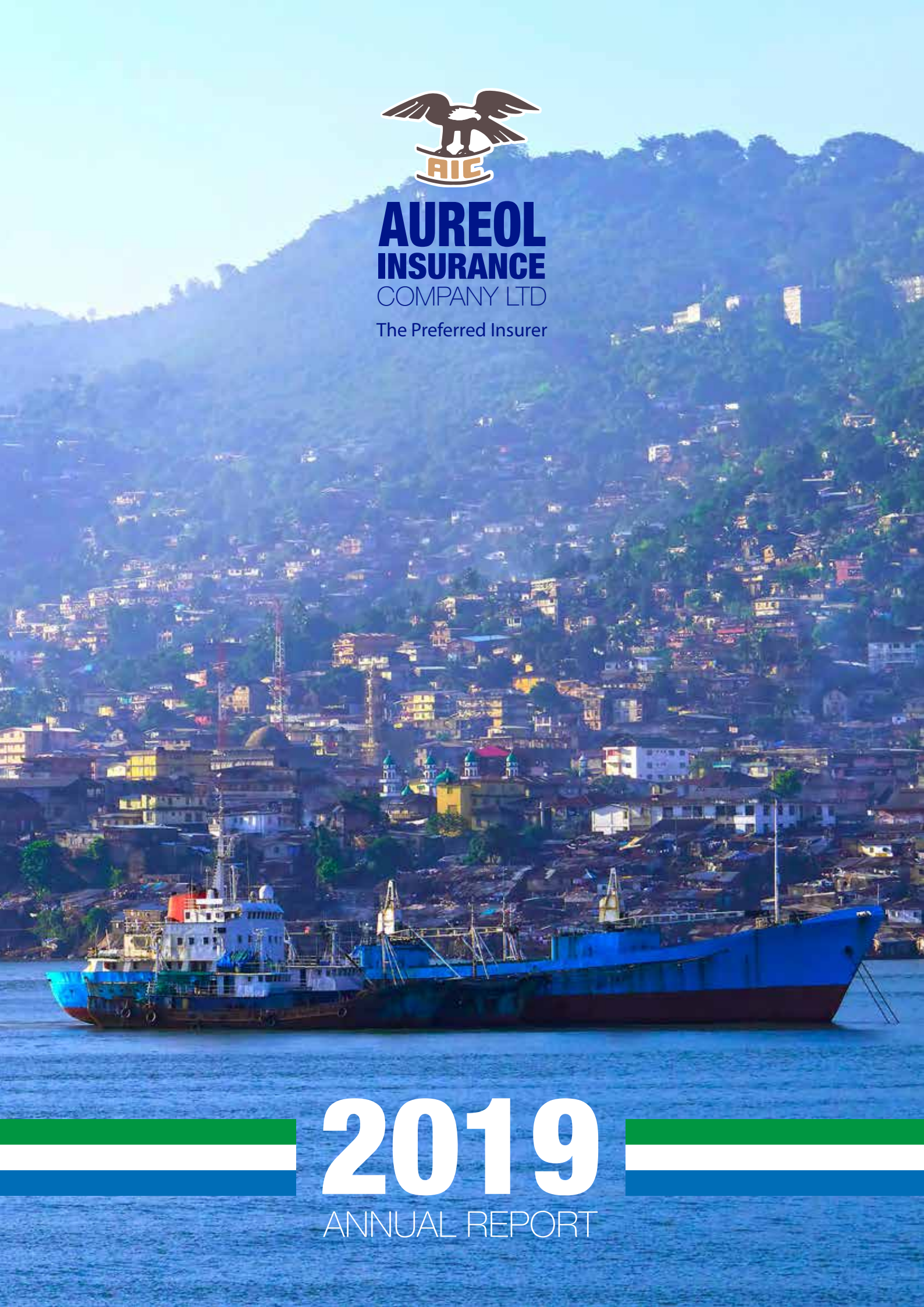

# AUREOL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

The Preferred Insurer

# 2019

ANNUAL REPORT

AUREOL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

The Preferred Insurer

## OUR MISSION STATEMENT

To be a World Class Insurer by providing a full range of Insurance and other Financial Services in a profitable manner.

## OUR OBJECTIVES

To emerge as Sierra Leone's leading Insurer and a good Corporate Citizen with Insurance as its Core Business.

# Table of contents


## AUREOL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Registered Office: Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Members of Aureol Insurance Company Limited will be held via Zoom on Friday 28th August 2020 at 3:00pm for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2019 and the reports of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To appoint the Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

**Dated this 8th day of July 2020**
**By Order of the Board**

……..
**VIOLA I. JONES (MRS)**
**SECRETARY**

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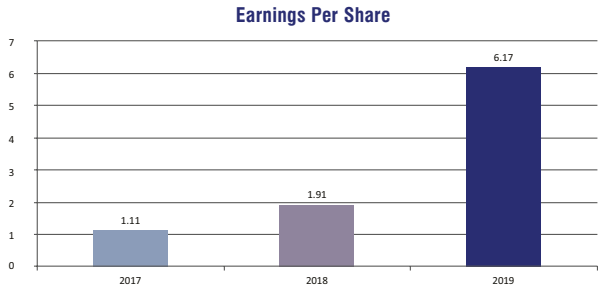
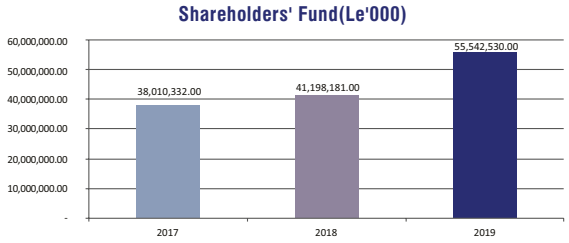
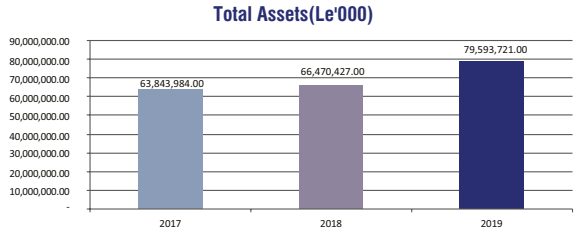
**Note:** A Member entitled to participate and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her, and such proxy need not also be a Member.

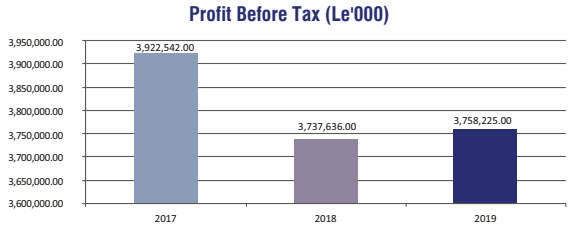
If executed by a corporation, the proxy form should be sealed.

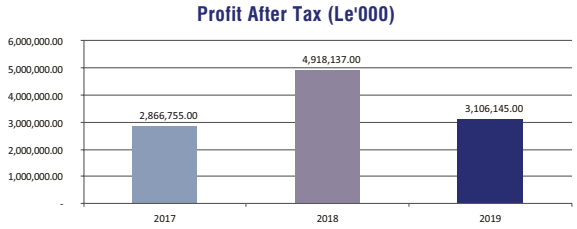
Proxies must be lodged at the Company's Registered Office, Kissy House, 54 Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown not later than 72 hours before the date of holding the meeting.


Earnings Per Share
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1.11
1.91
6.17
2017
2018
2019


Shareholders' Fund(Le'000)
60,000,000.00
50,000,000.00
40,000,000.00
30,000,000.00
20,000,000.00
10,000,000.00
-
38,010,332.00
41,198,181.00
55,542,530.00
2017
2018
2019


Total Assets(Le'000)
90,000,000.00
80,000,000.00
70,000,000.00
60,000,000.00
50,000,000.00
40,000,000.00
30,000,000.00
20,000,000.00
10,000,000.00
-
63,843,984.00
66,470,427.00
79,593,721.00
2017
2018
2019


Profit Before Tax (Le'000)
3,950,000.00
3,900,000.00
3,850,000.00
3,800,000.00
3,750,000.00
3,700,000.00
3,650,000.00
3,600,000.00
3,922,542.00
3,737,636.00
3,758,225.00
2017
2018
2019


Profit After Tax (Le'000)
6,000,000.00
5,000,000.00
4,000,000.00
3,000,000.00
2,000,000.00
1,000,000.00
-
2,866,755.00
4,918,137.00
3,106,145.00
2017
2018
2019

*I am pleased to report that despite economic uncertainties and the volatile business environment, your Company continued to deliver a very strong performance*

**On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to welcome you to the 33rd Annual General Meeting of your Company and to present to you the Company's Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.**

- Sierra Leone's economic growth slowed to 3.7 % at the end of 2018 compared to 4.3% in 2017. It was projected to increase to 5.1% in 2019. It was anticipated that this growth would be driven by increased activities in agriculture and construction as well as the resumption of iron ore production and exports. However actual GDP slowed down to 3.5% in 2019. This was mainly attributed to the continued suspension of mining operations.

- The rate of exchange as at 31st December 2018 was Le8,545.00 to US$ 1.00. As at 31st December 2019 the rate of exchange was Le9,650.00 to US$ 1.00 about 13.93% drop in the value of the Leones.

### Sierra Leone Insurance Industry

### Overview

The insurance industry continued to be characterised by declining insurance rates and market shares, stiff and unhealthy competition primarily driven by strong bargaining powers of buyers and slow growth which were a reflection of the overall economy. The market struggled to generate consistent underwriting results due to the high incidence and severity of claims.

### Insurance Market Reforms

New market conduct and business practice guidelines for the insurance industry will be introduced by the Sierra Leone Insurance Commission (SLICOM) very soon. Details and timelines for these new measures are yet to be finalized by the industry. The Commission has also indicated their intention to increase the minimum Paid-Up Capital and Statutory Deposits.

Fellow Shareholders, it is against this backdrop that I report on the 2019 results of operations of your company.

