GHANA
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PRESS RELEASE

PR. No 344/2021

SIC INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (SIC)-

AUDITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

SIC has released its full year audited report and financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, as per the attached.

Issued at Accra, this 23rd
day of September 2021.

- E N D –

att'd.

Distribution:
1. All LDMs
2. General Public
3. Company Secretary, SIC
4. NTHC Registrars, (Registrars for SIC shares)
5. Custodians
6. Securities and Exchange Commission
7. Central Securities Depository
8. GSE Council Members
9. GSE Notice Board

For enquiries, contact:
Head of Listing, GSE on 0302 669908, 669914, 669935.
*XA

Deloitte.

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SIC Insurance PLC

Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2020

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Contents

SIC Insurance PLC

Corporate Information

Board of directors:	Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	-Chairman
	Mr. Stephen Oduro	-Managing Director
	Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	-Non Executive Director
	Mr. James Appietu-Ankrah	-Non Executive Director
	Mr. Daniel Ofori	-Non Executive Director
	Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	-Non Executive Director
	Mr. Kwabena Gyima Osei-Bonsu	-Non Executive Director
	Mr. Nicholas Kwame Oteng	-Non Executive Director
	Mr. Aguriba Abugri	-Non Executive Director) (appointed 8th October,2020)
Company Secretary:	Mrs. Lydia Hlomador	
Registered office:	Nyemitei House 28/29 Ring Road East Osu – Accra	
Actuary	Stallion Consultants Limited 3rd Floor, Gulf House Tetteh Quarshie Interchange Airport West P.O Box KA 30681, KIA, Accra	
Auditors:	Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants The Deloitte Place, Plot No. 71 Off George Walker Bush Highway North Dzorwulu P. O. Box GP 453, Accra	
Registrars:	NTHC Limited Martco House P.O. Box KIA 9563 Airport, Accra	
Bankers: - Local	ADB Bank Limited Absa Bank Ghana Limited Ecobank Ghana Limited GCB Bank Limited NIB Bank Limited Societe Generale Ghana Limited UMB Bank Limited Stanbic Ghana Limited	
Bankers: - Foreign	Ghana International Bank PLC	

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors

The directors have the pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1. Principal activities

The principal activities of the company and the subsidiary are:

SIC Insurance PLC

i. To undertake non-life insurance business.

SIC Financial Services Limited

ii. To undertake the provision of investment advisory, asset and fund management, financial consultancy and brokerage services.

2. Results for the year

	Group	
	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
The balance brought forward on retained earnings account at 1 January was	**35,742,906**	31,456,419
To which must be added:		
Profit for the year after charging all expenses, depreciation and taxation of	**14,550,707**	11,110,243
	50,293,613	42,566,662
From which is made an appropriation to contingency reserve of	**(1,472,018)**	(6,345,424)
	48,821,595	36,221,238
Write off of reserves in subsidiary	**-**	43,058
Non-Controlling Interest	**(2,157,185)**	(521,390)
Leaving a balance to be carried forward on retained earnings account of	**46,664,410**	35,742,906

3. Nature of business

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

4. Dividend

The directors propose a dividend of GH¢ 0.0153 per share for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: GH¢ Nil).

5. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis with the group expected to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of operations.

6. Interest of directors

Below are the interest of the directors as at the 31 December 2020:

Report of the directors - continued

Name of Directors	Qualifications	Other Engagements	Position
1.Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	MBCLB – Univ. Ghana Medical School	i. Cenpower Generation Co. Ltd. ii. Cenpower Holding iii. Play Soccer Ghana (FIFA Affiliate) iv. Aggrey Mem. AME Zion SHS v. AME Zion Church	i. Director ii. Director iii. Director iv. Chairman (Governing Board) v. Member (Executive Board
2.Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	BA (Law & Sociology) – KNUST. Cert. of Marketing – Cornell University	i. Aker Deep Water Ghana	i. Board Member
3.Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	BA International Relations – USA (Cum Laude) Post Graduate Diploma – Politics & Foreign Policy MA International Relations	i. Millennium Development Authority (MiDA)	i. Director, Communications & Outreach
4.Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	Chartered Accountant – Ghana. Post Graduate Cert. in Tax – Ghana	i. Internal Audit Agency – Audit Firm ii. Letshego Savings and Loans Company iii. Shalom Broadcasting Network	i. Board Member ii. Director iii. Director
5.Mr. James Appietu-Ankrah	MA (Democracy, Law and Development) Diploma in Sales & Marketing CII Diploma in Insurance & Risk Management.	i. JAAP Ventures (Hiring of Chairs & Canopies) ii. JAAP Farms (Mix crop farming, cocoa& palm) iii. KEK Reinsurance Brokers (Africa) Ltd	i. Managing Director ii. Managing Director iii. Director
6.Mr. Nicholas Oteng	BSC Agric. Economics -KNUST MSC. Agric. Economics Certificate in financing of Agri-business	i. Prime Strategy Ltd. Ghana	i. Director

Report of the directors - continued

Name of Directors	Qualifications	Other Engagements	Position
7.Mr. Stephen Oduro	BBA (Computer Systems) – USA MBA (Computer & Info System with Finance – USA Graduate School of Management- Newark, NJ.	i. SIC Life Co. Ltd. ii. SIC Fin. Services Ltd iii. Accra City Hotel iv. Ghana Tourism Dev. Corp.	i. Director ii. Director iii. Director iv. Director
8.Mr. Daniel Ofori	Fellow, Chartered Inst. of Admin. & Mgt. – Ghana Cert. Ghana Inst. of Languages Certification from Ghana Stock Exchange and Ghana Export Mktg.	i. White Chapel Holdings ii. Ghana Baptist Convention	i. Managing Director ii. Deacon
9. Mr. Aguriba Abugri	Bachelor of Pharmacy- KNUST	i. Procare Pharmacy, Tamale	i. Executive Director

Report of the directors - continued

7. Capacity building for directors

In the year under review, no training was organised as the Company was still coming to terms with the COVID-19 Pandemic.

8. Corporate social responsibility

An amount of **GH¢ 219,239** was spent on fulfilling the corporate social responsibility of the company (2019: GH¢ 689,038)
Sponsorship activities for 2020 covered the following areas:

- Health
- Education
- Sports

9. Major transactions

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

10. Auditors and audit fees

In accordance with section 139 (1) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte & Touche will continue as the auditors of the Company.

The audit fee payable to the auditors is GH¢ 397,989 (2019: GH¢330,000).

11. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13th September 2021.

On behalf of the board of directors

....	....
Board Chairman	**Managing Director**
(Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann)	**(Mr. Stephen Oduro)**
Date: 13th September, 2021	**Date:** 13th September, 2021

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SIC Insurance PLC

Financial highlights

	Group 2020 GH¢	Group 2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	Company 2019 GH¢
Gross premium	**242,129,786**	211,514,138	**242,129,786**	211,514,138
Net premium earned	**115,520,739**	107,354,822	**115,520,739**	107,354,822
Claims incurred	**(33,602,663)**	(18,458,736)	**(33,602,663)**	(18,458,736)
Underwriting loss	**(13,314,525)**	(11,259,656)	**(14,466,128)**	(9,089,674)
Profit before tax	**28,306,441**	15,908,290	**14,394,211**	13,961,633
Profit after tax	**14,550,707**	11,110,243	**7,360,088**	9,320,371
Shareholders' funds	**277,764,618**	253,330,219	**284,201,155**	269,909,150
Total assets	**566,857,895**	550,950,034	**546,436,878**	537,120,365
Number of shares issued and fully paid for	**195,645,000**	195,645,000	**195,645,000**	195,645,000
Earnings per share (GH¢)	**0.0744**	0.0568	**0.0376**	0.0476
Net assets per share (GH¢)	**1.38**	1.2948	**1.4156**	1.3796
Current ratio	**1.0416**	0.9299	**1.0191**	1.0064
Return on shareholders' funds	**5%**	4%	**3%**	3%

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires the directors to prepare consolidated and separate financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of the financial year and of the consolidated profit and loss and other comprehensive income for that year.

The Directors believe that in preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, they used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements, estimates, and that all international accounting standards, which they consider to be appropriate, were followed.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the group keeps accounting records that disclose reasonable accuracy of the consolidated financial position of the group to enable the directors ensure that the consolidated and separate financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

SIC Insurance PLC

Actuarial Opinion

We have done an actuarial valuation to determine the technical liabilities for SIC Insurance PLC as at 31 December 2020.

Basis of Opinion

In our opinion, for the purposes of determining the statutory technical liabilities for the financial statement of SIC Insurance PLC for the year ending December 31, 2020, the assumptions are in aggregate the Appointed Actuary's best estimates and the methods employed are relevant to the economic environment in Ghana. This report has been prepared, and our opinions have been given, in accordance with Internationally Accepted Actuarial Practice.
This actuarial opinion covers the period from 1 January2020 to 31 December 2020.

Opinion

We hereby certify that, in our opinion, as at 31 December 2020;

- Stallion Consultants Limited was appointed by SIC Insurance PLC to perform an actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2020 for the purpose of determining the information required for the annual financial statements of SIC Insurance PLC for the year ending 31 December 2020;

- The Company intends to use the results contained in the report in preparing its annual financial statements and we are not aware of any reason why this would not be appropriate;

- The assumptions established for the actuarial valuation are the Appointed Actuary's best estimates. The valuation report includes all products in the company's portfolio and we are not aware of any other significant matters or events that have occurred prior to the date of this report that would have a material effect on the figures shown herein;

- This actuarial opinion covers the actuarial investigation performed on SIC Insurance PLC;

- The effective date of our valuation of the Company is 31 December 2020; the next actuarial valuation should be performed with effective date not later than 31 December 2021.

Charles Osei - Akoto, ASA, MAAA
Executive Chairman: Stallion Consultants Limited

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of SIC Insurance PLC and its subsidiaries (the "Group" and the "Company"), set out on pages *18* to *85*, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory disclosures.

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of our report, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of SIC Insurance PLC as at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Impaired investments – SIC Financial Services Limited GH¢454.196 million

The financial statements of the subsidiary, SIC Financial Services Limited, are materially misstated as the subsidiary did not make a provision for impaired investments as required by International Financial Reporting Standard, IFRS 9: Financial Instruments. The effect on the consolidated financial statements would have resulted in a decrease in total assets by GH¢454.196 million and net income would have decreased by same amount. There is no effect on the separate financial statements.

