88,415)	-	-	(88,415)
	(88,415)	-	-	-
At 31 December	163,828	-	-	252,243

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	1,327	-	-	1,327
Net assets originated/(derecognised)	(595)	-	-	(595)
	(595)	-	-	(595)
At 31 December	732	-	-	732

(v) (c) Financial assets at amortised cost - Treasury bills

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31-Dec-21			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investment grade	33,220,961	-	-	33,220,961
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Amount	33,220,961	-	-	33,220,961
ECL	(8,311)	-	-	(8,311)
Total Net Amount	33,212,650	-	-	33,212,650

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
252,243	-	-	252,243
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
252,243	-	-	252,243
(1,327)	-	-	(1,327)
250,916	-	-	250,916

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
279,023	-	-	279,023
(26,780)	-	-	(26,780)
(26,780)	-	-	(26,780)
252,243	-	-	252,243

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1,913	-	-	1,913
(586)	-	-	(586)
(586)	-	-	(586)
1,327	-	-	1,327

31-Dec-20			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
18,829,219	-	-	18,829,219
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
18,829,219	-	-	18,829,219
(5,091)	-	-	(5,091)
18,824,128	-	-	18,824,128

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

	31-Dec-21			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	18,829,219	-	-	18,829,219
New assets originated or purchased	49,801,150	-	-	49,801,150
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(35,931,395)	-	-	(35,931,395)
Accrued interest capitalised	521,987	-	-	521,987
At 31 December	33,220,961	-	-	33,220,961
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	5,091	-	-	5,091
New assets originated or purchased	8,311	-	-	8,311
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(5,091)	-	-	(5,091)
	3,220	-	-	3,220
At 31 December	8,311	-	-	8,311

Company

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31-Dec-21			
Investment grade	11,035,555	-	-	11,035,555
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Amount	11,035,555	-	-	11,035,555
ECL	(2,760)	-	-	(2,760)
Total Net Amount	11,032,795	-	-	11,032,795

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

	31-Dec-21			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	7,627,747	-	-	5,258,379
New assets originated or purchased	11,377,466	-	-	11,377,466
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(8,152,762)	-	-	(8,152,762)
Accrued interest capitalised	183,105	-	-	183,105
	3,407,809	-	-	5,777,177
At 31 December	11,035,555	-	-	11,035,555
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	2,062	-	-	2,062
New assets originated or purchased	2,760	-	-	2,760
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	(2,062)	-	-	(2,062)
	699	-	-	699
At 31 December	2,760	-	-	2,760

	31-Dec-20			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	23,382,943	-	-	23,382,943
	19,139,067	-	-	19,139,067
	(23,798,734)	-	-	(23,798,734)
	105,943	-	-	105,943
	(4,553,724)	-	-	(4,553,724)
	18,829,219	-	-	18,829,219
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	(11,175,870)	-	-	(11,175,870)
	5,091	-	-	5,091
	11,175,870	-	-	11,175,870
	11,180,961	-	-	11,180,961
	5,091	-	-	5,091

	31-Dec-20			
	7,627,747	-	-	7,627,747
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	7,627,747	-	-	7,627,747
	(2,062)	-	-	(2,062)
	7,625,685	-	-	7,625,685

	31-Dec-20			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	5,258,379	-	-	5,258,379
	8,000,249	-	-	8,000,249
	(5,674,151)	-	-	(5,674,151)
	43,270	-	-	43,270
	2,369,368	-	-	-
	7,627,747	-	-	5,258,379
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	(275,900)	-	-	(275,900)
	2,062	-	-	2,062
	275,900	-	-	275,900
	277,962	-	-	277,962
	2,062	-	-	2,062

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(vi) (d) Finance Lease receivables

Group

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	31-Dec-21			
Internal rating grade	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investment grade	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (satisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	294,715	294,715
Total Gross Amount	-	-	294,715	294,715
ECL	-	-	(292,375)	(292,375)
Total Net Amount	-	-	2,340	2,340

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

	31-Dec-21			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	-	-	293,682	293,682
New assets originated	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest capitalised	-	-	1,033	1,033
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,033	1,033
At 31 December	-	-	294,715	294,715

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	-	293,025	293,025
New assets originated	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	-	-	(650)	(650)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(650)	(650)
At 31 December	-	-	292,375	292,375

	31-Dec-20			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	293,682	293,682
	-	-	293,682	293,682
	-	-	(293,025)	(293,025)
	-	-	657	657

	31-Dec-20			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	176,148	-	116,280	292,428
	-	-	1,254	1,254
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	(176,148)	-	176,148	-
	(176,148)	-	177,402	1,254
	-	-	293,682	293,682

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	13,765	-	195,111	208,876
	-	-	84,149	84,149
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	(13,765)	-	13,765	-
	(13,765)	-	97,914	84,149
	-	-	293,025	293,025

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(vi) (d) Finance Lease receivables

Company

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	31-Dec-21			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment grade	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	215,885	215,885
Total Gross Amount	-	-	215,885	215,885
ECL	-	-	(213,545)	(213,545)
Total Net Amount	-	-	2,340	2,340

	31-Dec-20			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade				
Investment grade	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade (unsatisfactory)	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	214,852	214,852
Total Gross Amount	-	-	214,852	214,852
ECL	-	-	(214,195)	(214,195)
Total Net Amount	-	-	657	657

An analysis of changes in the gross amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

	31-Dec-21			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	-	-	214,852	214,852
New assets originated	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest capitalised	-	-	1,033	1,033
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,033	1,033
At 31 December	-	-	215,885	215,885

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	-	214,195	214,195
New assets originated	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	-	-	(650)	(650)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(650)	(650)
At 31 December	-	-	213,545	213,545

	31-Dec-20			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	97,318	-	116,280	213,598
New assets originated	-	-	1,254	1,254
Accrued interest capitalised	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(97,318)	-	97,318	-
	(97,318)	-	98,572	1,254
At 31 December	-	-	214,852	214,852

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January	13,766	-	116,280	130,046
New assets originated	-	-	84,149	84,149
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(13,766)	-	13,766	-
	(13,766)	-	97,915	84,149
At 31 December	-	-	214,195	214,195

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The Group mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows. The Group's current liabilities arise as claims are made and clients request for termination of their investment-linked products. The Group has no material commitments for capital expenditures and there is no need for such expenditures in the normal course of business. Claims payments are funded by current operating cash flow including investment income.

The Group's investment policy requires that a reasonable percentage of the non-life portfolio be held in cash and cash equivalent; this highlights availability of liquid marketable securities sufficient to meet its liabilities as at when due. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of less than 90 days.

The limits are monitored and reported on a weekly and monthly basis to ensure that exposure of the Group's investment portfolio to this risk is properly managed.

Below is a summary of undiscounted contractual cashflows of financial assets matched with financial liabilities.

Group 31 December 2021 <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Carrying amount	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	No maturity date	Gross total
Cash and cash equivalents	14,164,438	14,660,192	-	-	-	-	14,660,192
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	-	-	-	-	137,283	137,283
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,239,653	190,974	190,974	1,909,740	6,048,106	96,756	8,436,549
Financial assets at amortised cost	47,711,125	658,181	36,622,301	17,610,298	58,239	-	54,949,020
Trade receivables	425,908	425,908	-	-	-	-	425,908
Reinsurance assets	2,126,570	2,126,570	-	-	-	-	2,126,570
Other receivables	861,129	861,129	-	-	-	-	861,129
Finance lease receivables	2,340	11,624	5,322	-	-	-	16,946
Total financial assets	68,668,446	18,934,578	36,818,597	19,520,038	6,106,345	234,039	81,613,597
Investment contract liabilities	30,178,616	7,957,606	7,957,606	15,831,764	609,410	-	32,356,386
Trade payables*	938,336	938,336	-	-	-	-	938,336
Other liabilities*	2,516,222	2,516,222	-	-	-	-	2,516,222
Deposit liabilities	1,327,465	1,327,465	-	-	-	-	1,327,465
Borrowings	2,338,331	1,845,000	-	493,331	-	-	2,338,331
Total financial liabilities	37,298,970	14,584,629	7,957,606	16,325,095	609,410	-	39,476,740
Total liquidity gap	31,369,476	4,349,949	28,860,991	3,194,944	5,496,935	234,039	42,136,857

*These balances are adjusted for non-financial items such as unearned premium, deferred commission, deposit for premium, WHT and VAT payable etc.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) Liquidity risk - Continued

Company 31 December 2021 <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Carrying amount	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	No maturity date	Gross total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,719,127	2,814,296	-	-	-	-	2,814,296
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	-	-	-	-	137,283	137,283
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	1,499,610	86,490	86,490	864,900	2,865,330	96,756	3,999,966
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,195,891	124,717	11,469,037	94,619	58,239	-	11,746,612
Trade receivables	57,882	57,882	-	-	-	-	57,882
Reinsurance assets	44,271	44,271	-	-	-	-	44,271
Other receivables	325,491	325,491	-	-	-	-	325,491
Finance lease receivables	2,340	11,624	5,322	-	-	-	16,946
Total financial assets	15,981,895	3,464,772	11,560,849	959,519	2,923,569	234,039	19,142,748
Trade payables*	197,865	197,865	-	-	-	-	197,865
Other liabilities*	1,754,660	1,754,660	-	-	-	-	1,754,660
Borrowings	2,338,331	1,845,000	-	493,331	-	-	2,338,331
Total financial liabilities	4,290,856	3,797,525	-	493,331	-	-	4,290,856
Total liquidity gap	11,691,039	(332,753)	11,560,849	466,188	2,923,569	234,039	14,851,892

*These balances are adjusted for non-financial items such as unearned premium, deferred commission, WHT and VAT payable etc.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Group 31 December 2020 <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Carrying amount	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	No maturity date	Gross total
Cash and cash equivalents	11,420,144	11,495,886	-	-	-	-	11,495,886
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	140,648	-	-	-	-	140,648	140,648
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	21,899,279	952,175	952,175	9,521,754	31,962,032	91,288	43,479,425
Financial assets at amortised cost	31,673,998	400,384	20,671,917	18,632,193	89,599	-	39,794,092
Trade receivables	348,617	348,617	-	-	-	-	348,617
Reinsurance assets	2,396,137	2,396,137	-	-	-	-	2,396,137
Other receivables	448,594	448,594	-	-	-	-	448,594
Finance lease receivables	657	11,624	3,639	-	-	-	15,263
Total financial assets	68,328,074	16,053,417	21,627,731	28,153,947	32,051,631	231,936	98,118,662
Investment contract liabilities	28,447,267	7,501,078	7,501,078	14,923,494	574,448	-	30,500,099
Trade payables*	990,356	990,356	-	-	-	-	990,356
Other liabilities*	3,353,828	3,353,828	-	-	-	-	3,353,828
Deposit liabilities	301,618	301,618	-	-	-	-	301,618
Borrowings	3,890,130	1,910,000	764,000	1,216,130	-	-	3,890,130
Total financial liabilities	36,983,199	14,056,880	8,265,078	16,139,624	574,448	-	39,036,031
Total liquidity gap	31,344,875	1,996,537	13,362,653	12,014,323	31,477,182	231,936	59,082,631

*These balances are adjusted for non-financial items such as unearned premium, deferred commission, deposit for premium, WHT and VAT payable etc.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(b) Liquidity risk - Continued

Company 31 December 2020 <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Carrying amount	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	No maturity date	Gross total
Cash and cash equivalents	4,761,993	4,767,629	-	-	-	-	4,767,629
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	140,648			-		140,648	140,648
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	5,879,688	252,328	252,328	2,523,279	9,099,353	91,288	12,218,576
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,876,601	126,923	7,647,456	145,567	89,599	-	8,009,545
Trade receivables	182,138	182,138	-	-	-	-	182,138
Reinsurance assets	77,831	77,831	-	-	-	-	77,831
Other receivables	198,398	198,398	-	-	-	-	198,398
Finance lease receivables	657	11,624	3,639	-	-	-	15,263
Total financial assets	19,117,954	5,616,871	7,903,423	2,668,847	9,188,952	231,936	25,610,029
Trade payables*	338,461	338,461	-	-	-	-	338,461
Other liabilities*	1,928,132	1,928,132	-	-	-	-	1,928,132
Borrowings	3,890,130	1,910,000	764,000	1,216,130	-	-	3,890,130
Total financial liabilities	6,156,723	4,176,593	764,000	1,216,130	-	-	6,156,723
Total liquidity gap	12,961,231	1,440,278	7,139,423	1,452,717	9,188,952	231,936	19,453,306

*These balances are adjusted for non-financial items such as unearned premium, deferred commission, WHT and VAT payable etc.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(c) Market risk

i Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group's principal transactions are carried out in Naira and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to the Pound, US dollar, Euro and CFA Franc.

The Group's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance and investment contract liabilities. Thus, the main foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than those in which insurance and investment contract liabilities are expected to be settled.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk primarily through undertaking certain transactions denominated in foreign currency. The Group exposure to foreign currency risk through its investment in short term placements, foreign domiciliary bank balance and foreign borrowing.

Group	31 December 2021				31 December 2020			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>POUND</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>EURO</i>	<i>CFA Franc</i>	<i>POUND</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>EURO</i>	<i>CFA Franc</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	104,570	1,146,317	27,830	-	104,973	639,094	20,901	-
Net investment in foreign subsidiaries	-	1,828,097	-	3,395,725	-	1,696,731	-	2,804,881
Outstanding claims	-	-	-	-	-	434,202	-	-

Company	31 December 2021				31 December 2020			
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>POUND</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>EURO</i>	<i>CFA Franc</i>	<i>POUND</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>EURO</i>	<i>CFA Franc</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	2,837	956,172	27,830	-	4,264	433,962	20,901	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding claims	-	-	-	-	-	434,202	-	-

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax and equity due to changes in the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities including insurance contract claim liabilities. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of currency risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	Change in variables	GROUP			
		31 DECEMBER 2021		31 DECEMBER 2020	
		Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity
USD	+10%	297,441	208,209	190,162	133,113
EURO	+10%	2,783	1,948	2,090	1,463
CFA Franc	+10%	339,572	237,701	280,488	196,342
POUND	+10%	10,457	7,320	10,497	7,348
USD	-10%	(297,441)	(208,209)	(190,162)	(133,113)
EURO	-10%	(2,783)	(1,948)	(2,090)	(1,463)
CFA Franc	-10%	(339,572)	(237,701)	(280,488)	(196,342)
POUND	-10%	(10,457)	(7,320)	(10,497)	(7,348)

Impact on profit before tax	COMPANY			
	31 DECEMBER 2021		31 DECEMBER 2020	
	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity
	95,617	66,932	(24)	(17)
	2,783	1,948	2,090	1,463
	-	-	-	-
	284	199	426	298
	(95,617)	(66,932)	24	17
	(2,783)	(1,948)	(2,090)	(1,463)
	-	-	-	-
	(284)	(199)	(426)	(298)

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(c) Market risk - Continued

ii *Interest-rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk. Group does not expose to cash flow interest risk.

The Group has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

iii *Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk). The investments of the Group are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in financial markets. The Group exposure to equity price risk is insignificant.

3.2 Capital Management

The National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), sets and monitors capital requirements for Insurance Companies. The individual subsidiaries are directly supervised by other regulators, i.e, Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited is regulated by the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mutual Benefits Niger Limited by Conference Interafricaine Des Marches D's assurance (CIMA) and Mutual Benefits Liberia Limited are being regulated by Central Bank of Liberia respectively.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor its capital base. The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily on the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not fully reflect the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases, the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation by Group Risk and Group Credit, and is subject to review by the Group Credit Committee or the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), as appropriate. The Group ensures it maintains the minimum required capital at all times throughout the year. The table below summarises the minimum required capital across the Group and the regulatory capital held against each of them.

Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The Group has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect its capital position:

- 1 To maintain the required level of stability of the Company thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders;
- 2 To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders;
- 3 To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets;
- 4 To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business;
- 5 To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders;
- 6 To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders value.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the National Insurance Commission. These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital and a series of prudent assumptions in respect of the type of business written.

The Company's capital management policy for its insurance business is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the NAICOM directives, including any additional amounts required by the regulator.

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and policyholders.