### Results of Operations

I am pleased to report that despite economic uncertainties and the volatile business environment, your Company continued to deliver a very strong performance.

**Gross Written Premium Income** for the year to 31st December 2019 was Le31.122 billion as compared to Le29.142 billion for the corresponding period to 31st December2018. (An increase of 7%).

**Claims Paid** for the year to 31st December 2019 was Le11.655 billion as compared to Le8.251 billion for the corresponding period to 31st December 2018. (An increase of 41%).


**Claims ratio** for the period under review was 47% as compared to 37% for same the period to 31st December 2018. However, the **Expense ratio** for 12months to 31st December 2019 was 49% as compared to 56% for the corresponding period to 31st December 2018.

**Profit before tax** for the period to 31st December 2019 was Le3.759 billion as compared to Le3.737 Billion for the period to 31st December 2018.

## Dividends

Fellow Shareholders, after a careful consideration of the results of operations and despite the very difficult operating environment, the board is pleased to recommend a dividend of Leones Le0.40 cents per share to all Members of the Company as at 31st December 2019.

## Staff Matters

Members of staff continued to benefit from training sponsored by the company both locally and overseas. **The company provides a conducive working environment for members of staff to pursue their continuous professional development so that they will realise their full potential, enabling them to provide excellent customer service to our clients and contribute to the profitability of the company.**

In April 2019, our Managing Director, Mr. Raymond Macauley was elected President of the West African Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) during the Association's Annual General Meeting held in Freetown Sierra Leone. He was also appointed a member of the Governing Council of the West African Insurance Institute (WAII) in Banjul, The Gambia and at its annual graduation ceremony in December 2019, the institute elevated him to its Society of Fellows.

Another Chartered Insurer was added to the management profile of the Aureol Insurance Company Limited when in October 2019 Mrs. Marian Fudia Kargbo qualified as an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute in London (ACII). On behalf of the board and shareholders, I wish to congratulate Mrs. Kargbo and wish her the very best in her professional career.

During the period under review a further 7 of our staff successfully completed by examinations the Insurance Foundation Course (IFC) awarded by the West African Insurance Institute (WAII). I also wish to congratulate them on behalf of the board and shareholders on their achievement.

## Future Outlook

The volatility and uncertainty in the national economy was further aggravated by post balance sheet events especially the Covid 19 pandemic. We are however optimistic that the economy will recover and your company will benefit from both the individual and collective prosperity that the economic recovery will bring.

## Acknowledgement

Our sincere thanks go to our valued and loyal customers including agents and brokers for their patronage. We promise that we will continue to render service that will exceed their expectation.
My fellow directors and I would also like to thank the shareholders for their encouragement and support over the years to the Company and to Board members.

This solid set of results highlights our staff's ability and determination to contend with fluctuating market conditions and seize opportunities for growth.

I therefore wish on behalf of my colleagues on the Board and your behalf to express our gratitude and appreciation to them for yet another successful year inspite of the very challenging environment. We also thank our Reinsurance Brokers, Reinsurers and Consulting Actuaries for their continued interest in the company and their technical support and understanding.

## Condolences

Finally our sincere condolences go to those mourning the loss of our customers and shareholders who died during the period under review. We pray for a peaceful repose of their souls.

Yasmin Fofanah

Yasmin Fofanah(Mrs)
CHAIRPERSON

# Corporate Governance



## Mrs Yasmin Fofanah

**LLB. M.A., LLM**
**Appointed Director 1987**
**Appointed Chairperson of the Board – Aureol Insurance Company Limited - 2013**

Mrs Yasmin Fofanah is a Barrister-At-Law and Solicitor. She is a Member of the Board of Directors of Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies – SLSA and Sea and Land Services Limited. She is also Vice Chairperson of Action Aid International SL Limited. She is the Regional President, Mano River Women Peace Network (MARWOPNET)

## Mr Raymond Macauley

**BA Gen., CPCU, MBA, AIS, ACIArb, FWAII**
**Managing Director**

Mr Macauley was appointed Managing Director of Aureol Insurance Company Limited in 2019. He is a Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU) from the American Institute for Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters. He served as member of the Academic Board of the West African Insurance Institute (WAII) and is currently a visiting Lecturer in Risk Management. He is also a Member of the Governing Council and was awarded a Fellow of the West African Insurance Institute (FWAII). He is the current President of the West African Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) and the Sierra Leone Insurance Association (SLIA)

## Mr Solomon J Samba OOR

**BA Dip Ed, ACII, FWAII(Chartered Insurer) MIoD**

Mr Samba is a Chartered Insurance Risk Manager and Member of Institute of Directors (MIod). He is Past Chairman and Co-Founder of the Sierra Leone Stock Exchange and Director, West African Reinsurance Corporation (WAICA Re). He is Past President of the Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture, West African Insurance Companies Association (WAICA) and Sierra Leone Insurance Association. Past Vice Chairman of the Governing Council, Council Member and Chief Examiner of the West African Insurance Institute. He was awarded the Officer of Order of the Rokel (OOR) for his distinguished and meritorious service in the field of Insurance, Insurance Education and Business. He is the former Managing Director of Aureol Insurance Company Limited.

## Dr K H M Shankerdas

**BSc. (ECONS), JP, MR, CO, DCL**
**Appointed Director 1996**

Dr Shankerdas is an Industrialist. He is Managing Director, G. Shankerdas and Sons (SL) Limited, Jourdan Limited, Sierra Leone Rubber Company Limited and Chairman, University of Sierra Leone Development Fund. He is Director R.K. Distilleries Limited and United Bank for Africa (SL) Limited (UBA). He is Honorary Consul – General of Japan and President, Indian Mercantile Association in Sierra Leone. He is Past President of Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the Rotary Club of Freetown. He is a recipient of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law Honoris Causa) – University of Sierra Leone. He was also appointed Commissioner to the Monuments and Relics Commission.

Member of the Order of the Rokel and Order of the Rising – Awarded by the Emperor of Japan and Commander of the Order of the Republic of Sierra Leone (CRSL)

## Mrs Anne Koroma

**BSc Ed, M. Ed**
**Appointed Director 2008**

Mrs Koroma is a retired Principal Lecturer and Head of the Education Department – Milton Margai College of Education and Technology. She is currently the National President of the Harford Old Girls Association and Director of the Apex International School.

## Mrs Jennifer Renner-Thomas

**FCIS, MBA**
**Appointed Director 2009**

Mrs Renner-Thomas is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (London, UK). She holds a Masters in Business Administration (London, UK), Diploma Chamber of Commerce (Paris, France), Certificate Financial Investment Strategies: The Principles of the London Stock Exchange (London, UK), Certificate Monitoring and Evaluation non-profit organizations (London, UK). She is a Business Development & Project Management Consultant and currently Programme Director, MEPS Trust Well Woman Clinic. She is also Director at the Capital Discount House (CDH).

## Haja Alimatu Y. Abdullah

**B.Sc Economics with Accounting Bias**
**Appointed Director 2013**

Haja Alimatu Abdullah worked in several Organisations as Internal Auditor, Accountant, Chief Accountant and Finance Consultant. She is a Member and served as President of the Forum of African Women Educationalists – FAWE (Sierra Leone Chapter). She is an active member of the Women's Forum of Sierra Leone and Member of the Federation of Muslim Women's Association in Sierra Leone, she is also President of the 50-50 Women's Group.

## Dr Leonard George O. Gordon-Harris

**FWACS (Radiology)**
**Appointed Director 2013**

He is currently a part time Consultant Radiologist at the Choithrams Memorial Hospital, the Diagnostic Clinic(an imaging centre) and helps out with voluntary work at the Wellwoman Clinic. He is a Fellow of the West African College of Surgeons – Faculty of Radiology. He was senior lecturer in Radiology at the College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences, University of Sierra Leone and rose through the Dean Faculty of Clinical Sciences, Vice Principal and then Principal of the Medical School. He is a member of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA), the American Rontgen Ray Society(ARRS), the Sierra Leone Medical and Dental Association and Association of Radiologists of West Africa (ARAWA). He is a Past President and a Paul Harris Fellow of the Rotary Club of Freetown. He has held several directorship positions in the Boards of Schools, Banks and Hospitals.

## Mr Raymond Macauley

**BA Gen., Dip. Ins. WAII, AIS, MBA, CPCU, ACIArb**
**Managing Director**

Mr Macauley joined the Company initially in 1990 and left in 2002 to complete his Masters program in London. . He worked in the Life, Medical and Underwriting Departments.

He returned in 2005 as Underwriting Manager and rose to the position of Senior Underwriting Manager, General Manager, Deputy Managing Director and in 2019 was appointed Managing Director.

## Mrs Viola Jones

**Dip. Ins. (WAII), Dip. ICSA.**
**Company Secretary/HR Manager**

Viola joined the Company in 1989 and has worked in various Departments including Statistics/ Reinsurance, Claims, Life, Underwriting and Internal Audit Departments. She has held various positions including Assistant Manager – Underwriting Dept. and Internal Auditor.

## Mr Keikura Gbao

**Dip. Ins. WAII, Dip. Bus. Admin, Dip. Ins. CII, BSc.(Hons.) Bus. Admin. MBA**
**Claims Manager**

Mr Gbao joined the Company in 1989. He has held various positions including Assistant Manager – Underwriting (Head and Branch Offices) and has worked in the Life, Claims and Underwriting Departments. He was Officer-in-Charge of the Bo Branch from 2002 to 2006.

## Mr Richmond Coker

**MAAT**
**Accounts Manager**

Mr Coker joined the Company in 1991. He is a Fellow member of the Association of Accounting Technicians and has served the Company for 29 years.

## Mr Foday Conteh

**Dip. Ins. WAII.**
**Statistics/Reinsurance Manager**

Foday Conteh joined the Company in 1987. He has worked in the Life, Medical, Statistics/ Reinsurance Departments.

## Mrs Susan Kosia-Gande

**Int. Dip. in Admin/Personal Asst. & Secretarial Duties (CIC) - UK.**
**Personal Assistant to the Managing Director**

Susan joined the Company in 1987 and has worked in the Underwriting Department, Offices of the General Manager and Managing Director.

