- Agility
- Winning Spirit
- Adaptability
- Social Responsiveness
- Harmony

AIC exists to provide diversified general and long-term insurance services to its esteemed customers with great excellence, profitably and ethically through the application of state-of-the art technology.

To be the leading and the best insurance service provider.

BOARD DIRECTORS

KEBEDE BORENA
Board Chairman

AMSALU BIZUNEH
Vice Chairman

HAMBISSA WAKWAYA
Board Director

WOLE GURMU
Board Director

Dr. ALEMAYEHU MECHESSA
Board Director

MEKONNEN TADESSE
Board Director

TADESSE GEMEDA
Vice Chairman

DR. ASEFFA SEYOUM
Board Director

BANCHEISFA ZEWDIE
Board Director

CONTENTS

AIC S.C. Head Office
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Fax - +251-11-557 02 08
✉- 12637 A.A.
E-mail - aic@ethionet.et
Website - www.awashinsurance.com

June 30, 2020
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

GUDISSA LEGESSE
Chief Executive Officer

JIBAT ALEMNEH
Chief of Operations

TADDESE ROBA
Director, Research & Business Development Directorate

BEKALU TILAHUN
Director, Legal & Advisory Services Directorate

MINTESINOT DESALEGN
Director, Audit & Inspection Directorate

KUMSSA BIRISSA
A/Director,
General Insurance Claims Directorate

FREHIWOT ALEMAYEHU
Director, General Insurance Underwriting & Branch Operations Directorate

ABEL TADESSE
Director, Reinsurance Directorate

DEJENE TSEGAYE
Director, Management Information System Directorate

MULATU TEMESGEN
Director, Human Capital Management Directorate

ADANE SEYOUM
Director, Finance & Accounts Directorate

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders to attend the 26th Annual General Meeting and 10th Extraordinary General Meeting of Awash Insurance Company S.C. that will be held in accordance with Articles 418/419 and 425 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia and Articles 14(1) and 16 of the Articles of Association of the Company on October 31, 2020 at Addis Ababa Hilton starting from 8:00 a.m. to transact the following business:

AGENDA FOR THE 26TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

1. Consideration of Share Transfers in 2019/20;
2. Consideration of the 2019/20 Annual Report of Board of Directors;
3. Consideration of the 2019/20 Annual Report of Auditors;
4. Deliberation on and approval of items 2 & 3 above;
5. Deliberation on and approval of the proposed appropriation of 2019/20 profits;
6. Approval of Annual Compensation of Board of Directors for 2019/20;
7. Approval of Board of Directors' monthly allowance for 2020/21;
8. Election of Auditors;
9. Approval of Auditors' fee for 2020/21;

AGENDA FOR THE 10TH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

- Capital Increase.

By order of the Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors
Awash Insurance Company S.C.

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all, on behalf of the Board of Directors and on my own behalf, to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of our Company and in presenting to you the 26th Annual Report of AIC s.c..

I would like this grand gathering to note that our company, once again, has successfully concluded its 25th year of operations. Though the full details are contained in the main body of this annual report, I would like to highlight only the major developments in our performance for the year ended on 30 June 2020.

Over the last twelve months of the year, we have run the business ably and efficiently using our key assets: talent, culture and brand/image to deliver sustainable business and earnings growth, thereby creating long-term value for our Shareholders.

During the reporting year, our Company's Non-Life Gross Written Premium has seen a modest growth of 12.2% reaching Birr 775.11 million. The Life business generated Birr 117.814 million showing growth of 11%. The combined written premiums have gone up to the tune of close to eight hundred ninety three million ascertaining our unbeatable market leadership position in both Life and Non-Life business.

On top of gross sales, our underwriting result for Non-Life for the year under review continued to yield operational surplus which grew from Birr 230.64 million in 2018/19 to Birr 252.7 million in 2019/20. Its growth was 10% and was a remarkable achievement given the many challenges in the business landscape.

The combined net profit before tax of the Company's Life and Non-Life operations summed up to reach Birr 221.16 million in 2019/20. The net result achieved in both could be said marvelous when weighed against the period that was full of unprecedented economic crisis labeled by IMF as "A crisis like no other" because of the heavy impact of the deadly pandemic on business and trade almost for more than half of the period under review.

The total assets of our Company, another indicator of corporate strength, grew significantly by 15% and reached Birr 2.866 billion as at June 30, 2020. The growth in net profit after tax was buoyant, 31%, producing Earnings Per Share of Birr 198 per share whose par value is Birr 500. The return of 40% against the background where the paid-up capital grew by 24.3% is worth appreciating by all standards. Not only that, the result was an achievement obtained in an environment where many countries were under lock-down for months and where an unprecedented decline in global activity took place due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Lastly, the Board, as one voice, collectively offers its deepest gratitude to you all for the trust and confidence you put in us and, above all, for your unreserved support and backing during this very difficult time.

We are also indebted to the most valued customers of our Company for their continued patronage during the tough and testing times under Corona Virus pandemic resulting in larger disruptions to business activity.

Finally, I now submit to you the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2020 for your kind consideration and approval.

Thank you.

Kebede Borena

Chairman, Board of Directors

Awash Insurance Company S.C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

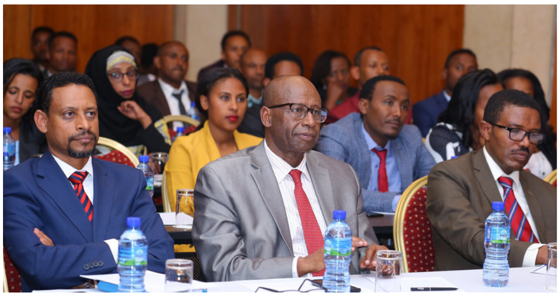
I. INTRODUCTION

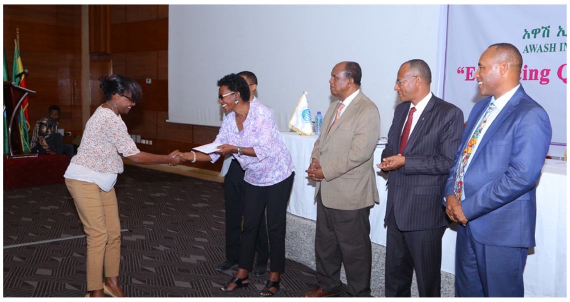
It is with great pleasure and due respect that we present to our shareholders the 25th Annual Report and the Audited Accounts for the financial year that ended June 30, 2020. The Report, as always, gives a brief review of the business landscape. The main events with significant effect on performance of the industry, the Company's operations and results for the period under report will also be discussed.

II.THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

1.THE ECONOMY

The business environment was characterized by severe challenges brought about by the Corona Virus pandemic. The global economy shrank into recession in 2020. IMF recently projected global growth at -4.9%, a further contraction by 1.9 percentage points. Advanced economies were particularly hard hit. Earlier positive growth projections were reversed to negative as a result of the economic impact caused by the outbreak of COVID-19. IMF referred to this period as 'The Great Lockdown', which is the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s.





2. THE ETHIOPIAN ECONOMY

The Ethiopian economy was not an exception; it was badly affected by the severe downturn because of the pandemic. Even before the outbreak of the pandemic, the performance of the economy was weak. IMF and the World Bank's latest reports on the national economy put its real GDP growth at only 3.2% in 2020; a downward revision by nearly 6%.

3. THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

The industry data from the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) revealed that the industry grew by 23.3% in Non-Life, a rebound growth of over 17% when compared to the growth of the fiscal year (FY) 2018/19.

The industry data for Life market showed a growth of 12.6% as at June 30, 2020. As at the end of the FY 2018/19, Life premiums grew by 11.6%. It was a weak revival by only 1% when juxtaposed with a very strong growth of 28% in the fiscal year 2017/18.