The Company has had no significant changes in its policies and processes to its capital structure during the past year from previous years.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.2 Capital Management

Company

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	2021	2020
Available capital resources as at 31 December		
Total shareholders' funds per financial statements	12,502,279	15,009,822
Regulatory adjustments	(1,092,389)	(803,479)
Available capital resources	11,409,890	14,206,343
Minimum capital based required by regulator	3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess in solvency margin	8,409,890	11,206,343

The Solvency Margin for the parent as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	2021	2020
Admissible assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,719,127	4,761,993
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	79,021	60,008
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	1,499,610	5,879,688
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,195,891	7,876,601
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	140,648
Trade receivables	57,882	182,138
Reinsurance assets	2,386,324	1,885,227
Deferred acquisition cost	655,070	432,422
Finance lease receivables	2,340	657
Investment properties & Land/Building	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investment in subsidiaries	6,120,000	6,120,000
Property, plant and equipment (less Land & Building)	186,467	200,674
Intangible assets	78,180	12,706
Statutory deposit	300,000	300,000
Total	26,417,195	28,852,762
Admissible liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	9,957,655	7,428,602
Borrowings	2,338,331	3,890,130
Trade payables	701,977	756,603
Other liabilities	1,780,886	1,954,097
Current income tax liabilities	228,456	616,987
Total	15,007,305	14,646,419
Solvency margin	11,409,890	14,206,343
The higher of 15% of Net premium income and minimum share capital requirement	3,000,000	3,000,000
Solvency ratio	3.80	4.74

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.3 Asset and Liability Management

The Company is exposed to a financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that in the long-term its investment proceeds are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Company manages these positions within an ALM framework that has been developed to achieve longterm investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance and investment contracts. Within the ALM framework, the Group periodically produces reports at portfolio, legal entity and asset and liability class level that are circulated to the Group's key management personnel. The principal technique of the Company's ALM is to match assets to the liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders. For each distinct class of liabilities, a separate portfolio of assets is maintained. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

The Company's ALM is integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the Company's other classes of financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance and investment liabilities (in particular, borrowings and investments in foreign operations). The notes below explain how financial risks are managed using the categories utilized in the Company's ALM framework.

The table below hypothecates the total assets of the Company into assets that represents insurance funds and shareholders' funds:

	DEC 2021			DEC 2020		
	Carrying amount	Insurance contract	Shareholders fund	Carrying amount	Insurance contract	Shareholders fund
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,719,127	2,311,258	407,869	4,761,993	1,552,183	3,209,810
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	79,021	-	79,021	60,008	-	60,008
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	1,499,610	96,756	1,402,854	5,879,688	91,288	5,788,400
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,195,891	7,965,555	3,230,336	7,876,601	6,031,505	1,845,096
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	-	137,283	140,648	-	140,648
Trade receivables	57,882	-	57,882	182,138	-	182,138
Reinsurance assets	2,386,324	2,386,324	-	1,885,227	1,885,227	-
Other receivables and prepayments	510,551	-	510,551	296,349	-	296,349
Deferred acquisition cost	655,070	-	655,070	432,422	-	432,422
Finance lease receivables	2,340	-	2,340	657	-	657
Investment property	56,000	-	56,000	56,000	-	56,000
Investment in subsidiaries	6,120,000	-	6,120,000	6,120,000	-	6,120,000
Intangible assets	78,180	-	78,180	12,706	-	12,706
Property, plants and equipment	2,137,229	-	2,137,229	2,219,816	-	2,219,816
Statutory deposit	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000
Deferred tax assets	94,288	-	94,288	91,556	-	91,556
Total assets	28,028,796	12,759,893	15,268,903	30,315,809	9,560,203	20,755,605
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	9,957,655	9,957,655	-	7,428,602	7,428,602	-
Trade payables	701,977	-	701,977	756,603	-	756,603
Other liabilities	1,780,886	-	1,780,886	1,954,097	-	1,954,097
Borrowings	2,338,331	-	2,338,331	3,890,130	-	3,890,130
Current income tax liabilities	228,456	-	228,456	616,987	-	616,987
Deferred tax liability	519,212	-	519,212	659,568	-	659,568
Total liabilities	15,526,517	9,957,655	5,568,862	15,305,987	7,428,602	7,877,385
GAP	12,502,279	2,802,238	9,700,041	15,009,822	2,131,601	12,878,221

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.4 Measurement of financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classification measurement basis and fair value

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

		Group		Company	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
31 December 2021					
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note				
Financial assets at amortised cost	21.3	47,711,125	48,405,004	11,195,891	11,284,041
Finance lease receivables	21.2.2	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340
		47,713,465	-	11,198,231	-
			48,407,344		11,286,381
		Group		Company	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
31 December 2020					
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note				
Financial assets at amortised cost	21.3	31,673,998	31,566,557	7,876,601	5,498,493
Finance lease receivables	21.2.2	657	657	657	657
		31,674,655	-	7,877,258	-
			31,567,214		5,499,150

3.5 Fair value hierarchy

The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed under note 2.3.11.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the group determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently, and had little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risk affecting the specific instrument.

Valuation models

The group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily Nigerian Stock Exchange equity investments classified as trading securities or available for sale. If the fair value cannot be measured reliably, these financial instruments are measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment or the amount received on issuing the financial liability. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment. The group measure its available-sale instrument at costs.

Financial instruments in level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.5 Fair value hierarchy - Continued

Financial instruments in level 3

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

31 December 2021 in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group				Company			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	-	-	137,283	137,283	-	-	137,283
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	293,867	-	165,982	459,849	-	-	79,021	79,021
Financial assets at FVPL	3,239,653	-	-	3,239,653	1,499,610	-	-	1,499,610
	3,670,803	-	165,982	3,836,785	1,636,893	-	79,021	1,715,914

31 December 2020 in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Group				Company			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	140,648	-	-	140,648	140,648	-	-	140,648
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	20,996	-	119,645	140,641	-	-	60,008	60,008
Financial assets at FVPL	21,899,279	-	-	21,899,279	5,879,688	-	-	5,879,688
	22,060,923	-	119,645	22,180,568	6,020,336	-	60,008	6,080,344

Reconciliation of Level 3 item (equity instruments at FVOCI)

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At 1 January		119,645	60,008	57,842
Unrealised gains/(losses) in OCI	46,337	(226,322)	19,013	2,166
	165,982	119,645	79,021	60,008

Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

Information about the fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The equity sensitivity measures the impact of a +/-500bps movement in the comparative companies. The sensitivity of the fair values of investment in unlisted equities to changes in the Enterprise Value/EBITDA multiples, Enterprise value/Sales (EV/sales) multiples and Price to book (P/B) of the comparative companies as at 31 December 2021 is as shown in the table below:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Description	Valuation technique	Assumption	Multiple	Group		Company	
					31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
					Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	Enterprise Value/EBITDA	Base	7.5x		73,595	60,008	73,595	60,008
		Sensitivity +5%			77,275	63,008	77,275	63,008
		Sensitivity -5%			69,915	57,008	69,915	57,008
Avanage Nigeria Limited	Enterprise Value/Sales	Base	0.57x		18,615	20,996	-	-
		Sensitivity +5%			19,546	22,046	-	-
		Sensitivity -5%			17,684	19,946	-	-
Leasing Company of Liberia	Price to book	Base	1.31x		67,436	41,516	-	-
		Sensitivity +5%			70,808	43,592	-	-
		Sensitivity -5%			64,064	39,440	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.5 Fair value hierarchy - Continued

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the carrying amount of financial instruments not measured at fair value and the analysis per level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

31 December 2021 <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group				Company			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	48,405,004	-	48,405,004	-	11,284,041	-	11,284,041
Finance lease receivables	-	-	2,340	2,340	-	-	2,340	2,340
	-	48,405,004	2,340	48,407,344	-	11,284,041	2,340	11,286,381

31 December 2020 <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Group				Company			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	31,566,557	-	31,566,557	-	5,498,493	-	5,498,493
Finance lease receivables	-	-	657	657	-	-	657	657
	-	31,566,557	657	31,567,214	-	5,498,493	657	5,499,150

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments in the financial statements:

Assets and liabilities for which fair value approximates carrying value

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, reinsurance receivable, other receivables, trade payables, other liabilities and deposit liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Loans and receivables and finance lease receivables

The fair values of loans and receivables and finance lease receivables are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the market interest rate of borrowings. The discount rate equals the prime lending rate as set by the Central Bank of Nigeria at the reporting dates. The fair values are within Level 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy for loans and receivables and finance lease receivables respectively.

Non financial asset measured at fair value

Investment property is a recurring fair value measurement valued using the market approach method of valuation. The valuation of the properties is based on the price for which comparable land and properties are being exchanged and/or are being marketed for sale. Therefore, the market-approach Method of Valuation was used. See Note 31 for the details of the description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties.

Significant unobservable valuation input:

Price per square metre Range: (N204,085 - N809,551)

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		Group				Company			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment property	31 Dec 2021	-	-	6,091,000	6,091,000	-	-	56,000	56,000
Investment property	31 Dec 2020	-	-	6,721,000	6,721,000	-	-	56,000	56,000

During the reporting year ended 31 December 2021, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 and in and out of level 3.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.6 Segment information

The Group is organized into three operating segments. These segments distribute their products through various forms of brokers, agencies and direct marketing programs. Management identifies its reportable operating segments by product line consistent with the reports used by the Management Investment and Underwriting Committee. These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

- i Assurance business: This segment covers the protection of customers' assets (Particularly their properties, both for personal and commercial business) and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of customers accident. All contracts in this segment are short term in nature. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, investment income, net realised gains on financial assets, and net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and covers the protection of the Group's customers against the risk of premature death, disability, critical illness and other accidents. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, investment income, net realized gains on financial assets and net fair value gains on financial assets held for trading.
- iii Real Estate: The Group undertakes real estate development project with the aim of outright sale or lease of the properties to meet the needs of individual and corporate bodies. The Group offers various products in real estate to meet client needs while promoting value adding business relationships and utilizes a combination of debt and equity finance to provide funds for projects. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from property sale, fee income and investment income.
- iv Microfinance Banking: The Group undertakes provision of retails and microfinance banking services at the community level. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily interest on micro loans and advances, SME loans, overdraft, fees and commission and investment income.

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,719,127	6,895,926	3,745,556	531,089	311	275,428	(3,000)	14,164,438
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	79,021	313,393	-	137,420	-	-	(69,990)	459,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,499,610	1,740,043	-	-	-	-	-	3,239,653
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,195,891	34,546,553	-	1,079,512	-	889,170	-	47,711,125
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,283
Trade receivables	57,882	27,788	288,590	51,648	-	-	-	425,908
Reinsurance assets	2,386,324	1,586,918	686,088	(2,859)	-	-	-	4,656,470
Other receivables and prepayments	510,551	893,113	75,136	183,312	(0)	56,626	(716,650)	1,002,084
Deferred acquisition costs	655,070	294,950	-	-	-	-	-	950,020
Finance lease receivables	2,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,340
Inventories	-	-	-	-	44,299	-	-	44,299
Investment properties	56,000	6,035,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,091,000
Intangible assets	78,180	110,409	118,871	-	-	26,520	-	333,980
Property, plant and equipment	2,137,229	114,643	760,391	465,430	0	5,722	-	3,483,414
Investments in subsidiaries	6,120,000	1,016,981	-	-	-	-	(7,136,980)	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Deposit for investment in equity shares	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-
Deferred tax assets	94,288	341,980	-	-	-	-	142,210	578,480
Total assets	28,028,796	54,217,697	5,674,632	2,445,553	44,610	1,253,466	(7,884,410)	83,780,343

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.6 Segment information - Continued

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance		
LIABILITIES								
Insurance contract liabilities	9,957,655	11,722,189	1,481,569	302,730	-	-	-	23,464,143
Investment contract liabilities	-	30,178,616	-	-	-	-	-	30,178,616
Trade payables	701,977	895,908	531,226	16,620	-	-	-	2,145,731
Other liabilities	1,780,886	1,164,089	266,112	137,191	202,828	60,911	(1,011,540)	2,600,475
Deposit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,327,465	-	1,327,465
Borrowings	2,338,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,338,331
Current income tax liabilities	228,456	30,009	-	160,915	50,750	14,990	-	485,119
Deferred tax liabilities	519,212	-	-	-	8	(100,328)	945,690	1,364,586
Total liabilities	15,526,517	43,990,811	2,278,908	617,456	253,585	1,303,038	(65,850)	63,904,466
EQUITY								
Share capital	10,030,811	8,002,500	1,295,010	488,421	20,000	504,867	(10,310,800)	10,030,811
Treasury shares	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250)
Share premium	276,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,486
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	1,285,767	1,267,741	-	-	(1,002,423)	1,551,085
Contingency reserve	3,531,871	1,170,181	-	-	-	-	-	4,702,054
Fair value reserve	(114,887)	(403,079)	-	-	-	-	(41,763)	(559,729)
Revaluation reserve	1,339,395	-	139,140	74,003	-	-	(32,407)	1,520,131
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	(2,561,147)	1,457,284	665,987	(4,468)	(228,974)	(511,703)	2,071,442	888,420
Shareholders fund	12,502,279	10,226,886	3,385,904	1,825,697	(208,974)	(6,836)	(9,315,951)	18,409,008
Owners of the parent	12,502,279	10,226,886	3,385,904	1,825,697	(208,974)	(6,836)	(9,315,951)	18,409,008
Non-controlling interests in equity	-	-	9,821	2,401	-	(42,736)	1,497,391	1,466,869
Total equity	12,502,279	10,226,886	3,395,725	1,828,097	(208,974)	(49,572)	(7,818,560)	19,875,877
Total liabilities and equity	28,028,796	54,217,697	5,674,632	2,445,553	44,610	1,253,466	(7,884,410)	83,780,343

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.6 Segment information - Continued

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance		
Gross premium written	13,794,276	11,617,005	3,154,543	733,423	-	-	-	29,299,247
Gross premium income	12,390,218	10,079,104	2,935,675	723,997	-	-	(2)	26,128,991
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(2,709,943)	(703,624)	(247,006)	(13,155)	-	-	1	(3,673,726)
Net premiums income	9,680,275	9,375,480	2,688,669	710,842	-	-	(1)	22,455,265
Fee and commission income	676,792	68,683	14,863	-	-	-	(1)	760,337
Net underwriting income	10,357,067	9,444,162	2,703,532	710,842	-	-	(2)	23,215,602
Net benefits and claims	4,657,566	4,751,142	1,015,479	381,503	-	-	-	10,805,690
Increase in individual life fund	-	850,885	-	-	-	-	-	850,885
Increase in annuity reserve	-	46,196	-	-	-	-	-	46,196
Underwriting expenses	3,514,575	2,420,132	429,394	83,815	-	-	-	6,447,918
Net underwriting expenses	8,172,141	8,068,356	1,444,873	465,318	-	-	-	18,150,689
Underwriting profit	2,184,926	1,375,805	1,258,659	245,524	-	-	(2)	5,064,913
Profit on investment contracts	-	397,679	-	-	-	-	-	397,679
Investment income	702,593	518,249	82,990	154,200	-	-	(1)	1,458,031
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL	(1,463,467)	(4,132,749)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,596,216)
Other income	37,201	17,736	64	-	26,201	107,585	108,678	297,465
Impairment charges	(9,109)	310,124	42,798	(24,376)	(28,252)	(68,144)	(692)	222,350
Employees benefit expenses	(1,034,847)	(626,654)	(215,436)	(113,249)	(500)	(45,870)	-	(2,036,556)
Other management expenses & FX loss	(3,112,310)	(1,033,019)	(561,257)	(276,419)	(550)	(249,793)	(118,015)	(5,351,362)
Result of operating activities	(2,695,013)	(3,172,829)	607,818	(14,320)	(3,100)	(256,221)	(10,032)	(5,543,696)
Finance costs	(110,612)	-	-	-	-	(31,469)	-	(142,081)
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	95,711	-	95,711
Profit before income tax	(2,805,625)	(3,172,829)	607,818	(14,320)	(3,100)	(191,980)	(10,032)	(5,590,066)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	358,139	(37,594)	(161,381)	(168,721)	(753)	103,456	72,211	165,356
Profit for the year	(2,447,486)	(3,210,423)	446,437	(183,041)	(3,853)	(88,524)	62,179	(5,424,710)
Profit attributable to:								
Owners of the parent	(2,447,486)	(3,210,423)	436,616	(185,441)	(3,853)	(45,788)	(118,997)	(5,575,372)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	9,821	2,401	-	(42,736)	181,176	150,662
	(2,447,486)	(3,210,423)	446,437	(183,041)	(3,853)	(88,524)	62,179	(5,424,710)

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.6 Segment information - Continued

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments as at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,761,993	2,880,279	3,052,381	478,747	311	388,745	(142,310)	11,420,144
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	60,008	39,117	-	111,500	-	-	(69,980)	140,641
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,879,688	16,019,591	-	-	-	-	-	21,899,279
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,876,601	22,745,277	-	962,566	-	89,555	-	31,673,998
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	140,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,648
Trade receivables	182,138	-	133,491	32,988	-	-	-	348,617
Reinsurance assets	1,885,227	1,862,233	566,940	(2,559)	-	-	-	4,311,840
Other receivables and prepayments	296,349	397,346	35,929	162,156	28,252	8,453	(56,030)	872,455
Deferred acquisition costs	432,422	155,557	-	-	-	-	-	587,978
Finance lease receivables	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	657
Inventories	-	-	-	-	169,799	-	-	169,799
Investment properties	56,000	6,665,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,721,000
Intangible assets	12,706	-	21,230	-	-	12,827	90	46,853
Property, plant and equipment	2,219,816	91,391	707,787	392,950	-	10,113	1,360	3,423,421
Investments in subsidiaries	6,120,000	1,016,981	-	-	-	-	(7,136,980)	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Deposit for investment in equity shares	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-
Deferred tax assets	91,556	469,865	-	-	-	-	50,660	612,077
Total assets	30,315,809	52,642,637	4,517,758	2,138,348	198,362	509,693	(7,453,190)	82,869,407