## Mrs Marian Kargbo

**BSc. Econs, IFC, Dip. Ins.WAII, MBA, ACII.**
**Assistant Manager – Underwriting**

Marian Kargbo joined the Company in 2002. She has worked in various Departments including Underwriting, Medical, Life, Marketing and Internal Audit Departments.

## Mr Gilford John

**HND, Telecommunication, Dip. Ins. WAII.**
**Assistant Manager – Marketing/ Underwriting**

Mr John joined the Company in 2011 and is currently working in the Underwriting and Marketing Departments.

## Mrs Matilda Hughes

**DIP. BUS Studies, BSc (Hons.) in Business Studies, IFC, Dip. Ins. WAII, Cert. CII**
**Assistant Manager – Reinsurance/ Statistics**

Matilda Hughes joined the Company in 2004 and is currently working in the Reinsurance/Statistics Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| **DIRECTORS** | Mrs Yasmin Fofanah (Chair person)<br>Mr Raymond Macauley (Managing Director)<br>Dr Kishore H. M. Shankerdas<br>Mrs Anne Koroma<br>Mrs Jennifer Renner-Thomas<br>Dr Len Gordon-Harris<br>Haja Alimatu Y. Abdullah<br>Mr Solomon J. Samba |
| **CORPORATE SECRETARY** | Mrs Viola I. Jones |
| **BANKERS** | Access Bank (SL) Limited<br>Capital Discount House<br>Commerce and Mortgage Bank (SL) Limited<br>Ecobank (SL) Limited<br>First Discount House<br>Guaranty Trust Bank (SL) Limited<br>Keystone Bank (SL) Limited<br>Rokel Commercial Bank (SL) Limited<br>Sierra Leone Commercial Bank Limited<br>Skye Bank (SL) Limited<br>Standard Chartered Bank (SL) Limited<br>UBA (SL) Limited<br>Union Trust Bank Limited<br>Zenith Bank (SL) Limited |
| **SOLICITORS** | Betts and Berewa<br>Barristers and Solicitors<br>20 Wilberforce Street<br>Freetown |
| **AUDITORS** | BDO<br>Regent House<br>12 Wilberforce Street<br>Freetown |
| **REGISTERED OFFICE** | Kissy House<br>54 Siaka Stevens Street<br>Freetown |

The Directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

## Directors' Responsibility Statement

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2019, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cashflows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Sierra Leone Companies Act 2009 and the Insurance Act 2016.

The Directors' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

## Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company continue to be the provision of life and general insurance services.

The Company and its activities are regulated by and are subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act 2016.

## Results

The results for the year are as shown in the attached financial statements.

## Directors and their Interests

The following Directors served during the year:

| | | Sierra Leonean |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs Yasmin Fofanah | (Chair person) | " |
| Mr Raymond Macauley | (Managing Director) | " |
| Mr Solomon J. Samba | (Member) | " |
| Dr Kishore H. M. Shankerdas | (Member) | " |
| Mrs Anne Koroma | (Member) | " |
| Mrs Jennifer Renner-Thomas | (Member) | " |
| Dr Len Gordon-Harris | (Member) | " |
| Haja Alimatu Y. Abdullah | (Member) | " |

In accordance with section 68 of Table A of the Companies Act 2009, Directors Yasmin Fofanah, Len Gordon-Harris and Haja Alimatu Y. Addullah retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## Dividend

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 8th July, 2020 it was proposed that a dividend of Le0.40 per share for shares ranking for dividends as at 31 December 2019 be paid.

## Share Capital

The share capital as at 31 December 2019 is as disclosed in the financial statements.

## Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs BDO appointed at the last Annual General Meeting have signified their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the forth-coming Annual General Meeting.

## Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 July, 2020

Mrs Yasmin Fofanah - Chair person

Raymond H S. Macauley - Deputy Managing Director

Mrs Anne Koroma - Director

# Corporate Social Responsibility



Presentation of Prize to the Winner of Hole in One at Hole No.2 Freetown Golf Club sponsored by Aureol Insurance Company. Hole in one is very rare for a Golfer to do. It is when a Golfer hits the ball from the ground and the ball goes directly into the hole.

# Financial Statements and Notes

## Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and its financial performance and its cashflows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2009 and the Insurance Act 2016.

We have audited the financial statements of Aureol Insurance Company Limited set out on pages 8 to 59 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cashflows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

## 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 Matters

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

We have determined that there are no such matters to report.

## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 financial statements.

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 controls 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 Company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The company complied with all legal and regulatory requirements except that:

It did not comply with Section 39 of the Insurance Act 2016 which does not permit credit on an annual policy.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Samuel Noldred.

BDO

Freetown, Sierra Leone

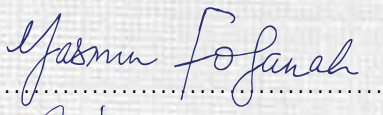
2020

# Statement of Financial Position

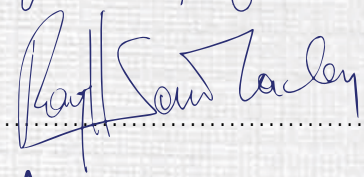
In thousands of Leones

| | Notes | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 14 | **1,766,396** | 1,892,785 |
| Right of use assets | 14a | **107,249** | - |
| Investment property | 15 | **43,044,875** | 30,094,470 |
| Deferred tax assets | 11d | **1,696,352** | 1,634,088 |
| Financial assets | 16 | **14,784,399** | 15,500,123 |
| Inventory | | **125,723** | 174,674 |
| Loans and receivables including insurance receivables | 17 | **11,001,582** | 11,003,002 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 18 | **5,770,839** | 5,439,843 |
| Current income tax assets | 11c | **1,296,306** | 731,443 |
| Total assets | | **79,593,721** | 66,470,428 |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | 19 | **2,575,516** | 2,575,516 |
| Share premium | 20 | **876,969** | 876,969 |
| General reserve | 21 | **286,500** | 286,500 |
| Revaluation reserve | 22 | **15,196,726** | 15,196,726 |
| Retained earnings | 23 | **36,606,819** | 22,262,470 |
| Total equity | | **55,542,530** | 41,198,181 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| End of service benefits | 12 | **5,827,054** | 5,660,331 |
| Insurance contracts | 24 | **3,639,044** | 4,214,638 |
| Amounts payable on reinsurance accounts | 25 | **2,480,517** | 2,736,312 |
| Trade and other payables | 26 | **1,259,689** | 2,177,155 |
| Dividends payable | 27b | **2,627,046** | 163,832 |
| Finance lease liabilities | 14b | **117,000** | - |
| **INSURANCE FUNDS** | | | |
| Non-life | 9a | **4,698,470** | 4,471,058 |
| Life | 9b | **3,402,371** | 5,848,921 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **24,051,191** | 25,272,247 |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **79,593,721** | 66,470,428 |

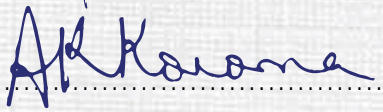
These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on _____ 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



..... Mrs Yasmin Fofanah (Chair Person)



..... Mr Raymond Macauley (Managing Director)



..... Mrs Anne Koroma (Director)

The notes on pages 22 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Non-Life Revenue Account

In thousands of Leones

| | Notes | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | | |
| Insurance premium revenue | | **31,122,144** | 29,142,904 |
| Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers | | **(5,892,101)** | (5,981,327) |
| Net insurance premium revenue | 5.1 & 5.2 | **25,230,043** | 23,161,577 |
| Investment income | 6a | **1,577,959** | 1,540,018 |
| **Net revenue** | | **26,808,002** | 24,701,595 |
| **EXPENDITURE** | | | |
| Claims paid, outstanding and unintimated | 5.1 & 5.2 | **11,655,602** | 8,251,519 |
| Commission (earned)/paid | 5.1 & 5.2 | **296,728** | 150,951 |
| Management expenses | 5.1, 5.2 & 7 | **12,026,405** | 12,248,184 |
| Finance costs | 8 | **151,503** | 219,089 |
| | | **24,130,238** | 20,869,743 |
| Amounts transferred to Insurance fund accounts | 9a | **227,412** | 865,273 |
| | | **24,357,650** | 21,735,016 |
| **Net income from non-life operations** | | **2,450,352** | 2,966,579 |

The notes on pages 22 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Life Revenue Account

In thousands of Leones

| | Notes | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | | |
| Gross premiums | | **885,625** | 1,963,334 |
| Investment income | 6b | **1,154,581** | 648,446 |
| Other income | | **-** | 3,600 |
| | | **2,040,206** | **2,615,380** |
| **EXPENDITURE** | | | |
| Claims paid | | **3,552,671** | 1,325,507 |
| Management expenses | 7.2 | **934,085** | 965,846 |
| | | **4,486,756** | **2,291,353** |
| Surplus for the year transferred to the Life Insurance Fund account | 9b | **(2,446,550)** | 324,027 |
| | | **2,040,206** | **2,615,380** |

The notes on pages 22 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

In thousands of Leones

| | Notes | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net income from Non-life operations | | **2,450,352** | 2,966,579 |
| Other income | 10 | **1,307,873** | 771,057 |
| Revaluation gain (investment properties) | 15 | **12,793,265** | - |
| **Profit before tax** | | **16,551,490** | **3,737,636** |
| Income tax (expense)/credit | 11a | **(652,080)** | 1,180,501 |
| **Profit for the year** | | **15,899,410** | **4,918,137** |
| Other comprehensive income | | **-** | - |
| | | **15,899,410** | **4,918,137** |
| **Earnings per share for the profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company during the year (in Leones per share)** | | | |
| **Basic** | 13 | **6.17** | 1.91 |
| **Diluted** | 13 | **6.17** | 1.91 |