III. OPERATIONAL RESULTS

Our Company registered growth of 12.2% in Non-Life as at June 30, 2020. The previous year growth in general insurance was 14.3%. Likewise, our life premiums too exhibited growth close to 11% at the end of the FY 2019/20.

Our Company's combined Life and Non-Life gross written premiums exhibited, therefore, a decent 12% growth during the year ended June 30, 2020. The combined premiums reached close to Birr 893 million. It gives us pleasure and satisfaction to report that our Company has managed to maintain its leadership position once again during the period under report.

A closer look at the performances of each class of business at Company level shows that all, except the Engineering class, registered positive growth during the year. Not only in terms of growth in written premiums, but also in terms of bottom line results, all classes showed positive end results during the year under review.

The highest growth was recorded in the Bond class, 25%, and the lowest growth of 2% in Workmen's Compensation (Employers' Liability) class. As regards portfolio mix, Motor class continued to exhibit decline in the mix this year as well and accounted only for 56% out of the total underwriting at June 30, 2020. "Others" class (group of miscellaneous or "small premium" classes) and Fire contributed 12 and 10 percentage points in the mix during the year growing by 19 and 21 robust percentage points respectively. It needs to be noted that the portfolio mix of the premiums, more or less, followed initial projections our Company set forth at the planning stage.

The Company's overall claims experience in the year under report recorded a considerable increase. The net claims incurred in Non-Life reached Birr 302 million as at June 30, 2020 resulting in net claims ratio of 56%. It was the same ratio for the previous year as well; which is the manifestation of stringent underwriting policies pursued during this year as well.

Our claims ratio, another financial indicator showing our Company's place in the market, was lower when compared to the industry's average of 62% in Non-Life as at June 30, 2020. We are happy to report that AIC has done well considering this important parameter.

Accounting for the lion's share of the total incurred claims, i.e, 90% of the total, the Motor class of business produced a higher loss ratio of 72% for FY 2019/20 as compared to the 65% in 2018/19. To put the data on balance, the industry's average ratio for Motor claims was 73% at June 30, 2020.

The financial year that ended 30th June 2020 produced yet another remarkable net profit before tax of Birr 221.16 million; showing a growth of 25.5%. The net profit after tax for the year stood at Birr 210 million. The Board of Directors recommends that the net profit of the year be declared as dividend. Shareholders may, however, opt to reinvest to settle their outstanding subscriptions, if any, or collect their dividend in cash.

AIC's paid-up capital reached Birr 528,616,000 as at June 30, 2020. Earnings per share (EPS) of the year under report was 40% or 198 Birr per share; a significant achievement considering the capital growth of 24.3% during the same period.

IV. MAJOR ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

1. BRANCH EXPANSION

During the Fiscal Year 2019/20, we continued to press ahead with our efforts to expand our market outreach by opening new branches even if the impact of the pandemic had its pinch on this venture as well. We were, therefore, able to open one full-fledged branch at Laga Tafo owing mainly to the decline and weakened economic activity.

Added to that, two more contact centers were opened during the reporting period: one in Jigjiga, Somali National Regional State, and the other in a strategic business location in Akaki Kaliti Sub-City. Our branch and contact office network reached 57 at the turn of the budget year.

2. HUMAN RESOURCE

The increase in the Company's activities and operations necessitated the creation of additional employment opportunities during the year. Accordingly, our Company created 62 new employment opportunities (including for replacements) to citizens and the total staff reached 588 as at June 30, 2020; 48% of which were female.

It should be noted that the Company attaches high value to its human capital in terms of safety, staff training and development.

3. INVESTMENT

In an effort to maximize shareholders' benefits and results, an additional equity investments of Birr 51.6 million in total was made in Awash Bank and Ethiopian Reinsurance Company during the year.

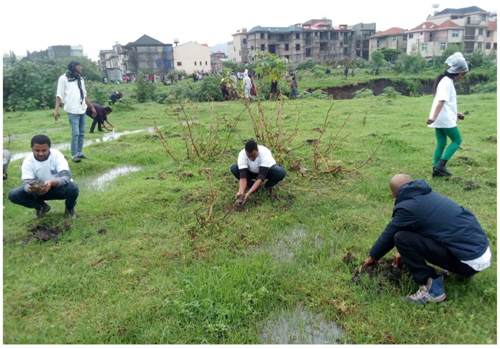
We strongly believe that the investments wisely made by the Company will continue yielding results and help the Company earn additional income.

In an effort to lay the gains on solid foundations and ascertain uninterrupted rewards to the Company, a further investment of Birr 75.75 million in total was invested to acquire on lease a landed property of 3871 Sq meters of land in an ideal location of Lideta Sub-City as well as for the completion of the construction works of a basement and ground plus four storey building in 'Summit' area and a Recovery site in Akaki -Kality Sub-City.

V. OTHERS

1. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

To demonstrate our keen sense of Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and commitment to sustainability and community welfare, our Company generously donated Birr 11.1 million during the budget year 2019/20 alone to support the humanitarian efforts of 10 welfare organizations. Donation to support the fight of the Government against the deadly disease, COVID-19, was among the CSR beneficiaries during the year that was full of difficulties. We are happy to give back to the society that allowed us to operate during this tough time.



2. STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Summary of the major activities of the Board during the Fiscal Year 2019/20 in its bid to ensure compliance and to remain committed to the principles of corporate governance are outlined as follows:

a) Newly elected Board Directors were provided induction and briefings on the standards of corporate governance in the Company. As the Board Directors commenced a new term of office after being elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders and approval of their appointment by the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Board elected a Chairman and a Vice Chairman;

b) In the fiscal year, 12 regular and 19 special Board meetings were held; most Board Directors attended all meetings while some of them attended above the minimum requirement of 75% of the meetings. In these meetings, the Board considered Management reports and resolved on matters of strategic importance;

c) The Board approved new policies and amended existing policies, strategies, business plan and budget as per the requirements of Insurance Corporate Governance Directives. Such documents were approved upon incorporating comments on the drafts presented by the Management;

d) The Board formed Board Committees for Audit, Risk Management and Compliance, Business Development and Strategy, Human Resource Affairs as well as Investment and Projects Follow Up. All the Board Committees held monthly meetings and submitted quarterly reports to the Main Board. Based on the reports of Board Committees, the Board gave strategic guidance to the Management upon considering such reports;

e) The Board accepted the resignation of the long-serving CEO, Mr. Tsegaye Kemsi, and appointed Mr. Gudissa Legesse to the position of CEO. The appointment of the CEO was approved by the National Bank of Ethiopia as per the requirements;

f) The Board decided on strategic investment projects after undertaking in-depth consideration of investment proposals. Besides, the Board closely followed the implementation status of projects in which the Company invested and gave appropriate guidance on same. In addition to capital projects, the Board reviewed and monitored the progress of information technology projects on Life & Health Solution, Enterprise Resource Planning and Disaster Recovery Site;

g) The Board gave directions on the preparation and conduct of the 25th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and followed up the timely registration and authentication of the minutes of the General Meeting. Guidance was also given to the Management for the necessary preparation to conduct the 26th Annual Ordinary General Meeting and 10th Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders;

h) The Board spearheaded the Silver Jubilee Anniversary of the formation of Awash Insurance and Awash Bank in cooperation with the Board of Awash Bank. The anniversary was celebrated colorfully under the theme - Celebrating Success, Envisioning the Future;

i) The Board regularly monitored corporate performance based on qualitative and quantitative reports and attended semi-annual Management review meetings. Accordingly, the Board motivated the Management and Staff to exert utmost efforts to realize the corporate target and to enhance competitiveness of the Company;

j) The Board reviewed all off-site surveillance reports of the National Bank of Ethiopia and monitored the actions taken by the Management on same;

k) The Board considered the progress of the Transformation Project, Vision-2030. After the award of the consultancy service regarding the project and following the project kick off, The project was suspended due to the threat of COVID-19 pandemic. The resumption of the Project is expected following the relaxation of restrictions imposed to control the spread of the pandemic; and

l) The Board conducted its annual assessment focusing on the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, Board committees and individual Board Directors. From the assessments, valuable insights were obtained in order to improve the Board's effectiveness. The Board also reviewed the implementation of its resolutions.