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.6 Segment information - Continued

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance		
LIABILITIES								
Insurance contract liabilities	7,428,602	8,871,956	1,008,208	263,517	-	-	-	17,572,283
Investment contract liabilities	-	28,447,267	-	-	-	-	-	28,447,267
Trade payables	756,603	958,905	405,958	5,539	-	-	-	2,127,006
Other liabilities	1,954,097	1,034,044	298,801	116,988	353,479	150,766	(498,890)	3,409,284
Deposit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	301,618	-	301,618
Borrowings	3,890,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,890,130
Current income tax liabilities	616,987	167,428	-	55,571	49,996	14,722	-	904,704
Deferred tax liabilities	659,568	-	-	-	8	3,636	865,370	1,528,578
Total liabilities	15,305,987	39,479,600	1,712,967	441,615	403,483	470,742	366,480	58,180,870
EQUITY								
Share capital	5,586,367	8,002,500	1,295,010	488,421	20,000	504,867	(10,310,798)	5,586,367
Treasury shares	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250)
Deposit for Shares	4,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800,000
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	1,141,360	953,334	-	-	(933,092)	1,161,602
Contingency reserve	3,118,041	1,054,012	-	-	-	-	6	4,172,059
Fair value reserve	(133,900)	(176,942)	-	-	-	-	(568,095)	(878,937)
Revaluation reserve	1,339,395	-	139,140	74,003	-	-	(32,407)	1,520,131
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	300,169	4,283,468	219,550	178,572	(225,121)	(480,475)	2,717,624	6,993,787
Shareholders fund	15,009,822	13,163,038	2,795,060	1,694,330	(205,121)	24,392	(9,126,762)	23,354,759
Owners of the parent	15,009,822	13,163,038	2,795,060	1,694,330	(205,121)	24,392	(9,126,762)	23,354,759
Non-controlling interests in equity	-	-	9,821	2,401	-	14,560	1,306,996	1,333,778
Total equity	15,009,822	13,163,038	2,804,881	1,696,731	(205,121)	38,952	(7,819,766)	24,688,537
Total liabilities and equity	30,315,809	52,642,638	4,517,848	2,138,346	198,362	509,694	(7,453,289)	82,869,407

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

3.6 Segment information - Continued

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance		
Gross premium written	9,207,506	8,433,063	1,763,513	579,760	-	-	-	19,983,843
Gross premium income	8,398,764	8,525,403	1,888,264	615,944	-	-	(2)	19,428,373
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(2,262,009)	(947,345)	(133,537)	(6,450)	-	-	-	(3,349,341)
Net premiums income	6,136,755	7,578,058	1,754,727	609,494	-	-	(2)	16,079,032
Fee and commission income	519,547	179,529	22,129	-	-	-	-	721,205
Net underwriting income	6,656,302	7,757,587	1,776,856	609,494	-	-	(2)	16,800,237
Net benefits and claims	3,556,150	3,577,780	789,629	72,153	-	-	-	7,995,711
Increase in individual life fund	-	192,942	-	-	-	-	-	192,942
Decrease in annuity reserve	-	3,997	-	-	-	-	(1)	3,996
Underwriting expenses	2,147,094	2,191,949	513,830	78,628	-	-	-	4,931,501
Net underwriting expenses	5,703,244	5,966,668	1,303,459	150,781	-	-	(1)	13,124,150
Underwriting profit	953,058	1,790,919	473,397	458,713	-	-	(1)	3,676,087
Profit on investment contracts	-	416,303	-	-	-	-	-	416,303
Investment income	1,135,155	1,283,258	95,336	85,539	-	-	-	2,599,288
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL	1,127,088	2,165,343	-	-	-	-	-	3,292,431
Other income	1,616,965	892	1,442	-	2,475	9,141	4,303	1,635,218
Impairment charge no longer required	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment reversal/ (charges)	(86,123)	(896,584)	(2,302)	(43,885)	-	(93,625)	200,884	(921,635)
Employees benefit expenses	(989,293)	(626,356)	(153,482)	(106,258)	(1,125)	(40,967)	-	(1,917,481)
Other management expenses & FX loss	(1,861,435)	(1,057,028)	(300,222)	(272,204)	(266,932)	(47,055)	58,071	(3,746,805)
Result of operating activities	1,895,415	3,076,746	114,169	121,904	(265,582)	(172,506)	263,257	5,033,406
Finance costs	(13,088)	-	-	-	-	(10,263)	-	(23,351)
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	31,970	-	31,970
Profit before income tax	1,882,327	3,076,746	114,169	121,904	(265,582)	(150,799)	263,257	5,042,025
Income tax (expenses)/benefit	(19,471)	246,931	(144,725)	(45,412)	30,308	(445)	(1)	67,184
Profit for the year	1,862,856	3,323,677	(30,557)	76,492	(235,274)	(151,244)	263,256	5,109,209
		826,383						
Profit attributable to:								
Owners of the parent	1,862,856	3,323,677	(40,378)	74,091	(235,274)	(108,508)	263,256	5,131,816
Non-controlling interests	-	-	9,821	2,401	-	(42,736)	-	(22,607)
	1,862,856	3,323,677	(30,557)	76,492	(235,274)	(151,244)	263,256	5,109,209

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

4 Gross premium income

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
4.1 Gross premium written					
Non-life		17,284,726	11,347,783	13,794,276	9,207,506
Life (Group life and individual life)		12,014,521	8,636,060	-	-
		29,299,247	19,983,843	13,794,276	9,207,506
Changes in unearned premium					
Non-life		(1,622,927)	(683,992)	(1,404,058)	(808,742)
Life (Group life and individual life)		(1,547,329)	128,522	-	-
		(3,170,256)	(555,470)	(1,404,058)	(808,742)
Gross premium income	35.2.i	26,128,991	19,428,373	12,390,218	8,398,764
4.2 Premiums ceded to reinsurers					
Outward premium - Non life		3,427,293	2,353,237	3,167,134	2,213,249
Outward premium - life		703,624	947,345	-	-
Changes in prepaid re-insurance		(457,191)	48,759	(457,191)	48,760
	24.3	3,673,726	3,349,341	2,709,943	2,262,009
4.3 Net premium income		22,455,265	16,079,032	9,680,275	6,136,755
5 Fees and commission income					
Commission received from reinsurance		759,365	721,185	675,820	519,527
Commission received from co-insurance		972	20	972	20
		760,337	721,205	676,792	519,547
6 Net benefits and claims					
Claims paid		11,950,632	7,954,688	5,531,210	3,146,778
Change in outstanding claims		1,824,521	2,237,506	1,124,995	1,591,352
Claims recoveries	24.2	(2,807,789)	(1,373,507)	(1,921,172)	(318,640)
Change in outstanding claims - Reinsurers	24.1	(161,674)	(822,976)	(77,467)	(863,339)
		10,805,690	7,995,711	4,657,566	3,556,150
7 Underwriting expenses					
Amortisation of deferred acquisition costs	26.1	3,017,407	2,648,698	1,759,456	1,418,555
Maintenance costs	7.1	3,430,511	2,282,803	1,755,119	728,539
		6,447,918	4,931,501	3,514,575	2,147,094

Underwriting expenses can be sub-divided into commission expenses (acquisition costs) and maintenance costs. Commission expenses are those incurred in obtaining and renewing insurance contracts. They include commissions or brokerage paid to agents or brokers and any other indirect expenses. Maintenance costs are those incurred in servicing existing policies/contracts. These include processing costs, preparation of statistics and reports, and other incidental costs attributable

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

7.1 Maintenance costs

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
			-		
Superintending and surveyors fees		802,065	98,173	802,065	98,173
Marketing expenses		1,031,152	777,995	382,902	195,784
Agency allowance		469,384	381,071	104,912	54,426
Training and Forum for marketers		336,747	350,024	-	-
Agency unit manager allowance		247,088	220,754	-	-
Tracking expenses on insured vehicles		86,694	50,595	86,694	50,595
Transport & travelling-corporate		40,000	40,765	-	-
Agency expenses on travel insurance business		188,054	151,722	188,054	151,722
Stamp duty expenses		16,416	14,917	-	-
Administrative charges-Group Life		13,559	11,084	-	-
Agency expenses on vehicle insurance business		188,392	175,739	188,392	175,739
Agency training		3,802	5,114	-	-
Actuary valuation report fee		6,100	3,300	2,100	2,100
Underwriting medical expenses		1,058	1,550	-	-
		3,430,511	2,282,803	1,755,119	728,539

8 Profit on investment contracts

Interest income		2,781,907	3,077,528	-	-
Surrender fee		409,518	393,762	-	-
Rental income derived from investment properties		177,674	210,041	-	-
Investment related expenses	8.1	(161,526)	(56,726)	-	-
Acquisition cost on investment policies		(1,381,894)	(1,061,868)	-	-
Guaranteed interest		(1,428,000)	(2,146,434)	-	-
		397,679	416,303	-	-

8.1 Investment related expenses

Property repairs and maintenance cost		17,060	20,289	-	-
Facility management		2,230	6,437	-	-
Loss on disposal of Investment properties		142,236	30,000	-	-
		161,526	56,726	-	-

9 Investment income

9.1 Investment income from Insurance contracts:

Interest income on loans and advances		11,199	32,350	9,115	9,032
Dividend income		2,030	19,846	2,030	16,066
Interest income on fixed term deposits		370,439	297,459	33,813	56,171
Interest income on lease		39,149	4,683	39,149	4,683
Interest from current accounts with banks		315	1,334	214	63
Interest income from treasury bills		629,910	1,324,928	268,944	461,792
Rental income		11,610	13,570	11,610	13,570
		1,064,652	1,694,170	364,875	561,377

9.2 Investment income from Shareholders funds:

Interest income on fixed term deposits		57,076	103,139	14,898	24,749
Interest income on bonds		308,843	508,008	308,843	508,008
Interest income on statutory deposit		12,707	65,235	7,624	39,141
Interest from current accounts with banks		10,680	3,356	6,353	1,880
Interest income from treasury bills		4,074	225,380	-	-
		393,380	905,118	337,718	573,778
		1,458,031	2,599,288	702,593	1,135,155

* All interest income are calculated using effective interest method.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

10 Net fair value (loss)/gain on assets at FVTPL

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Fair value gains on quoted equity shares	21.2.2	5,468	20,865	5,468	20,865
Fair value (losses)/gains on financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	22	(3,365)	16,906	(3,365)	16,906
Fair value (losses)/gains on Quoted Bonds	21.2.1.1	(5,609,088)	3,324,660	(1,465,570)	1,089,317
Fair value loss on investment properties	29	10,769	(70,000)	-	-
		(5,596,216)	3,292,431	(1,463,467)	1,127,088

11 Other income

Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		3,155	8,145	2,240	2,950
Net income from sale of inventory materials		150,650	2,475	-	-
Micro finance fees and commission income		107,357	7,441	-	-
Gain on extinguishment of Loan	40.4	-	1,575,803	-	1,575,803
Commissions on turnover		229	1,700	-	-
Management fee on licensing business		34,739	37,904	34,739	37,904
Others		1,113	1,442	-	-
Insurance claim received		222	308	222	308
		297,465	1,635,218	37,201	1,616,965

12 Impairment (reversal)/charge on financial assets

Cash & cash equivalents	3.1.2(v) (a)	(9,054)	9,802	8,437	350
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and receivables	21.3.1.3	(440,914)	363,123	(595)	(586)
Financial assets at amortised cost - Treasury bills	3.1.2(v) (c)	3,220	(300)	699	852
Trade receivables	23.1.1	24,379	43,885	-	-
Other receivables	25.5	200,668	420,977	1,218	1,359
Finance lease receivables	27.2	(650)	84,149	(650)	84,149
		(222,350)	921,635	9,109	86,123

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

13 Employee benefit expenses

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Wages and salaries		1,947,466	1,765,090	976,237	866,500
Defined contribution pension costs		89,090	152,391	58,610	122,793
		<u>2,036,556</u>	<u>1,917,481</u>	<u>1,034,847</u>	<u>989,293</u>

In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, the Company instituted a contributory pension scheme for all its employees. Its employees each contributes 8% of employees' annual insurable earnings (basic pay, transport and housing allowance), while the employer contributes 10% to the scheme. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the entity's contribution is charged each year to the statement of profit or loss as staff cost.

14 Management expenses

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Amortisation of intangible assets	31	116,345	13,436	5,682	11,251
Repairs and maintainance		479,074	420,015	289,852	156,936
Directors fee and allowances		491,276	336,490	363,892	265,109
Legal and consultancy fees	14.2	518,979	473,066	366,397	321,606
Training and recruitment		168,723	243,340	98,188	187,124
Rents and Rates*		117,846	120,875	51,783	38,106
Transport and travelling		105,692	68,213	71,381	48,873
Insurance supervisory fee		398,378	414,970	139,541	116,985
Bank charges		175,193	116,169	100,895	31,245
Public relations and advertising		373,317	260,440	273,931	159,953
Medical expenses		60,766	63,477	30,066	29,654
Motor vehicle running expenses		186,298	166,203	50,555	47,711
Telecommunication expenses		77,907	99,000	33,603	49,485
Other expenses	14.1	238,481	140,345	42,528	36,335
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	32	323,867	358,967	184,860	253,170
Business entertainments		112,734	95,279	93,032	72,198
Utilities		59,558	51,250	49,888	38,240
Printing and stationery		96,945	77,807	25,115	17,929
Donations		9,095	3,990	6,330	3,990
Auditors' remuneration		40,921	38,432	18,000	18,000
Insurance		25,139	30,337	20,132	21,269
Security expenses		29,527	30,422	15,085	18,163
Subscriptions		53,754	31,117	18,617	17,375
Conference and seminar expenses		79,721	24,215	79,721	24,214
Office general expenses		122,267	26,318	122,267	26,318
Newspapers and periodicals		392	236	147	66
Bad debt written off		168,727	2,110	-	-
Write-down of inventory	14.3	125,500	266,357	-	-
		<u>4,756,422</u>	<u>3,959,046</u>	<u>2,551,488</u>	<u>2,011,304</u>

*Rent and Rates includes payment for rent and service charge on facilities for a period not more than 1 year.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

14.1 Other expenses

Other expenses include professional fees (N92m), social security taxes (N124m) and business development expenses (N21m).

14.2 During the financial year ended 2021, EY performed non-audit services relating to support for the implementation of IFRS 17. The fee for the services was N12million. These services, in the Company's opinion, did not impair the independence and objectivity of the external auditor.

14.3 Write-down of inventory

The Group recognised a write-down of inventory on its real estate inventory items (building material) from their cost value to net realisable value.