The notes on pages 22 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Statement of Changes in Equity

| In thousands of Leones | Share capital | Share premium | General reserve | Revaluation reserve | Retained earnings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2018** | 2,575,516 | 876,969 | 286,500 | 15,196,726 | 19,074,621 | 38,010,332 |
| Net profit for the year | - | - | - | - | 4,918,137 | 4,918,137 |
| Dividend | - | - | - | - | (1,545,310) | (1,545,310) |
| Prior year adjustments | - | - | - | - | (184,978) | (184,978) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2018** | **2,575,516** | **876,969** | **286,500** | **15,196,726** | **22,262,470** | **41,198,181** |
| **Balance at 1 January 2019** | **2,575,516** | **876,969** | **286,500** | **15,196,726** | **22,262,470** | **41,198,181** |
| Net profit for the year | - | - | - | - | **15,899,410** | **15,899,410** |
| Dividend | - | - | - | - | **(1,545,310)** | **(1,545,310)** |
| IFSR 16 day 1 impact | - | - | - | - | **(9,751)** | **(9,751)** |
| Prior year adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance at 31 December 2019** | **2,575,516** | **876,969** | **286,500** | **15,196,726** | **36,606,819** | **55,542,530** |




The notes on pages 22 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements

# Statement of Cashflows

| In thousands of Leones | Notes | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net cashflows from operating activities | 29 | **1,752,938** | 4,310,975 |
| Income tax paid | 11c | **(1,279,207)** | (1,547,130) |
| **Net cashflow from operating activities** | | **473,731** | **2,763,845** |
| **INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Interest and other income | 6a | **2,732,540** | 2,959,521 |
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment | 14 | **(133,350)** | (254,512) |
| Improvement to investment property | 15 | **(157,140)** | (131,220) |
| Increase in statutory deposits | | **(472,153)** | (1,396,294) |
| **Net cashflow from investing activities** | | **1,969,897** | **1,177,495** |
| **CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Dividends paid | 27b | **(1,390,779)** | (1,509,361) |
| **Net cashflow used in financing activities** | | **(1,390,779)** | **(1,509,361)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | **12,770,571** | 10,338,592 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 18 | **1,052,849** | 2,431,979 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year** | 18 | **13,823,420** | **12,770,571** |

The notes on pages 22 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Aureol Insurance Company underwrites life and non-life insurance risks such as those associated with fire, motor, accident, medical and marine businesses. The Company also invests in treasury and other eligible bills in Sierra Leone on which it earns interest. The Company does business in Sierra Leone at its head office and branches and employed 60 people as at 31 December 2019 (2018 : 57).

The Company is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sierra Leone. The address of its registered office is Kissy House, 54 Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown.

## 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Basis of presentation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

All amounts in the notes are shown in thousands of Leones, rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.2 Foreign currency translation

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

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

#### (b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end

### 2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise mainly cost of improvement on the office building occupied by the Company, and its various office equipment. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor vehicles | - | 4 years |
| Furniture and equipment | - | 5 - 10 years |
| Fixture and fitting | - | 10 years |
| Leasehold building | - | Over the lease period |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

### 2.4 Investment property

Property held for long-term rental yields that is not occupied by the Company is classified as investment property.

Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings.

Property located on land that is held under an operating lease is classified as investment property as long as it is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Company.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its cost at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes. If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference arising between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in equity as a surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through the statement of comprehensive income.

### 2.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

For qualifying assets commencing on or before 1 January 2009, borrowing costs that were directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset

(i.e., an asset that necessarily took a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) were expensed as incurred.

### 2.6 Investments

The Company classifies its investments into the following categories: held-to-maturity financial assets and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this at the end of every reporting period.

### 2.7 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9

### Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or

- Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or

- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

### Financial liabilities:

Amortised cost; or

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or

- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

### Trade and other receivables Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, GST and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

### Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

### They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

### Application of the effective interest method

For receivables which contain a significant financing component, interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, and is included in profit or loss in investment income.

The application of the effective interest method to calculate interest income on trade receivables is dependent on the credit risk of the receivable as follows:

The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the receivable, provided the receivable is not credit impaired. The gross carrying amount is the amortised cost before adjusting for a loss allowance.

If a receivable is a purchased or originated as credit-impaired, then a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost in the determination of interest. This treatment does not change over the life of the receivable, even if it is no longer credit-impaired.

If a receivable was not purchased or originally credit-impaired, but it has subsequently become credit-impaired, then the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the receivable in the determination of interest. If, in subsequent periods, the receivable is no longer credit impaired, then the interest calculation reverts to applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount.

### Trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currencies

When trade and other receivables are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the receivables are determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the Leone equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in other operating gains (losses).

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the financial instruments and risk management.

### Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding GST and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL).

The loss allowance for all other trade and other receivables is measured at lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If the credit risk on these receivables has not increased significantly since initial recognition, then the loss allowance for those receivables is measured at 12 month expected credit losses (12 month ECL).

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a loan. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a loan that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

In order to assess whether to apply lifetime ECL or 12 month ECL to trade and other receivables which do have a significant financing component, the company considers whether there has been a significant increase in the risk of a default occurring

since initial recognition rather than at evidence of a receivable being credit impaired at the reporting date or of an actual default occurring.

### Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a receivable or group of receivables has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company compares the risk of a default occurring as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring as at the date of initial recognition.

The company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the counterparties operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the credit risk on a receivable is always presumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

By contrast, if a receivable is assessed to have a low credit risk at the reporting date, then it is assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

### Definition of default

For purposes of internal credit risk management purposes, the company consider that a default event has occurred if there is either a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty, or if internal or external information indicates that the counterparty is unlikely to pay its creditors in full (without taking collateral into account).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the company considers that default has occurred when a receivable is more than 90 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

### Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The company makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate.

The customer base is diverse with significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The company aggregates customer segments which share similar credit risk characteristics for purposes of determining the credit loss allowance.

An impairment gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables, through use of a loss allowance account. The impairment loss is included in other operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance.

### Write off policy

The company writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the company recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

### Credit risk

Details of credit risk are included in the trade and other receivables note (note 4) and the financial instruments and risk management note.

### Derecognition

Refer to the derecognition section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to derecognition.

Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of trade and other receivables is included in profit or loss in the derecognition gains (losses) on financial assets at amortised cost line item.

### Borrowings and loans from related parties

### Classification

Loans from related parties are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

### Recognition and measurement

Borrowings and loans from related parties are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Interest expense, calculated on the effective interest method, is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

Borrowings expose the company to liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

### Loans denominated in foreign currencies

When borrowings are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the loan is determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the Leone equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the other operating gains (losses).

### Derecognition

Refer to the derecognition section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to derecognition.

### Trade and other payables

### Classification

Trade and other payables, excluding GST and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

### Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note).

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies

When trade payables are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the payables are determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the Leone equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the other operating gains (losses).

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the financial instruments and risk management note.

### Derecognition

Refer to the "derecognition" section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to derecognition.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

### Derecognition
### Financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

### Financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

## 2.8 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expense will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

## 2.9 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

### Initial recognition and subsequently measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives and are recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the related host contract and the host contract is not itself recorded at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income. Embedded derivatives that meet the definition of insurance contracts are treated and measured as insurance contracts. Derivative financial instruments held for trading are typically entered into with the intention to settle in the near future. These instruments are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are remeasured at fair value.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, for example, forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, are entered into by the Company to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cashflow and net investment hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

(a) Fair value hedges, when the hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk.

(b) Cashflow hedges, when the hedge exposure to variability in cashflows of a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction.

(c) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

The following criteria must be in place before the Company will use hedge accounting:

(i) Formal documentation of the hedging instrument, hedged item, hedging objective, strategy and relationship is prepared before hedge accounting is applied.

(ii) The hedge is documented at inception showing that it is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the risk in the hedged item throughout the reporting period and the hedge is effective on an ongoing basis. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cashflow attributable to hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated are expected to offset in range of 80% to 125%.

(iii) For a cashflow hedge, a forecast transaction that is the

subject of the hedge must be highly probable and must present an exposure to variations in cashflows that could ultimately affect the statement of comprehensive income.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

### Fair value hedges

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the change in the fair value of a hedging derivative (hedge instrument) is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the Company revokes the designation. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the EIR. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company hedges interest rate risk and exchange rate risk on certain fixed interest rate investments using swaps, exchange traded futures and other forward exchange contracts.

### Cashflow hedges

For designated and qualifying cashflow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income in the cashflow hedge reserve, while the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income when the hedged transaction affects the statement of comprehensive income, such as when hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when the forecast sale or purchase occurs.

When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, cumulative amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income remain in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

### Current versus non-current classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated and effective hedging instruments are separated into current (amounts expected to be recovered or settled within 12 months) and non-current portions (amounts expected to be recovered or settled for more than 12 months) based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contracted cashflows):

(i) Where the Company will hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the reporting date, the derivative is classified as non-current (or separated into current and non-current portions) consistent with the classification of the underlying classification of the underlying item.

(ii) Embedded derivates that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistent with the cashflows of the host contract.

(iii) Derivative instruments that are designated as, and are effective hedging instruments, are classified consistent with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is separated into a current portion and non-current portion only if a reliable allocation can be made.

### 2.10 Fair value of financial instruments

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 all other financial instruments not traded in an active market,

the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cashflow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, credit models and other relevant valuation models.

Certain financial instruments are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques because current market transactions or observable market data are not available. Their fair value is determined using a valuation model that has been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and using the Company's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions.

Models are adjusted to reflect the spread for bid and ask prices to reflect costs to close out positions, counterparty credit and liquidity spread and limitations in the models. Also, profit or loss calculated when such financial instruments are first recorded ('Day 1' profit or loss) is deferred and recognised only when the inputs become observable or on derecognition of the instrument.

For discounted cashflow 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 cashflow techniques. Expected cashflows are discounted at current market rates for similar instruments at the reporting date.

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.

### 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

### 2.12 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments as consideration for the acquisition of a business are included in the cost of acquisition.

### 2.13 Insurance contracts

In accordance with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, the Company has continued to apply the accounting policies it applied in accordance with the standard.