VI. CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

1. CHALLENGES

There are many challenges that affect the operations of our Company and other players in the industry. While some of the challenges were common for years now, some others are relatively new to the industry.

EXTERNAL

Overwhelmingly sluggish economic performance: the period ahead is expected to witness a very stagnant economic performance mainly as a result of the economic impact of COVID-19. Consumption and investment are both expected to decline, international trade is expected to weaken. These and other challenges in the economy are also expected to lead to other forms of challenges.

The highly price-based competition in the market added to the price-sensitivity of customers and their increased bargaining power are all expected to intensify the competition in the industry.

Low level of awareness about insurance in the public makes it cumbersome to effectively target the market segment in focus and group with high business potential.

The vulnerability of our economy to the vagaries of nature including the recurrence of locust invasion, the possible relapse of the pandemic in one or another form, or the possibility of its prevalence for longer period and income vulnerability of the large portion of the Country's population will affect our performance.

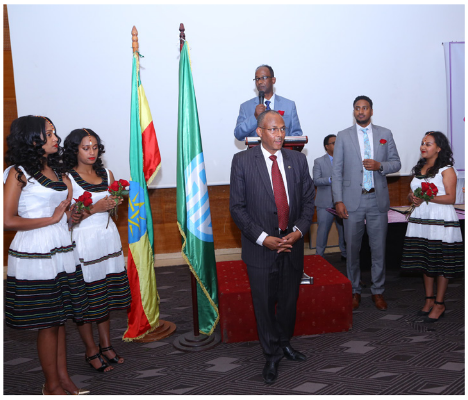
Infrastructural challenges such as frequent power and network interruptions, system failure and others are the down-side factors worth mentioning.

There is the possibility that new entrant(s) and those in the pipeline, or the ones already operational would assume some of the market. About fourteen new banks are under formation in the country. While the entrance of new Banks is an opportunity for us, the entrance into the market of new insurance companies, on the other hand, could worsen the already stiff and price-based competition. The new entrant(s) could also intensify the snatching of experienced manpower in the industry.

INTERNAL

Dependence on the underwriting of Motor class of business in Non - Life and on Medical Expenses Insurance in Life assurance, both of which are claim-prone coupled with low level of diversification in investments would be some of the challenges.

Rising costs of claims which could affect the Company's profitability as well as shortage of skilled and experienced professionals, in the insurance business, and the turnover rate might hinder the desired level of expansion in the Company's branch network, among others.



2. PROSPECTS

The very low penetration rate of the insurance sector in Ethiopia shows the possibility for high market potential. There is a large untapped market in the Country and while it is true that there are many economic and awareness related challenges, by implementing proper strategies and catering through conducting demand analysis of the present day consumers, of the uninsured segment of the population, potentials in there could be tapped.

There is also a huge potential in the advancement of technology. The efforts underway and the commitments of the Federal Government to liberalize the telecom sector would help modernize service provisions and transaction systems to meet the demands of consumers.

The Government's economic reform agenda for job creation, sustainable growth and its commitment to develop capital markets and the like are positive developments.

Continued commitment of the Government to shift, gradually but surely, to privatization and at last to industrialization would attract foreign direct investment that contributes to the growth of the economy.

The benefits in the new Home-grown Economic Policy has already started to attract the attention of global actors and investors. As the Policy gives much attention to the private sector, among others, as an engine of growth it will be an opportunity for our industry.

The new legislation authorizing and allowing the operation of Takaful insurance business in Ethiopia will be an additional window of opportunity for us and the industry.

The successful automation of our Company's life business underwriting and operations will play a crucial role in improving efficiency and increasing customer satisfaction.

Even if recovery is projected by IMF to be very sluggish, more gradual than previously forecasted, it is hoped that governments around the world will continue and scale up implementing various measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of COVID-19 crisis and provide relief for businesses and households. Strong multilateral cooperation remains essential on multiple fronts to contain and put the effects of the deadly virus under control.

VII. VOTE OF GRATITUDE

The Directors wish to express their deep gratitude to all who have made the fiscal year 2019/20 a success. Our special vote of thanks goes to the most valued customers of the Company for their continued patronage. Our shareholders deserve appreciation and due respect for their undivided support.

Our reinsurers and the intermediaries (local and overseas), other insurance companies and our field officers (Company agents) also deserve our vote of thanks for their contribution to the Company's uninterrupted growth.

The Directors of AIC seize this opportunity to thank the National Bank of Ethiopia for its guidance, the Management and staff of Awash Bank for their cooperation.

Finally, the Board of Directors wishes to confirm its commitment and support to the general staff and Management of the Company.

Thank You.

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors

Awash Insurance Company S.C.

Annual IFRS Financial Statements

30 June 2019

Awash Insurance Company S.C.
Annual IFRS financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020
Directors, Professional Advisors and Registered Office

Directors *(as of 30 June, 2020)*		**Date of appointment**
Kebede Borena	Chairman	*October 26th 2019*
Amsalu Bizuneh	Vice Chairman	*October 26th 2019*
Hambissa Wakwaya	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*
Wole Gurmu	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*
Alemayehu Mechessa (PhD)	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*
Mekonnen Tadesse	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*
Tadesse Gemeda	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*
Assefa Seyoum (PhD)	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*
Dandi Waqa Toko PLC (Rep. by Banchiyisfu Zewdie)	Non-Executive Director	*October 26th 2019*

Executive Management

Gudissa Legesse	Chief Executive Officer
Jibat Alemneh	Chief of Operations
Taddese Roba	Director, Research & Business Development Directorate
Bekalu Tilahun	Director, Legal & Advisory Services Directorate
Mintesinot Desalegn	Director, Audit & Inspection Directorate
Frehiwot Alemayehu	Director, Underwriting & Branch Operations Directorate
Abel Tadesse	Director, Reinsurance Directorate
Dejene Tsegaye	Director, Management Information System Directorate
Mulatu Temesgen	Director, Human Capital Management Directorate
Adane Seyoum	Director, Finance & Accounts Directorate

Independent auditor

TAY Authorized Accountants and Auditors
Obtained Certificate from Accounting and Auditing Board of Ethiopia
Certificate No. ABF 00009
Ethio- China Friendship Street
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Corporate office

Awash Towers
Ras Abebe Aregay Street
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

Directors, Professional Advisors and Registered Office

Principal bankers

Awash Bank
Bank of Abyssinia
Berhan International Bank
Dashen Bank
Enat Bank
Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
United Bank
Oromia International Bank
Wegagan Bank
Nib Bank
Cooperative Bank of Oromia
Addis International Bank
Abay Bank
Debub Global Bank

Reinsurers/Reinsurance Brokers

Africa Reinsurers Corporation
Ethiopian Reinsurance Share Company
Munich Reinsurance Company of Africa LTD.
East Africa Reinsurance Company LTD.
Zep Re (PTA Reinsurance Company)
Afro Asian Insurance Service LTD
NASCO France
J.B. Boda Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers PLC
Apex Reinsurance Broker
K.E.K Reinsurance Brokers Africa Limited
Fair Insurance & Reinsurance Broker

Consulting Actuaries

Actuarial Services (EA) Ltd.
26th Floor, UAP Old Mutual Tower, Upper Hill Road, Upper Hill
P. O. Box 10472 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Zamara Actuaries, Administrators and Consulatant Ltd., 10th Floor
Plaza, Argwings Kodhek Road,
P.O Box 52439(Nairobi 00200)
Nairobi, Kenya

Estate surveyor and valuer:

African Business and Development Consultants (ABD- Consult) Plc.
P.O Box 4478
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Proclamation No. 847/2014 and Insurance Business Proclamation No.746/2012, as amended by the Insurance Business (Amendment) Proclamation No.1163/2019, all reporting entities established in accordance with the Ethiopian law or operating in Ethiopia are to prepare financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Commercial Code of Ethiopia of 1960, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Company is required to keep such records as are necessary to:

A) exhibit clearly and correctly the state of its affairs;

B) explain its transactions and financial position; and

C) enable the National Bank of Ethiopia to determine whether the Company had complied with the provisions of the Insurance Business Proclamation, regulations and directives issued for the implementation of the aforementioned Proclamation.