15 Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss) on foreign bank balances		(207,351)	212,241	(173,233)	149,869
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss) on foreign loan	40.1	(387,589)	-	(387,589)	-
		(594,940)	212,241	(560,822)	149,869

16 Finance costs

Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Interest on loans and overdraft	40.1	110,612	13,088	110,612	13,088
Interest charge on deposits		31,160	9,727	-	-
Other charges		309	536	-	-
		142,081	23,351	110,612	13,088

17 Finance income

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:

Interest income on Micro loans	94,943	31,561	-	-
Interest income on overdraft	34	-	-	-
Interest income on treasury bills	734	409	-	-
	95,711	31,970	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

18 Income tax expense/(credit)

18.1 Current income tax charge

Company income tax	184,968	259,309	-	68,710
Education tax	-	7,268	-	7,268
Information technology tax	-	50,334	-	18,954
Minimum tax	40,910	7,115	30,976	-
Over provision of tax in prior years	(199,856)	-	(246,026)	-
Total current income tax expense	26,022	324,025	(215,051)	94,932

18.2 Deferred tax

Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

Deferred tax liability	42.1	(224,975)	(79,948)	(140,355)	(49,624)
Deferred tax asset	34	33,596	(311,261)	(2,733)	(25,837)
Total deferred tax expense		(191,379)	(391,209)	(143,088)	(75,461)
Total income tax (credit) / expense		(165,356)	(67,184)	(358,139)	19,471

Reconciliation of income tax charge

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
(Loss) / profit before income tax		(5,590,066)	5,042,025	(2,805,625)	1,882,327
Tax at Nigerian's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2020: 30%)		(1,677,020)	1,512,608	(841,688)	564,698
Effect of:					
Tax exempt income		(1,065,053)	(4,187,138)	698,599	(571,449)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		2,735,663	2,542,630	-	-
Prior year over provision of tax		(199,856)	-	(246,026)	-
Information technology tax		-	50,334	-	18,954
Education tax		-	7,268	-	7,268
Minimum tax		40,910	7,115	30,976	-
		(165,356)	(67,184)	(358,139)	19,471
Effective Tax Rate		3%	-1%	13%	1%

The Company was assessed based on minimum tax: In line with Section 16, of Companies Income Tax Act 2004 (as amended by the Finance Act, 2020)

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

19 (Loss)/earnings per share

19.1 (Loss)/earnings per share - Basic

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
(Loss)/profit attributable to equity holders		(5,575,372)	5,131,816	(2,447,486)	1,862,856
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	19.2	15,531,442	11,172,234	15,531,442	11,172,234
Basic (loss)/earnings per ordinary share (kobo)		(36)	46	(16)	17

19.2 Weighted average number of ordinary shares - basic

Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	11,172,734	11,172,734	11,172,734	11,172,734
Effect of treasury shares held at 1 January	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)
Issued during the year	4,359,209	-	4,359,209	-
As at 31 December	15,531,442	11,172,234	15,531,442	11,172,234
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share in line with IAS 33	15,531,442	11,172,234	15,531,442	11,172,234

On 28 June 2021, the Company concluded its private placement of 8,888,888,889 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each in which N4.8 billion was raised from two shareholders. The shares were issued at 54 kobo per share.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

20 Cash and cash equivalents

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Cash on hand		3,964	3,482	2,018	2,111
Cash in banks	20.1	4,659,974	7,285,936	251,140	3,780,661
Short-term deposits	20.1	9,557,144	4,196,424	2,480,128	984,942
		14,221,082	11,485,842	2,733,286	4,767,714
Expected credit loss allowance	3.1.2 (v)(a)	(56,644)	(65,698)	(14,159)	(5,721)
		14,164,438	11,420,144	2,719,127	4,761,993

20.1 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group. All short-term deposits are subject to an average variable interest rate of 4% per annum (2020: 2.4%).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above and are subject to insignificant change in fair value, and used by the Group to manage its short term cash commitments.

21 Financial assets

The Group's financial assets are summarized below by measurement category:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	21.1	459,849	140,641	79,021	60,008
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21.2	3,239,653	21,899,279	1,499,610	5,879,688
Financial assets at amortised cost	21.3	47,711,125	31,673,998	11,195,891	7,876,601
		51,410,627	53,713,918	12,774,522	13,816,297
Current		37,315,956	21,462,895	11,211,121	7,784,897
Non-current		14,094,671	32,251,023	1,563,401	6,031,400
		51,410,627	53,713,918	12,774,522	13,816,297

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

21.1 Equity Instruments at fair value through OCI

Group

	Balance as at 1 January 2021	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 December 2021
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
The Infrastructure Bank Plc	18,121	-	-	275,745	293,866
Leasing Company of Liberia	41,516	-	-	25,920	67,436
Avanage	20,996	-	-	(1,470)	19,526
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	60,008	-	-	19,013	79,021
	140,641	-	-	319,208	459,849

	Balance as at 1 January 2020	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 December 2020
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
The Infrastructure Bank Plc	189,627	-	-	(171,506)	18,121
Leasing Company of Liberia	72,066	-	-	(30,550)	41,516
Avanage	26,432	-	-	(5,436)	20,996
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	57,842	-	-	2,166	60,008
	345,967	-	-	(205,326)	140,641

Company

	Balance as at 1 January 2021	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 December 2021
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	60,008	-	-	19,013	79,021
	60,008	-	-	19,013	79,021

	Balance as at 1 January 2020	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 December 2020
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	57,842	-	-	2,166	60,008
	57,842	-	-	2,166	60,008

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

21.2 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Quoted Bonds	21.2.1	3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400
Quoted Shares	21.2.2	96,756	91,288	96,756	91,288
		3,239,653	21,899,279	1,499,610	5,879,688

21.2.1 Quoted Bonds

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds		3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400
		3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400
Current		-	-	-	-
Non-current		3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400
		3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400

The breakdown of the Group's bonds at the reporting date are analysed below:

Bond	Coupon Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Face Value N'000	Fair Value N'000
Federal Government of Nigeria	12.15%	16/10/2019	18/07/2034	1,720,000	1,740,043
Federal Government of Nigeria	12.40%	16/10/2019	18/03/2036	1,395,000	1,402,854
				3,115,000	3,142,897

21.2.1.1 The movement in Quoted Bonds

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At 1 January		21,807,991	7,645,303	5,788,400	3,353,930
Additions during the year		-	10,344,408	-	1,220,320
Accrued interest income		144,325	493,620	49,287	124,833
Redemption at maturity or disposal		(13,200,330)	-	(2,969,263)	-
Fair value adjustments through profit or loss	10	(5,609,088)	3,324,660	(1,465,570)	1,089,317
At 31 December		3,142,897	21,807,991	1,402,854	5,788,400

21.2.2 Quoted Equity Shares

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Quoted shares		96,756	91,288	96,756	91,288
<i>Movement in listed entities</i>					
At 1 January		91,288	23,914	91,288	23,914
Addition		-	46,509	-	46,509
Fair value gains/ (losses)	10	5,468	20,865	5,468	20,865
At 31 December		96,756	91,288	96,756	91,288

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

21.2.2.1 Analysis of investments in listed entities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Africa Prudential Registrars Plc		546	537	546	537
Access Bank of Nigeria Plc		15,662	14,231	15,662	14,231
Cadbury Plc		1,207	1,234	1,207	1,234
Ecobank Transnational Inc		150	103	150	103
First Bank Holdings Plc		23,826	14,944	23,826	14,944
First City Monument Bank Plc		413	461	413	461
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc		6,016	7,485	6,016	7,485
Sterling Bank Plc		11,397	15,398	11,397	15,398
United Bank for Africa Plc		22,835	24,537	22,835	24,537
UBA Capital Plc		3,404	1,619	3,404	1,619
Unity Bank Plc		29	34	29	34
Universal Insurance Company Plc		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wema Bank Plc		72	69	72	69
Lafarge WAPCO Plc		3,900	3,428	3,900	3,428
Coronation Insurance Plc		11	8	11	8
Zenith International Bank Plc		6,288	6,200	6,288	6,200
		96,756	91,288	96,756	91,288

21.3 Financial assets at amortised cost

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Loans and receivables	21.3.1	14,498,475	12,849,870	163,096	250,916
Treasury bills	21.3.2	33,212,650	18,824,128	11,032,795	7,625,685
		47,711,125	31,673,998	11,195,891	7,876,601

21.3.1 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Group intends to sell in the short term or that it has designated as at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale. Details of balances of loans and receivables at the year end are as presented below:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Term loans	21.3.1.2	14,693,406	13,357,742	74,866	167,730
Overdrafts		10,655	59,052	-	-
Staff loans		185,216	264,792	88,962	84,513
Gross loans and advances		14,889,277	13,681,586	163,828	252,243
Expected credit loss allowance	21.3.1.3	(390,802)	(831,716)	(732)	(1,327)
		14,498,475	12,849,870	163,096	250,916
Current		4,006,550	2,547,479	81,570	67,924
Non-current		10,491,925	10,302,391	81,526	182,992
		14,498,475	12,849,870	163,096	250,916

21.3.1.1 The movement in loans and receivables:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance as at 1 January		13,681,586	11,649,855	252,243	279,023
Additions during the year		1,915,881	141,133	70,209	20,537
Interest on loan		1,846,314	2,015,683	9,115	9,032
Amounts written off		(168,727)	(2,110)	-	-
Payments received		(2,385,777)	(122,975)	(167,739)	(56,349)
Balance as at 31 December		14,889,277	13,681,586	163,828	252,243

21.3.1.2 Term loans

The Company granted loans to staff, related companies and third parties for income generation, the break down of loans and receivables granted are as stated below:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Prime Exploration and Production Limited		12,484,684	12,073,638	-	-
Staff mortgage loan		74,865	167,730	74,866	167,730
Other loans to corporates and individuals		2,133,857	1,116,374	-	-
Gross term loans		14,693,406	13,357,742	74,866	167,730

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

21.3 Financial assets at amortised cost - Continued

21.3.1.3 Impairment on loans and receivables

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance as at 1 January		831,716	468,593	1,327	1,913
Expected credit loss (reversal) / charge	12	(440,914)	363,123	(595)	(586)
Balance as at 31 December		390,802	831,716	732	1,327

21.3.1.3 Loans concentration

The Group monitors concentration of credit risk by borrowers; individual or corporate.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	Individuals	Loans to corporate	Individuals	Loans to corporate
31 December 2021				
Gross	991,034	13,898,243	163,828	-
Expected credit loss allowance	(138,904)	(251,898)	(732)	-
Net Balance	852,130	13,646,345	163,096	-
31 December 2020				
Gross	509,969	13,171,617	177,243	75,000
Expected credit loss allowance	(93,752)	(737,964)	(1,009)	(318)
Net Balance	416,217	12,433,653	176,234	74,682

21.3.2 Treasury bills

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Federal Government of Nigeria Treasury Bills		33,220,961	18,829,219	11,035,555	7,627,747
	21.3.2.1	33,220,961	18,829,219	11,035,555	7,627,747
Expected credit loss (ECL) allowance	3.1.2 (v)(c)	(8,311)	(5,091)	(2,760)	(2,062)
		33,212,650	18,824,128	11,032,795	7,625,685
Current		33,212,650	18,824,128	11,032,795	7,625,685
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		33,212,650	18,824,128	11,032,795	7,625,685

21.3.2.1 The movement in treasury bills

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	COMPANY
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance as at 1 January		18,829,219	23,382,943	7,627,747	5,258,379
Additions during the year		49,801,150	19,139,067	11,377,466	8,000,249
Accrued interest income		521,987	105,943	183,105	43,270
Redemption at maturity		(35,931,395)	(23,798,734)	(8,152,762)	(5,674,151)
Balance as at 31 December		33,220,961	18,829,219	11,035,555	7,627,747

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

22 Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Listed equity instrument balance at 1 January		140,648	123,742	140,648	123,742
Fair value (losses)/gains	10	(3,365)	16,906	(3,365)	16,906
Balance at 31 December		137,283	140,648	137,283	140,648
Current		137,283	140,648	137,283	140,648
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		137,283	140,648	137,283	140,648

These are quoted financial instruments held on lien by providers of short term borrowings for the purpose of securing the debt. The debt providers maintain possession of the Quoted instruments but do not have ownership unless default. Pledged assets are measured at fair value as at year end.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc purchased quoted shares of ₦400 million with a Margin facility from Guaranty Trust Bank Plc (see Note 40). There is an on-going litigation on this investment arising from the additional investment cover requested for by the Bank due to the fall in the value of the shares purchased which was rejected by the Company.

The directors, having sought the advice of professional counsel, are of the opinion that no significant liability will crystallise from this litigation therefore, fair value gain/(loss) has been recognized in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The movement in the carrying amount is the fair value change in respect of the market price as at year end.

23 Trade receivables

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Trade receivables	23.1	425,908	348,617	57,882	182,138
Current		425,908	348,617	57,882	182,138
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		425,908	348,617	57,882	182,138

Trade receivables are not interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

23.1 Analysis of insurance receivables by counter party

Gross					
Due from insurance brokers		518,045	416,375	57,882	182,138
		518,045	416,375	57,882	182,138
Allowance for impairment					
Due from insurance brokers		(92,137)	(67,758)	-	-
		(92,137)	(67,758)	-	-
		425,908	348,617	57,882	182,138

23.1.1	Analysis of movement in ECL as at 31 December 2021	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
	Balance at 1 January	67,758	23,873	-	-
	Additions during the year	24,379	43,885	-	-
		92,137	67,758	-	-

23.1.2	The age analysis of gross insurance receivables as at the end of the year are as follows:				
	0 - 30 days	312,495	293,124	57,882	182,138
	31 - 60 days	113,413	55,493	-	-
	61 - 180 days	92,137	67,758	-	-
		518,045	416,375	57,882	182,138

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

24 Reinsurance assets

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Reinsurance share of outstanding claims	24.1	1,555,232	1,393,558	1,417,790	1,340,323
Reinsurance receivable		716,029	641,561	32,800	74,621
Co-assurance claims receivable	24.2	1,410,541	1,754,576	11,471	3,210
Prepaid reinsurance	24.3	974,668	522,145	924,263	467,073
		4,656,470	4,311,840	2,386,324	1,885,227
Current		4,656,470	4,311,840	2,386,324	1,885,227
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		4,656,470	4,311,840	2,386,324	1,885,227

Reinsurance receivables are to be settled on demand and the carrying amount is not significantly different from their fair value.

24.1 The movement in reinsurers' share of claims reported and loss adjustment expenses is as follows:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At 1 January		1,393,558	570,582	1,340,323	476,984
Changes in reinsurer's share of outstanding claims	6	161,674	822,976	77,467	863,339
At 31 December		1,555,232	1,393,558	1,417,790	1,340,323

24.2 The movement in co-assurance claims receivable

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At 1 January		1,754,576	2,247,275	3,210	285,651
Addition during the year	6	2,807,789	1,373,507	1,921,172	318,640
Receipts during the year		(3,151,824)	(1,866,206)	(1,912,911)	(601,081)
At 31 December		1,410,541	1,754,576	11,471	3,210

24.3 The movement in prepaid reinsurance

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At 1 January		522,145	587,760	467,073	515,832
Additions during the year		4,126,249	3,283,726	3,167,133	2,213,250
Recognised in profit or loss	4.2	(3,673,726)	(3,349,341)	(2,709,943)	(2,262,009)
At 31 December		974,668	522,145	924,263	467,073

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

25 Other receivables and prepayments

Prepayments	25.1	156,997	92,034	87,799	34,614
WHT recoverable		101,080	155,327	-	41,337
Advance commission		6,653	9,750	-	-
ATM Receivables		529	640	-	-
Other bank debtors	25.2	6,690	6,104	-	-
Deposit for shares in Mutual Benefits MFB Limited		-	-	100,000	22,000
Deposit for shares in Mutual Exploration and Production Ltd		7,238	7,238	7,238	7,238
Directors current account		44,279	40,529	44,279	40,529
Other receivables	25.3	1,453,264	1,134,811	354,332	232,511
		1,776,730	1,446,433	593,648	378,229
<i>Allowance for impairment charges on other receivables</i>	25.4	(774,646)	(573,978)	(83,097)	(81,880)
		1,002,084	872,455	510,551	296,349
Current		1,002,084	872,455	510,551	296,349
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		1,002,084	872,455	510,551	296,349

25.1 Prepayment is made up of prepaid rent, prepaid staff benefits and advance payments.

25.2 This is made up of reversals in the bank statement of the Company by the Bank but with inadequate information to determine the reason for the reversal. The entry is corrected once the detailed information is obtained from the bank.

25.3 Analysis of other receivables is as shown below:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
<i>Non-financial instruments</i>					
Excess interest charges		6,390	6,390	-	-
VAT input recoverable on investment property		176,500	176,500	-	-
Other trade receivables		148,877	129,996	-	-
Balance held in Polaris Bank Plc		2,533	2,533	2,533	2,533
Balance held in Guaranty Trust Bank Plc		61,067	61,067	61,067	61,067
Balance held in Unity Bank Plc		1	1	1	1
		395,368	376,487	63,601	63,601
<i>Financial instruments</i>					
Receivables from property buyers		25,127	25,127	-	-
Property development debtors		3,123	12,455	-	-
Rent receivables		358,500	212,267	-	-
Investment placement with Flourish Securities		7,129	7,129	-	-
Investments and Trust Limited		38,753	38,753	-	-
Investment placement with BGL Securities Limited		16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Others *		608,507	445,836	273,974	152,153
		1,057,896	758,324	290,731	168,910
		1,453,264	1,134,811	354,332	232,511

* These relate to staff housing upfront, receivable on disposal of Mutual Tulip Estate, etc.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

25 Other receivables and prepayments - Continued

25.4 Expected credit loss on other receivables

Set out below is the information about the credit exposure on the Group's other receivables items using a provision matrix. The loss allowance provision as at 31 December 2021 has also incorporated forward looking information.