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. The Company as a general guideline, determines significant insurance risks and enters into re-insurance contracts with other insurance companies.

Local statutory regulations and the terms and conditions of these contracts set out the basis for the determination of the amounts involved.

#### (a) Short-term insurance contracts

These contracts are casualty, property and short-duration life insurance contracts.

Casualty insurance contracts protect the Company's customers against the risk of 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 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 Company's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost.

Short-duration life insurance contracts protect the Company's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependants to maintain their current level of income.

For all these contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relate to unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation

owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not yet been reported to the Company.

(b) Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death, or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

### (c) Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classificatio requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Insurance contracts entered into by the Company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recongised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of balances due from reinsurers, as well as long term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related insurance contracts.

Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

The Company assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on a quarterly basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is also calculated following the same method used for these financial assets.

### (d) Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Company gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for loans and receivables.

### (e) Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

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

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage property is recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property.

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

## 2.14 Claims

Provision is made by management for the estimated cost of claims notified but not settled at the end of the reporting period using all the information available at that time. Provision is also made by management for claims incurred but not yet notified at the end of the reporting period on an appropriate basis.

## 2.15 Insurance funds

In accordance with statute, forty-five percent of the net premium of the Company's general insurance business for the year is provided as an estimate of premiums unearned at the end of the reporting period.

## 2.16 Contingency reserve

In accordance with statute, three percent of the net premium of the Company's general insurance business for the year is provided as an estimate for contingency reserve.

## 2.17 Deferred income tax

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

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

## 2.18 Employee benefits

### Pension obligations

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The scheme is generally funded through payment to the National Social Security and Insurance Trust. A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contribution into the separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contribution if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employees service in the current and prior periods.

The Company makes contributions for all staff at the rate of 10% of employees' basic salary. In addition the employees also contribute 5% of their basic salary to the scheme.

### Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when the employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits or when an employee retires from the Company.

The company ensures there is adequate provisions to meet its commitments under these arrangements and regularly checks the adequacy of this fund.

## 2.19 Provisions

### Restructuring costs and legal claims

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments.
Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

## 2.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

evenue arising from underwriting and other related services offered by the Company are
recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(i) The non-life underwriting result is net of reinsurance, provisions for unearned premium and outstanding claims.

(ii) The Life Department income is stated net of reinsurance.

(iii) Investment income is shown gross before the deduction of income tax and is accounted for on accruals basis.

## 2.21 Dividend income

Dividend income for equities held is recognised when the right to receive payment is established - this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities.

## 2.22 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

## 2.23 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

### 2.24 Apportionment of management expenses

Management expenses are apportioned as follows:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Life business | 7% of total management expenses | 7% of total management expenses |
| Other business | Based on earned premium income | Based on earned premium income |

### 2.25(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2019

New standards impacting the Company that will be adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, and which have given rise to changes in the Company's accounting policies is:

- IFRS 16 Leases
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Positions.

Details of the impact these two standards have had are given in note 28. Other new and amended standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that will apply for the first time in the next annual financial statements are not expected to impact the Company as they are either not relevant to the Company's activities or require accounting which is consistent with the Company's current accounting policies.

### 2.25(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decided not to adopt early. The most significant of these are as follows, which are all effective for the period beginning 1 January 2020.

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendment - Definition of Material)
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendment - Definition of Business)
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The Company does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Company.

### 2.26 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items (refer to individual accounting policies for details):

| | |
|---|---|
| - Financial instruments | - fair value through profit or loss |
| - Financial instruments | - fair value through other comprehensive income |
| - Net defined benefit liability | - fair value of plan assets less the value of the defined benefits obligation. |

## 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. 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.

### The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is the the Company's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimations of the liability that the Company will ultimately pay for such claims. The Company believes that the liability for claims carried at year end is adequate.

### Allowances for credit losses

Assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in the accounting policy.

The specific counter party component of the total allowances for impairment applies to claims evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cashflows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cashflows, management makes judgements about a counter party's financial situation.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of claims with similar economic characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired claims, but the individually impaired items cannot yet be identified. A component of collectively assessed allowances is for country risks. In assessing the need for collective loan loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors.

## 4 MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK

### 4.1 Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where probability is involved in pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts the smaller the relative variability about what the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of portfolio.

The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks expected and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

### 4.1.1 Casualty insurance risks

#### (a) Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant are the increasing level of damages suffered in motor insurance and claims paid for medical business. Estimated inflation is also a significant factor due to the long period typically required to settle these cases.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangement and proactive claims handling.

The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the underwriting risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk, industry and geography.

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Company has the right not to renew individual policies. It can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Insurance contracts also entitle the Company to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (i.e. subrogation).

Furthermore, the Company's strategy limits the total exposure to any one business. The reinsurance arrangements include excess of loss and catastrophe coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Company should not suffer the total net insurance losses on the contracts.

The Company has specialised claims unit dealing with the mitigation of risks surrounding known claims. The claims unit investigates and adjusts all claims. The claims are reviewed individually and adjusted to reflect the latest information on the underlying facts, current law, jurisdiction, contracted terms and conditions and other factors. The Company actively manages and pursues early settlement of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

#### (b) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on insurance contracts are payable on a claims occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the reporting period. As a result, liability claims are settled over a long period of time and some elements of the claims provision relate to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR).

There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cashflows from these contracts. These mainly relate

to the inherent risk of the business activities carried out by the individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopted.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprise a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for outstanding claims not yet reported at the end of the reporting period.

The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Company, where information about the claim event is available.

In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid, the Company considers any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Large claims are assessed on a case by cash basis or projected separately in order to account for the possible distortive effect of their development and incidence on the rest of the portfolio.

Where possible, the Company adopts the relevant techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. This provides a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the experience being projected. The projections made by the Company also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes.

### 4.1.2 Life insurance contracts

These contracts are mainly issued to employers to insure their commitments to their employees in terms of their pension fund and other employee benefit plans. The risk is affected by the nature of the industry in which the employer operates.

### 4.2 Financial risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligation arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, currency risk and liquidity risk.

### Credit risk

The Company has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counter party will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risks are:

- Reinsurance share of insurance liabilities;
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- Amounts due from insurance contract holders and intermediaries.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that services are rendered to customers with an appropriate credit history.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not however discharge the Company's liability as primary insurer. If the reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract.

Management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies or other publicly available financial information.

### Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly for claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Company manages this risk by maintaining sufficient cash, and investing any excess cash over its anticipated requirements.

### Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. This risk is managed by maintaining adequate foreign currency assets to meet its foreign currency liabilities as they fall due. The table below summarises the Company's exposures to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2019. The Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts are included in the table below categorised by currency at their carrying amounts:

In thousands of Leones

| | Le | USD | GBP | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 31 December 2019** | | | | | |
| Investment | **14,784,399** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **14,784,399** |
| Insurance receivables | **11,001,582** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **11,001,582** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **4,009,271** | **1,696,727** | **53,986** | **10,855** | **5,770,839** |
| **Total assets** | **29,795,252** | **1,696,727** | **53,986** | **10,855** | **31,556,820** |
| Insurance contracts | 3,639,044 | - | - | - | 3,639,044 |
| Amounts payable on reinsurance contracts | 2,480,517 | - | - | - | 2,480,517 |
| Dividend payable | 2,627,046 | - | - | - | 2,627,046 |
| Trade and other accounts payable | 1,259,689 | - | - | - | 1,259,689 |
| End of service benefits | 5,827,054 | - | - | - | 5,827,054 |
| Current income tax liabilities | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | **15,833,350** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **15,833,350** |

In thousands of Leones

| | Le | USD | GBP | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 31 December 2018** | | | | | |
| Investment | 15,500,123 | - | - | - | 15,500,123 |
| Insurance receivables | 11,003,002 | - | - | - | 11,003,002 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3,841,230 | 1,533,772 | 53,986 | 10,855 | 5,439,843 |
| Total assets | 30,344,355 | 1,533,772 | 53,986 | 10,855 | 31,942,968 |
| Insurance contracts | 4,214,638 | - | - | - | 4,214,638 |
| Amounts payable on reinsurance contracts | 2,736,312 | - | - | - | 2,736,312 |
| Dividend payable | 163,832 | - | - | - | 163,832 |
| Trade and other accounts payable | 2,177,155 | - | - | - | 2,177,155 |
| End of service benefits | 5,660,331 | - | - | - | 5,660,331 |
| Current income tax liabilities | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | **14,952,268** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **14,952,268** |

## 5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

5.1The segments for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

As at 31 December 2019, the Company carried on non-life business in the following areas:

- Fire Insurance
- Motor Insurance
- Accident Insurance
- Medical Insurance and
- Marine Insurance

All underwriting revenue sources are captured by the five business segments shown above.

Investment and other income is generated from asset management and other related services arising from insurance and investment contracts.