Pending legal cases against the subsidiary

The financial statements of the subsidiary, SIC Financial Services Limited, are materially misstated as the subsidiary did not make a provision in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Some clients of the subsidiary have not been able to access their investment upon demand, consequently legal actions have been brought against the subsidiary to recover the matured investment. In accordance with IAS 37 (14), a provision shall be recognized when: an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The effect on the consolidated financial statements would have been an increase in total liabilities by GH¢24.20 million and net income decrease by same amount. There is no effect on the separate financial statements.

Accounting for associate

As explained in note 29 to the financial statements, SIC Insurance PLC owns 20% interest in SIC Life Company Limited (an associate). SIC Life Company Limited has 100% shareholding in SIC Life Savings and Loans Limited. SIC Insurance PLC accounts for its investment in SIC Life Company Limited, the associate, using the equity method.

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Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

SIC Insurance PLC in accounting for its share in SIC Life Company Limited, used the separate financial information of SIC Life Company Limited, excluding the financial information of its subsidiary, which is not in compliance with IAS 28.

In accordance with IAS 28 (27) when an associate has a subsidiary the net income and net assets taken into account in applying the equity method are those recognized in the associate's financial statements, including the associate's share of the net income and net assets of its subsidiary. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary in the consolidated and separate financial statements

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 Group and Company in accordance with the requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Ghana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ghana.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The methodology and assumptions used in setting Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims reserve (Separate)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Insurance reserves include the company's insurance liabilities, a provision for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period as detailed in notes 3(s) and 20. The determination of the value of the Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims reserves requires significant judgment in the selection of key assumptions and methodologies.

Management exercise significant judgement in respect of the appropriate methodology in estimating the claims and other technical reserves. Where possible the company adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and extent of development of each accident year.

The disclosures relating to claims IBNR are included in notes 3(s) and 20 to these financial statements are considered important to the users of the financial statements given the level of judgement and estimation involved</td><td>We evaluated and tested the design and implementation of the key controls over the estimation of future claim payments. In performing the tests of controls, we considered the appropriateness of the control considering the nature and significance of the risk, competence, and authority of person(s) performing the control, as well as frequency and consistency with which the control is performed.
We challenged management's key assumptions over estimation of future claim payments by performing the following:
a. We obtained the actuarial report and agreed the recorded IBNR to the recorded balance.

b. We performed procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the claims and premium data used in the determination of the IBNR.

c. We worked with the Deloitte Actuarial & Insurance Solutions Specialist to ascertain the basis of loss ratios and challenged management on the appropriateness or otherwise of the ratios used in the expected loss ratio method. We evaluated the appropriateness of the loss ratios used.

d. We further confirmed whether data used in determining IBNR is sufficient and appropriate in terms of sufficiency and precision.

We also worked with the Deloitte Actuarial & Insurance Solutions Specialist to perform the following:

a. Evaluate the appropriateness and suitability of the methodologies used by the management expert i.e. Bornhuetter - Ferguson ("BF") method , Loss Ratio ("LR") method and Case Reserve Plus method.

b. Evaluate the appropriateness and reasonability of underlying assumptions and adjustments made in determining the claims IBNR</td></tr>
</table>

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>c. Perform a re-computation of the claims IBNR using the claims data and gross premiums data and agree results to amounts determined by the management expert.

We carried out procedures to test the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the management's expert.

Based on the procedures described above, we did not identify any material misstatements relating to the IBNR estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Impairment of financial assets (Group)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Significant judgement is required by the directors in assessing the impairment of financial assets in compliance with IFRS 9, which requires a loss allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) to be measured at the reporting date for those financial assets subject to impairment accounting.
The Group's credit exposures and respective impairment, where applicable, as at 31 December were as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Exposures assessed for expected</th><th>Gross balance GH¢</th><th>Impairment GH¢</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fee receivables</td><td>9,907,495</td><td>693,521</td></tr>
<tr><td>Available for sale financial assets</td><td>231,838</td><td>48,226</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash and cash equivalents</td><td>17,444,576</td><td>379,349</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clients' investments</td><td>541,126,409</td><td>453,994,717</td></tr>
</table>
The Group reviews its financial assets for impairment at the end of each reporting period. There are significant judgements made in the following areas in applying IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. These include:

- Determining the staging of financial assets of the Group which includes establishing groups of similar financial assets
- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk.</td>
<td>In evaluating the impairment of financial assets, we reviewed and tested the data used in the ECL calculations prepared by the directors, with a particular focus on the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and discount rate. We performed various procedures, including the following:
• Testing the key controls relating to the preparation of the impairment model including the competence and authority of person(s) performing the control, frequency and consistency with which the control is performed.
• Evaluated whether the impairment model used to measure the amount of the ECL for specific accounts and portfolio impairments complies with the requirements of IFRS 9.
• Testing of assumptions, inputs and formulas into the ECL model against historical performance and in comparison, to forward looking information using the projected GDP growth rate and the directors' strategic plans for the Group.
• Validating that the discount rates used in discounting the estimated future cash flows meet the effective interest rates requirement of IFRS 9.
• Evaluating the Directors staging of financial assets in the ECL model and test facilities to ensure they have been included in the right stage.</td></tr>
</table>

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
- Determination of the probability of default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), which includes establishing the relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of financial asset and the associated Expected Credit Loss (ECL).	

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors, Financial Highlights, the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and the Actuarial Opinion, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724) and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Seventh Schedule of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) we expressly state that:

1. We have obtained the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

2. In our opinion:
   - proper books of accounts have been kept by the Group, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
   - the information and explanations given to us, were in the manner required by the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and give a true and fair view of the:

     a. statement of financial position of the Group at the end of the financial year, and
     b. statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year.

   - the group accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and the profit or loss of the company and its subsidiaries.

3. The Group's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

4. The Group account has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, and the profit or loss of the company and its subsidiaries.

5. We are independent of the Group, pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

In accordance with section 78(1) (a) of the Insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724), the company has generally kept accounting records that are sufficient to explain its transactions and financial position with respect to its insurance businesses and any other business that it carries on. The company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act 724.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Emmanuel Martey (ICAG/P/1476).**

Deloitte & Touche

For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche (ICAG/F/2021/129)
Chartered Accountants
The Deloitte Place, Plot No.71
Off George Walker Bush Highway
Accra - Ghana

17th September **2021**

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

		Group		Company	
Assets	**Note**	**2020**	2019	**2020**	2019
Non-current assets		**GH¢**	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Property, plant and equipment	22	**87,124,239**	93,389,072	**86,778,879**	92,825,952
Intangible assets	23	**585,301**	712,775	**124,966**	189,444
Investment properties	24	**99,390,367**	99,390,644	**99,390,367**	99,390,644
Right of use assets	25	**4,120,527**	-	**2,955,101**	-
Long term investments	27	**115,344,963**	123,021,885	**115,126,643**	122,649,587
Investment in subsidiary	28	-	-	**12,878,526**	5,878,526
Investment in associate	29	**27,527,694**	22,463,126	**27,527,694**	22,463,126
		334,093,091	338,977,502	**344,782,176**	343,397,279
Current assets					
Short term investments	30	**102,052,248**	80,176,692	**80,471,510**	71,163,499
Receivables	31	**51,526,428**	46,586,099	**42,089,062**	37,412,405
Inventories	32	**1,560,955**	2,248,545	**1,560,955**	2,248,545
Unearned reinsurance premium	5b	**48,897,860**	52,883,589	**48,897,860**	52,883,589
Cash and bank balances	33a	**28,727,313**	30,077,607	**28,635,315**	30,015,048
Total current assets		**232,764,804**	211,972,532	**201,654,702**	193,723,086
Total assets		**566,857,895**	550,950,034	**546,436,878**	537,120,365
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Stated capital	34	**25,000,000**	25,000,000	**25,000,000**	25,000,000
Revaluation reserve	35	**78,021,294**	78,021,294	**78,021,294**	78,021,294
Retained earnings		**46,664,410**	35,742,906	**62,829,318**	56,941,248
Contingency reserve	36	**37,337,786**	35,865,768	**37,337,786**	35,865,768
Available-for-sale reserves	37	**77,109,381**	70,394,386	**81,502,321**	74,739,100
Other reserves	40b	**(489,564)**	(658,260)	**(489,564)**	(658,260)
Non-controlling interest		**14,121,310**	8,964,125	**-**	-
Shareholders' funds		**277,764,617**	253,330,219	**284,201,155**	269,909,150
Non-current liabilities					
Employee benefits obligation	40a	**11,895,522**	11,275,342	**11,895,522**	11,275,342
Lease liability	26	**2,339,774**	-	**1,087,166**	-
Deferred tax	21d	**51,393,522**	58,386,517	**51,386,678**	63,437,367
		65,628,818	69,661,859	**64,369,366**	74,712,709
Current liabilities					
Bank overdraft	33b	**4,585,285**	7,388,117	**4,585,285**	7,388,117
Unearned premium	5b	**94,398,862**	90,387,713	**94,398,863**	90,3873,713
Outstanding claims	8a	**39,641,193**	33,474,530	**39,641,193**	33,474,530
Trade & other payables	38	**76,544,608**	87,644,903	**53,511,574**	53,070,290
Lease liability	26	**2,184,555**	-	**1,912,669**	-
Borrowings	39	-	5,534,700	-	5,534,700
Current tax liability	21a	**4,586,648**	2,125,557	**2,738,518**	1,690,748
National stabilisation levy	21b	**1,523,309**	1,402,436	**1,078,255**	952,408

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position - continued

As at 31 December 2020

Total current liabilities	**223,464,460**	227,957,956	**197,866,357**	192,498,506
Total liabilities	**289,093,278**	297,619,815	**262,235,723**	267,211,215
Total equity and liabilities	**566,857,895**	550,950,034	**546,336,878**	537,120,365

....
Board Chairman
(Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann)

Date: 13th September, 2021

....
Managing Director
(Mr. Stephen Oduro)

Date: 13th September, 2021

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 85 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