The Management is responsible for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparatation of the financial statements as well as adequate systems of internal control.

The Board of Directors (the Board) submits to the Auditors the annual financial statements which have been prepared by the Management using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Insurance Business Proclamation, Commercial Code of 1960 as well as the requirements of the Accounting and Auditing Board of Ethiopia and the relevant Directives issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

The Board is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its profit or loss.

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

Signed by:

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors
September 29, 2020

Gudissa Legesse
Chief Executive Officer
September 29, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AWASH INSURANCE COMPANY S.C.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Awash Insurance Company S.C, which comprise the statement of the financial position as at 30 June, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020 and of its statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies of the Company and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Ethio-China Friendship Street, Wengelawit Tadesse Building 1st Floor
Tel. (011) 442 1336, 442 0062, (011) 470 7092, (011) 470 7094 - Mob. (093) 001 4106, (091) 151 5038/39
Fax (011) 442 1338 - e-mail: info@tayauditing.com - www.tayauditing.com - P.O. Box 1335 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Company report as a whole is 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 form fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to

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TAY Authorized Accountants & Auditors
011 442 1336
091 151 5839
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1335
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 reasonable be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

We have no comment to make on the reports of the Board of Directors so far as it relates to the financial statements and pursuant to Article 375 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia 1960 we recommend approval of the financial statements.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ato Yeheyis Bekele BA, FCCA.

TAY Authorized
Accountant and Auditors

Addis Ababa
29 September, 2020

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Awash Insurance Company S.C.
Annual IFRS financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Gross premium income	6	892,923	797,046
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	6	(239,177)	(187,116)
Net premiums		653,746	609,930
Change in unearned income	27	(11,797)	(31,216)
Net Earned premiums	6-b	641,949	578,714
Fee and commission income	7	58,915	53,744
Net underwriting income		700,864	632,458
Claims expenses	10	(337,517)	(306,759)
Claims recovered from reinsurers	10	48,983	43,929
Gross change in contract liabilities	10	(92,463)	(71,526)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	10	972	11,847
Net benefits and claims		(380,025)	(322,509)
Underwriting expenses	11	(43,597)	(38,861)
Increase in life fund	27	(11,144)	(28,461)
Underwriting profit		266,098	242,627
Investment income	8	196,412	136,524
Other operating income	9	12,437	10,507
Net income		474,947	389,658
Finance costs	12	(160)	(633)
Other operating and administrative expenses	13	(109,961)	(95,279)
Employee benefits	14	(143,668)	(117,566)
Profit before income tax		221,158	176,180
Income tax expense	15	(11,321)	(15,920)
Profit for the year		209,837	160,260
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:			
Fair Value adjustement of revalued properties	13	(18,088)	(18,090)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss on defined benefits obligations		(1,393)	(48)
		(19,481)	(18,138)
deferred tax expense(30%)	15-d	5,844	5,441
Fair Value adjustement of revalued properties net of tax		(12,662)	(12,663)
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefits obligations net of tax	31	(975)	(33)
		(13,637)	(12,696)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**196,200**	**147,564**
Basic & diluted earnings per share (Birr)	33	0.40	0.38

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors
September 29, 2020

Gudissa Legesse
Chief Executive Officer
September 29, 2020

Awash Insurance Company S.C.
Annual IFRS financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020
Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	16	906,733	746,548
Investment securities:			
– Available for sale	17	355,819	304,210
– Loans and receivables	17	10,005	10,004
Insurance receivables	18	-	-
Reinsurance assets	19	208,980	171,098
Other assets	20	139,703	123,010
Deferred acquisition cost	21 a	19,194	18,512
Salvage property held for sale	21b	27,038	25,280
Right of use asset	22 a	59,921	9,958
Property, plant and equipment	23	771,553	760,216
Investment properties	24	281,750	258,916
Intangible assets	25	7,841	6,109
Statutory deposits	26	78,248	63,058
Deferred tax assets	15	-	-
Total assets		**2,866,785**	**2,496,920**
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	27	1,076,368	946,968
Provisions for claims under litigations	28	7,267	2,185
Insurance payables	29	119,480	77,978
Other liabilities	30	99,754	74,529
Defined benefit obligations	31	8,261	7,389
Deferred tax liability	15	204,990	207,922
Current income tax liabilities	15	11,321	15,920
Lease liability	30	19,477	-
Total liabilities		1,546,918	1,332,891
EQUITY			
Share capital	32	528,616	425,193
Share premium	32	778	778
Retained earnings	34	686,343	654,911
Legal reserve	35	104,130	83,146
Total equity		1,319,867	1,164,029
Total equity and liabilities		**2,866,785**	**2,496,920**

The notes to the financial reports are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements and notes to the financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors during its 220th Special Meeting held on September 29, 2020 and were signed by:

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors
September 29, 2020

Gudissa Legesse
Chief Executive Officer
September 29, 2020

Awash Insurance Company S.C.
Annual IFRS financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020
Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Share capital Birr'000	Share premium Birr'000	Retained earnings Birr'000	Legal reserve Birr'000	Total Birr'000
As at 1 July 2018		277,127	778	639,625	67,120	984,650
Additional shares issued	32	148,066	-	-	-	148,066
Dividends paid during the year	34	-	-	(114,451)	-	(114,451)
Directors' compensation	34			(1,800)		(1,800)
Profit for the year	34	-	-	160,260	-	160,260
Other comprehensive income						-
FairValue adjustement in OCI net of tax				(12,663)		(12,663)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefits obligations (net of tax)		-	-	(33)	-	(33)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	**147,564**	-	**147,564**
Prior year over/ (under) provision of legal reserve	**32**			-	-	
Transfer to legal reserve	**32**			(16,026)	16,026	
Transfer to regulatory risk reserve	34					
As at 30 June 2019		**425,193**	**778**	**654,911**	**83,146**	**1,164,029**
As at 1 July 2019		425,193	778	654,911	83,146	1,164,029
Additional shares issued	32	103,423	-	-	-	103,423
Dividends paid during the year	34	-	-	(142,434)	-	(142,434)
Directors' compensation	34			(1,350)		(1,350)
Profit for the year	34	-	-	209,837	-	209,837
FairValue adjustement in OCI net of tax				(12,662)		(12,662)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss on defined benefits obligations (net of tax)		-	-	(975)	-	(975)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	**196,200**	-	**196,200**
Transfer to legal reserve	34			(20,984)	20,984	
As at 30 June 2020		**528,616**	**778**	**686,343**	**104,130**	**1,319,867**

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors
September 29, 2020

Gudissa Legesse
Chief Executive Officer
September 29, 2020

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Awash Insurance Company S.C.
Annual IFRS financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2020
Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	36	182,671	251,783
Remeasurment of Employee Benefit	31	(975)	(33)
Income tax paid		(15,920)	(15,288)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities		165,776	236,461
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities- equity investments	17	(51,609)	(121,453)
Additional investment in fixed deposit	16	(110,100)	(144,610)
Purchase of investment property	24	(30,325)	(766)
Purchase of intangible assets	20	(1,690)	(1,046)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	21	(35,644)	(57,605)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	36	646	385
Dividend earned	8	97,317	55,752
Interest received	8	90,738	73,026
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(40,667)	205,780
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(142,434)	(114,451)
Repayment of lease liability	22 a	(36,013)	(4,732)
Proceeds from issues of shares	32	103,423	148,066
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(75,024)	28,883
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		50,085	(42,476)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16	84,228	126,704
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		50,085	(42,476)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	**134,313**	**84,228**

The notes to the financial reports are an integral part of these financial statements.