In thousands of Leones

| December 2019 | Fire | Motor | Accident | Medical | Marine | Un-allocated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | |
| Premiums less re-Insurance | **671,233** | **6,791,629** | **2,325,618** | **15,101,388** | **340,175** | **-** | **25,230,043** |
| Investment income | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,577,959** | **1,577,959** |
| **Total income** | **671,233** | **6,791,629** | **2,325,618** | **15,101,388** | **340,175** | **1,577,959** | **26,808,002** |
| **Expenditure** | | | | | | | |
| **Net commission paid** | | | | | | | |
| Commissions paid | 827,436 | (615,153) | 113,073 | (748,317) | 126,233 | - | (296,728) |
| Commissions received on account of reinsurance ceded | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 827,436 | (615,153) | 113,073 | (748,317) | 126,233 | - | (296,728) |
| **Transfer to insurance fund** | | | | | | | |
| Contingency reserve | (9,457) | 591 | (5,347) | - | - | - | (14,213) |
| Reserve for unexpired risks being 45% of premium income at 31 December | (302,055) | (3,056,233) | (1,046,528) | - | - | - | (4,404,816) |
| Reserve for unexpired risks at 1 January | 160,201 | 3,065,087 | 966,329 | - | - | - | 4,191,617 |
| Amounts transferred to insurance fund accounts | (151,311) | 9,445 | (85,546) | - | - | - | (227,412) |
| Claims paid, outstanding and unintimated | (428,531) | (770,386) | (238,508) | (10,218,177) | | - | (11,655,602) |
| Management expenses | (257,698) | (3,310,424) | (1,093,053) | (7,351,139) | (165,594) | - | (12,177,908) |
| **Total expenses** | **(10,104)** | **(4,686,518)** | **(1,304,034)** | **(18,317,633)** | **(39,361)** | **-** | **(24,357,650)** |
| **Income from non-life operations** | **661,129** | **2,105,111** | **1,021,584** | **(3,216,245)** | **300,814** | **1,577,959** | **2,450,352** |

In thousands of Leones

| December 2018 | Fire | Motor | Accident | Medical | Marine | Un-allocated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | |
| Premiums less re-Insurance | 356,002 | 6,811,305 | 2,147,397 | 13,609,580 | 237,293 | - | 23,161,577 |
| Investment income | - | - | - | - | - | 1,540,018 | 1,540,018 |
| **Total income** | 356,002 | 6,811,305 | 2,147,397 | 13,609,580 | 237,293 | 1,540,018 | 24,701,595 |
| **Expenditure** | | | | | | | |
| **Net commission paid** | | | | | | | |
| Commissions paid | 904,418 | - | 102,377 | - | 159,755 | - | 1,166,550 |
| Commissions received on account of reinsurance ceded | - | (590,972) | - | (726,529) | - | - | - (1,317,501) |
| | 904,418 | (590,972) | 102,377 | (726,529) | 159,755 | - | (150,951) |
| **Transfer to insurance fund** | | | | | | | |
| Contingency reserve | (481) | (51,521) | (2,076) | - | - | - | (54,078) |
| Reserve for unexpired risks being 45% of premium income at 31 December | (160,201) | (3,065,087) | (966,329) | - | - | - | (4,191,617) |
| Reserve for unexpired risks at 1 January | 152,994 | 2,292,233 | 935,195 | - | - | - | 3,380,422 |
| Amounts transferred to insurance fund accounts | (7,688) | (824,375) | (33,210) | - | - | - | (865,273) |
| Claims paid, outstanding and unintimated | (30,985) | (514,968) | (229,679) | (7,475,887) | | - | (8,251,519) |
| Management expenses | (178,413) | (3,088,739) | (1,082,494) | (7,996,248) | (121,379) | - | (12,467,273) |
| **Total expenses** | **687,332** | **(5,019,054)** | **(1,243,006)** | **(16,198,664)** | **38,376** | **-** | **(21,735,016)** |
| **Income from non-life operations** | **1,043,334** | **1,792,251** | **904,391** | **(2,589,084)** | **275,669** | **1,540,018** | **2,966,579** |

### 5.3 Disclosable items

Disclosable items included in the statement of comprehensive income as part of management expenses for the period under review are as follows:

In thousands of Leones

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Directors' fees | **171,636** | 92,500 |
| Depreciation | **259,739** | 294,876 |
| Auditors' fees | **144,584** | 144,584 |
| Rental fees | **117,000** | 117,000 |

The lease rentals refer to the floor space occupied at Kissy House by the Head Office. Rent is agreed and paid annually in advance, and cover the period 1 March - 28 February.

### 5.4 Segment assets and liabilities

a) The segment assets and liabilities at December 2019 and capital expenditure for the year then ended are as follows:

| In thousands of Leones | Life insurance business | Other classes of business | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Investment in government securities and joint stock companies | 1,923,677 | 8,972,475 | 10,896,152 |
| Statutory deposits | 300,000 | 3,588,247 | 3,888,247 |
| Insurance assets | - | 11,001,582 | 11,001,582 |
| Other assets | 2,692,654 | 51,115,086 | 53,807,740 |
| **Total assets** | **4,916,331** | **74,677,390** | **79,593,721** |
| Reinsurance liability Estimated insurance liability in respect of | 2,474,024 | 6,493 | 2,480,517 |
| outstanding claims | - | 3,639,044 | 3,639,044 |
| Fund balances | 3,402,371 | 4,698,470 | 8,100,841 |
| Other liabilities | - | 9,830,789 | 9,830,789 |
| **Total liabilities** | **5,876,395** | **18,174,796** | **24,051,191** |
| **Capital expenditure** | **-** | **133,350** | **133,350** |

Segment assets consist primarily of investments that match insurance liabilities, insurance assets such as receivables and operating cash.

Segment liabilities comprise financial liabilities arising mainly from insurance and investment contracts.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment.

b) The segment assets and liabilities at 31 December 2018 and capital expenditure for the year then ended are as follows:

| In thousands of Leones | Life insurance business | Other classes of business | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Investment in government securities and joint stock companies | 4,221,244 | 7,862,786 | 12,084,030 |
| Statutory Statutory deposits | 300,000 | 3,116,093 | 3,416,093 |
| Insurance assets | - | 11,003,002 | 11,003,002 |
| Other assets | 3,234,578 | 36,732,725 | 39,967,303 |
| **Total assets** | **7,755,822** | **58,714,606** | **66,470,428** |
| Reinsurance liability | 2,728,882 | 7,430 | 2,736,312 |
| Estimated insurance liability in respect of outstanding claims | - | 4,214,638 | 4,214,638 |
| Fund balances | 5,848,921 | 4,471,058 | 10,319,979 |
| Other liabilities | - | 8,001,318 | 8,001,318 |
| **Total liabilities** | **8,577,803** | **16,694,444** | **25,272,247** |
| **Capital expenditure** | **-** | **254,512** | **254,512** |

### c) Secondary reporting format - geographical segments

The Company's business segments operate mainly from one geographical location - Freetown,although they are managed on a country wide basis.

### d) Total assets

In thousands of Leones

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Sierra Leone | **79,593,440** | 66,470,147 |
| Togo | **281** | 281 |
| | **79,593,721** | **66,470,428** |

Total assets are allocated based on where the assets are located.

### e) Capital expenditure

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sierra Leone | **133,350** | **254,512** |

Capital expenditure is allocated based on where the assets are located.

## 6 INVESTMENT INCOME

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Non-Life** | | |
| Dividend income | **212,616** | 362,082 |
| Interest received | **1,137,095** | 1,041,448 |
| Rental income | **228,248** | 136,488 |
| | **1,577,959** | **1,540,018** |
| **(b) Life** | | |
| Interest income | **1,154,581** | **648,446** |
| **Total investment income** | **2,732,540** | **2,188,464** |

## 7 EXPENSES BY NATURE

In thousands of Leones

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Staff costs | **6,875,775** | 6,972,913 |
| Directors' fees | **171,636** | 92,500 |
| Advertising | **366,054** | 285,185 |
| Audit fees | **144,584** | 144,584 |
| Depreciation - fixed assets | **259,739** | 294,876 |
| Entertainment | **143,849** | 145,464 |
| Electricity | **252,147** | 276,783 |
| Legal and professional fees | **242,318** | 580,457 |
| Motor vehicles | **203,877** | 251,864 |
| Repairs, maintenance and security | **326,411** | 288,072 |
| Postage and telephone | **274,169** | 262,394 |
| Printing and stationery | **290,547** | 262,192 |
| Rent and rates | **597,699** | 762,152 |
| Subscriptions and donations | **123,896** | 122,905 |
| Travelling | **562,510** | 579,742 |
| Registration fee | **251,117** | 245,723 |
| Miscellaneous | **522,390** | 307,494 |
| 30th Anniversary celebration | - | - |
| ECL provision/write off | **1,334,304** | **1,334,304** |
| **Total expenses** | **12,943,022** | **13,209,604** |
| Expenses allocated to the Life Business | **(916,617)** | (961,420) |
| **Non-life expenses** | **12,026,405** | **12,248,184** |

### 7.1 Staff costs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | **4,498,121** | 4,635,296 |
| Staff welfare | **1,147,834** | 1,073,665 |
| Medical | **125,505** | 19,376 |
| Training | **343,875** | 484,136 |
| Staff benefit provisions | **760,440** | 760,440 |
| | **6,875,775** | **6,972,913** |

In thousands of Leones

### 7.2 Life business expenses

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Bank charges | **17,468** | 4,426 |
| Expenses allocated to the Life Business | **916,617** | 961,420 |
| Policy fees | - | - |
| | **934,085** | **965,846** |

### 8 FINANCIAL COST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank charges | **147,763** | 217,589 |
| Investment expenses | **3,740** | 1,500 |
| | **151,503** | **219,089** |

### 9 INSURANCE FUNDS

**(a) General business**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance 1 January | **4,471,058** | 3,605,785 |
| Increase arising from changes in net premium income (Note 5.1 and 5.2) | **227,412** | 865,273 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **4,698,470** | **4,471,058** |

**(b) Life business**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance 1 January | **5,848,921** | 5,524,594 |
| (Decrease)/increase arising from life business operations | **(2,446,550)** | 324,027 |
| Reconciliation on reserves | - | 300 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **3,402,371** | **5,848,921** |

The actuarial valuation was done by Regal Integrated Management Services Limited (Ghana) With the life fund balance being Le3.4 billion at 31 December 2019, the Life Assurance business is considered adequately funded as at the year end.