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

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Note	Group 2020 GH¢	Group 2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	Company 2019 GH¢
Gross written premium	6	**242,129,786**	211,514,138	**242,129,786**	211,514,138
Less: Reinsurances ceded	7	**(118,612,169)**	(104,778,018)	**(118,612,169)**	(104,778,018)
Net written premium		**123,517,617**	106,736,120	**123,517,617**	106,736,120
Movement in unearned Premium	5b	**(7,996,878)**	618,702	**(7,996,878)**	618,702
Net premium earned		**115,520,739**	107,354,822	**115,520,739**	107,354,822
Claims incurred	8a	**(33,602,663)**	(18,458,736)	**(33,602,663)**	(18,458,736)
Brokerage and advisory fees	9	**9,917,646**	6,690,681	**-**	-
Net commissions	10	**1,636,161**	2,293,761	**1,636,161**	2,293,761
Management expenses	11	**(106,786,408)**	(109,140,184)	**(98,020,365)**	(100,279,521)
Underwriting loss		**(13,314,525)**	(11,259,656)	**(14,466,128)**	(9,089,674)
Investment income	12	**13,065,688**	13,559,097	**11,482,414**	12,237,326
Other income	13	**31,128,108**	17,616,477	**19,232,890**	14,314,401
Finance costs	14	**(1,938,047)**	(3,500,420)	**(1,854,965)**	(3,500,420)
Impairment loss	15	**(634,783)**	(507,208)	**-**	-
Profit before tax		**28,306,441**	15,908,290	**14,394,211**	13,961,633
Taxation	21(c)	**(13,036,023)**	(4,099,965)	**(6,314,412)**	(3,943,180)
National stabilisation levy	21(b)	**(719,711)**	(698,082)	**(719,711)**	(698,082)
Profit after tax		**14,550,707**	11,110,243	**7,360,088**	9,320,371
Other comprehensive income					
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets	37	**(7,571,170)**	(2,303,579)	**(7,522,944)**	(2,251,676)
Deferred tax	37	**14,286,165**	-	**14,286,165**	-
Actuarial loss on employee benefits		**168,696**	(658,260)	**168,696**	(658,260)
Total comprehensive income		**21,434,398**	8,148,404	**14,292,005**	6,410,435
Basic and diluted earnings per share	16	**0.0744**	0.0568	**0.0376**	0.0476

SIC Insurance PLC

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

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	**12,393,522**	10,588,853	**7,360,088**	9,320,371
Non-Controlling Interest	**2,157,185**	521,390	**-**	-
	14,550,707	11,110,243	**7,360,088**	9,320,371
Total comprehensive income attributable to				
Equity holders of the parent	**19,277,213**	7,627,014	**14,292,005**	6,410,435
Non-Controlling Interest	**2,157,185**	521,390	**-**	-
	21,434,398	8,148,404	**14,292,005**	6,410,435

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 85 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Group

2020	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserves GH¢	Revaluation reserve GH¢	Available-for-sale reserve GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Non-controlling interest GH¢	Total GH¢
Bal at 1 January 2020	25,000,000	35,742,906	35,865,768	78,021,294	70,394,386	(658,260)	8,964,125	253,330,219
Profit for the year	-	14,550,707	-	-	-	-	-	14,550,707
	25,000,000	50,293,613	35,865,768	78,021,294	70,394,386	(658,260)	8,964,125	267,880,926
Other comprehensive income								
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	(7,571,170)	-	-	(7,571,170)
Deferred tax charged to available for sale reserves	-	-	-	-	14,286,165			14,286,165
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	168,696	-	168,696
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,714,995	168,696	-	6,883,691
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(1,472,018)	1,472,018	-				
Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	(2,157,185)	-	-	-	-	5,157,185	3,000,000
Bal at 31 December 2020	**25,000,000**	**46,664,410**	**37,337,786**	**78,021,294**	**77,109,381**	**(489,564)**	**14,121,310**	**277,764,617**

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2019	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserve GH¢	Revaluation reserve GH¢	Available-for-sale reserve GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Non-controlling interest GH¢	Total GH¢
Bal at 1 January 2019	25,000,000	31,456,419	29,520,344	78,026,677	103,351,710	-	8,442,735	275,797,885
Profit for the year	-	11,110,243	-	-	-	-	-	11,110,243
	25,000,000	42,566,662	29,520,344	78,026,677	103,351,710	-	8,442,735	286,807,128
Other comprehensive income								
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	(2,303,579)	-	-	(2,303,579)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(658,260)	-	(658,260)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(658,260)	-	(2,961,839)
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(6,345,424)	6,345,424	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	-	(5,383)	(30,610,687)	-	-	(30,616,070)
Non-controlling interest	-	(521,390)	-	-	-	-	521,390	-
Write off of reserves in subsidiary	-	43,058	-	-	(43,058)	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2019	**25,000,000**	**35,742,906**	**35,865,768**	**78,021,294**	**70,394,386**	**(658,260)**	**8,964,125**	**253,330,219**

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Company

2020	**Stated capital** GH¢	**Retained earnings** GH¢	**Contingency reserve** GH¢	**Revaluation reserve** GH¢	**Available-for-sale reserve** GH¢	**Other reserve**	**Total** GH¢
Bal at 1 January 2020	25,000,000	56,941,248	35,865,768	78,021,294	74,739,100	(658,260)	269,909,150
Profit for the year	-	7,360,088	-	-	-	-	7,360,088
	25,000,000	64,301,336	35,865,768	78,021,294	74,739,100	(658,260)	277,269,238
Other comprehensive income							
Net gain on available -for-sale investment							
Deferred tax charged to available for sale reserves	-	-	-	-	(7,522,944)	-	(7,522,944)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	14,286,165	-	14,286,165
	-	-	-	-	-	168,696	168,696
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,763,221	168,696	6,931,917
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(1,472,018)	1,472,018	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2020	**25,000,000**	**62,829,318**	**37,337,786**	**78,021,294**	**81,502,321**	**(489,564)**	**284,201,155**

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Company

2019	**Stated capital** GH¢	**Retained earnings** GH¢	**Contingency reserve** GH¢	**Revaluation reserve** GH¢	**Available-for-sale reserve** GH¢	**Other reserve**	**Total** GH¢
Bal at 1 January 2019	25,000,000	53,966,301	29,520,344	78,026,677	107,601,463	-	294,114,785
Profit for the year	-	9,320,371	-	-	-	-	9,320,371
	25,000,000	63,286,672	29,520,344	78,026,677	107,601,463	-	303,435,156
Other comprehensive income							
Net gain on available -for-sale investment							
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	(2,251,676)	-	(2,251,676)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(658,260)	(658,260)
	-	-	-	-	(2,251,676)	(658,260)	(2,909,936)
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(6,345,424)	6,345,424	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	-	(5,383)	(30,610,687)	-	(30,616,070)
Bal at 31 December 2019	25,000,000	56,941,248	35,865,768	78,021,294	74,739,100	(658,260)	269,909,150

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 85 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Operating activities				
Operating profit	**28,306,441**	15,908,290	**14,394,211**	13,961,633
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation	**7,347,591**	7,258,992	**7,081,576**	6,988,409
Amortisation of intangible assets	**171,580**	79,349	**64,478**	64,479
Lease amortisation	**1,993,290**	-	**1,701,934**	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment	**(107,460)**	(20,217)	**(107,460)**	(20,217)
Share of associate profit	**(5,064,568)**	(2,325,843)	**(5,064,568)**	(2,325,843)
Interest received	**(11,484,080)**	(12,637,014)	**(9,907,003)**	(11,315,243)
Dividend received	**(1,581,608)**	(922,083)	**(1,575,411)**	(922,083)
Adjustment in PPE, Intangible & investment properties	**435,777**	-	**1,797**	-
Actuarial loss on employee benefit	**168,696**	(658,260)	**168,696**	(658,260)
Working capital adjustments:				
Change in provision for unearned premium	**4,011,150**	20,729,116	**4,011,150**	20,729,116
Change in receivables	**(4,940,329)**	33,318,055	**(4,676,657)**	13,373,919
Change in inventories	**687,590**	(519,008)	**687,590**	(519,008)
Change in trade & other payables	**(11,100,295)**	(3,113,822)	**441,284**	18,950,358
Change in provision for claims	**6,166,663**	(12,187,359)	**6,166,663**	(12,187,359)
Change in employee benefits	**620,180**	1,468,397	**620,180**	1,468,397
Change in unearned reinsurance premium	**3,985,729**	(21,347,819)	**3,985,729**	(21,347,819)
Tax paid	**(3,281,761)**	(2,706,658)	**(3,031,166)**	(2,195,215)
National stabilisation levy paid	**(598,838)**	(3,099,246)	**(593,864)**	(3,087,398)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**15,735,748**	19,224,871	**14,369,159**	20,957,867

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Group 2020 GH¢	Group 2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	Company 2019 GH¢
Investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(1,556,615)**	(878,997)	**(1,036,023)**	(838,280)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**-**	(7,000)	**-**	-
Addition to right of use assets	**(6,113,817)**	-	**(4,657,035)**	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**107,460**	22,022	**107,460**	22,022
Investment in subsidiary	**-**	-	**(7,000,000)**	-
Receipt/capital injection from NCI	**3,000,000**	-	**-**	-
Liquidation of capital	**100,000**	-	**-**	-
Addition to investment properties	**-**	(93,201)	**-**	(93,201)
Dividend received	**1,581,608**	922,083	**1,575,411**	922,083
Interest received	**11,484,081**	12,637,014	**9,907,003**	11,315,243
Net cash generated from /(used in) investing activities	**8,602,717**	12,601,921	**(1,103,184)**	11,327,867
Financing activities				
Movement in borrowings	**(5,534,700)**	(16,480,300)	**(5,534,700)**	(16,480,300)
Increase in lease liability	**4,524,329**	-	**2,999,835**	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,010,371)**	(16,480,300)	**(2,534,865)**	(16,480,300)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	**23,328,094**	15,346,491	**10,731,110**	15,805,434
Cash at 1 January	**102,866,182**	87,519,691	**93,790,430**	77,984,996
Cash at 31 December	**126,194276**	102,866,182	**104,521,540**	93,790,430
Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and bank	**28,727,313**	30,077,607	**28,635,315**	30,015,048
Bank overdraft	**(4,585,285)**	(7,388,117)	**(4,585,285)**	(7,388,117)
Short term investments	**102,052,248**	80,176,692	**80,471,510**	71,163,499
	126,194,276	102,866,182	**104,521,540**	93,790,430

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 85 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Reporting entity

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

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of those Standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and applicable legislation.

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards that impact on the operations of the group were adopted:

IFRS 4 Insurance contracts;
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
IFRS 15 Revenue
IFRS 16 Leases
IAS 1(*Revised*), Presentation of financial statements (added disclosures about an entity's capital and other disclosures);
IAS 14 Segment reporting;
IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment;
IAS 19 (*Amendment*), Employee benefits;
IAS 21 (*Amendment*), The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates;
IAS 24 (*Amendment*), Related party disclosures;
IAS 32 (*Amendment*), Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation;
IAS 36 Impairment of assets;
IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets;
IAS 38 Intangible assets;
IAS 39 (*Amendment*), Financial instruments: recognition and measurement; and
IAS 40 Investment properties.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value. Financial assets are held at fair value through profit and loss, investment property is measured at fair value, retirement benefit obligations and other long term employee benefits are measured at net present value, financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value.

c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and the future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements by the group:

(a) Consolidation

i) Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The group uses the purchase method of accounting to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Subsidiaries' accounting policies have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

ii) Associates:

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost.