Kebede Borena
Chairman, Board of Directors
September 29, 2020

Gudissa Legesse
Chief Executive Officer
September 29, 2020

1 General information

Awash Insurance Company S.C. ("the Company") is a private commercial insurance company domiciled in Ethiopia. The Company was established on 1 October 1994 in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia of 1960 and sebsequently by the Insurance Business Proclamation No.746/2012 as amended by the Insurance Business (Amendment) Proclamation No.1163/2019 . The registered office is at:

Awash Towers,
Ras Abebe Aregay Street,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

The Company is principally engaged in the provision of general and life insurance services to clients in Ethiopian market.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Introduction to summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Additional information required by Ethiopian laws including Insurance Business Proclamation No. 746/2012, as amended by the Insurance Business (Amendment) Proclamation No.1163/2019 and Financial Reporting Proclamation No. 847/2014 are included where appropriate.

The financial statements comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost concept except for investment properties, buildings and vehicles which are measured at fair value at deemed cost.

All values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated. The financial statements are presented in thousands of Ethiopian Birr (Birr' 000).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Company's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2.1 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Management has no doubt that the Company would remain in existence after 12 months.

2.2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New Standards, amendments, interpretations issued but not yet effective.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 30 June 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only three classification categories: amortised cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one Management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39.

In September 2016 IFRS 4 was amended by applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. These amendments address concerns arising from the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming insurance contracts Standard. Accordingly, these amendments introduce two optional approaches: an overlay approach and temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9, deferral approach if an insurer's activities are predominantly connected with insurance. Accordingly, the Company determined to choose temporary exemption until it applies IFRS 17 since its insurance contract liabilities is 84% of the total carrying amount of liabilities (excluding deferred taxes) as at 30 June 2020. Early adoption of the standard is permitted. The Company is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

This standard requires a company that issues insurance contracts to report insurance obligations and risks on the balance sheet as the total of:
(a) the fulfillment cash flows—the current estimates of amounts that the insurer expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, including an adjustment for the timing and risk of those cash flows; and
(b) the contractual service margin—the expected profit for providing future insurance coverage (ie unearned profit).

The measurement of the fulfillment cash flows reflects the current value of any interest-rate guarantees and financial options included in the insurance contracts.

The standard replaces IFRS 4 'Insurance contracts'. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted. The Company is yet to assess the expected impact on this standard.

2.3 Foreign currency translations

a) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is the Ethiopian Birr.

b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognized in profit or loss within other (loss)/ income. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measure at fair value, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash in hand, deposits held at call with Banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash at bank.

2.5 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

2.5.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company's financial assets are classified into two categories:

- Loans and receivables, and
- Available for sale

a) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in interest and similar income in income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in income statement in loan impairment charge.

The Company's loans and receivables comprise of insurance receivables, investment securities and other financial assets. Receivables arising from insurance contracts are classified in this category and are reviewed for impairment as part of the impairment review of loans and receivables.

b) Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

AFS investments include equity investments. Equity investments classified as AFS are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial measurement, AFS financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income and credited in the AFS reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to income statement in impairment loss on financial instruments. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial investments is reported as interest and similar income using the EIR method. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost.

The Company evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets held to maturity if the Management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

'Day 1' profit or loss

When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Company immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' profit or loss) in 'Other operating income'.

In cases where fair value is determined using data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

Reclassification of financial assets

Reclassification is at the election of Management, and is determined on an instrument by instrument basis. The Company does not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the AFS category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to income statement over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the expected cash flows is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to income statement

The Company may reclassify a non–derivative trading asset out of the 'held–for–trading' category and into the 'loans and receivables' category if it meets the definition of loans and receivables and the Company has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

If a financial asset is reclassified, and if the Company subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from date of change in estimate.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement; and either

  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Company of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments and where observable data indicates that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (such as loans and receivables), the Company first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, 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 (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

The interest income is recorded as part of 'Interest and similar income'. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write–off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'loan impairment charge'.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For the purpose of collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Company's internal credit grading system, that considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past–due status and other relevant factors.

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Company.

Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Company and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(ii) Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

AFS financial assets are impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment, resulting from one or more loss events that occurred after initial recognition but before the reporting date, that have an impact on the future cash flows of the asset. In addition, an available-for-sale equity instrument is generally considered impaired if a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the instrument below its cost has occurred. Where an available-for-sale asset, which has been remeasured to fair value directly through equity, is impaired, the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If any loss on the financial asset was previously recognised directly in equity as a reduction in fair value, the cumulative net loss that had been recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss and is recognised as part of the impairment loss. The amount of the loss recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any previously recognised impairment loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount relating to an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, where the instrument is a debt instrument, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. An impairment loss in respect of an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is not reversed through profit or loss but accounted for directly in equity.

2.5.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities of the Company are classified as other financial liabilities at amortised cost.

They are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs and include insurance payables, dividend payables and other account payables.

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company's financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished.

2.5.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.6 Reinsurance assets

The Company cedes business to reinsurers in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential through the transfer of risks as described in note 2.15. Premium ceded comprise gross written premiums. Reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policy holders.

Reinsurance assets are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized according to the terms of the relevant contract. The Company has the right to set off reinsurance payables against amounts due from reinsurers in line with the agreed arrangements between both parties.

2.7 Other assets

These are other receivables and prepayments. Other receivables are stated after deductions of amount considered bad or doubtful of recovery. These are loans and receivables other than investment securities, insurance trade receivables and reinsurance assets. When a debt is deemed not collectible, it is written-off against the related provision or directly to profit or loss account to the extent not previously provided for. Any subsequent recovery of written-off debts is credited to profit or loss.

The Company's other receivables are rent receivables, staff debtors and other account receivables.

Prepayments are payments made in advance for services to be enjoyed in future. The amount is initially capitalized in the reporting period in which the payment is made and subsequently amortised over the period in which the service is to be enjoyed. They include prepaid rent, prepaid staff expenses and other prepaid office expenses.

2.8 Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Commissions and other acquisition costs that vary with and are related to securing new contracts and renewing existing contracts are capitalised. All other costs are recognised as expenses when incurred. The DAC is subsequently amortised over the life of the contracts as follows:

- For property, casualty and short-duration life insurance contracts, DAC is amortised over the terms of the policies as premium is earned;
- For long-term insurance contracts, DAC is amortised in line with premium revenue using assumptions consistent with those used in calculating future policy benefit liabilities.

Deferred acquisition costs represent a portion of commission which are incurred during a financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins by applying to the acquisition expenses the ratio of unearned premium to written premium.

DACs are derecognised when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

2.9 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use of asset.

Company as a lessee

Leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are right of use assets. Payments for right of use assets are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Company as a lessor

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the lease in Other operating income. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in income statement as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation (in years)	Residual value (%)
Buildings	50	5%
Lift	15	1%
Motor vehicles	10	5%
Furniture & fittings	10	1%
Computer equipment	7	1%
Office equipment	7	1%

The Company commences depreciation when the asset is available for use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.11 Investment property

Properties that are held for rent by the Company to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both, and are not occupied by the Company, are classified as investment properties.

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Company and the cost can be reliably measured. This is usually when all risks are transferred.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The Company has opted to subsequently carry investment property at cost and disclose fair value. Fair value of investment property is the price that would be received from sale of the asset in an orderly transaction, without deduction of any transaction costs. Fair value of the Company's investment property is determined by the independent valuers who have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions.

Earned rental income is recorded in profit or loss for the year within (other operating income). Gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of investment property are recorded in profit or loss for the year and presented separately.