## 10 OTHER INCOME

In thousands of Leones

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Others | **1,144,919** | 579,536 |
| Exchange gain | **162,954** | 191,521 |
| | **1,307,873** | **771,057** |

## 11 TAX ACCOUNT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Current tax expense** | | |
| Current year at 30% (2018 - 30%) | **714,344** | 815,732 |
| | **714,344** | **815,732** |
| **Deferred tax expense** | | |
| Origination and reversal of temporary differences | **(62,264)** | (92,890) |
| Reconciled balance | **652,080** | 722,842 |
| Adjustment | **-** | (1,903,343) |
| | **652,080** | **(1,180,501)** |
| **(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate** | | |
| Profit before income tax | **3,758,225** | 3,737,636 |
| Income tax on profit before tax | **1,127,468** | 1,121,291 |
| **Tax impact of permanent differences:** | | |
| DT adjustment prior years - ESB | **-** | - |
| Non deductible expenses | **-** | 67,339 |
| Tax exempt income | **(473,388)** | (462,005) |
| Tax incentives | **(2,000)** | (3,783) |
| | **652,080** | **722,842** |
| **(c) Income tax account** | | |
| Balance at 1 January | **(731,443)** | 1,852,551 |
| Opening balance adjustment | **-** | (2,382,159) |
| Charge for the year | **714,344** | 815,732 |
| | **(17,099)** | 286,124 |
| Payments during the year | **(1,279,207)** | (1,547,130) |
| Adjustment | **-** | 529,563 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **(1,296,306)** | **(731,443)** |

### (d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

In thousands of Leones

| | 2019 | | | 2018 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asset | Liability | Net | Asset | Liability | Net |
| Property, plant and equipment | - | 277,754 | 277,754 | - | 290,002 | 290,002 |
| Employee benefits plan | (1,985,510) | - | (1,985,510) | (1,935,494) | - | (1,935,494) |
| Provision for impairment of receivables | (157,200) | - | (157,200) | (157,200) | - | (157,200) |
| Unrealised exchange gains | - | 168,604 | 168,604 | - | 168,604 | 168,604 |
| | (2,142,710) | 446,358 | (1,696,352) | (2,092,694) | 458,606 | (1,634,088) |

### e) Movement in temporary differences during the year 2019

| | Opening balance | Recognised in profit and loss | Recognised in equity | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | 290,002 | (12,248) | - | 277,754 |
| Employee benefits plan | (1,935,494) | (50,016) | - | (1,985,510) |
| Provision for impairment of receivables | (157,200) | - | - | (157,200) |
| Unrealised exchange gains | 168,604 | - | - | 168,604 |
| | (1,634,088) | (62,264) | - | (1,696,352) |

### Movement in temporary differences during the year 2018

| | Opening balance | Recognised in profit and loss | Recognised in equity | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | 218,908 | 71,094 | - | 290,002 |
| Employee benefits plan | (1,771,510) | (163,984) | - | (1,935,494) |
| Provision for impairment of receivables | (157,200) | - | - | (157,200) |
| Unrealised exchange gains | 168,604 | - | - | 168,604 |
| | (1,541,198) | (92,890) | - | (1,634,088) |

## 12 END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Obligations at the end of the reporting period: | | |
| End of service benefits | 5,827,054 | 5,660,331 |

| In thousands of Leones | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward | 5,660,331 | 5,446,504 |
| Provision for current year | 760,440 | 760,440 |
| Actuarial loss | - | - |
| Payments made during the year | (593,717) | (546,613) |
| Balance at end of year | 5,827,054 | 5,660,331 |

### Key valuation assumptions (per annum)

The liability arising from Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) was determined by a third party actuarial specialist using the Project Unit Credit (PUC) Method. The key valuation assumptions used were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average Long Term Discount Rate | **12%** | 11% |
| Average Long Term Pay Increase | **10%** | 11% |
| Average Long Term Rate of Inflation | **10%** | 8% |

## 13 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year.
s

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Profit attributable to equity holders | **15,899,410** | 4,918,137 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands) | **2,575,516** | 2,575,516 |
| Basic earnings per share (expressed in Leones per share) | **6.17** | 1.91 |

### Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company had no category of dilutive potential ordinary shares as at 31 December 2019.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Profit attributable to equity holders | **4,918,137** | 2,866,755 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands) | **2,575,516** | 2,575,516 |
| Dilutive earnings per share (expressed in Leones per share) | **1.91** | 1.11 |

## 14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| In thousands of Leones | Building Improvement | Plant and equipment | Work-in-progress | Total Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January 2018 | 548,638 | 3,554,567 | 426,146 | 4,529,351 |
| Additions | 2,300 | 252,212 | - | 254,512 |
| Disposal | - | (149,329) | - | (149,329) |
| **At 31 December 2018** | **550,938** | **3,657,450** | **426,146** | **4,634,534** |
| **At 1 January 2019** | **550,938** | **3,657,450** | **426,146** | **4,634,534** |
| **Additions** | **-** | **133,350** | **-** | **133,350** |
| **Disposal** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Adjustment** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Balance at 31 December 2019** | **550,938** | **3,790,800** | **426,146** | **4,767,884** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018 | 358,793 | 2,237,409 | - | 2,596,202 |
| Charge for the year | 54,781 | 240,095 | - | 294,876 |
| Disposal | - | (149,329) | - | (149,329) |
| **At 31 December 2018** | **413,574** | **2,328,175** | **-** | **2,741,749** |
| **At 1 January 2019** | **413,574** | **2,328,175** | **-** | **2,741,749** |
| **Charge for the year** | **61,728** | **198,011** | **-** | **259,739** |
| **Disposal** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **475,302** | **2,526,186** | **-** | **3,001,488** |

**Carrying amount**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January 2018 | 189,845 | 1,317,158 | 426,146 | 1,933,149 |
| At 31 December 2018 | 137,364 | 1,329,275 | 426,146 | 1,892,785 |
| **At 1 January 2019** | **137,364** | **1,329,275** | **426,146** | **1,892,785** |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **75,636** | **1,264,614** | **426,146** | **1,766,396** |

Depreciation of Le259,739,000 (2018: Le294,876,000) has been charged to management expenses.

In thousands of Leones

## 14a RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

| | Land and buildings | Plant, machinery and motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 January 2019** | 214,500 | - | 214,500 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Amortisation | (107,250) | - | (107,250) |
| Effect of modification to lease terms | - | - | - |
| Variable lease payment adjustment | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange movements | - | - | - |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **107,249** | **-** | **107,249** |

## 14b LEASE LIABILITIES

| | Land and buildings | Plant, machinery and motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 January 2019** | **97,500** | **-** | **97,500** |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| nterest expense | **19,500** | - | **19,500** |
| Effect of modification to lease terms | - | - | - |
| Variable lease payment adjustment | - | - | - |
| Lease payments | - | - | - |
| Foreign exchange movements | - | - | - |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **117,000** | **-** | **117,000** |

## 15 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

| In thousands of Leones | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **30,094,470** | 29,963,250 |
| Additions | **157,140** | 131,220 |
| Fair value revaluation | **12,793,265** | - |
| Balance at 31 December | **43,044,875** | **30,094,470** |

Investment properties comprised land and buildings at 22 Wallace Johnson Street and 11 Wilberforce Street, Freetown.

The properties have been independently valued in accordance with International Valuation Standards to determine the open market value of the investment property. As per IAS 1, gain has been disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income but being unrealised gain is not available for distribution.

## 16 FINANCIAL ASSETS (excluding receivables and cash equivalents)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Investments** | | |
| **Sierra Leone Government and other Securities** | | |
| Treasury bills | **2,762,740** | 3,167,221 |
| Fixed deposits | **5,289,841** | 6,073,237 |
| | **8,052,581** | **9,240,458** |
| **Statutory deposits** | | |
| Treasury Bills | **3,888,247** | 3,416,094 |
| | **3,888,247** | **3,416,094** |
| **Equity investments** | | |
| Equity shares in Joint Stock Companies in Sierra Leone | **2,843,290** | 2,843,290 |
| Equity shares in foreign Joint Stock Companies | **281** | 281 |
| | **2,843,571** | 2,843,571 |
| **Total investments** | **14,784,399** | **15,500,123** |

The statutory deposit of Le300m per class of business (totalling Le1,500bn) was made with the Bank of Sierra Leone in compliance with Section 23(1) of the Insurance Act 2016. The funds will continue to be maintained at the Bank of Sierra Leone, so long as the Company continues to transact insurance business in Sierra Leone. The deposits are invested in Treasury Bearer Bonds (Government Securities) by the Bank of Sierra Leone on behalf of the Company.

**b. The Company's financial assets are summarised below by category:**

| In thousands of Leones | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Amortised cost | **28,713,249** | 29,099,397 |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | **2,843,571** | 2,843,571 |
| **Total financial assets** | **31,556,820** | **31,942,968** |
| **c. Amortised cost** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **5,770,839** | 5,439,843 |
| Loans and receivables including Insurance receivables | **11,001,582** | 11,003,002 |
| Investment securities | **11,940,828** | 12,656,552 |
| **Total amortised cost** | **28,713,249** | **29,099,397** |

**d. Fair value through other comprehensive income (available-for-sale)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Equity investment | **2,843,571** | 2,843,571 |
| **Total FVTOCI** | **2,843,571** | **2,843,571** |

## 17 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES INCLUDING INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

| In thousands of Leones | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Receivables arising from insurance contracts** | | |
| Due from agents and brokers | **3,634,506** | 4,007,578 |
| Less provision for impairment of receivables from agents and brokers | **(1,661,165)** | (541,883) |
| Due from reinsurers | **734,319** | 427,457 |
| **Other loans and receivables** | | |
| Sundry debtors | **2,857,925** | 1,308,149 |
| Prepayments | **793,737** | 716,083 |
| Loans to staff | **240,709** | 356,822 |
| Accrued income | **1,830,000** | 728,497 |
| Medical excess debtors | **2,571,551** | 4,000,299 |
| **Total loans and receivables including insurance receivables** | **11,001,582** | **11,003,002** |

The total amount of receivables is deemed current.