The group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves.

ii) Associates (continued)

The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Associates' accounting policies have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

(b) Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

(c) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency:

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

ii) Transactions and balances:

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

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

iii) Exchange differences

The results and financial position of the group's functional currency which is not different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position; and

iii) Exchange differences (continued)

(ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions).

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly outlets and offices occupied by the group. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent appraisers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.
Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the revaluation surplus in shareholders' funds. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Other machinery & equipment	**20%**	**Per annum**
Capital work in progress	**Nil**	"
Freehold buildings	**1%**	"
Computers	**25%**	"

Leasehold land & buildings are amortised over the life of the lease

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted if appropriate.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Investment properties

Property held for rental purposes and capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Such property is not owner occupied.
Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings. It is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset.

If this information is not available, the group uses alternative valuation methods such as discounted cash flow projections or recent prices on less active markets. Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property, or for which the market has become less active, continues to be measured at fair value.
Changes in fair values are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property located on land that is held under operating lease is classified as investment property as long as it is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the group. The initial cost of the property is the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The property is carried at fair value after initial recognition.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference arising between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in equity as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through the statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (iii) below); and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (see (iv) below).

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.
Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income – interest income" line item.

(ii) Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI

The corporate bonds held by the Group are classified as at FVTOCI. The corporate bonds are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment gains or losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The amounts that are recognised in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in profit or loss if these corporate bonds had been measured at amortised cost.

All other changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

When these corporate bonds are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the 'finance income' line item in profit or loss.

The Group has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of IFRS 9.

(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (see (i) to (iii) above) are measured at FVTPL.

Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition (see (iii) above).
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria (see (i) and (ii) above) are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses'.

(g) Impairment of assets

i). Financial assets carried at amortised cost:

The group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to management's attention about the following event

(i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
(ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
(iii)it becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
(iv)the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

(g) Impairment of assets (Continued)

(v) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:

- Adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the group; or
- National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a held-to-maturity investment or a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under contract. As a practical expedient approach, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

ii). Financial assets carried at fair value:

The group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, including in the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not subsequently reversed. The impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income, if in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

iii). Impairment of other non-financial assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are companied at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(h) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(j) Share capital

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

(k) Insurance and investment contracts – classification

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

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

(l) Insurance contracts

i). Recognition and measurement:

Insurance contracts are classified into categories, depending on the duration of risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

ii). Non-life insurance contracts:

These contracts are casualty, property and personal accident insurance contracts.

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

Personal accident insurance contracts mainly compensate the policy holder for bodily injuries suffered. It can be extended to family members and employees of the insured.
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 relates to unexpired risks at the statement of financial position date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

ii). Non-life insurance contracts (continued)

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third party properties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs arising from events that have occurred up to the statement of financial position date event if they have not yet been reported to the group. The group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims other than for disability claims.

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported, and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

iii). Liability adequacy test:

At each statement of financial position date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests (the unexpired risk provision).

In determining the adequacy on unearned premium, the liability adequacy test on unexpired risk premium was determined by computing the premium unearned on each policy as at 31 December 2020. Liability adequacy test in respect of claims is determined by taking the settled amount for each claim, agreed with the claimant. The sum insured is considered the best test for non-settled claims.

iv). Reinsurance contracts held:

Contracts entered into by the group with reinsurers under which the group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts which are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the group under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers (classified within loans and receivables), as well as longer term receivables (classified as reinsurance assets) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured 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.

In certain cases, a reinsurance contract is entered into retrospectively to reinsure a notified claim under the group's property or casualty insurance contracts. Where the premium due to the reinsurer differs from the liability established by the group for the related claim, the difference is amortised over the estimated remaining settlement period.

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v). 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 group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

vi). Salvage and subrogation reimbursements:

Some insurance contracts permit the group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (i.e., salvage). The group 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.

(m) Deferred tax

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

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

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

(n) Employee benefits

i). Pension obligations:

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

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i). Pension obligations (continued)

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

ii). Other post-employment obligations:

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

iii). Termination benefits:

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

(o) Provisions

i). Restructuring costs and legal claims:

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

A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for services, net of value-added tax, after eliminating revenue within the group. Revenue is recognised as follows:

i). Premiums

Written premiums for non-life insurance business comprise the premiums on contracts incepting in the financial year. Written premiums are stated gross of commissions payable to intermediaries. Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premium which relate to periods of risk after the statement of financial position date. Unearned premiums are calculated on the basis of the number of days beyond the statement of financial position date.

ii). Investment income:

Investment income consists primarily of dividends, interest receivable and realised gains and losses.

iii). Fee, commission and other income:

Fee, commission and other income consists primarily of reinsurance and profit commissions, asset management fees, policy-holder administration fees and other contract fees.

iv). Interest income:

Interest income for financial assets that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

v). Dividend income:

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

vi). Rental income:

Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(q) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.
Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

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Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.

The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company re-measures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is re-measured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.
The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.
Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.
The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.
Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

IFRS 16 does not change substantially how a lessor accounts for leases. Under IFRS 16, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently.

However, IFRS 16 has changed and expanded the disclosures required, in particular with regard to how a lessor manages the risks arising from its residual interest in leased assets.
Under IFRS 16, an intermediate lessor accounts for the head lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts.

The intermediate lessor is required to classify the sub-lease as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease (and not by reference to the underlying asset as was the case under IAS 17

Because of this change, the Company has reclassified certain of its sub-lease agreements as finance leases. As required by IFRS 9, an allowance for expected credit losses has been recognised on the finance lease receivables.
For tax purposes the Company receives tax deductions in respect of the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities in a manner consistent with the accounting treatment.
The application of IFRS 16 has an impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Company.
Under IFRS 16, lessees must present:
• Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability as part of operating activities;
• Cash paid for the interest portion of a lease liability as either operating activities or financing activities, as permitted by IAS 7 (the Company has opted to include interest paid as part of financing activities); and
• Cash payments for the principal portion for a lease liability, as part of financing activities.
Under IAS 17, all lease payments on operating leases were presented as part of cash flows from operating activities

(r) Dividend distribution

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

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(s) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i). ***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 group's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the group will ultimately pay for such claims.

ii). ***Impairment of available-for-sale equity financial assets:***

The group determines that available-for-sale equity financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. Impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and financing and operational cash flows.

(t) Management of insurance and financial risk

The group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. This section summarises these risks and the way the group manages them.

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

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

ii). ***Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments:***

Claims on casualty contracts are payable when the insured event occurs. The group is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, liability claims are settled over a long period of time and larger variables affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopt. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for bodily injury suffered by employees (for employer's liability covers) or members of the public (for public liability covers).

Such awards are lump-sum payments that are calculated as the present value of the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party will incur as a result of the accident.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claim exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks at the statement of financial position date. The amount of casualty claims is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. Casualty contracts are also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims, but no allowance is included for this at the statement of financial position date.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the group estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between the ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formulae where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

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 group, where information about the claim event is available. IBNR claims may not be apparent to the insured until many years after the event that gave rise to the claims has happened. For casualty contracts, the IBNR proportion of the total liability is high and will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these liabilities.

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

Where possible, the group adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. This provides a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the experience being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year.

iii) *Financial risk*

The group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts.

The most important components of this financial risk are interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk and credit risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risk that the group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk.

a) Interest rate risk:

Interest-rate risk is the only financial risk that has a materially different impact across the assets and liabilities categorised in the group's assets and liabilities management (ALM) framework.
The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date.

A 5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally, it represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	5% change in Interest rate GH¢	31-Dec-20 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	1,415,322	28,306,441	29,721,763	26,891,119
Shareholders' equity	13,888,231	277,764,618	291,652,849	263,876,387

	5% change in Interest rate GH¢	31-Dec-19 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	795,415	15,908,290	16,703,705	15,112,876
Shareholders' equity	12,666,511	253,330,219	265,996,730	240,663,708

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2020 by GH¢ 1,415,322 (2019: GH¢795,415), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2020 by GH¢ 1,415,322 (2019: GH¢795,415). Also a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by GH¢ 13,888,231 (2019: GH¢12,666,511) whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by GH¢ 13,888,231 (2019: GH¢ 12,666,511).

b) Credit risk:

The group has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the group is exposed to credit risk are:
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities,
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid,

The group structures the levels of credit risk it accepts by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparty, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by category and business lines are approved by the Board of Directors.

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is the same as the balances of the various financial assets in the statement of financial position listed below.

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Short term investments	**102,052,248**	80,176,692
Trade and other receivables	**51,526,428**	46,586,099
Unearned reinsurance premium	**48,897,860**	52,883,589
Cash and bank balances	**28,727,313**	30,077,607
	231,203,849	209,723,987

c) Liquidity risk:

The group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meets its liabilities when due. Please refer to note 19 for the details of the insurance liabilities which may have an impact on the liquidity risk.

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

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

2020	Carrying amount GH¢	Up to one year GH¢	More than one year GH¢	**Total GH¢**
Financial assets				
Short term investments	**102,052,248**	**102,052,248**	-	**102,052,248**
Other receivables,	**51,526,428**	**51,526,428**	-	**51,526,428**
Unearned reinsurance premium	**48,897,860**	**48,897,860**	-	**48,897,860**
Cash and bank balances	**28,727,313**	**28,727,313**	-	**28,727,313**
Total undiscounted assets	**231,203,849**	**231,203,849**	-	**231,203,849**
Financial liability				
Bank overdraft	**4,585,285**	**4,585,285**	-	**4,585,285**
Insurance contract liabilities	**134,040,056**	**134,040,056**	-	**134,040,056**
Trade and other payable	**76,544,608**	**76,544,608**	-	**76,544,608**
Lease liability	**2,184,555**	**2,184,555**	-	**2,184,555**
Total undiscounted liabilities	**217,354,504**	**217,354,504**	-	**217,354,504**
Total liquidity gap	**(13,849,345)**	**(13,849,345)**	-	**(13,849,345)**

2019	Carrying amount GH¢	Up to one year GH¢	More than one year GH¢	Total GH¢
Financial assets				
Short term investments	80,176,692	80,176,692	-	80,176,692
Other receivables	46,586,099	46,586,099	-	46,586,099
Unearned reinsurance premium	52,883,589	52,883,589	-	52,883,589
Cash and bank balances	30,077,607	30,077,607	-	30,077,607
Total undiscounted assets	209,723,987	209,723,987	-	209,723,987
Financial liability				
Bank overdraft	7,388,117	7,388,117	-	7,388,117
Insurance contract liabilities	123,862,243	123,862,243	-	123,862,243
Trade and other payable	87,644,903	87,644,903	-	87,644,903
Borrowings	5,534,700	5,534,700	-	5,534,700
Total undiscounted liabilities	224,429,963	224,429,963	-	224,429,963
Total liquidity gap	(14,705,976)	(14,705,976)	-	(14,705,976)

d) Currency risk

The group operates locally and its exposures to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to the US dollar, the Euro and the UK pound due to the reinsurance businesses undertaken with foreign based Reinsurers as well as policies undertaken in foreign currencies. The group receives claims from its reinsurers in foreign currencies and has some investments in foreign currencies which mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk for these operations.