Investment properties are derecognised when they are disposed.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in income statement in the period in which the expenditure is incurred .

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expenses on intangible assets with finite lives is presented in income statement.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follow:

Intangible assets class	Useful lives (years)
Computer software	8

2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement.

2.14 Statutory deposits

Statutory deposits are cash balances held with the National Bank of Ethiopia in line with Article 20 of Insurance Business Proclamation No. 746/2012 and may not be withdrawn except with the written permission of the National Bank of Ethiopia, or be used as a pledge or security for any loan. They have been separately disclosed due to their nature and liquidity. Statutory deposits are measured at cost.

2.15 Insurance contracts

Classification

The Company enters into insurance contracts as its primary business activity. Insurance contracts are those that the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary, if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or the other beneficiary.

The Company's insurance contracts are classified into two main categories, depending on the duration of risk.

(i) Non- life insurance contracts

These contracts are accidents and casualty and property insurance contracts.

Accidents and casualty insurance contracts protect the Company'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 Company'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.

(ii) Life insurance contracts

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration.

In addition, the Company has short-term life insurance contracts which protect the Company's policyholders from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the insured or his/ her dependants to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the insured or the beneficiary. In such cases,there are no maturity or surrender benefits.

Liability adequacy test

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

As set out under note 4.2, life insurance contracts are measured based on assumptions set out at the inception of the contract. When the liability adequacy test requires the adoption of new best estimate assumptions, such assumptions (without margins for adverse deviation) are used for the subsequent measurement of these liabilities. Any DAC written off as a result of this test cannot subsequently be reinstated.

Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts in Note 2.15 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 Company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer term receivables 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. The Company had the right to set-off reinsurance payables against the amount due from reinsurance in line with the agreed arrangement between both parties.

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

The Company assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on an annual basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognizes that impairment loss in the income statement. The Company gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortized cost. The impairment loss is calculated following the same method used for these financial assets. These processes are described in Note 2.5.

Deferred income

Deferred income represents a portion of commission received on reinsurance contracts which are booked during the financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. It is calculated by applying the reinsurance commission income to the ratio of prepaid reinsurance to reinsurance cost.

Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognized when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables and payables are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method as described in note 2.5 and 2.17. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognizes that impairment loss in the income statement. The Company gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for loans and receivables.

The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets. These processes are described in Note 2.5.

Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (for example, salvage). The Company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation). Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance claims paid, and salvage property is recognized in recovery properties held for sale. 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 claims paid and are recognized in other assets. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

2.16 Insurance contracts liabilities

The recognition and measurement of insurance contracts have been set out under Note 2.15. Insurance contract liabilities arising from insurance contracts are determined as follows:

(i) Non-life insurance contracts

(a) Reserves for outstanding claims

The reserve for outstanding claims is maintained at the total amount of outstanding claims incurred and reported plus claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") as at the balance sheet date. The IBNR is based on the liability adequacy test described in note 2.15.

(b) Reserves for unearned premium and unexpired risk

The reserve for unearned premium is calculated on a time apportionment basis in respect of risk accepted during the year. A provision for additional unexpired risk reserve is recognised for an underwriting year where it is envisaged that the estimated cost of claims and expenses would exceed the unearned premium reserve.

At the end of each reporting period, proportions of net retained premium of the general insurance are provided to cover portions of risks which have not expired. The reserves are calculated on 1/24th method as prescribed by the Directive of the National Bank of Ethiopia.

(c) Reserving methodology

Data segmentation: The data used for reserving is segmented into the following classes as per the NBE Directevives:
• Motor vehicle insurance business;
• Fire insurance business;
• Personal accident insurance business;
• Marine insurance business;
• Workmens' compensation insurance business;
• Engineering;
• Goods in transits;
• Public liability, pecuniary, Political Violence and Terrorism(PVT) and other miscellaneous insurances.

(ii) Life insurance contracts

This is made up of net liabilities on policies in force as determined by qualified actuaries at the reporting date. Surplus or deficit arising from the periodic valuation of the life insurance contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The reserves include Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) and Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR).

Reserving methodology

Data segmentation: The data used for reserving is segmented into two classes as follows:
• Individual business; and
• Group business.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as other operating expenses.

2.18 Insurance payables

Insurance payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date is less than one year, discounting is omitted as the impact is not expected to be significant.

2.19 Other payables

Other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date is less than one year, discounting is omitted as the impact is not expected to be significant.

2.20 Share capital

The Company classifies ordinary shares as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognized as deductions from equity, net of tax, from the proceeds. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserve.

2.21 Retained earnings

The net profits or losses from operations in current and prior periods are accumulated in retained earnings less distributions to equity holders.

2.22 Legal reserves

In accordance with Article 22 sub articles (1) and (2),of Insurance Business Proclamation No 746/2012, the Company, at the end of each financial year, transfers to its legal reserve to account a sum of not less than 10% of profit. When the legal reserve becomes equal to the paid-up capital of the Company, the amount of the legal reserve to be retained by the Company each year from its net profit shall be determined by NBE's directive.

2.23 Dividend

Dividends are recorded in equity in the period in which they are declared. Any dividends declared after the end of the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorised for issue, are disclosed in the subsequent events note. The statutory accounting reports of the Company are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

2.24 Revenue recognition

Gross premiums

Gross recurring premiums on life and investment contracts with DPF are recognised as revenue when payable by the policyholder. For single premium business, revenue is recognised on the date on which the policy is effective. Gross general insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the reporting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the reporting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods. Rebates that form part of the premium rate, such as no claim rebates, are deducted from the gross premium; others are recognised as an expense.
Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums and it's computed based on the 1/24th method as prescribed in the Directives of the National Bank of Ethiopia.

Reinsurance premiums

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

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

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

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

Fees and commission income

Insurance and investment contract policyholders are charged for policy administration services, investment management services, surrenders and other contract fees. These fees are recognised as revenue over the period in which the related services are performed. If the fees are for services provided in future periods, then they are deferred and recognised over those future periods.

Investment income

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

Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established.

Dividend income

This is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve and declare the dividend.

2.25 Gross benefits and claims

Gross benefits and claims for life insurance contracts and for investment contracts with DPF include the cost of all claims arising during the year, including internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims and policyholder bonuses declared on DPF contracts. Changes in the gross valuation of insurance and investment contract liabilities with DPF are also included. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received. Maturities and annuity payments are recorded when due.

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

2.26 Claims recovered from reinsurers

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

2.27 Finance cost

Interest paid is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the EIR method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest bearing financial liability.

2.28 Underwrting expenses

Underwriting expenses are made up of acquisition and maintenance expenses comprising commission and policy expenses and other direct costs.

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

2.29 Employee benefits

(a) ***Wages, salaries and annual leave***

Wages, salaries, bonuses, other contributions, paid annual leave and sick leave are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

(b) ***Defined contribution plan***

The Company operates two defined contribution plans;

i) pension scheme in line with the provisions of Private Organisation Employees Pension Proclamation No. 715/2011. Funding under the scheme is 7% and 11% by employees and the Company respectively;

ii) provident fund contribution, funding under this scheme is 8% and 15% by employees and the Company respectively based on the employees' salary.

Once the contributions have been paid, the Company retains no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Fund does not hold enough assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Company’s obligations are recognized in the profit and loss account.

(c) ***Defined benefit obligations***

The Company operates a defined benefit severance scheme in Ethiopia, where members of staff who have spent 5 years or more in service of the Company are entitled to benefit payments upon retirement. The benefit payments are based on final emolument of staff and length of service. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of gratuity benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the market rates on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

Company's contributions to this scheme are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they relate.

Remeasurement gain and loss arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Current service and interest cost are included as part of employee benefit expense in the profit or loss.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Gains or losses on curtailment or settlement are recognised in profit or loss when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

2.30 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments classified as available-for-sale at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are, summarised in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions Note 4.7.1 and Notes 3
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy Note 4.7.2
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) Note 4.7.3

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as available-for-sale financial assets.