2021	GROUP			COMPANY	
	Expected ratio	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Current	1%	779,240	7,792	273,974	2,740
More than 30 days past due	4%	-	-	-	-
More than 60 days past due	7%	-	-	-	-
More than 90 days past due	12%	-	-	-	-
More than 180 days past due	50%	16,500	8,250	-	-
<i>Individual impairment:</i>					
WHT recoverable	100%	101,080	101,080	-	-
Receivables from property buyers	100%	25,127	25,127	-	-
Property development debtors	100%	3,123	3,123	-	-
Excess interest charges	100%	6,390	6,390	-	-
Rent Receivables	100%	320,000	320,000	-	-
VAT input recoverable on investment property	100%	176,500	176,500	-	-
Florish Securities Investments and Trust Limited	100%	7,129	7,129	-	-
BGL Securities Limited	100%	38,753	38,753	-	-
Balance held in Polaris Bank Plc	100%	2,533	2,533	2,533	2,533
Balance held in Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	100%	61,067	61,067	61,067	61,067
Balance held in Unity Bank Plc	100%	1	1	1	1
Investment placement with Profound Securities	100%	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Other receivables	100%	144	144	-	-
Total		1,554,344	774,646	354,332	83,097

2020	GROUP			COMPANY	
	Expected ratio	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Current	1%	613,414	6,133	152,153	1,522
More than 30 days past due	4%	-	-	-	-
More than 60 days past due	7%	-	-	-	-
More than 90 days past due	12%	-	-	-	-
More than 180 days past due	50%	113,990	46,449	-	-
<i>Individual impairment:</i>					
Excess interest charges	100%	6,390	6,390	-	-
Rent Receivables	100%	212,267	212,267	-	-
VAT input recoverable on investment property	100%	176,500	176,500	-	-
Florish Securities Investments and Trust Limited	100%	7,129	7,129	-	-
BGL Securities Limited	100%	38,753	38,753	-	-
Balance held in Polaris Bank Plc	100%	2,533	2,533	2,533	2,533
Balance held in Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	100%	61,067	61,067	61,067	61,067
Balance held in Unity Bank Plc	100%	1	1	1	1
Investment placement with Profound Securities	100%	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Total		1,248,801	573,978	232,511	81,880

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

25 Other receivables and prepayments - Continued

25.5 The movement in expected credit loss on other receivables

(a) Group			31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total Impairment provision	Total Impairment provision
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
As at 1 January	6,133	567,845	573,978	153,001
Expected credit loss charge	1,659	199,009	200,668	420,977
Balance at 31 December	7,793	766,854	774,646	573,978

(b) Company			31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20
	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Impairment provision	Impairment provision
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
As as at 1 January	1,522	80,358	81,880	80,521
Expected credit loss charge	1,218	-	1,218	1,359
Balance at 31 December	2,740	80,358	83,098	81,880

26 Deferred acquisition costs

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Deferred acquisition cost - Fire		94,870	78,570	94,870	78,570
Deferred acquisition cost - Gen Accident		204,112	135,865	204,112	135,865
Deferred acquisition cost - Motor		143,128	106,360	143,128	106,360
Deferred acquisition cost - Marine		145,859	96,153	145,859	96,153
Deferred acquisition cost - Oil & Gas & aviation Life Business		67,101	15,474	67,101	15,474
		294,950	155,556	-	-
		950,020	587,978	655,070	432,422

26.1 The movement in deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance, beginning of the year		587,978	526,618	432,422	355,388
Additions during the year		3,379,449	2,710,058	1,982,104	1,495,589
Amortisation in the year	7	(3,017,407)	(2,648,698)	(1,759,456)	(1,418,555)
Balance, end of year		950,020	587,978	655,070	432,422
Current		950,020	587,978	655,070	432,422
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		950,020	587,978	655,070	432,422

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

27 Finance lease receivables

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Gross amount		303,425	301,178	224,595	222,348
Unearned interest		(8,710)	(7,496)	(8,710)	(7,496)
Net investment in finance lease	27.1	294,715	293,682	215,885	214,852
Less:					
Expected credit loss	27.2	(292,375)	(293,025)	(213,545)	(214,195)
		2,340	657	2,340	657
Current		2,340	657	2,340	657
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		2,340	657	2,340	657

27.1 Movement in finance lease

Balance at the beginning of the year	293,682	292,428	214,852	213,598
Interest on finance leases	39,149	4,683	39,149	4,683
Payments	(38,116)	(3,428)	(38,116)	(3,428)
	294,715	293,682	215,885	214,852

27.2 Movement in allowance for expected credit loss

Adjusted balance 1 January	293,025	208,876	214,195	130,046
Addition during the year	(650)	84,149	(650)	84,149
	292,375	293,025	213,545	214,195

28 Inventories

Building materials	44,299	169,799	-	-
	44,299	169,799	-	-
Current	44,299	169,799	-	-
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	44,299	169,799	-	-

During the year, the sum of N125.5 million was written down from the value of inventories to properly state the net realisable value.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

29 Investment properties

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At the beginning of the year		6,721,000	6,931,000	56,000	56,000
Disposal		(640,769)	(140,000)	-	-
Fair value loss on investment properties	10	10,769	(70,000)	-	-
		6,091,000	6,721,000	56,000	56,000

The items of investment properties are as shown below:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Mutual Tulip Estate	i	180,000	500,000	-	-
Property at Ikeja Alausa	ii	350,000	350,000	-	-
Property at Ikota	iii	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	iv	80,000	80,000	-	-
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	v	50,000	50,000	-	-
Property at Onireke, Ibadan	vi	325,000	410,000	-	-
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	vii	3,400,000	3,625,000	-	-
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	viii	650,000	650,000	-	-
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	ix	200,000	200,000	-	-
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	x	700,000	700,000	-	-
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	xi	100,000	100,000	-	-
		6,091,000	6,721,000	56,000	56,000

Movement in Investment properties is shown below:

	Bal as at 1/1/2021	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Bal as at 12/31/2021
Mutual Tulip Estate	500,000	-	(319,357)	(643)	180,000
Property at Ikeja Alausa	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Property at Ikota	56,000	-	-	-	56,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Property at Onireke, Ibadan	410,000	-	(85,000)	-	325,000
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	3,625,000	-	(236,412)	11,412	3,400,000
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	650,000	-	-	-	650,000
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	700,000	-	-	-	700,000
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Balance at the end of the year	6,721,000	-	(640,769)	10,769	6,091,000

Movement in Investment properties is shown below:

	Bal as at 1/1/2020	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/loss	Bal as at 12/31/2020
Mutual Tulip Estate	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Property at Ikeja Alausa	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Property at Ikota	56,000	-	-	-	56,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Property at Onireke, Ibadan	550,000	-	(140,000)	-	410,000
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	3,625,000	-	-	-	3,625,000
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	650,000	-	-	-	650,000
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	700,000	-	-	-	700,000
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	170,000	-	-	(70,000)	100,000
Balance at the end of the year	6,931,000	-	(140,000)	(70,000)	6,721,000

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

29 Investment properties - Continued

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by Messr Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting, signed by ESV Otunba Saheed Makinde (FRC/2015/NIESV/00000010800 and Messr Arigbede & Co Estate Surveyors and Valuers, signed by D. O. Arigbede (FRC/2014/00000004634), accredited independent valuers as at 31 December 2021. The valuers are specialists in valuing these types of investment properties. The determination of fair value of the investment property was supported by market evidence. The modalities and process of valuation utilized extensive analysis of market data and other sectors specific peculiarities corroborated with available data derived from previous experiences.

Valuations are performed on an annual basis and the fair value gains and losses were recorded within the profit or loss.

The Group enters into operating lease arrangements for all of its investment properties. The rental income arising during the year amounted to ₦189,284,000 (2020: ₦223,611,000) which is included in profit on investment contract. Direct operating expenses arising in respect of such properties during the year are included in Profit on investment contracts.

There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs or enhancement.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2020
Rental income derived from investment properties		189,284	223,611	11,610	13,570
Fair value loss on investment properties	10	10,769	(70,000)	-	-
Direct operating expenses, including repairs and maintenance, included in investment related expenses in profit on investment contracts	8.1	(161,526)	(56,726)	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties carried at fair value		38,527	96,885	11,610	13,570

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties:

The valuation of the properties is based on the price for which comparable land and properties are being exchanged hands or are being marketed for sale. Therefore, the market-approach Method of Valuation was adopted.

By nature, detailed information on concluded transactions is difficult to come by. They have therefore relied on past transactions and recent adverts in deriving the value of the subject properties.

i Mutual Tulip Estate

Landed property of 11.40 hectares (28.5 acres) with industrial development potential lying, situate and being at Isheri Oke Village, off Lagos/Ibadan Expressway, Ifo Local Government Area, Ogun State in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦747million. Forty percent or 4.56 hectares (11.4 acres) and 4.37 hectares (10.92 acres) of this land were sold as part of the disposal of investment properties in 2018 and 2021 respectively. The remaining 2.47hectares (6.18 acres) was revalued to ₦180 million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment.

ii Property at Ikeja Alausa

Landed property of 1,515.601 square metres of land located at Alausa central business district Lagos state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦177million. The landed property was revalued to ₦350 million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment in favour of the Company.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

29 Investment properties - Continued

iii *Property at Ikota*

The property is situated at Olori Bolaji Akinloye Street, Ikota Villa Estate, Off Lekki-Epe express way, Lagos State. The property has a registered title and there is an executed Deed of Assignment in favour of the Company. The property is a 5-bedroom detached house. It measures a gross floor area of approximately 148.84 square meters. It is a building on two floors. The ground floor is provided with a sitting room, kitchen, store, a guest bedroom en-suite with toilet and bathroom. It was valued at N56million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. Perfection of title is on-going.

iv *Property at Sango/Iidiroko - Mogga*

Landed property of 4040 square metres of land located at Sango/Iidiroko road, opposite Mogga Petroleum, Onibukun village, Ota Atan, Ogun state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of N90million. The landed property was valued to N80 million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment in favour of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited. .

v *Property at Sango/Iidiroko - Caxtonjo*

Landed property of 3665.6 square metres of land located at Sango/Iidiroko road, opposite Caxtonjo Oil Onibukun village, Ota Atan, Ogun state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of N60million. The landed property was valued to N50 million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment in favour of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

vi *Property at Onireke,Ibadan*

The property occupying 6808.179 square meters of land located at kudeti Avenue, Commercial Reservation Onireke, Ibadan, Oyo State in Nigeria was transferred from Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc to Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited in 2014. The property was transferred at a cost of N543,791,845. Portions of the property representing 3361.353 square meters and 946.826 square metres of the land were sold in 2020 and 2021 respectively. The remaining portion of (2500 square meters) consisting of Land and building was revalued to N325 million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo and Makinde Consulting as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject is a certificate of occupancy in favour of the Company.

vii *Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos*

This represents 43 unsold units of the 60 units Terrace Triplex housing scheme located at Costain Iporin, Lagos. The property was constructed by Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited and was transferred to the Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited in 2014 as part settlement of loan. As at 31 December 2021, 43 units were revalued at N3,400,000,000 by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers. The subsisting title is vested in Deed of Assignment between Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited and Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

viii *Property At Abuja (Asokoro District, Abuja)*

This is a six bedroom detached house (207.12 square meters) on a rectangular shaped site covering and approximately land area of 800 square meters, situated at 78 Yakubu Gowon Crescent, Asokoro, Abuja, The property was purchased at a cost of N666.25million. The property was valued at N650million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject land is a deed of assignment in favour of the Company.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

29 Investment properties - Continued

ix *Property at Akure, Ondo State*

Landed property of 5,302 square meters of land located at Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria was transferred to the Company from Mutual Homes and Properties Limited at a fair value of ₦350million. The valuation was done by Messrs Arigbede & Co. Estate Surveyors and Valuers. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment between Mutual Benefits Home and Properties Limited and Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited. The property was valued at ₦200million by Messrs Arigbede & Co. Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021.

x *Property at Ado Ekiti Land*

Landed property consisting of 27,658 Hectares of land located at Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria was transferred to the Company from Mutual Homes and Properties Limited at a fair value of ₦700million. The property was valued at ₦700million by Messrs Arigbede & Co. Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject property is a deed of assignment in favour of the Company.

xi *Property at Oyingbo, Lagos*

Property of 461 square meters of land and building located at Apapa Road, Ebute-Metta, Lagos State, Nigeria was transferred at a value of ₦180million. Deed of Assignment in favour of the Company is awaiting registration. Approximately 62.2 square meters of the land will be affected by the Lagos Rail Mass Transit Red line Project. The unaffected portion of the property (land and building) was valued at ₦100million by Messrs Alabi, Ojo and Makinde Consulting, Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2021. The subsisting title to the subject is vested in a Land Certificate registered at the Land Registry Office in Lagos State.

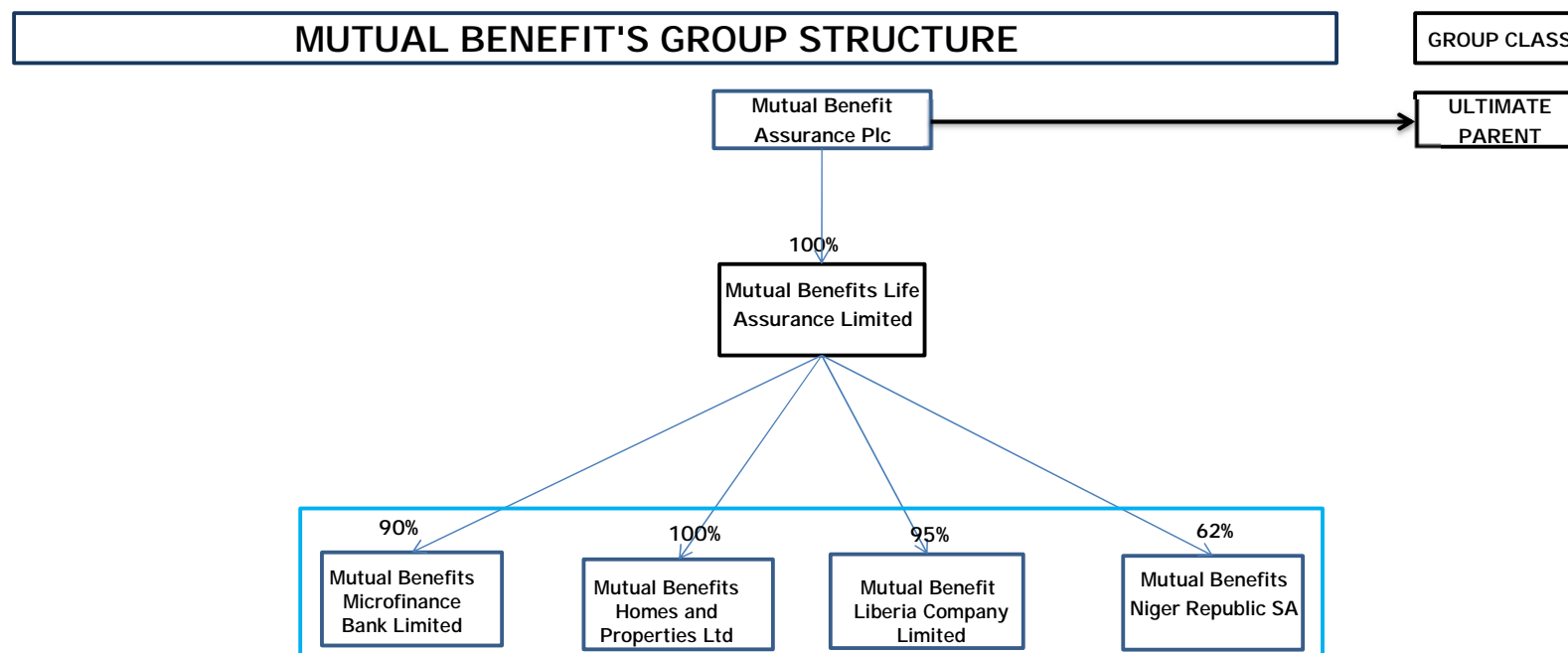
30 Investments in subsidiaries

21.2.2.1 The Company's investment in its subsidiaries is

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited	6,000,000	6,000,000
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited	120,000	120,000
	<u>6,120,000</u>	<u>6,120,000</u>
<i>Movement in investment in subsidiaries:</i>		
At 1 January	6,120,000	6,000,000
Additional equity investment	-	120,000
<u>At 31 December</u>	<u>6,120,000</u>	<u>6,120,000</u>

The additional investment in year 2020 is in respect of the allotted ₦120 million units of ordinary shares at ₦1 each with par value of ₦1 in Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited. The ₦120 million deposit for these shares was made in year 2019.

30 Investments in subsidiaries



	Company name	Nature of business	Country of origin	Relationship	% of equity controlled	NCI	Status	Year of control
1	Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd	Insurance	Nigeria	Direct - Subsidiary	100%	0%	Set up	Dec 2007
2	Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Banking	Nigeria	Indirect - Subsidiary	90%	10%	Acquired	Jan 2009
3	Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Ltd	Property development	Nigeria	Indirect - Subsidiary	100%	0%	Set up	Jan 2008
4	Mutual Benefits Liberia	Insurance	Liberia	Indirect - Subsidiary	95%	5%	Set up	Jan 2008
5	Mutual Benefits Niger Republic	Insurance	Niger Republic	Indirect - Subsidiary	62%	38%	Set up	Jan 2014

30 Investments in subsidiaries

Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited

Mutual Life Assurance Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc. The principal activity of the Company is the underwriting of life insurance policies.

Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank

Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank was incorporated in Nigeria in January 2008 and its principal activity involves the provision of retail banking services to both individual and corporate customers. Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited obtained control of the company with acquisition of 80% of the voting rights of the Company in January 2009. During the year 2020, Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc and its subsidiary, Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd, increased total shareholding to 89.8% through the acquisition of additional 240 million units of ordinary shares in the Bank.

Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Ltd

Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited was incorporated in December 2007 to provide property development services to corporate and individual customers. The Company was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

Mutual Benefits Liberia

Mutual Benefit Assurance Company Liberia was incorporated on 29 August 2007 and commenced operations on 2 January 2008. It is into underwriting of all classes of non-Life and life businesses. It is 95% owned by Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

Mutual Benefits Niger Republic

Mutual Benefits Niger S.A commenced operations on 2 January 2014. It is into underwriting non-life and health/medical insurance businesses. It was 96% owned by Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited until 31 December 2019 when the Company issued additional 59,484 unit of shares at a price of 31942CFA totalling 1,900,000,000CFA (NGN965,010,000). The shares were taken up by other shareholders (Non controlling interest), thereby diluting the shareholding of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited in the Company to 62.47%.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

31 Intangible assets: Software

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Cost:					
Balance at the beginning of the year		423,495	376,614	206,416	206,416
Additions		403,378	11,090	71,156	-
Foreign exchange difference		9,673	35,791	-	-
		836,546	423,495	277,572	206,416
Amortization:					
Balance at the beginning of the year		376,642	326,526	193,710	182,459
Amortisation charge	14	116,345	13,436	5,682	11,251
Foreign exchange difference		9,579	36,680	-	-
		502,566	376,642	199,392	193,710
Carrying amount at the end of the year					
		333,980	46,853	78,180	12,706

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

32 Property, plant and equipments (Group)

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note	Land	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total
<i>Cost/revaluation:</i>								
1 January 2020		292,602	2,664,926	1,759,321	330,658	1,449,359	1,672,481	8,169,345
Additions		-	-	31,190	13,514	31,472	114,371	190,547
Disposal		-	-	-	(12,899)	(37,937)	(15,811)	(66,647)
Foreign exchange difference		121,946	-	8,443	(126,704)	14,630	78,585	96,900
31 December 2020		414,548	2,664,926	1,798,954	204,569	1,457,524	1,849,626	8,390,145
Additions		-	8,173	-	1,808	12,827	217,302	240,110
Disposal		-	-	-	(8,271)	(32,215)	(21,163)	(61,649)
Foreign exchange difference		-	140,306	-	2,262	25,487	24,194	192,250
31 December 2021		414,548	2,813,404	1,798,955	200,368	1,463,624	2,069,960	8,760,855
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>								
1 January 2020		2,179	318,637	1,492,827	273,520	1,155,791	1,500,065	4,743,019
Charge for the year		-	47,890	85,736	10,704	159,958	54,679	358,967
Disposal		-	-	-	(10,329)	(37,937)	(15,049)	(63,315)
Foreign exchange difference		(2,179)	-	16,599	(114,200)	25,377	2,456	(71,947)
31 December 2020		-	366,527	1,595,162	159,695	1,303,189	1,542,151	4,966,724
Charge for the year		-	61,395	20,490	8,770	109,896	123,316	323,867
Disposal		-	-	-	(8,102)	(32,215)	(21,057)	(61,374)
Foreign exchange difference		-	9,281	-	2,262	21,835	14,847	48,225
31 December 2021		-	437,203	1,615,652	162,626	1,402,704	1,659,257	5,277,441
<i>Carrying amounts at:</i>								
31 December 2021		414,548	2,376,201	183,303	37,742	60,919	410,702	3,483,414
31 December 2020		414,548	2,298,399	203,792	44,874	154,335	307,475	3,423,421

No leased assets are included in the above property, plant and equipment and the Group had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2021. None of the assets have been pledged as collateral.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

32 Property, plant and equipment (Company)

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total
1 January 2020	2,394,587	714,275	81,262	989,121	1,035,514	5,214,759
Additions	-	15,212	13,322	6,270	40,021	74,825
Disposal	-	-	-	(29,243)	-	(29,243)
1 January 2021	2,394,587	729,487	94,584	966,148	1,075,535	5,260,341
Additions	-	-	-	9,890	92,383	102,273
Disposal	-	-	-	(23,165)	(9,986)	(33,151)
31 December 2021	2,394,587	729,487	94,584	952,873	1,157,932	5,329,463
Accumulated depreciation:						
1 January 2020	357,870	650,632	67,674	759,179	981,243	2,816,598
Charge for the year	47,890	48,540	5,880	117,750	33,110	253,170
Disposal	-	-	-	(29,243)	-	(29,243)
1 January 2021	405,760	699,172	73,554	847,686	1,014,353	3,040,525
Charge for the year	47,890	20,490	8,140	74,953	33,387	184,860
Disposal	-	-	-	(23,165)	(9,986)	(33,151)
31 December 2021	453,650	719,662	81,694	899,474	1,037,754	3,192,234
Carrying amounts at:						
31 December 2021	1,940,937	9,825	12,890	53,399	120,178	2,137,229
31 December 2020	1,988,827	30,315	21,030	118,462	61,182	2,219,816

No leased assets are included in the above property, plant and equipment and the company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2021. None of the assets have been pledged as collateral.

32 Property, plant and equipments (Company)

- i The Company's land and building at Aret Adams House were professionally valued on 19 January 2018 by Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Estate Surveyors and Valuers (FRC/2015/NIESV/00000010800). The valuation which was based on open market value between a willing buyer and a willing seller produced a surplus amount of ₦72,617,000 which has been credited to the property, plant and equipment revaluation account. As a result of the valuation, the revised value of the properties as at 31 December 2017 was ₦1,450,000,000.

The cost to date at the date of the initial revaluation in 2012 was ₦130,161,000. The property was valued in an open market by reference to the cost approach to value and the Income Approach to value was adopted to cross check the market value.

- ii If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Cost	498,011	498,011	130,161	130,161
Accumulated depreciation	(23,428)	(20,825)	(23,428)	(20,825)
	474,583	477,186	106,733	109,336

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

33 Statutory deposit

This represents amounts deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act, 2003. This amount is not available for the day-to-day use in the working capital of the Company and so it is excluded from the cash and cash equivalents. Interest earned at annual average rate of 3% per annum (2020: 13%) on statutory deposits are included in investment income (Note 9).

The deposit has been tested for adequacy as at 31 December 2021 and found to be adequate.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Statutory deposit		500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
		500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
Current		-	-	-	-
Non-current		500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
		500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000

34 Deferred tax assets

Movement in Deferred tax assets:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance at the beginning of the year		612,077	300,815	91,556	65,718
Charge in profit or loss for the year	18.2	(33,596)	311,261	2,733	25,837
Balance at the end of the year		578,480	612,077	94,289	91,556

Deferred tax assets is attributable to the following:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Property, plant and equipment		145	28,626	-	-
Expected credit losses		578,335	583,451	94,289	91,556
Balance, end of year		578,480	612,077	94,289	91,556

34.1 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets relating to the Group's life business have not been recognised in respect of the following items because of the uncertainty in the availability of future taxable profit against which the Group's life business can use the benefits therefrom.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		-	-	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Property, plant and equipment		418,404	351,600	-	-
Tax losses		6,911,431	5,761,719	-	-
Balance, end of year		7,329,835	6,113,319	-	-

35 Insurance contract liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Outstanding claims	35.1	14,735,758	12,014,154	5,149,788	4,024,793
Unearned premiums	35.2	8,728,385	5,558,129	4,807,867	3,403,809
		23,464,143	17,572,283	9,957,655	7,428,602
Current		19,218,527	14,806,199	9,957,655	7,428,602
Non-current		4,245,616	2,766,084	-	-
		23,464,143	17,572,283	9,957,655	7,428,602

The Group engaged Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited to perform an Insurance liability valuation as at 31 December 2021 for its Insurance and Investment contract businesses. The Insurance liability valuation report was signed by Jay Kosgei (FRC/2021/004/00000023786).

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

35.1 Outstanding claims

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Non-Life business	35.1.1	6,279,300	4,912,333	5,149,788	4,024,793
Life business	35.1.2	8,456,458	7,101,821	-	-
		14,735,758	12,014,154	5,149,788	4,024,793
35.1.1 Non-Life outstanding claims					
Claims reported by policyholders		4,604,301	3,780,313	3,474,789	2,892,773
Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)		1,674,999	1,132,020	1,674,999	1,132,020
		6,279,300	4,912,333	5,149,788	4,024,793
i Movement in Non-life outstanding claims					
At 1 January		4,912,333	2,811,830	4,024,793	2,433,441
Claims incurred in the current year		7,797,141	6,067,777	6,656,205	4,738,130
Claims paid during the year		(6,430,174)	(3,967,274)	(5,531,210)	(3,146,778)
		6,279,300	4,912,333	5,149,788	4,024,793
ii Analysis of Non-life outstanding claims per class of insurance					
Motor		1,832,922	1,356,199	703,409	468,659
Marine		561,054	322,222	561,054	322,222
Fire		1,149,233	725,555	1,149,233	725,555
General accident		1,687,882	1,529,322	1,687,882	1,529,322
Oil & Gas and Aviation		1,048,209	979,035	1,048,209	979,035
		6,279,300	4,912,333	5,149,788	4,024,793
iii The aging analysis of Non-life reported outstanding claims					
0 - 90 days		2,125,194	1,969,853	995,682	1,082,313
91 - 180 days		439,349	131,046	439,349	131,046
181 - 270 days		120,799	59,873	120,799	59,873
271 - 360 days		80,358	157,105	80,358	157,105
361 and above		1,838,600	1,462,436	1,838,600	1,462,436
		4,604,301	3,780,313	3,474,789	2,892,773

Outstanding claims above 90 days are those that are awaiting relevant documentation to facilitate settlement. Sufficient funds have been set aside to meet these obligations.

iv Reason analysis of the Group's Non-life reported outstanding claims as at year end

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-360days	361 days +	Total
Issued discharge voucher	68,980	-	-	-	68,980
Awaiting lead insurers instruction	790	4,006	5,558	159,354	169,708
Awaiting final report from adjuster	315,430	10,373	6,878	79,044	411,726
Ongoing investigation	143,912	73,766	57,119	531,411	806,208
Incomplete documentation	1,596,081	351,205	131,602	1,068,791	3,147,679
	2,125,194	439,349	201,157	1,838,600	4,604,301

v Reason analysis of the Company's Non-life reported outstanding claims as at year end

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-360days	361 days +	Total
Issued discharge voucher	8,480	-	-	-	8,480
Awaiting lead insurers instruction	790	4,006	5,558	159,354	169,708
Awaiting final report from adjuster	315,430	10,373	6,878	79,044	411,726
Ongoing investigation	143,912	73,766	57,119	531,411	806,208
Incomplete documentation	527,069	351,205	131,602	1,068,791	2,078,667
	995,682	439,349	201,157	1,838,600	3,474,789

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

35 Insurance contract liabilities - Continued

vi *No. of claimants for the Group's Non-life reported outstanding claims as at year end*

Number	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-360days	361 days +	Total
Issued discharge voucher	166	-	-	-	166
Awaiting lead insurers instruction	3	5	10	482	500
Awaiting final report from adjuster	37	9	6	203	255
Ongoing investigation	139	110	65	130	444
Incomplete documentation	3,083	432	308	3,845	7,668
	3,428	556	389	4,660	9,033

vii *No. of claimants for the Company's Non-life reported outstanding claims as at year end*

Number	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-360days	361 days +	Total
Issued discharge voucher	16	-	-	-	16
Awaiting lead insurers instruction	3	5	10	482	500
Awaiting final report from adjuster	37	9	6	203	255
Ongoing investigation	139	110	65	130	444
Incomplete documentation	428	432	308	3,845	5,013
	623	556	389	4,660	6,228

35.1.2 Life business:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Life outstanding claims					
Outstanding claims		6,518,990	5,746,802	-	-
Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)		1,937,468	1,355,019	-	-
		8,456,458	7,101,821	-	-
Analysis of life outstanding claims per class of insurance					
Group life	i	6,148,311	5,690,757	-	-
Individual life	ii	1,933,254	1,082,368	-	-
Annuity	iii	374,893	328,696	-	-
		8,456,458	7,101,821	-	-
Movement in group life outstanding claims					
At 1 January		5,690,757	5,071,640	-	-
Claims incurred in the current year		5,185,470	4,348,646	-	-
Claims paid during the year		(4,727,916)	(3,729,529)	-	-
		6,148,311	5,690,757	-	-
Movement in individual life outstanding claims					
At 1 January		1,082,368	889,976	-	-
Premiums written in the year		3,052,022	2,517,408	-	-
Premiums earned during the year		(3,128,293)	(2,517,958)	-	-
Claims incurred in the current year		806,886	213,659	-	-
Claims paid during the year		(730,614)	(213,659)	-	-
Changes in actuarial valuation		850,885	192,942	-	-
At 31 December		1,933,254	1,082,368	-	-
Movement in annuity					
At 1 January		328,696	324,700	-	-
Claims incurred in the current year		42,374	44,226	-	-
Claims paid during the year		(42,374)	(44,226)	-	-
Changes in actuarial valuation		46,196	3,996	-	-
		374,893	328,696	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

35.1.2 Life business:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	Notes	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021
<i>The aging analysis of life outstanding claims</i>				
0 - 90 days		4,210,843	4,335,738	-
91 - 180 days		-	-	-
181 - 270 days		-	-	-
271 - 360 days		-	-	-
361 and above		-	-	-
No aging - Annuity		374,893	328,696	-
No aging - IBNR		3,870,722	2,437,387	-
		8,456,458	7,101,821	-

The ageing of the outstanding claims is measured from the date of the issuance of discharge vouchers to the reporting dates.

35.2 Unearned premiums

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Non-Life business	ii	5,163,460	3,540,532	4,807,867	3,403,809
Life business	iv	3,564,925	2,017,596	-	-
		8,728,385	5,558,129	4,807,867	3,403,809
<i>i The movement in unearned premium</i>					
At 1 January		5,558,129	5,002,659	3,403,809	2,595,067
Premiums written in the year	4.1	29,299,247	19,983,843	13,794,276	9,207,506
Premiums earned during the year	4.1	(26,128,991)	(19,428,373)	(12,390,218)	(8,398,764)
At 31 December		8,728,385	5,558,129	4,807,867	3,403,809
<i>ii The movement in non-life unearned premium</i>					
At 1 January		3,540,532	2,856,541	3,403,809	2,595,067
Premiums written in the year		17,284,726	11,347,783	13,794,276	9,207,506
Premiums earned during the year		(15,661,798)	(10,663,792)	(12,390,218)	(8,398,764)
		5,163,460	3,540,532	4,807,867	3,403,809
<i>iii Analysis of Non-life unearned premium</i>					
Motor		1,999,253	1,167,735	1,643,660	1,167,735
Marine		951,168	659,501	951,168	659,501
Fire		541,601	473,992	541,601	473,992
Oil & Gas and Aviation		500,659	306,176	500,659	306,176
General accident		1,170,779	933,128	1,170,779	796,405
		5,163,460	3,540,532	4,807,867	3,403,809
<i>iv Analysis of life unearned premium</i>					
Group Life		3,564,925	2,017,596	-	-
		3,564,925	2,017,596	-	-
<i>The movement in life unearned premium</i>					
At 1 January		2,017,596	2,146,118	-	-
Premiums written in the year		12,014,521	8,636,060	-	-
Premiums earned during the year		(10,467,192)	(8,764,582)	-	-
		3,564,925	2,017,596	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

36 Investment contract liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Group deposit administration		843,195	583,211	-	-
Individual deposit administration		29,335,421	27,864,056	-	-
		30,178,616	28,447,267	-	-
Current		13,034,563	11,094,434	-	-
Non-current		17,144,053	17,352,833	-	-
		30,178,616	28,447,267	-	-
<i>The movement in deposit administration funds</i>					
Balance at the beginning of the year		28,447,267	26,266,129	-	-
Deposits received during the year		14,266,728	12,323,764	-	-
Guaranteed interest		1,428,000	2,146,434	-	-
Withdrawals during the year		(13,963,379)	(12,289,060)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		30,178,616	28,447,267	-	-

37 Trade payables

Reinsurance payables		791,795	674,669	180,874	107,619
Co-Insurance payables		24,651	25,020	-	-
Deferred commission		212,447	194,598	200,327	183,948
Commission payable		121,890	290,667	16,991	230,842
Deposits for premium	37.1	994,948	942,052	303,785	234,194
		2,145,731	2,127,006	701,977	756,603
Current		2,145,731	2,127,006	701,977	756,603
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		2,145,731	2,127,006	701,977	756,603

37.1 The movement in deposit for premium during the year is as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year		942,052	1,411,016	234,194	590,644
Addition during the year		828,777	752,104	155,035	109,100
Reclassified to premium income		(85,444)	(465,550)	(85,444)	(465,550)
Reclassified as investment contract liabilities		(690,437)	(755,518)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		994,948	942,052	303,785	234,194

Deposit for premium represents premium received on general business, life insurance contracts and investment contracts for which the policy holders are yet to be identified at the reporting date. However, the Company employs all resources at its disposal to ensure prompt identification of the policy holders and subsequent reclassification to appropriate financial statement area as necessary.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

38 Other liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Accruals	38.1	868,332	1,656,333	204,586	1,303,107
Rent received in advance		59,455	30,658	1,428	1,167
Dividend payable		24,798	24,798	24,798	24,798
Due to related companies	54	-	-	613,600	178,944
PAYE		3,066	1,202	-	546
VAT payable		125,311	316,714	-	-
WHT payable		36,090	17,105	24,152	10,222
Staff pension		13,835	10,104	-	7,717
ATM working capital		16,718	23,910	-	-
Amount due to Directors		10,902	949	-	-
National Housing Fund		17	2,103	-	2,090
Cooperative deductions		759	759	-	-
Provision for NAICOM levy		398,059	411,403	139,222	83,641
Real estate development creditors		-	230,138	-	-
Deposit for facility management		2,438	42,279	-	-
Other Creditors	38.2	914,475	640,271	773,100	341,865
Land deduction		138	138	-	-
Deposit for properties by customers		126,082	317	-	-
		2,600,475	3,409,284	1,780,886	1,954,097
Current		2,600,475	3,409,284	1,780,886	1,954,097
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		2,600,475	3,409,284	1,780,886	1,954,097

38.1 These relate to actuarial fee, registrar fee, audit fee, NAICOM levy, consultancy and legal fee, etc.

38.2 These are other sundry creditors that includes cheques for reissue (N313m); rent collected on behalf of third parties (N15m); income for allocation (N52m); and the balance for suppliers of general goods and services.