As a result, foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies.

The following table details the group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the cedi against the relevant foreign currencies. A 10% sensitivity rate is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For each sensitivity the impact of change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions unchanged.

2020	10% change in exchange rate GH¢	31-Dec-20 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 10% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 10% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	2,830,644	28,306,441	31,137,085	25,475,797
Shareholders' equity	27,776,462	277,764,618	305,541,080	249,998,156

2019	10% change in exchange rate GH¢	31-Dec-19 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 10% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 10% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	1,590,829	15,908,290	17,499,119	14,317,461
Shareholders' equity	25,333,022	253,330,219	278,663,241	227997,197

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2020 by GH¢ 2,830,644 (2019: GH¢1,590,829), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2020 by GH¢ 2,830,644 (2019: GH¢1,590,829). Also a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by GH¢ 27,776,462 (2019: GH¢25,333,022), whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by GH¢ 27,776,462 (2019: GH¢25,333,022).

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2020 GH¢ Selling	**2020 GH¢ Buying**	2019 GH¢ Selling	2019 GH¢ Buying
US Dollar	**5.7631**	**5.7573**	5.5365	5.5309
GB Pound	**7.8787**	**7.8697**	7.3203	7.3124
Euro	**7.0674**	**7.0612**	6.2131	6.2096

4. Application of new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

The Group has adopted the amendments included in *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* for the first time in the current year. The amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new *Framework*. Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the *Framework* so that they refer to the revised *Conceptual Framework*. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the *Framework* they are referencing to (the IASC *Framework* adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB *Framework* of 2010, or the new revised *Framework* of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised *Conceptual Framework*.

The Standards which are amended are IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32.

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Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a business

The Group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To be considered a business an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendments also introduce additional guidance that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.

The amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets. The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2020.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.

The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency.

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective

IFRS 17	*Insurance Contracts*
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments)	*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
Amendments to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to IAS 37	*Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle	*Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture*

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*.

IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued *Amendments to IFRS 17* to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)* that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start if the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

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

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the re-measurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the Board; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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Amendments to IAS 1 – *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.
The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 3 – *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 *Conceptual Framework* instead of the 1989 *Framework*.
They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 *Levies*, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated *Conceptual Framework*) at the same time or earlier.

Amendments to IAS 16 – *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*
The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 *Inventories*.
The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 37 – *Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).
The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated.

Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

The *Annual Improvements* include amendments to four Standards.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a).

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.
The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 16 Leases
The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.
As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

IAS 41 Agriculture
The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.
The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

Impact of the initial application of *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions* Amendment to IFRS 16
In May 2020, the IASB issued *Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions* (*Amendment to IFRS 16*) that provides practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

a) The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;

b) Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021); and

c) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.
In the current financial year, the Group has applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in May 2020) in advance of its effective date.

5. Segment information

Segmental information is presented in respect of the group's business segments. The primary format and business segments are based on the group's management and internal reporting structure. The group's results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The group does not have a geographical segment.

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5a. Segment information (continued)

Class of business	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine & Aviation GH¢	**2020 Total GH¢**	2019 Total GH¢
Gross premiums	85,443,440	98,902,682	46,230,131	11,553,532	**242,129,786**	211,514,138
Reinsurances	(1,646,814)	(94,753,652)	(8,845,395)	(13,366,308)	**(118,612,169)**	(104,778,018)
Net premiums	83,796,626	4,149,031	37,384,736	(1,812,776)	**123,517,617**	106,736,120
Movement in unearned premium	(11,581,052)	5,140,484	(2,304,487)	748,177	**(7,996,878)**	618,702
Premium earned	72,215,574	9,289,515	35,080,249	(1,064,599)	**115,520,739**	107,354,822
Net commissions	(10,908,754)	12,425,019	(1,045,039)	1,164,935	**1,636,161**	2,293,761
	61,306,820	21,714,534	34,035,210	100,336	**117,156,900**	109,648,583
Claims incurred	(12,832,642)	(13,328,328)	(6,982,764)	(458,929)	**(33,602,663)**	(18,458,736)
	48,474,178	8,386,206	27,052,446	(358,593)	**83,554,237**	91,189,847
Management expenses	(34,589,703)	(40,038,350)	(18,715,146)	(4,677,166)	**(98,020,365)**	(100,279,521)
Underwriting results transferred to profit and loss A/c	**13,884,475**	**(31,652,145)**	**8,337,300**	**(5,035,759)**	**(14,466,128)**	(9,089,674)

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements
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5b. Unearned premium

	Motor	Fire	Accident	Marine & Aviation	2020 Total	2019 Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Unearned Premium - Start	25,970,538	53,376,443	6,791,005	4,249,727	**90,387,713**	69,658,596
Unearned Rein Prem - Start	(326,690)	(46,608,173)	(2,794,199)	(3,154,527)	**(52,883,589)**	(31,535,770)
Unearned Premium - Close	(37,951,186)	(45,377,390)	(7,751,708)	(3,318,578)	**(94,398,862)**	(90,387,713)
Unearned Reins Prem - Close	726,285	43,749,604	1,450,416	2,971,555	**48,897,860**	52,883,589
Movement in Unearned Prem	(11,581,053)	5,140,484	(2,304,486)	748,177	**7,996,878**	618,702

The non-life insurance business is organised into four segments as shown above.

Motor: This business unit underwrites motor insurance by giving cover which indemnifies the insured against any accidental loss to motorbikes and vehicles. There are three types of motor insurances namely; comprehensive, third party and third party fire & theft.

Marine & Aviation: Marine insurance provides cover on airborne cargoes, ships, fishing vessels as well as ports & harbours installations. Aviation on the other hand covers aircrafts itself, cargo and passengers.

Fire: Fire insurance covers accidental destruction of properties including household buildings, personal effects, commercial and industrial buildings, plants & machinery, raw materials, finished goods and profits (business disruption) policies. Fire cover is usually in three parts, namely; fire, lighting, and limited explosions.

Accident: Accident policies covers a broad range of activities including personal accidents, family personal accidents, group personal accidents, burglary, cash-in-transit, goods-in-transit, banker's indemnity, pedals cycle, products liability, contractors all-risk, travel insurance, bonds etc.

The business segments operate on a short-term insurance cycle.

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6. Gross premium

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Motor	**85,443,441**	67,153,670	**85,443,441**	67,153,670
Fire	**98,902,682**	87,555,365	**98,902,682**	87,555,365
Accident	**46,230,131**	44,389,912	**46,230,131**	44,389,912
Marine and aviation	**11,553,532**	12,415,191	**11,553,532**	12,415,191
	242,129,786	211,514,138	**242,129,786**	211,514,138

7. Reinsurances ceded

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Motor	**1,646,814**	844,744	**1,646,814**	844,744
Fire	**94,753,652**	76,453,119	**94,753,652**	76,453,119
Accident	**8,845,395**	18,264,492	**8,845,395**	18,264,492
Marine and aviation	**13,366,308**	9,215,663	**13,366,308**	9,215,663
	118,612,169	104,778,018	**118,612,169**	104,778,018

8a. Claims incurred

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Payments during the year	**50,525,631**	33,568,736	**50,525,631**	33,568,736
Claims outstanding at 31 December	**39,641,193**	33,474,530	**39,641,193**	33,474,530
	90,166,824	67,043,266	**90,166,824**	67,043,266
Claims outstanding at 1 January	**(33,474,530)**	(45,661,889)	**(33,474,530)**	(45,661,889)
	56,692,294	21,381,377	**56,692,294**	21,381,377
Net recoveries	**(23,089,631)**	(2,922,641)	**(23,089,631)**	(2,922,641)
Claims net of recoveries	**33,602,663**	18,458,736	**33,602,663**	18,458,736

Claims provision

The company's outstanding claims provision includes notified claims as well as those incurred but not yet reported. Due to the short-term nature of the business, it is not considered necessary to discount any of the claims provision.

Claims provisions are based on previous claims experience, knowledge of events, terms and conditions of relevant policies and interpretation of circumstances. Each notified claim is assessed on a separate case-by- case basis with regards to specific circumstances, information available from the insured, the loss adjuster and past experiences of similar claims. The company employs staff experienced in claims handling and rigorously applies standardized policies and procedures around claims assessment.

Actuary

The valuation of the IBNR was carried out by Stallion Consultants Limited (Actuaries, Pensions and Benefits Consultants) with registered office as 3rd Floor, Gulf House, Tetteh Quarshie Interchange, Airport West, Accra.

8b. Exceptional claims

Ivory Finance Limited

In accordance with the Bank and Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions Act, 2016 (Act 930), the effect of the Receiver taking possession of CDH Savings & Loans Ltd (formerly Ivory Finance Company Ltd) is that any legal proceedings against the company must be stayed. The effect was that the suit brought by SIC to set aside the consent judgment was automatically stayed. Since there was nothing in Act 930 preventing the Receiver to proceed against SIC in respect of the consent judgment whilst SIC's case against CDH hand been stayed, SIC applied to set aside the execution of the consent for GH¢91,918,418 plus accrued interest. The Receiver did not oppose the said application. Furthermore, SIC has lodged a claim for the recovery from the Receiver, the GH¢19,303,800 which had been paid by SIC as a condition for stay of the execution of the consent.

It is anticipated that SIC would obtain a receivable of GH¢19,303,800 to improve its profit position should the Receiver pay the said amount. In the meantime, the legal suit is in abeyance.