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

2.31 Earnings per share

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

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit of loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the efforts of all diluted potential ordinary shares.

2.32 Income taxation

(a) Current income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in Ethiopia. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it 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.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet 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 only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Capital management Note 4.7
- Financial risk management and policies Note 4
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Note 4.5.2

3.1 Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Right of use asset

The Company decided to apply IFRS16 (Lease Contracts) starting from July 1, 2019. As permitted by IFRS 16, the Company applied modified retrospective approach to adopt IFRS 16. In this approach, the cumulative effect of initial application is adjusted to opening balance as of July 1, 2019. However, the impact of the transition had no effect on the opening balance sheet since the carrying value of all right of use assets were fully paid as at transition date.

The Company leases land for its office buildings and investment properties and rents office buildings. Land leases are made for fixed period of 36-60 years. Office rents are made for fixed period of 1-5 years and in most cases they are renewable. All Company's right of use asset are supported by lease agreements. The lease amounts of these agreements are fully settled except one new land lease agreement which is partially paid during the reporting year. The land lease liability for partial payment is measured at amortized cost using the interest rate specified on lease agreement. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease period. For all other leases, the right of use asset were measured as equal to the lease liability and adjusted for any accruals or prepayments on the balance sheet.

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

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

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance contract liabilities

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

These liabilities are estimated using appropriate and acceptable base tables of standard mortality according to the type of contract being written. Management makes various assumptions such as expenses inflation and mortality in estimating the required liabilities for life contracts.

Non-life insurance contract liabilities

For non-life insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred, but not yet reported, at the reporting date (IBNR). It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the liability in the statement of financial position.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a standard actuarial claims projection techniques: Chain Ladder.

The main assumption underlying this technique is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and, hence, the ultimate claims costs. As such, the method extrapolates the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

Similar judgments, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provisions for unearned premium.

(b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 4.7.2 for further disclosures.

(c) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant Management's judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(d) Impairment of insurance receivables

The Company assesses at the end of every reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that its premium receivable is impaired. The Company determines whether impairment losses are incurred if and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the receivable (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the receivable that can be reliably estimated, or a trigger event is identified.

The following impairment triggers have been set by the Company:
(a) significant financial difficulty of the premium debtor;
(b) significant financial difficulty of the reinsurance broker;
(c) a breach of agreements, such as payment defaults or delinquency in premium payments;
(d) Economic, regulatory or legal reasons relating to the premium debtor's financial difficulty, granting to the premium debtor a concession that the Company would not otherwise consider;
(e) High probability that the premium debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

If any of the impairment triggers are identified, the Company specifically assesses the receivables for impairment. Where no impairment trigger is identified, or no objective evidence of impairment exists, the Company assesses its receivables collectively for impairment using the historical loss rate model.

The historical loss rate model considers the historical recoveries (cash flows) on premium debts for policies written in prior years, in order to determine the loss given default ratio on outstanding premium as at the reporting date. The model also considers premium receipts subsequent to the reporting date. The loss ratio derived is used to determine the allowance for impairment on premium debts.

This model assumes that all premium debts will be paid until evidence to the contrary (a loss or trigger event) is identified. On the identification of an objective evidence of impairment, the premium debts are subject to specific impairment. Where there is no objective evidence of impairment, the premium debts are subjected to collective impairment.

Collective impairment incorporates the following:
• current and reliable data, Management's experience on credit judgments, and all known relevant internal and external factors that may affect collectability;

• historical loss experience or where institutions have no loss experience of their own or insufficient experience, peer company experience for a comparable company's of financial instruments at amortized cost;

• adjustments to historical loss experiences on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions.

(e) Liabilities arising from insurance contracts

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated on case by case basis. The reserves made for claims fluctuate are based on the nature and severity of the claim reported. Claims incurred but not reported are determined using statistical analyses and the Company deems the reserves as adequate.

(f) Retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of severance pay obligations. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) include the discount rate, rate of return on assets, future salary increments and mortality rates.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of the year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the gratuity obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Other key assumptions for retirement benefit obligations are based in part on current market conditions.

(g) Depreciation and carrying value of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on Management's judgment.

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its useful life.

Estimates could change if expectations differ due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment would increase expenses and decrease the carrying value of non-current assets.

(h) Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company reviews other non-financial assets for possible impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable, or at least at every reporting date, when there is any indication that the asset might be impaired. The Company is of the opinion that there is no impairment indicator on its non- financial assets as at the reporting date.

(i) Fair valuation of investment properties

The fair value of investment properties is based on the nature, location and condition of the specific asset. The fair value is determined by reference to observable market prices. The fair value of investment property does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure. These valuations are performed by external appraisers. Assumptions are made about expected future cash flows and the discounting rates.

4 Insurance and financial risk management

4.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in the the Company's activities, but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measuren monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's cc profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibili Company is exposed to operational and financial (credit, liquidity and market) risk.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and indu Company's policy is to monitor those business risks through the the Company's strategic planning process.

4.1.1 Risk management structure

The Board monitors the overall risk encountered by the Company. The Board is responsible to develop comprehens management program and policies of the Company. The Board has an oversight role on the proper implementation of the Co risk management program or policies. The Board monitors proper implementation of policies through various reports.

The Management has the overall responsibility for the proper execution and interpretation of the risk strategy and imple principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It is also responsible for managing risk decisions and monitoring risk levels an reports to the Board regarding risk management issues and give timely directions.

The Company's Risk Management Unit is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures, for assesse monitoring the level of risk assumed by the Company. Besides, the Risk Management Unit is responsible for monitoring co with risk principles, policies and limits across the Company. It carries out an assessment of risk on periodic basis to mo Company's overall risk, including monitoring the risk of exposures against limits and the assessment of risks of new prod structured transactions. Exceptions are reported, where necessary, to the Board's Risk and Compliance Committee and the actions are taken to address exceptions and any areas of weakness. The unit works closely with the Management to ens procedures are compliant with the overall framework. The unit is functionally responsible to the Board. The risk Management also closer relationship with internal audit function. Internal audit function among others ensures the effectiveness of management function periodically. Internal audit function discusses the results of its assessments with Management, and re findings and recommendations to the Board Audit Committee.

The Company's Finance and Accounts Directorate is responsible for managing the financial assets, financial liabilities and th financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Company.

4.1.2 Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Cmpany's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumsta unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical model. The models make use of pro derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Company. These limits reflect the strategy and market environment of the Company as well as the level of risk that the Company is willing to accept, with a emphasis on selected segments. In addition, the Company measures and monitor the overall risk bearing capacity in relatio aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activity.

4.1.3 Risk mitigation

The Company uses various risk mitigating techniques to reduce its risk to the acceptable level. Risk controls and mitigants, identified and approved for the Company, are documented for existing and new processes and systems.

Risk control processes are identified and discussed in the quarterly risk report and Management Risk Committee meetings. Control processes are also regularly reviewed at Business Unit level and changes agreed with the Board.

4.2 Insurance risk

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

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

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

Life insurance contracts

Life insurance contracts offered by the Company include: Individual Life, Individual riders, group term, group medical, group riders, endowment assurance, education endowments and individual mortgage protection.

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

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

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

The Company's underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through the use of medical screening in order to ensure that pricing takes account of current health conditions and family medical history, regular review of actual claims experience and product pricing as well as detailed claims' handling procedures.

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Company has the right not to renew individual policies. Insurance contracts also entitle the Company to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs.

The following Tables show the concentration of life insurance contract liabilities by type of contract.

30 June 2020	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
Individual life	62	-	62
Group life	2,822	(819)	2,004
Group medical	4,207	(219)	3,987
Total life insurance	**7,091**	**(1,038)**	**6,053**

30 June 2019	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
Individual life	62	-	62
Group life	1,979	(272)	1,708
Group medical	3,253	(163)	3,091
Total life insurance	**5,295**	**(434)**	**4,861**

Key assumptions

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

Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in–force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate.