39 Deposit liabilities

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Current		165,908	113,729	-	-
Time		1,079,673	119,922	-	-
Savings		81,884	67,967	-	-
		1,327,465	301,618	-	-
Current		1,327,465	301,618	-	-
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		1,327,465	301,618	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

40 Borrowings

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
GTBank margin facility	40.2	400,870	400,870	400,870	400,870
Loan from Concept Capital Management Ltd	40.3	1,937,461	3,489,260	1,937,461	3,489,260
		2,338,331	3,890,130	2,338,331	3,890,130
Current		1,937,461	2,584,534	1,937,461	2,584,534
Non-current		400,870	1,305,596	400,870	1,305,596
		2,338,331	3,890,130	2,338,331	3,890,130

40.1 *The movement in borrowings during the year is as follows:*

Balance, beginning of the year		3,890,130	6,752,845	3,890,130	6,752,845
Initial fair value of the loan		-	3,476,172	-	3,476,172
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	15	387,589	-	387,589	-
Extinguishment of Loan from Daewoo Securities Ltd.	40.4	-	(6,351,975)	-	(6,351,975)
Accrued interest	16	110,612	13,088	110,612	13,088
Payments during the year		(2,050,000)	-	(2,050,000)	-
Balance at the end of the year		2,338,331	3,890,130	2,338,331	3,890,130

40.2 *GTBank margin facility*

The Company obtained a margin loan facility of ₦600 million from Guaranty Trust Bank Plc to finance working capital requirements for Margin trading at 16% per annum on the 19 June 2007 out of which ₦450 million was utilised. The facility was secured by lien on shares financed and an upfront 50% margin contribution (representing a 150% cover). The Bank was to dispose off the warehoused shares to liquidate the facility whenever the cover falls to 130%. Repayment of the facility was to be from proceeds of sale of shares financed.

There is however an on-going litigation on this facility arising from the rejection by the Company of the additional investment cover requested for by the Bank due to the fall in the value of the shares purchased against which the facility was initially secured. In the ensuing litigation, judgment was given in 2017 in favour of the Company at the Lagos High Court in the sum of N120,148,773.70 plus interest at 10% p.a at the Lagos High Court. The total figure stood at N260,146,783.16 as at 31 December 2021. The bank has appealed the judgment to the Court of Appeal.

The directors, having sought the advice of professional counsel, are of the opinion that no significant liability other than the amount already recognised will crystallise from this litigation.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

40.3 Loan from Concept Capital Management Ltd

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2020
Balance at 1 January	3,489,260	-	3,489,260	-
Initial fair value of the loan	-	3,476,172	-	3,476,172
Accrued interest expense	16	110,612	110,612	13,088
Foreign exchange difference		387,589	387,589	-
Repayment during the year		(2,050,000)	(2,050,000)	-
	1,937,461	3,489,260	1,937,461	3,489,260

The Company issued a USD9.5 million unsecured debt instrument at 0% coupon to Concept Capital Management Limited (CCM) on 1 December 2020 to redeem the balance on the loan from Daewoo Securities Limited. The loan is repayable in three (3) instalments of USD5 million, USD2 million and USD2.5 million on 22 September 2021, 30 January 2022 and 30 April 2022 respectively as per the amended Settlement Agreement.

The three (3) installmental payments of USD5 million, USD2 million and USD2.5 million were made on 22 September 2021, 26 January 2022 and 27 April 2022 respectively.

The initial fair value of the loan was determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent unsecured loan at the issue date. The liability is subsequently recognised on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on payment of the last instalment.

40.4 Extinguishment of Loan from Daewoo Securities Limited

The Company issued two (2) zero coupon, long term Japanese Yen (JPY) denominated Eurobonds with options in the aggregate sum of 2,500,000,000 JPY. Daewoo Securities (Europe) Limited acted as the lead manager, financial advisor and paying agent to the issues.

The first tranche in the sum of 1,750,000,000 Japanese Yen (JPY) with redemption date in year 2020 while the second tranche in the sum of 750,000,000 Japanese Yen (JPY) was due in year 2027. The Bonds were issued with the options to subscribe for the ordinary shares of the Company. However, the options are unenforceable as the arrangement was contrary to the extant capital market regulations.

In 2009, Daewoo Securities (Europe) Limited called for the early repayment of the bonds contrary to the fundamentals of the arrangement. The parties resorted to litigation to resolve their disputes. The sum of ₦421,455,030 (equivalent to JPY250,000,000) was redeemed on the Bonds between 2009 and 2010.

On 1 December 2020, the Company redeemed the remaining outstanding Bonds by the issuance of a new unsecured USD denominated debt instrument to the sole party with economic interests in the Bonds, Concept Capital Management Limited (CCM). The fair value of the new debt instrument at the issue date was USD9,149,699 (₦3,476,171,955). The carrying amount of the Bonds at the time of extinguishment was ₦6,351,975,000 and costs incurred were ₦1,300,000,000, resulting in a net gain on extinguishment of ₦1,575,803,045 which was included in other income in the year 2020 statement of profit or loss.

41 Current income tax liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance at 1 January		904,704	893,369	616,987	642,173
Current income tax charge					
Company income tax		184,968	259,309	-	68,710
Education tax		-	7,268	-	7,268
Information technology tax		-	50,334	-	18,954
Minimum tax		40,910	7,115	30,976	-
Prior year over provision		(199,856)	-	(246,026)	-
	18.1	26,022	324,025	(215,051)	94,932
Payments during the year		(445,607)	(312,690)	(173,480)	(120,118)
Balance at the end of the year		485,119	904,704	228,456	616,987

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

42 Deferred tax net liabilities

Deferred tax assets	34	578,480	612,077	94,289	91,556
Deferred tax liabilities	42.1	(1,364,586)	(1,528,578)	(519,212)	(659,568)
		(786,106)	(916,501)	(424,923)	(568,012)

42.1 Movement in Deferred tax liabilities

Balance, beginning of year		1,528,578	1,045,224	659,568	709,191
Charge in profit or loss for the year	18.2	(224,975)	(79,948)	(140,355)	(49,624)
Charge in other comprehensive income		60,983	563,300	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		1,364,586	1,528,578	519,212	659,568

Deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:

Property, plant and equipment	503,650	656,415	519,212	659,568
Foreign currency translation reserve	678,289	617,306	-	-
Revaluation reserves	182,648	254,857	-	-
	1,364,586	1,528,578	519,212	659,568

43 Share capital

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
43.1 Authorized number of shares:				
At 1 January 2021: 20,000,000,000 (2020: 20,000,000,000) ord shares of 50k each	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Addition in the year: 100,000,000 (2020: Nil) ord shares of 50k each	50,000	-	50,000	-
At 31 December 2021: 20,100,000,000 (2020: 20,000,000,000) Ordinary shares of 50k each	10,050,000	10,000,000	10,050,000	10,000,000

The Company increased its authorised share capital from ₦10,000,000,000 to ₦10,050,000,000 by the creation of 100,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each and this was registered with the Commission on 16 February 2021.

43.2 Issued and fully paid number of shares:

At 1 January 2021: 11,172,733,508 (2020: 11,172,733,508) ord shares of 50k each	5,586,367	5,586,367	5,586,367	5,586,367
Addition in the year: 8,888,888,889 (2020: Nil) ordinary shares of 50k each	4,444,444	-	4,444,444	-
At 31 December 2021: 20,061,622,397 (2020: 11,172,733,508) Ordinary shares of 50k each	10,030,811	5,586,367	10,030,811	5,586,367

On 28 June 2021, the Company concluded its Private Placement of 8,888,888,889 ordinary shares of 50k each in which ₦4.8 billion was raised from two shareholders. The shares were issued at 54 kobo per share.

43.3 Share premium

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
At 1 January	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	276,486	-	276,486	-
Balance, end of year	276,486	-	276,486	-

The addition during the year represents the premium on the Private Placement less the share issue expenses.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

44 Treasury shares

	GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Company's shares held (500,000 shares at ₦0.50 per share)	250	250	250	250

45 Deposit for shares

	GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Deposit for shares, beginning of the year	4,800,000	-	4,800,000	-
Additions during the year	-	4,800,000	-	4,800,000
Ord shares of 8,888,888,889 of 50kobo each at market price of 54kobo	(4,720,930)	-	(4,720,930)	-
Share issue expenses	(79,070)	-	(79,070)	-
Balance, end of year	-	4,800,000	-	4,800,000

The 2020 balance of ₦4.8 billion represents deposit for shares from the two investors in the Company's private placement, pending allotment of the shares. The shares were subsequently issued and listed on the Daily Official List of NGX in June 2021 as indicated above.

46 Foreign currency translation reserve

This comprises exchange differences resulting from the translation to Naira of the results and financial position of Group companies that have a functional currency other than Nigerian Naira. Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Liberia and Mutual Benefits Niger Republic SA have functional currencies other than Naira. See below and statement of changes in equity for movement in foreign currency translation reserve.

	GROUP	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance, beginning of the year	1,161,602	938,821
Other comprehensive income	389,483	222,781
Balance, end of year	1,551,085	1,161,602

47 Contingency reserve

In compliance with Section 21 (1) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve for non-life insurance business is credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums or 20% of the 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 premium or 10% of net profit (whichever is greater) and accumulated until it reached the amount of minimum paid up capital.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance, beginning of the year	4,172,059	3,462,493	3,118,041	2,745,470
Transfer from retained earnings	529,995	709,566	413,830	372,571
Balance, end of year	4,702,054	4,172,059	3,531,871	3,118,041

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

47.1 Analysis per business segment in thousands of Nigerian Naira		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Non-life business	47.2	3,531,871	3,118,041	3,531,871	3,118,041
Life business	47.3	1,170,183	1,054,018	-	-
		4,702,054	4,172,059	3,531,871	3,118,041
47.2 Non-life business					
Balance, beginning of the year		3,118,041	2,745,470	3,118,041	2,745,470
Transfer from retained earnings		413,830	372,571	413,830	372,571
Balance, end of year		3,531,871	3,118,041	3,531,871	3,118,041
47.3 Life business					
Balance, beginning of the year		1,054,018	717,023	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		116,165	336,995	-	-
Balance, end of year		1,170,183	1,054,018	-	-

48 Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired. See below and statement of changes in equity for movement in fair value reserve.

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance, beginning of the year		(878,937)	(673,611)	(133,900)	(136,066)
Net revaluation gains/(losses) on equity instrument at FVOCI		319,208	(205,326)	19,013	2,166
Balance, end of year		(559,729)	(878,937)	(114,887)	(133,900)

49 Revaluation reserve

This reserve is the accumulation of revaluation gain on the group's land and buildings in line with the Company's accounting policies. See statement of changes in equity for movement in fair value reserve.

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - Land and building		1,520,131	1,520,131	1,339,395	1,339,395

50 Retained Earnings/(accumulated losses)

Retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company, while accumulated losses represents the loss retained in the business over the periods. See below and statement of changes in equity for movement in retained earnings/(accumulated losses).

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Balance, beginning of the year		6,993,787	2,598,898	300,169	(1,279,313)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(5,575,372)	5,131,816	(2,447,486)	1,862,856
Share issue expenses		-	(116,558)	-	-
Unclaimed dividends		-	89,197	-	89,197
Transfer to contingency reserve	47	(529,995)	(709,566)	(413,830)	(372,571)
Balance, end of year		888,420	6,993,787	(2,561,147)	300,169

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

51 Non-controlling interests in equity

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Opening balance		1,333,778	1,100,847
Share from total comprehensive income		133,091	232,931
Balance as at year end		1,466,869	1,333,778

The table below summarises the information relating to the Group's subsidiaries that have material Non-Controlling Interests (NCI) before any intra-group eliminations.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd		Mutual Benefits Niger SA	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
NCI percentage		10%	10%	38%	38%
Cash and cash equivalents		275,428	388,745	3,745,556	3,052,381
Loans and receivables		889,170	89,555	-	-
Other receivables		56,626	8,453	75,136	35,929
Intangible assets		26,520	12,827	118,871	21,320
Reinsurance assets		-	-	686,088	566,940
Trade receivables		-	-	288,590	133,491
Property, plant and equipments		5,722	10,113	760,391	707,787
Insurance contract liabilities		-	-	(1,481,569)	(1,008,208)
Trade payables		-	-	(531,226)	(405,958)
Other liabilities		(60,911)	(150,766)	(266,112)	(298,801)
Deposit liabilities		(1,327,465)	(301,618)	-	-
Current income tax liabilities		(14,990)	(14,722)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		100,328	(3,636)	-	-
Net (liabilities)/assets		(49,572)	38,952	3,395,725	2,804,881
Carrying amount of NCI		(4,957)	3,895	1,274,415	1,052,672
Underwriting profit		-	-	1,258,659	473,397
Income		203,226	45,413	83,054	98,011
Expenses		(395,206)	(196,211)	(776,694)	(453,704)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(191,980)	(150,799)	565,020	117,704
Profit/(loss) after tax		103,456	(151,244)	446,437	(29,323)
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI		20,691	(30,249)	167,548	(11,005)
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		(175,425)	(161,616)	2,305,859	1,310,906
Cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(68,892)	5,781	(67,362)	(85,503)
Cash flows from financing activities		78,000	122,000	-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(166,317)	(33,835)	2,238,497	1,225,402

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

52 Reconciliation of profit before income tax to cash flows provided by operating activities:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
(Loss)/profit before income tax		(5,590,066)	5,042,025	(2,805,625)	1,882,327
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items:</i>					
Fair value loss/(gain) on financial assets through profit and loss	10	5,606,985	(3,362,431)	1,463,467	(1,127,088)
Amortisation of deferred acquisition costs	26.1	3,017,407	2,648,698	1,759,456	1,418,555
Interest income		(2,781,907)	(3,077,528)	-	-
Investment income	9	(1,458,031)	(2,599,288)	(702,593)	(1,135,155)
Interest on borrowings		110,612	13,088	110,612	13,088
Interest income on finance leases	27.1	(39,149)	(4,683)	(39,149)	(4,683)
Bad debt written off	14	168,727	2,110	-	-
Impairment (write-back)/charge on financial assets	12	(222,350)	921,635	9,109	86,123
Amortisation of intangible assets	31	116,345	13,436	5,682	11,251
Depreciation of property and equipments	32	323,867	358,967	184,860	253,170
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	11	(3,155)	(8,145)	(2,240)	(2,950)
Foreign exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	15	207,351	(212,241)	173,233	(149,869)
Gain on extinguishment of loan	11	-	(1,575,803)	-	(1,575,803)
Foreign exchange loss on foreign domiciliary borrowings	40.1	387,589	-	387,589	-
Fair value loss in investment property		(10,769)	70,000	-	-
Loss on disposal of investment property	8.1	142,236	30,000	-	-
Write-down of Inventory	14	125,500	266,357	-	-
Cash flow from/(used in) operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		101,192	(1,473,802)	544,402	(331,034)
Trade receivables		(77,291)	215,196	124,256	134,444
Reinsurance assets		(344,630)	2,127	(501,097)	(62,124)
Other receivables and prepayment		(56,297)	582,521	(223,859)	72,696
Deferred acquisition cost		(3,379,449)	(2,710,058)	(1,982,104)	(1,495,589)
Insurance contract liabilities - Claims		2,721,604	2,916,008	1,124,995	1,591,352
Insurance contract liabilities - Unearned premium		3,170,256	555,470	1,404,058	808,742
Trade payables		18,725	(288,115)	(54,626)	(470,904)
Other liabilities		(808,809)	728,517	(173,211)	278,766
Investment contract liabilities		1,731,349	2,181,138	-	-
Deposit liabilities		1,025,847	(88,022)	-	-
Income tax paid	41	(445,607)	(312,689)	(173,479)	(120,118)
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,656,890	2,308,291	89,335	406,231

53 Supplementary statement of profit or loss information

- i Employees, other than the executive directors, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria, received emoluments (excluding pension contribution and other allowances) in the following ranges:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
	Number	Number	Number	Number
₦220,001 - ₦720,000	43	41	-	-
₦720,001 - ₦1,400,000	34	64	13	24
₦1,400,001 - ₦2,050,000	57	76	24	32
₦2,050,001 - ₦2,330,000	21	12	4	8
₦2,330,001 - ₦2,840,000	34	25	20	11
₦2,840,001 - ₦3,000,000	6	7	3	4
₦3,000,001 - ₦4,500,000	49	38	33	27
₦4,500,001 - ₦5,950,000	34	25	22	16
₦5,950,001 - ₦6,800,000	8	-	7	-
₦6,800,001 - ₦7,800,000	3	9	-	5
₦7,800,001 - ₦8,600,000	10	12	7	7
₦8,600,001 - ₦11,800,000	21	21	13	12
Above ₦11,800,000	30	20	18	13
Balance, end of year	350	350	164	159

The average number of full time persons employed by the Company during the year was as followed:

Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Executive Directors	9	11	2	2
Management staff	136	139	81	78
Non management staff	214	211	83	81
	359	361	166	161

ii Directors' remuneration:

Remuneration paid to the Directors of the Company was as follows:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Executive compensation		238,981	286,017	120,550	135,000
Directors fees		15,750	18,125	15,750	18,125
Other directors expenses		219,581	138,046	186,592	111,984
		474,312	442,188	322,892	265,109

The directors' remuneration shown above (excluding pension contributions and other allowances):

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Chairman	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Highest paid director	60,000	55,757	60,000	45,125

The emoluments of all other directors fell within the following range:

Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N500,000- N1,000,000	9	7	0	0
Above N2,000,000	11	13	7	9
	20	20	7	9

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

54 Related parties

Parent

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc (incorporated in Nigeria) is the ultimate parent of the group.