9. Brokerage and advisory fees

	Group		Company	
	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	**2020 GH¢**	2019 GH¢
Asset Management	**9,451,805**	6,203,901	-	-
Corporate Finance	-	440,200	-	-
Brokerage Fees	**465,841**	46,580	-	-
	9,917,646	6,690,681	-	-

10. Net commissions

	Group		Company	
	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	**2020 GH¢**	2019 GH¢
Receivable	**24,616,401**	23,410,978	**24,616,401**	23,410,978
Payable	**(22,980,240)**	(21,117,217)	**(22,980,240)**	(21,117,217)
Net commissions	**1,636,161**	2,293,761	**1,636,161**	2,293,761

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Management expenses

Management expenses is stated after charging:

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Directors' emoluments	**551,994**	484,994	**350,900**	317,672
Staff cost	**69,605,626**	68,839,207	**63,776,027**	62,110,485
Depreciation	**7,347,591**	7,258,992	**7,081,575**	6,988,409
Lease amortisation	**1,993,290**	-	**1,701,934**	-
Software amortisation	**171,580**	79,349	**64,478**	64,479
Audit fees	**397,989**	330,000	**216,000**	180,000

12. Investment income

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Dividend	**1,581,608**	922,083	**1,575,411**	922,083
Interest on fixed deposits	**4,277,052**	6,554,728	**4,277,052**	6,554,728
Interest on treasury bills	**5,054,287**	4,387,561	**5,054,287**	4,387,561
Statutory Investments	**437,163**	318,239	**437,163**	318,239
Other investment income	**1,715,578**	1,376,486	**137,597**	54,715
	13,065,688	13,559,097	**11,482,414**	12,237,326

13. Other income

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Rent	**1,575,096**	1,198,239	**1,575,096**	1,198,239
Sale of stickers	**3,018,501**	2,981,526	**3,018,501**	2,981,526
Net medical income	**1,622,299**	4,766,706	**1,622,299**	4,766,706
Share of associate profit	**5,064,568**	2,325,843	**5,064,568**	2,325,843
Profit on disposal of assets	**107,460**	20,217	**107,460**	20,217
Sundry income	**19,740,184**	6,323,947	**7,844,966**	3,021,871
	31,128,108	17,616,477	**19,232,890**	14,314,401

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

14. Finance cost

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Interest on borrowings and overdraft facility	**1,210,532**	3,500,420	**1,207,788**	3,500,420
Finance lease	**727,515**	-	**647,177**	-
	1,938,047	3,500,420	**1,854,965**	3,500,420

15. Impairment loss

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Impairment on financial assets	**634,783**	296,692	-	-
Impairment on trade and other receivables	-	210,516	-	-
	634,783	507,208	-	-

16. Earnings per share

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

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Profit attributable to the group's equity Holders	**14,550,707**	11,110,243	**7,360,089**	9,320,371
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	195,645,000	195,645,000	**195,645,000**	195,645,000
Basic earnings per share	**0.0744**	0.0568	**0.0376**	0.0476

17. Financial instruments classification summary

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

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Available-for-sale (Note 18)	**115,125,403**	124,739,323	**114,907,083**	124,698,863
Receivables (including insurance receivables) (Note 19)	**1,336,556**	11,450,581	**1,336,556**	11,450,581

The group does not hold financial assets in the category of Held-to-maturity as well as Fair value designated through income.

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

18. Available-for-sale financial assets

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Equity securities:				
Listed	**8,094,262**	10,653,406	**7,875,943**	10,281,108
Unlisted	**107,031,141**	112,161,639	**107,031,141**	112,161,639
Total available-for-sale financial assets	**115,125,403**	122,815,045	**114,907,083**	122,442,747

19. Receivables

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts:				
Due from agents, brokers and intermediaries	**1,336,556**	11,450,581	**1,336,556**	11,450,581
Total receivables including insurance receivables	**1,336,556**	11,450,581	**1,336,556**	11,450,581
Current portion	**1,336,556**	11,450,581	**1,336,556**	11,450,581

The carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The group's receivables are non-interest bearing assets. Management has assessed all receivables for impairment purposes, and no impairment loss was determined.

20. Insurance liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses (Note 8a)	**22,974,027**	19,117,538	**22,974,027**	19,117,538
Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) (Note 8a)	**16,667,166**	14,356,992	**16,667,166**	14,356,992
Unearned premiums (Note 5)	**94,398,863**	90,387,713	**94,398,863**	90,387,713
Total insurance liabilities	**134,040,056**	123,862,243	**134,040,056**	123,862,243

The gross claims reported, the loss adjustment expense liabilities and the liability for claims incurred but not reported exclude expected recoveries from salvage, subrogation and reinsurers.

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

21. Taxation - Group

(a) Income tax payable

Income tax	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2018	1,278,559	-	-	**1,278,559**
2019	846,998	-	-	**846,998**
2020	-	5,742,852	(3,281,761)	**2,461,091**
	2,125,557	5,742,852	(3,281,761)	**4,586,648**

(b) National stabilization levy

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2018	3,803,600	-	-	**3,803,600**
2019	(2,401,164)	-	-	**(2,401,164)**
2020	-	719,711	(598,838)	**120,873**
	1,402,436	719,711	(598,838)	**1,523,309**

Taxation - Company

(a) Income tax payable

Income tax	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2018	490,350	-	-	**490,350**
2019	1,200,398	-	-	**1,200,398**
2020	-	4,078,936	(3,031,166)	**1,047,770**
	1,690,748	4,078,936	(3,031,166)	**2,738,518**

(b) National stabilization levy

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2018	3,341,724	-	-	**3,341,724**
2019	(2,389,316)	-	-	**(2,389,316)**
2020	-	719,711	(593,864)	**125,847**
	952,408	719,711	(593,864)	**1,078,255**

(c) Income tax expenses

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Corporate tax	**5,742,853**	3,553,656	**4,078,936**	3,395,613
Deferred tax	**7,293,170**	546,309	**2,235,476**	547,567
	13,036,023	4,099,965	**6,314,412**	3,943,180

(d) Deferred tax liability

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**58,386,517**	27,224,138	**63,437,367**	32,273,730
Charge to P & L	**7,293,170**	546,309	**2,235,476**	547,567
Charge to OCI	**(14,286,165)**	-	**(14,286,165**	-
Adjustment	**-**	30,616,070	**-**	30,616,070
Balance at 31 December	**51,393,522**	58,386,517	**51,386,678**	63,437,367

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

22. Property, plant and equipment

Group

2020	Leasehold buildings	Leasehold land	Freehold buildings	Computers	Capital work in progress	Other machinery & equipment	Total
Cost	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,468	2,375,419	2,794,159	18,682,329	116,397,940
Additions for the year	-	-	-	208,645	487,875	860,095	1,556,615
Adjustment			(68)	(7,791)		(464,479)	(472,338)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(636,094)	(636,094)
Balance as at 31 December	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,400	2,576,273	3,282,034	18,441,851	116,846,123
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	6,435,495	1,949,777	561,049	1,963,235	-	12,099,312	23,008,868
Charge for the year	3,220,018	974,890	280,525	302,711		2,569,447	7,347,591
Adjustment			(1)	(7,791)		9,311	1,519
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(636,094)	(636,094)
Balance as at 31 December	9,655,513	2,924,667	841,573	2,258,155	-	14,041,976	29,721,884
Net book value	**43,865,252**	**8,048,133**	**27,210,827**	**318,118**	**3,282,034**	**4,399,875**	**87,124,239**

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

22. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group

2019	**Leasehold buildings**	**Leasehold land**	**Freehold buildings**	**Computers**	**Capital work in progress**	**Other machinery & equipment**	**Total**
Cost	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Balance as at 1 January	53,384,520	10,972,800	28,052,468	2,336,077	2,794,159	18,137,431	115,677,455
Additions for the year	136,245	-	-	39,342	-	703,410	878,997
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(158,511)	(158,511)
Balance as at 31 December	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,468	2,375,419	2,794,159	18,840,840	116,397,940
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	3,215,477	974,888	280,525	1,673,546	-	9,762,146	15,906,582
Charge for the year	3,220,018	974,889	280,524	289,689		2,493,872	7,258,992
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(156,706)	(156,706)
Balance as at 31 December	6,435,495	1,949,777	561,049	1,963,235	-	12,099,312	23,008,868
Net book value	**47,085,270**	**9,023,023**	**27,491,419**	**412,184**	**2,794,159**	**6,741,528**	**93,389,072**

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

22 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company

2020	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Freehold land GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost								
Balance as at 1 January	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,400	-	2,071,717	3,266,498	16,761,520	114,645,700
Additions for the year	-	-	-		174,914	15,536	845,573	1,036,023
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(519,966)	(519,966)
Balance as at 31 December	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,400	-	2,246,631	3,282,034	17,087,127	115,161,757
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as at 1 January	6,435,496	1,949,779	561,048	-	1,723,597	-	11,149,828	21,819,748
Charge for the year	3,220,018	974,890	280,525		263,159	-	2,342,984	7,081,576
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,520	1,520
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(519,966)	(519,966)
Balance as at 31 December	9,655,514	2,924,669	841,573	-	1,986,756	-	12,974,366	28,381,358
Net book value	**43,865,251**	**8,048,131**	**27,210,827**	**-**	**259,875**	**3,282,034**	**4,112,761**	**86,778,879**

Disposal Schedule

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Proceeds	Profit on disposal
Group					
Other machinery & equipment	636,096	(636,096)	-	107,460	107,460
Company					
Other machinery & equipment	519,966	(519,966)	-	107,460	107,460

Notes to the consolidated and Separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

22. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Company

2019	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Freehold land GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost								
Balance as at 1 January	53,384,520	10,972,800	28,052,400	-	2,064,417	3,266,498	16,183,292	113,923,927
Additions for the year	136,245				7,300		694,735	838,280
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(116,507)	(116,507)
Balance as at 31 December	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,400	-	2,071,717	3,266,498	16,761,520	114,645,700
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as at 1 January	3,215,478	974,890	280,524	-	1,478,656	-	8,996,493	14,946,041
Charge for the year	3,220,018	974,889	280,524		245,891	-	2,268,037	6,988,409
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(114,702)	(114,702)
Balance as at 31 December	6,435,496	1,949,779	561,048	-	1,723,597	-	11,149,828	21,819,748
Net book value	**47,085,269**	**9,023,021**	**27,491,352**	**-**	**348,120**	**3,266,498**	**5,611,692**	**92,825,952**

23. Intangible asset

Computer software

Cost	Group 2020	Group 2019	Company 2020	Company 2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	2,966,501	2,989,501	1,737493,	1,737,493
Adjustment	(370,044)	-	-	-
Additions	-	7,000	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	2,626,457	2,996,501	1,737,493	1,737,493
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	2,283,726	2,204,377	1,548,049	1,483,570
Adjustment	(414,150)	-	-	-
Charge for the year	171,580	79,349	64,478	64,479
Balance as at 31 December	2,041,156	2,283,726	1,612,527	1,548,049
Net book value	585,301	712,775	124,966	189,444

24. Investment properties

	Leasehold properties	Freehold land & buildings	2020 Total	2019 Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	88,818,944	10,571,700	99,390,644	99,297,443
Additions	-	-	-	93,201
Adjustment	(277)	-	(277)	-
Balance as at 31 December	88,818,667	10,571,700	99,390,367	99,390,644

The current year's value has not significantly changed from the last fair valuation. The company has a policy of valuating its Investment Property every 3 years due to the locations of the property, with the last valuation performed on 31 December 2018.