## 18 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank balances | **5,768,776** | 5,432,891 |
| Cash balances | **2,063** | 6,952 |
| | **5,770,839** | **5,439,843** |

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cashflows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and bank balances | **5,770,839** | 5,439,843 |
| Treasury bills (Note 16a) | **2,762,740** | 3,167,221 |
| Fixed deposits | **5,289,841** | 6,073,237 |
| Overdraft | - | (1,909,730) |
| | **13,823,420** | **12,770,571** |

In thousands of Leones

## 19 SHARE CAPITAL

| | 2019 | | 2018 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Authorised:** | **Number of shares** | **Value/ Proceeds** | **Number of shares** | **Value/ Proceeds** |
| 5 billion ordinary shares of Le1 each | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Issued and fully paid: | | | | |
| 2,575,516,029 ordinary shares of Le1 each | | | | |
| At 1 January | **2,575,516,029** | **2,575,516** | 2,575,516,029 | 2,575,516 |
| Bonus issue | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| Additions | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| At 31 December | **2,575,516,029** | **2,575,516** | **2,575,516,029** | **2,575,516** |

The Sierra Leone Insurance Commission's directives on the capitalisation of Insuranc companies require the Company to have and maintain a minimum paid up capital of Le480 million for each class of business (Le2,400 million in total). The Company has fully complied with this requirement.

## 20 SHARE PREMIUM

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| At the beginning and the year end | **876,969** | 876,969 |
| Additions | - | - |
| | **876,969** | **876,969** |

This arose on issue of shares at a premium

## 21 GENERAL RESERVE

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **286,500** | 286,500 |
| Transfer | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | **286,500** | **286,500** |

The general reserve represents profits set aside to preserve the working capital of the Company.

In thousands of Leones

## 22 REVALUATION RESERVE

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **15,196,726** | 15,196,726 |
| Surplus on revaluation | - | - |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **15,196,726** | **15,196,726** |

The above surplus arose out of the revaluation of the Company's properties at 22 Wallace Johnson Street and 11 Wilberforce Street.

## 23 RETAINED EARNINGS

| | | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | | 22,262,470 | 19,074,621 |
| Net profit for the year | | 15,899,410 | 4,918,137 |
| Dividends | | (1,545,310) | (1,545,310) |
| IFRS 16 day 1 impact | | (9,751) | - |
| Prior year adjustments* | - | - | (184,978) |
| | | 36,606,819 | (22,262,470) |

* Prior year adjustments represented additional tax assessment for the period 2011 to 2015.

## 24 INSURANCE CONTRACT CLAIMS

### 2019

| | Fire | Motor | Accident | Marine | Medical | Total | Life |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims at start of the year | 74,279 | 948,660 | 132,026 | - | 3,059,673 | 4,214,638 | - |
| Claims incurred during the year | 428,531 | 770,386 | 238,508 | | 10,218,177 | 11,655,602 | - |
| Claims paid during the year | (454,057) | (988,723) | (297,275) | | (10,491,141) | (12,231,196) | - |
| **Claims outstanding at 31 December** | 48,753 | 730,323 | 73,259 | - | 2,786,709 | 3,639,044 | - |

### 2018

| | Fire | Motor | Accident | Marine | Medical | Total | Life |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims at start of the year | 81,297 | 870,892 | 178,003 | - | 2,817,479 | 3,947,671 | - |
| Claims incurred during the year | 23,967 | 592,735 | 183,702 | | 7,718,080 | 8,518,484 | - |
| Claims paid during the year | (30,985) | (514,967) | (229,679) | | (7,475,886) | (8,251,517) | - |
| **Claims outstanding at 31 December** | 74,279 | 948,660 | 132,026 | - | 3,059,673 | 4,214,638 | - |

## 25 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE ON REINSURANCE ACCOUNTS

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Reinsurance companies | 2,480,517 | 2,736,312 |

## 26 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

In thousands of Leones

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Accruals | 144,584 | 144,584 |
| Other creditors | 139,150 | 122,841 |
| Bank overdraft | - | 1,909,730 |
| Deferred income on investment | 975,955 | - |
| | 1,259,689 | 2,177,155 |

The estimated fair values of accounts due to other trading parties and trade payables are the amounts repayable on demand. All trade and other payables are current liabilities.

## 27a. DIVIDENDS DECLARED

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Paid during the year | **1,390,779** | 1,509,361 |
| | **1,390,779** | **1,509,361** |

During the year ended 31 December 2019, dividend of Le0.40 per ordinary share (2,575,516,029 shares) was proposed (2018: Le0.60 per ordinary share on 2,575,516,029 shares).

### b) Dividends payable

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at beginning of year | **163,832** | 127,883 |
| Amount accrued in the current year | **1,545,310** | 1,545,310 |
| Dividends paid | **(1,390,779)** | (1,509,361) |
| Dividend write back | **2,308,683** | - |
| **Balance at end of year** | **2,627,046** | **163,832** |

## 28 EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company adopted IFRS 16 and IFRIC 23 with a transition date of 1st January 2019. The Company has chosen not to restate comparatives on adoption of both standards, and therefore, the revised requirements are not reflected in the prior year financial statements. Rather, these changes have been processed at the date of initial application (i.e. 1st January 2019) and recognised accordingly.

Other new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the IASB did not impact the Company as they are either not relevant to the Company's activities or require accounting which is consistent with the Company's current accounting policies.

### IFRS 16 Leases

Effective 1st January 2019, IFRS 16 has replaced IAS 17 Lease and IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease.

IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, together with options to exclude lease where the lease term is 12 months or less, or where the underlying asset is of low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in IAS 17, with the distinction between operating leases and finance lease being retained. The Company does not have significant leasing activities acting as a lessor.

### Transition Method and Practical Expedients Utilised

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, with recognition of transitional adjustments on the date of initial application (1st January 2019), without restatement of comparative figures. The Company elected to apply the practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Contracts entered into before the transition date that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed. The definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1st January 2019.

IFRS 16 provides for certain optional practical expedients, including those related to the initial adopted of the standard. The Company applied the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

(a) Apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonable similar characteristics;

(b) Exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets at the date of initial application for leases where the right-of-use asset was determined as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date;

(c) Reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as opposed to preparing an impairment review under IAS 36 as at the date of initial application; and

(d) Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less that 12 months of lease term remaining as of the date of initial application.

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Under IFRS 16, the Company recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases. However, the Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some leases of low value assets based on the value of the underlying asset when new or for short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

| Classification under ISA 17 | Right-of-use assets | Lease liabilities |
|---|---|---|
| Operating leases that meet the definition of investment property in IAS 40 (see note 16) | Fair value as at 1st January 2019. | Measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1st January 2019. The Company's rate is the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent creditor under comparable terms and conditions. This weighted-average rate applied was 19% |
| All other operating leases | Office space: Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.<br><br>All other: the carrying value that would have resulted from IFRS 16 being applied from the commencement date of the leases, subject to the practical expedients noted above. | |
| Finance leases | Measured based on the carrying values for the lease assets and liabilities immediately before the date of initial application (i.e. carrying values brought forward, unadjusted). | |

### IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation requires:

- The Company to determine whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a Company, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution;
- The Company to determine if it is probable that the tax authorities will accept the uncertain tax treatment; and
- It is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, measure the tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. This measurement is required to be based on the assumption that each of the tax authorities will examine amounts they have a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations.

### 29 CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

| In thousands of Leones | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Net profit before taxation | **16,551,490** | 3,737,636 |
| Prior year adjustment | **-** | (184,978) |
| Revaluation (investment properties) | **(12,793,265)** | - |
| Depreciation | **259,739** | 294,876 |
| Interest and other income | **(2,732,540)** | (2,959,521) |
| Decrease in receivables and prepayments | **1,420** | 1,731,630 |
| Decrease in inventories | **48,951** | 46,579 |
| Increase in payables | **2,308,683** | 455,152 |
| (Decrease)/increase in insurance funds | **(2,219,138)** | 1,189,600 |
| | **1,425,340** | **4,310,975** |

The Company classifies the cashflows for the purchases and disposal of financial assets in its operating cashflows, as the purchases are funded from the cashflows associated with the origination of insurance and investment contracts net of the cashflows for payment of insurance benefits and claims and investment contracts benefits.

## 30 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at 31 December 2019 (2018 : nil).

## 31 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2019 (2018 : nil).

## 32 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The staff of the Company own 0.72% of the Company's shares as at 31 December 2019 (2018 : 1.91%). The public holds the remaining 99.28% of the shares.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

### a. Key management compensation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | **1,160,961** | 1,014,454 |
| | **1,160,961** | **1,014,454** |

### b. Loans to related parties

In thousands of Leones

Loans to key management of the Company:

| | **2019** | **2018** |
|---|---|---|
| At beginning of year | **114,480** | 164,990 |
| Loans advanced during the year | **10,000** | 210,434 |
| Loan repayments received | **(109,519)** | (260,944) |
| **At end of year** | **14,961** | **114,480** |

## 33 EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events subsequent to the reporting period are disclosed only to the extent that they relate directly to the financial statements and their effect is material. The following are disclosures of post balance sheet events:

### COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis is an unprecedented moment on individuals, societies, businesses and the wider economy across the globe. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the virus struck the country, and consequently the insurance industry has not escaped its impact as insurers are facing a number of challenges including lower business volumes and difficulty in maintaining existing clients who are experiencing dire financial constraints.

### Declaration of Dividend

At the meeting of 8th July 2020, the Board declared a dividend of Le0.40 to all shareholders registered in the Register of Members as at 31st December 2019.

AIC

# WORLDWIDE TRAVE


**AUREOL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD**

Claims Management and Assistance
by our partners


in EuropeΩ

# L INSURANCE PLAN


## Who takes out the policy?

- All travellers, Corporate Clients, NGOs, Private Companies, Government Parastatals can all take out the Travel Insurance Plan for their Empolyees
- Individuals going on Vacation, Conferences and Business Trips
- Muslim Pilgrims going on Hajj & Umrah

## Benefits include:

- Medical Expenses and Hospitalisation abroad
- Transport or Repatriation in case of illness or Accident
- Emergency Dental Care
- Repatriation of family member travelling with the insured
- Travel of one immediate family member
- Emergency return home following death of a close family member
- Repatriation of mortal remains
- Delivery of medicines
- Lost of Passport, Driving License, National ID card abroad
- Compensation for delay in arrival of luggage
- Location and forwarding of baggage and personal effects
- Delayed Departure
- Relay of urgent messages
- Advance of bail bond
- Advance of funds
- Legal Defence

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