Transactions between Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc and the subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

The Group's key management personnel, and persons connected with them are considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The definition of key management includes 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 and non-executive directors of the Group. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc.

The volume of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end, and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
<i>Key management compensation</i>				
Salaries and other short-term benefits	223,431	256,017	105,000	105,000
Directors fees and allowance	75,550	75,550	67,500	67,500
Defined contribution pension	6,956	11,346	4,556	4,556
Other directors expenses	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000
	365,937	402,913	207,056	207,056

Transactions with key management personnel

		GROUP		COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
<i>Loans and advances to directors</i>					
Balance as at 1 January		-	1,455	-	-
Granted during the year		-	-	-	-
Interest during the year		-	2,749	-	-
Repayment	-		(4,204)	-	-
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December		-	-	-	-
Interest earned		-	2,749	-	-

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

54 Related parties - Continued

Loans to key management personnel include mortgage loans and other personal loans which are given under terms that are no more favourable than those given to other staff. Mortgage loans are secured by the underlying assets. All other loans are unsecured.

No provision has been recognised in respect of loans given to key management personnel (2020:Nil).

	2021	2020
	₦'000	₦'000
<i>Loans and advances to subsidiary</i>		
Mutual Homes and Properties Limited	200,140	200,140
	COMPANY	
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020
Repayment	-	(21,200)
Interest earned	-	-

During the year, the Company carried out transactions with some entities related to it. Details of these transactions and outstanding balances are stated below:

Name of related party

	Nature of relationship	Type of Transaction	COMPANY	
			2021	2020
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Receivables/ (Payables)				
Mutual Homes & Properties Ltd	Subsidiary	Loan	200,140	200,140
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Subsidiary	Current account	221,075	28,446
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Subsidiary	Fixed deposit	616,375	15,115
Prime Exploration and Production Limited	Directors	Loan	12,484,684	12,073,638
Interest income				
Prime Exploration and Production Limited	Directors	Interest on loan	1,811,046	2,002,657

55 Contingent liabilities

Litigation and claims

- i The Company is presently involved in Nineteen (19) litigations as defendants with estimated claims of ₦662,901,514 (2020: ₦485,652,176). In the directors' opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss at 31 December 2021.

ii *Capital commitments*

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments which are relevant in assessing the Group's and the Company's state of financial affairs have been taken into account in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

56 Contravention

	N
Penalty for breach of Rule 1.1.5 of NSE	7,700,000
The penalty relates to default filing of the 2020 audited financial statements in line with Rule 1.1.5 of NSE.	

57 Event after the reporting date

There were no events after the reporting date that requires disclosure or adjustment in the consolidated and separate financial statements that has not been disclosed or adjusted.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
APPENDIX 1 - SUMMARISED REVENUE ACCOUNT - (NON-LIFE))

For the year ended 31 December 2021

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	General accident	Aviation & oil and gas	Bond	Marine	Motor	Fire	Dec 2021 Total	Dec 2020 Total
Gross premium written	2,588,254	2,540,870	182,947	2,668,212	3,949,176	1,864,817	13,794,276	9,207,506
Changes in unexpired premium	(353,707)	(372,140)	(25,000)	(193,854)	(340,753)	(118,603)	(1,404,058)	(808,742)
Gross premium earned	2,234,547	2,168,730	157,946	2,474,359	3,608,423	1,746,214	12,390,218	8,398,764
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(730,782)	(575,374)	(7,512)	(489,706)	(172,461)	(734,107)	(2,709,943)	(2,262,009)
Net premium earned	1,503,765	1,593,356	150,434	1,984,652	3,435,961	1,012,107	9,680,275	6,136,755
Commission received	227,295	19,375	3,676	178,464	7,578	240,404	676,792	519,547
Total underwriting income	1,731,059	1,612,731	154,110	2,163,116	3,443,539	1,252,511	10,357,067	6,656,302
Gross claims paid	964,957	563,103	70	433,089	2,445,330	1,124,661	5,531,210	3,146,779
Change in outstanding claims	633,096	321,786	-	(19,677)	131,869	57,921	1,124,995	1,591,352
Gross claim incurred	1,598,053	884,889	70	413,411	2,577,199	1,182,583	6,656,205	4,738,131
Reinsurance recoveries	587,030	-	-	209,875	386,631	668,626	1,852,162	318,640
Due from re-insurers	46,425	-	-	16,598	30,576	52,878	146,477	863,339
Gross recoveries	633,455	-	-	226,473	417,207	721,504	1,998,639	1,181,979
Net benefits and claims	964,598	884,889	70	186,938	2,159,992	461,079	4,657,566	3,556,150
Net income	766,461	727,842	154,040	1,976,178	1,283,548	791,432	5,699,501	3,100,150
UNDERWRITING EXPENSES								
Amortised deferred acquisition costs	(390,611)	(379,725)	(14,983)	(353,453)	(318,555)	(302,130)	(1,759,456)	(1,418,555)
Other underwriting expenses	(329,317)	(323,289)	(23,277)	(339,491)	(502,474)	(237,270)	(1,755,119)	(728,539)
Underwriting profit	46,533	24,829	115,780	1,283,234	462,518	252,032	2,184,926	953,058

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
APPENDIX 2 (STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED)

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP				COMPANY			
	2021		2020		2021		2020	
Gross premium written	29,299,247		19,983,843		13,794,276		9,207,506	
Net benefits and claims	(10,805,690)		(7,995,711)		(4,657,566)		(3,556,150)	
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(3,673,726)		(3,349,341)		(2,709,943)		(2,262,009)	
Other charges and expenses	(20,591,710)		(4,290,212)		(9,576,930)		(1,799,858)	
Fees and commission income	760,337		721,205		676,792		519,547	
	(5,011,542)		5,069,784		(2,473,371)		2,109,036	
Investment income	1,458,031		2,599,288		702,593		1,135,155	
Value added	(3,553,510)	100	7,669,072	100	(1,770,778)	100	3,244,191	100
Applied to pay:								
Employee benefits	2,036,556	(57)	1,917,481	25	1,034,847	(58)	989,293	30
Government as tax	26,022	(1)	324,025	4	(215,051)	12	94,932	3
Retained in the business:								
Contingency reserve	-	-	709,566	9	-	0	372,571	11
Deferred income tax	(191,379)	5	(391,209)	(5)	(143,088)	8	(75,461)	(2)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(5,575,372)	157	5,131,816	67	(2,447,486)	138	1,862,856	57
Non-controlling interest	150,662	(4)	(22,607)	-	-	0	-	-
Value added	(3,553,510)	100	7,669,072	100	(1,770,778)	100	3,244,191	100

Value added statement represents the wealth created by the efforts of the Group and its employees' efforts based on ordinary activities and the allocation of that wealth being created between employees, shareholders, government and that retained for the future creation of more wealth.

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
APPENDIX 3 - FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Group - Statement of financial position
in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2019	31 Dec-2018	31 Dec-2017
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	14,164,438	11,420,144	6,821,006	5,483,347	8,345,638
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale investment securities	-	-	-	-	849,524
Fair value through profit or loss	3,239,653	21,899,279	7,669,217	3,239,416	110,952
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	459,849	140,641	345,967	731,018	-
Held-to-maturity	-	-	-	-	29,086,019
Financial assets at amortised cost	47,711,125	31,673,998	34,558,814	31,224,370	-
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	140,648	123,742	142,100	168,064
Trade receivables	425,908	348,617	563,813	912,116	629,280
Reinsurance assets	4,656,470	4,311,840	4,313,967	3,574,723	2,455,731
Other receivables	1,002,084	872,455	1,126,513	1,350,547	993,182
Deferred acquisition costs	950,020	587,978	526,618	457,248	485,283
Finance lease receivables	2,340	657	83,552	116,154	145,055
Inventories	44,299	169,799	436,156	518,236	907,822
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	5,550,000	-
Investment properties	6,091,000	6,721,000	6,931,000	1,476,000	8,566,000
Intangible assets	333,980	46,853	50,090	49,550	43,994
Property, plant and equipment	3,483,414	3,423,421	3,426,326	3,930,517	3,922,931
Statutory deposit	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Deposit for shares	-	-	-	-	480,588
Deferred tax assets	578,480	612,077	300,815	145,378	-
Goodwill	-	-	-	1,543	1,543
Total assets	83,780,343	82,869,407	67,777,596	59,402,263	57,691,606
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	23,464,143	17,572,283	14,100,805	13,050,555	10,299,090
Investment contract liabilities	30,178,616	28,447,267	26,266,129	25,276,261	26,564,221
Trade payables	2,145,731	2,127,006	2,415,121	1,784,782	2,858,296
Other liabilities	2,600,475	3,409,284	1,380,767	939,507	1,161,224
Deposit liabilities	1,327,465	301,618	389,640	512,153	259,268
Borrowings	2,338,331	3,890,130	6,752,845	6,671,845	6,509,170
Current income tax liabilities	485,119	904,704	893,369	793,528	687,173
Deferred tax liabilities	1,364,586	1,528,578	1,045,224	1,263,609	1,063,084
Total liabilities	63,904,466	58,180,870	53,243,900	50,292,240	49,401,526
EQUITY					
Share capital	10,030,811	5,586,367	5,586,367	4,000,000	4,000,000
Share premium	276,486	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Deposit for Shares	-	4,800,000	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	1,551,085	1,161,602	938,821	1,116,284	911,064
Contingency reserve	4,702,054	4,172,059	3,462,493	2,960,268	2,801,764
Fair value reserve	(559,729)	(878,937)	(673,611)	(288,560)	-
Revaluation reserve	1,520,131	1,520,131	1,520,131	1,520,131	1,467,403
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	888,420	6,993,787	2,598,898	(372,549)	(1,079,247)
Shareholders's fund	18,409,008	23,354,759	13,432,849	8,935,324	8,100,734
Owners of the parent	18,409,008	23,354,759	13,432,849	8,935,324	8,100,734
Non-controlling interests in equity	1,466,869	1,333,778	1,100,847	174,699	189,346
Total equity	19,875,877	24,688,537	14,533,696	9,110,023	8,290,080
Total liabilities and equity	83,780,343	82,869,407	67,777,596	59,402,263	57,691,606

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
APPENDIX 3 - FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Group- Statement of profit or loss <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Gross premium written	29,299,247	19,983,843	18,697,839	15,840,697	14,037,879
Gross premium income	26,128,991	19,428,373	18,121,911	15,634,846	13,352,960
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(5,590,066)	5,042,025	3,754,055	1,380,982	1,335,093
Income tax expense	165,356	67,184	(141,815)	(231,975)	(312,585)
(Loss)/profit after income tax	(5,424,710)	5,109,209	3,612,240	1,149,007	1,022,508
Transfer to contingency reserve	(529,995)	(709,566)	(502,225)	(158,504)	(268,604)
(Loss)/earnings per share- Basic (kobo)	(36)	46	36	14	13
(Loss)/earnings per share- Diluted (kobo)	(36)	46	36	14	13

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
APPENDIX 3 - FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Company - Statement of financial position
in thousands of Nigerian Naira

	31 Dec-2021	31 Dec-2020	31 Dec-2019	31 Dec-2018	31 Dec-2017
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,719,127	4,761,993	2,146,927	2,452,961	3,249,277
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale investment securities	-	-	-	-	21,553
Equity Instruments at fair value through OCI	79,021	60,008	57,842	54,211	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,499,610	5,879,688	3,377,844	2,752,187	110,952
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	633,143
Held to maturity	-	-	-	-	4,457,954
Debt Instruments at amortised costs	11,195,891	7,876,601	5,534,279	4,786,322	-
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	137,283	140,648	123,742	142,100	168,064
Trade receivables	57,882	182,138	316,582	386,040	278,159
Reinsurance assets	2,386,324	1,885,227	1,823,103	1,507,512	1,086,826
Other receivables	510,551	296,349	328,063	286,183	560,682
Deferred acquisition costs	655,070	432,422	355,388	352,860	312,182
Finance lease receivables	2,340	657	83,552	116,154	134,044
Investment properties	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Investment in subsidiaries	6,120,000	6,120,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Intangible assets	78,180	12,706	23,957	10,924	15,387
Property, plant and equipment	2,137,229	2,219,816	2,398,161	2,689,261	2,925,601
Statutory deposit	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Deposit for shares	-	-	-	-	410,588
Deferred tax assets	94,288	91,556	65,718	66,344	-
Total assets	28,028,796	30,315,809	22,991,158	19,959,059	18,720,412
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	9,957,655	7,428,602	5,028,508	5,132,636	4,352,606
Trade payables	701,977	756,603	1,227,507	871,652	1,028,272
Other liabilities	1,780,886	1,954,097	375,331	200,867	235,695
Borrowings	2,338,331	3,890,130	6,752,845	6,671,845	6,509,170
Current income tax liabilities	228,456	616,987	642,173	479,914	422,005
Deferred tax liabilities	519,212	659,568	709,191	853,763	705,821
Total liabilities	15,526,517	15,305,987	14,735,555	14,210,677	13,253,569
EQUITY					
Share capital	10,030,811	5,586,367	5,586,367	4,000,000	4,000,000
Share premium	276,486	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Deposit for Shares	-	4,800,000	-	-	-
Contingency reserve	3,531,871	3,118,041	2,745,470	2,494,470	2,398,485
Fair value losses	(114,887)	(133,900)	(136,066)	(139,697)	-
Revaluation reserve	1,339,395	1,339,395	1,339,395	1,339,395	1,339,395
(Accumulated losses)/retained Earnings	(2,561,147)	300,169	(1,279,313)	(1,945,536)	(2,270,787)
Shareholders's fund	12,502,279	15,009,822	8,255,603	5,748,382	5,466,843
Total liabilities and equity	28,028,796	30,315,809	22,991,158	19,959,059	18,720,412

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
APPENDIX 3 - FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Company - Statement of profit or loss <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Gross premium written	13,794,276	9,207,506	8,366,641	8,018,299	7,298,974
Premium earned	12,390,218	8,398,764	8,538,415	7,677,706	6,986,273
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(2,805,625)	1,882,327	1,291,971	636,547	849,091
Income tax credit/(expense)	358,139	(19,471)	(205,667)	(156,618)	(243,815)
(Loss)/profit after income tax	(2,447,486)	1,862,856	1,086,304	479,929	605,276
Transfer to contingency reserve	(413,830)	(372,571)	(251,000)	(95,985)	(218,970)
(Loss)/earnings per share- Basic (kobo)	(16)	17	11	6	8
(Loss)/earnings per share- Diluted (kobo)	(16)	17	11	6	8