25. Right of use assets

Cost	Group 2020	Group 2019	Company 2020	Company 2019
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Additions	6,113,817	-	4,657,035	-
Balance as at 31 December	6,113,817	-	4,657,035	-
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1,993,290	-	1,701,934	-
Balance as at 31 December	1,993,290	-	1,701,934	-
Net book value	4,120,527	-	2,955,101	-

26. Lease liabilities

Cost	Group 2020 GH¢	Group 2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	Company 2019 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Additions/adjustment	6,032,736	-	4,304,068	-
Interest expense	727,515	-	647,176	-
Interest paid	(348,580)	-	(268,241)	-
Repayment of principal	(2,282,174)	-	(1,963,254)	-
Exchange loss on lease liabilities	394,832	-	280,086	-
Balance as at 31 December	4,524,329	-	2,999,835	-
Breakdown				
Current	2,184,555	-	1,912,669	-
Non-current	2,339,774	-	1,087,166	-
	4,524,329	-	2,999,835	-

27. Long term investments

	Group 2020 GH¢	Group 2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	Company 2019 GH¢
Equity shares	115,125,403	122,815,045	114,907,083	122,442,747
Mutual fund	219,560	206,840	219,560	206,840
	115,344,963	123,021,885	115,126,643	122,649,587

28. Investment in subsidiary

	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	5,878,526	5,878,526
Additions during the year	7,000,000	-
Balance as at 31 December	12,878,526	5,878,526

The subsidiary company is:

	Nature of business	Number of shares shares	% Interest held
SIC Financial Services Limited	Investment advisory, asset & fund management	3,000,000	70

Summary of the subsidiary's financial statements as at 31 December 2020 is as shown in the table below:

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

SIC Financial Services Limited

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Non-current assets	1,971,120	6,137,302
Current assets	39,703,978	18,621,743
Total assets	41,675,098	24,759,045
Non- current liabilities	1,252,608	
Current liabilities	33,980,502	35,459,450
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(7,679,322)	(19,664,530)
Non-controlling interests	14,121,310	8,964,125
Total equity and liabilities	41,675,098	24,759,045

	2020	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Revenue	9,917,646	6,690,681
Other incomes	11,895,659	3,302,076
Investment income	1,577,078	1,321,771
Operating expenses	(8,763,033)	(8,860,664)
Finance cost	(80,399)	-
Impairment loss	(634,782)	(507,208)
Income tax	(6,721,611)	(156,785)
Profit for the year	7,190,558	1,789,871
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	5,033,373	1,268,481
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	2,157,185	521,390
Profit for the year	7,190,558	1,789,871
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company		
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(2,157,185)	(51,903)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(2,157,185)	(51,903)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	4,985,208	1,216,578
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	2,157,185	521,390
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,142,393	1,737,968

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

29. Investment in associate

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**22,463,126**	20,137,283	**22,463,126**	20,137,283
Share in associate's profit	**5,064,568**	2,325,843	**5,064,568**	2,325,843
Balance at 31 December	**27,527,694**	22,463,126	**27,527,694**	22,463,126

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

The associate company is:

	Nature of business	Number of shares	% Interest held
SIC Life Company Limited	Life assurance	**20,000,000**	20

30. Short term investments

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Ghana Gov't treasury bills	**63,000,481**	34,257,251	**47,146,005**	34,219,323
Bank time deposits	**39,051,767**	45,919,441	**33,325,505**	36,944,176
	102,052,248	80,176,692	**80,471,510**	71,163,499

Included in Ghana Gov't Treasury Bills is a statutory deposit of GH¢ 5,429,424 (2019: GH¢ 2,192,261). The statutory deposit represents an escrow agreement between the National Insurance Commission (NIC) and SIC Insurance PLC. As part of the conditions for granting an Insurance license to 'the company", the NIC required "the company" to deposit 10% of its minimum capital as a statutory deposit into an escrow account. These instruments are carried at purchase amount plus any accrued interest and the investments are not available for the day-to-day running of the company.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
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31. Receivables

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Accrued income and prepayments	**341,450**	984,828	**332,653**	696,153
Staff debtors	**3,082,619**	2,913,542	**3,062,164**	2,913,542
Sundry debtors	**46,265,325**	30,498,647	**36,163,690**	21,613,628
Agents & reinsurance balance	**1,336,556**	11,450,581	**1,336,556**	11,450,581
Rent debtors	**1,193,999**	738,501	**1,193,999**	738,501
Impairment	**(693,521)**	-	-	-
	51,526,428	46,586,099	**42,089,062**	37,412,405

32. Inventories

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Fuel and lubricants	**51,606**	62,280	**51,606**	62,280
Medical Stores	**858,343**	1,273,788	**858,343**	1,273,788
Stationery and printing stock	**497,668**	714,462	**497,668**	714,462
Computer stationery Stock	**153,338**	198,015	**153,338**	198,015
	1,560,955	2,248,545	**1,560,955**	2,248,545

33. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢	Company 2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
a. Cash and bank balances	**28,727,313**	30,077,607	**28,635,315**	30,015,048
b. Bank Overdraft				
Ecobank Ghana Limited	**4,585,285**	7,388,117	**4,585,285**	7,388,117

The company has an overdraft facility of GH¢7,000,000 with the Ecobank Ghana Limited to support the company's operational expenses requirement. Interest rate is at 16.42% per annum. The overdraft expired on the 31 May 2020 and has since been renewed to 31 May 2021.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

34. Stated capital

(a) The number of authorised shares is 500,000,000 of no par value.

(b) The number of shares issued is 195,645,000.

(c) The number of shares fully paid is 195,645,000.

Stated capital is made up as follows:

	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Issued and fully paid for cash	**200**	200
Transfer from retained earnings	**42,600**	42,600
Transfer from Revaluation reserve	**24,957,200**	24,957,200
	25,000,000	25,000,000

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

35. Revaluation reserve

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

	Group		Company	
	2020 **GH¢**	2019 GH¢	**2020** **GH¢**	2019 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**78,021,294**	78,026,677	**78,021,294**	78,026,677
Deferred tax effect	**-**	(5,383)	**-**	(5,383)
Balance at 31 December	**78,021,294**	78,021,294	**78,021,294**	78,021,294

36. Contingency reserve

	Group		Company	
	2020 **GH¢**	2019 GH¢	**2020** **GH¢**	2019 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**35,865,768**	29,520,344	**35,865,768**	29,520,344
Transfer from retained earnings	**1,472,018**	6,345,424	**1,472,018**	6,345,424
Balance at 31 December	**37,377,786**	35,865,768	**37,377,786**	35,865,768

This represents sums set aside to cover fluctuation in securities and variations in statistical estimate in accordance with the Insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724).

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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37. Available-for-sale reserves

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**70,394,386**	103,351,710	**74,739,100**	107,601,463
Fair valuation	**(7,571,170)**	(2,303,579)	**(7,522,944)**	(2,251,676)
Adjustment	**-**	(30,610,687)	**-**	(30,610,687)
Deferred tax effect	**14,286,165**	-	**14,286,165**	-
Write off of reserves	**-**	(43,058)	**-**	-
Balance at 31 December	**77,109,381**	70,394,386	**81,502,321**	74,739,100

The available-for-sale reserve is used to record the valuation gains and losses resulting from the valuation of the related investments.

38. Payables

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Agents & brokers	**4,809,479**	5,741,704	**4,809,479**	5,741,704
Reinsurers	**28,638,134**	27,542,506	**28,638,134**	27,542,506
Sundry creditors	**43,096,995**	54,360,693	**20,063,961**	19,786,080
	76,544,608	87,644,903	**53,511,574**	53,070,290

39. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
At 1 January	**5,534,700**	22,015,000	**5,534,700**	22,015,000
Repayment	**(5,534,700)**	(16,480,300)	**(5,534,700)**	(16,480,300)
	-	5,534,700	**-**	5,534,700

The company has a short-term loan facility of US$ 3,000,000 with GHIB at interest rate of 8.85866% that is 3 months libor rate +margin of 6.75%. The loan expired on 21 January 2020. As at the year end the loan had been fully paid off.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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40. Employee benefits obligation

a. Breakdown of employee benefit obligation

	1 January to 31 December , 2020			1 January to 31 December , 2019		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit	**Total**	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post - Employment Medical Benefit	Total
Actuarial Liability						
Active Members	706,863	4,838,695	**5,545,558**	655,196	4,334,511	4,989,707
Retired Members	-	6,349,964	**6,349,964**	-	6,285,635	6,285,635
Excess Interest Account	-	-	**-**	-	-	-
Total: Actual Liability	706,863	11,188,659	**11,895,522**	655,196	10,620,146	11,275,342

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b. Other reserves
As at December 2020.

	January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020			January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit scheme	Combined Scheme	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Empl0yment Medical Benefit scheme	Combined Scheme
Financial Assumptions at the end of the year	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Assumed Discount rate on liabilities	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	22.00%	22.00%	22.00%
Assumed rate of salary increase	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Assumed rate of inflation	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Assume rate of Medical	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Present Value of Obligation, 1st January	**655,196**	**10,620,146**	**11,275,342**	**634,822**	**9,172,122**	**9,806,945**
Current Service Cost	119,084	266,723		138,305	256,197	394,502
Interest Expenses (Income)	157,810	2,193,353		155,373	1,865,387	2,020,760
Past Service cost and gain and losses on settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
	276,894	**2,460,076**	**2,736,970**	**293,678**	**2,121,584**	**2,415,262**
Remeasurements:						
Returns on Plan Assets excluding amounts included in interest expenses (Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss from change in demographic assumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss from change in financial assumptions	(65,616)	3,034,515	2,968,899	(22,203)	(652,220)	(674,423)
Experience Actuarial gain/loss	(45,686)	(3,091,909)	(3,137,594)	(150,178)	1,482,861	1,332,683

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(111,302)	**(57,394)**	**(168,696)**	(172,381)	830,642	658,260
Payments from Plan						
Benefit paid	(113,925)	(1,834,169)	(1,948,094)	(100,923)	(1,504,202)	(1,605,125)
Present value of obligation, 31st December	**706,863**	**11,188,659**	**11,895,522**	655,196	10,620,146	11,275,342
Present value of obligation	706,863	11,188,659	11,895,522	655,196	10,620,146	11,275,342
Fair value of plan assets	-	-		-	-	-
Liability (Assets) recognized in balance sheet	**706,863**	**11,188,659**	**11,895,522**	655,196	10,620,146	11,275,342
Current service cost	119,084	266,723	385,807	138,305	256,197	394,502
Net Interest Cost/Income	157,810	2,193,353	2,351,163	155,373	1,865,387	2,020,760
Expense (Income) recognized in the income statement	276,894	2,460,076	2,736,970	293,678	2,121,584	2,415,262
Remeasurements						
Net actuarial (gain) loss recognized in year	(111,302)	(57,394)	(168,696)	(172,381)	830,642	658,260
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expense (Income) recognized in the other Comprehensive Income	**(111,302)**	**(57,394)**	**(168,696)**	(172,381)	830,642	658,260

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Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity tests indicated that the resulting liabilities are most sensitive to the discount rate assumption followed closely by the medical inflation assumption; changes in the rate of salary increases assumption had minimal effect on the liabilities.

The results of the sensitivity analysis as at 31 December, 2020 can be summarized as follows:

	31-Dec-20							
	Base Case	**Discount Rate - 2%**	**Discount Rate + 2%**	**Rate of Salary Increase - 2%**	**Rate of Salary Increase + 2%**	**Medical Inflation - 2%**	**Medical Inflation + 2%**	**Mortality Loading + 10%**
Accrued Liability								
Retirement Benefit Sch	706,863	815,216	622,576	615,282	822,716	706,863	706,863	710,340
Post-Employment Medical	11,188,659	13,514,665	9,490,791	11,188,659	11,188,659	13,659,293	13,659,293	11,473,048
Total	11,895,522	14,329,881	10,113,367	11,803,941	12,011,375	14,366,156	14,366,156	12,183,388
Percentage	-	20.5%	(15.0%)	(0.8%)	1.0%	(15.4%)	20.8%	2.4%

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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41. Temporary exemptions from IFRS 9

The company is applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 and below is the predominance percentage calculated as at year end that justify this temporary exemption application:

	2020 GH¢	2019 GH¢
Insurance Liabilities -	**134,040,056**	123,862,243
Total Liabilities	**262,235,723**	267,221,215
Predominance percentage - 1 Jan. 2020	**51%**	46%

The Company's predominance rate was lower than 80% at the date of assessment, which was 31 December 2020. The predominance rate was reassessed at year-end but the company's predominance rate was still below the 80% required.

If an entity no longer qualifies for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 as a result of a reassessment (IFRS 4 paragraph 20G(a)), then the entity is permitted to continue to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 only until the end of the annual period that began immediately after that reassessment.

In this case, the Company is permitted to continue to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 only until 31 December 2020.

Financial Assets classification and measurement

Instrument	Description of business model and cash flow characteristics	Carrying Amount as at 31 Dec. 2020 GH¢	Classification under IFRS 9	Fair value as at 31 Dec. 2020 GH¢	Fair value change GH¢
Short term investment	HTC & SPPI	102,052,248	Amortised cost	102,052,248	-
Trade and other receivables	HTC & SPPI	51,526,428	Amortised cost	51,526,428	-
Unearned reinsurance premium	HTC & SPPI	48,897,860	Amortised cost	48,897,860	-
Cash and cash equivalent	HTC & SPPI	28,727,313	Amortised cost	28,727,313	-

*HTC – Hold to collect contractual cash flows
*SPPI – Solely payments of principal and interest

Credit risk of Financial Assets

For information about the credit risk exposure, including significant credit risk concentrations, inherent in the various financial assets identified above, refer to the credit risk disclosures in note 3tiii(b).

42. Contingencies, capital and financial commitments

The group entered into various commitments in the normal course of insurance business that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

The group has contingent liabilities in respect of claims and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business. It is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise from the contingent liabilities.

However, the group like all other insurers is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business.

43. Related party transactions

A number of business transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include premiums, claims, etc. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year-end are as follows:

The following transactions were carried out with related parties;	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
Social Security & National Insurance Trust		
Premium income	**1,801,024**	1,341,339
Claims paid	**221,188**	11,193
Ghana Reinsurance Company Limited		
Premium income	**21,938**	17,775
Claims paid	**-**	-
SIC Life Insurance Company		
Premium income	**671,561**	571,264
Claims paid	**70,040**	-
Ghana Commercial Bank Limited		
Premium income	**1,577,428**	1,277,416
Claims paid	**564,455**	2,960
Ghana Cocoa Board		
Premium income	**1,133,746**	1,663,138
Claims paid	**200,472**	543
SIC FSL		
Staff provident fund contribution deposited with SIC FSL	**3,585,899**	3,818,502

Transactions with directors

Directors' emoluments for 2020 are as follows:

Name	Bi-monthly allowance	Sitting allowance	No. of meetings		Total
	GH¢	GH¢	Board	Committee	GH¢
Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	3,600	2,500	9	-	**45,600**
Mr. James Appietu-Ankrah	2,400	2,000	9	7	**49,400**
Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	2,400	2,000	8	12	**54,400**
Mr. Daniel Ofori	2,400	2,000	9	10	**53,900**
Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	2,400	2,000	9	5	**44,400**
Mr. Christian T. Sottie	2,400	2,000	9	7	**50,900**
Mr. Nicholas Oteng	2,400	2,000	9	7	**47,900**
Mr. Aguriba Abugri	2,400	2,000	1	-	**4,400**
					350,900

Year end balances arising from transactions with related party are as follows;	**2020**	2019
	GH¢	GH¢
The compensation of executive and management staff is shown below;		
Salaries and other benefits	**3,122,647**	3,189,362
Employers SSF	**193,147**	261,623
Employers PF	**135,445**	188,464

44. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirement

The company's transactions were within its powers and the company complied with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Insurance Law.

In accordance with Capitalization, Solvency and Financial provisions in the of the Insurance Act, 2006 (Act 724), an insurer is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio of 150% by 31 December 2020 and investment to total assets ratio of 55% at all times in accordance with the regulations. The company's capital adequacy ratio and investment to assets ratio as at the year-end were 231.53% (2019: 212.30%) and 67% (2019: 67%) respectively which were within the minimum requirements per the regulations.

45. Business and operational impact of COVID-19

During the year, the Company's operations were impacted by the COVID-19 global pandemic which caused the Government of Ghana to declare a partial lockdown in the Greater Accra and Ashanti Regions with the implementation of public health protocols nationwide.

As a result, there was extensive travel restrictions causing a significant slowdown in economic activities in the country. This largely impacted the company's normal business operations; especially in the areas of premium mobilization in our core premium income catchment areas of Accra, Tema and Kumasi. The work of the Marketing Department and Agency Force were also adversely impacted due to the travel restrictions. Furthermore, in complying with the social distancing protocols in the work environment, the company had to reduce the number of employees at any given time, thereby losing productive man-hours.

The company responded to the above challenges by taking several measures designed to protect the health of its employees and clientele, minimize operational disruptions and continue to serve the interest of all stakeholders. These measures included occasional COVID-19 mass testing of staff, provision of nose masks and hand sanitizers to staff, enhanced cleaning and disinfecting of work environments, the provision of hand washing systems at entry points of all SIC facilities across the country as well as the implementation of remote work (working from home) protocols. These measures obviously resulted in COVID-19 related expenses of GH¢743.409 which impacted profitability as this was charged against the company's 2020 profit before tax.

The pandemic allowed the company to explore new ways of doing business by fine tuning its IT infrastructure with the view to giving its existing and potential clients the option to do business online by visiting https://einsure.sic-gh.com/sic-insure/index.php or through a mobile application – SIC Smart Serve – which is available on google play store.

The company will continue to monitor and evaluate the nature and extent of the impact of COVID-19 on its operations and where necessary, institute measures to promptly address them.

46. Events after reporting period

Besides the impact of COVID-19 indicated in note 45, no other significant event occurred after the end of the reporting date which is likely to affect these financial statements.

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47. Shareholders' information

(a) Directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2020

Name of Director	Number of shares held	% Shares held
James Appietu Ankrah	2,000	0.0010
Mr. Daniel Ofori	11,570,515	5.9100
	11,572,515	5.9110

(b) Analysis of shareholding as at 31st December 2020.

Range of shareholding	No. of Shareholders	Shares holdings	% of Shareholders	% Holding
1 - 1000	8,820	4,274,089	73.12	2.18
1001 - 5000	2,339	5,904,346	19.39	3.02
5000 - 10000	445	3,621,287	3.69	1.85
10001 and others	458	181,845,278	3.80	92.95
	12,062	195,645,000	100.00	100.00

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(c) List of the twenty largest shareholders as at 31 December 2020

	Name of shareholder	Shares held	% Holding
1	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA C/O MINISTRY OF FINANCE	78,258,000	40.00%
2	SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST	23,127,392	11.82%
3	OFORI DANIEL	11,570,515	5.91%
4	SCGN/PICTET AFRICA NON TAX 6275J,SSGN/PICTET AFRICA NON TAX 6275J PICTETMAST	9,666,764	4.94%
5	SCGN/BANQUE PICTET AND CIE SA, GENEVA RE,PATRICK SCHEGG	9,666,764	4.94%
6	SCGN/JPMC RE DUET AFRICA OPPORTUNITIES MASTER FUND, IC GTI:AEX26	6,714,200	3.43%
7	DEGBOTSE EMMANUEL KOBLA	5,085,565	2.60%
8	SCGN/JP MORGAN CHASE DUET GAMLA LIV AFRICA, OPPORTUNITIES FUND IC	3,977,100	2.03%
9	PRESTIGE CAPITAL LIMITED	2,720,505	1.39%
10	SIC-FSL/SIC LIFE SECURITIES TRADING A/C,	2,662,200	1.36%
11	EDC/TEACHERS EQUITY FUND	2,066,700	1.06%
12	GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK LTD	2,000,000	1.02%
13	SIC EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN	1,860,316	0.95%
14	GHANA REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED GENERAL BUSINESS	1,661,912	0.85%
15	SCGN/CITIBANK KUWAIT INV AUTHORITY	1,303,900	0.67%
16	METLIFE CLASSIC A/C, STD NOMS TVL PTY/METLIFE GOLD PLAN FUND MICAC	985,000	0.50%
17	STATE INSURANCE COMPANY PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT	921,669	0.47%
18	MAINSTREAM REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	517,332	0.26%
19	DONEWELL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD	500,000	0.26%
20	ANIM-ADDO,KOJO	499,818	0.26%
		-	-
	TOTAL	165,765,652	84.73%
	Others	29,879,348	15.27%
		195,645,000	100.00%