An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure, thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

Policyholder decision (lapses and surrender)

Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Company‟s experience and vary by product type.

An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders to the unrecouped initial expenses.

Discount rate

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

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

Sensitivities

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis.

		Change in liability	
	Change in assumptions	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Mortality/morbidity rate	+10%	108,025	102,239
Investment return	+1%	105,966	100,627
Expenses	+10%	109,830	103,735
Lapse and surrenders rate	+20%	107,607	101,823

		Change in liability	
	Change in assumptions	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Mortality/morbidity rate	-10%	107,885	99,502
Investment return	-1%	110,202	102,195
Expenses	-10%	106,084	100,659
Lapse and surrenders rate	+20%	108,333	102,599

The above analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated – for example, change in interest rate and change in market values, change in lapses and future mortality.

Non- life insurance contracts

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: motor, fire, engineering, liability, marine, general health, pecuniary, burglary, floriculture and Workmens' compensation. Health care contracts provide medical expense coverage to policyholders and are not guaranteed as renewable. Risks under non–life insurance policies usually cover twelve months duration.

For general insurance contracts, the most significant risks arise from accidents. These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company, type of risk insured and by industry. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts.

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

30 June 2020

	Claims reported			Claims reported but not incurred		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Fire	12,082	(1,441)	10,641	4,953	(39)	4,914
Burglary	604	(24)	580	436	-	436
Motor	294,502	(18,442)	276,060	89,599	(15,559)	74,040
Marine	17,552	(6,184)	11,368	3,480	(65)	3,415
Goods in transits	1,656	(940)	716	1,145	(189)	956
Workmens' compensation	2,397	(104)	2,293	4,425	(259)	4,166
Group Personal Accident	1,345	(186)	1,159	2,259	(101)	2,158
Engineering	17,777	(11,074)	6,703	4,007	(1,291)	2,716
Public liability	10,401	(2,134)	8,267	6,991	(103)	6,888
Pecuniary	4,343	(1,161)	3,182	2,643	(1,256)	1,387
Floriculture	3,426	(3,072)	354	153	-	153
Political Violence & Terrorism	-	-	-	1,465	-	1,465
Total non- life insurance	366,085	(44,762)	321,323	121,556	(18,862)	102,694

30 June 2019

	Claims reported			Claims reported but not incurred		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Fire	4,745	(2,914)	1,831	5,321	(42)	5,279
Burglary	127	(9)	118	339	-	339
Motor	249,615	(24,019)	225,596	80,856	(13,992)	66,864
Marine	5,971	(3,507)	2,464	2,200	(41)	2,159
Goods in transits	1,726	(86)	1,640	943	(155)	788
Workmens' compensation	1,917	(74)	1,843	3,850	(226)	3,624
Group Personal Accident	3,487	(874)	2,613	1,479	(66)	1,413
Engineering	17,111	(10,536)	6,575	3,942	(1,271)	2,671
Public liability	8,294	(1,490)	6,804	5,827	(86)	5,741
Pecuniary	756	(353)	403	2,376	(1,129)	1,247
Floriculture	1,975	(1,782)	193	135	-	135
Political Violence & Terrorism	-	-	-	743	-	743
Total non- life insurance	295,724	(45,644)	250,080	108,011	(17,008)	91,003

Geographical concentration

The geographical concentration of the Company's non–life insurance contract liabilities is in Ethiopia. This is the country where the business is written.

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Company's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs and claim numbers for each accident year.

Sensitivities

		Change in liability	
	Change in assumptions	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Average claim cost	+10%	129,133	118,461
Average number of claims	+10%	129,133	118,461

		Change in liability	
	Change in assumptions	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Average claim cost	-10%	-128,335	-118,932
Average number of claims	-10%	-128,335	-118,932

Claims Development Table

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

Gross non–life insurance contract outstanding claims provision for 2020:

Accident year	2015 Birr'000	2016 Birr'000	2017 Birr'000	2018 Birr'000	2019 Birr'000	2020 Birr'000	Total Birr'000
2015	139,110	157,494	195,903	203,975	231,754	372,649	
2016	206,745	243,091	292,939	298,153	362,388		
2017	216,190	249,812	309,168	315,944			
2018	221,140	256,688	314,493				
2019	223,030	260,775					
2020	227,367						
Current estimate of cummulative claims	227,367	260,775	314,493	315,944	362,388	372,649	1,853,616
IBNR		317	2,201	5,311	23,986	89,741	121,556
Cumulative payments to date	(135,827)	(231,165)	(270,648)	(278,006)	(283,699)	(288,186)	(1,487,531)
Liabilities recognised in the balance sheet (note 27)	91,540	29,926	46,046	43,249	102,675	174,205	487,641

Gross non–life insurance contract outstanding claims provision for 2019:

Accident year	2014 Birr'000	2015 Birr'000	2016 Birr'000	2017 Birr'000	2018 Birr'000	2019 Birr'000	Total Birr'000
2014	115,987	139,616	160,255	201,657	226,311	315,164	
2015	179,784	207,273	242,973	299,409	333,751		
2016	187,714	216,718	249,695	317,261			
2017	190,194	221,668	255,108				
2018	192,236	223,632					
2019	194,387						
Current estimate of cumulative claims	194,387	223,632	255,108	317,261	333,751	315,164	1,639,304
IBNR			1,785	6,302	19,147	80,644	107,877
Cummulative payments to date	(74,861)	(205,069)	(231,165)	(270,648)	(278,006)	(283,699)	(1,343,448)
Liabilities recognised in the balance sheet (note 27)	119,526	18,563	25,728	52,915	74,891	112,109	403,732

4.3 Financial risk

Financial instruments by category

The Company's financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories: available-for-sale and loans and receivables and the financial liabilities are classified into other liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial instruments are classified in the statement of financial position in accordance with their legal form and substance.

The Company's classification of its financial assets is summarised in the Table below:

30 June 2020	Notes	Available-For-Sale Birr'000	Loans and receivables Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Cash and cash equivalents		-	906,733	906,733
Investment securities:	16			
– Available for sale		355,819	-	355,819
– Loans and receivables	17	-	10,005	10,005
Reinsurance assets	18	-	208,980	208,980
Other assets	19	-	135,170	135,170
	20			
Total financial assets		355,819	1,260,888	1,616,707

30 June 2019	Notes	Available-For-Sale Birr'000	Loans and receivables Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Cash and cash equivalents		-	746,548	746,548
Investment securities:	16			
– Available for sale		304,210	-	304,210
– Loans and receivables	17	-	10,004	10,004
Reinsurance assets	18	-	171,098	171,098
Other assets	19	-	105,908	105,908
	20			
Total financial assets		304,210	1,033,558	1,337,768

4.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's investment portfolio, long term staff loans and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain loss conditions are met.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Company considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure.

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

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

b) Net exposure limits are set for each counterparty or company of counterparties and industry segment (i.e. limits are set for investments and cash deposits).

c) The Company further restricts its credit risk exposure by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it enters into significant volumes of transactions. However, such arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with such balances is reduced in the event of a default, when such balances are settled on a net basis. The Company's reinsurance treaty contracts involve netting arrangements.

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

The Table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company's financial assets. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Cash and cash equivalents	906,733	746,548
Investment securities:		
– Available for sale	355,819	304,210
– Loans and receivables	10,005	10,004
Reinsurance assets	208,980	171,098
Other assets	135,170	105,908
	1,616,707	1,337,768

4.4.1 Credit quality analysis

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

The credit quality of cash and bank balances and short-term investments are neither past due nor impaired at as 30 June 2020, and are non-rated as they are held in Ethiopian banks. There are no credit rating agencies in Ethiopia. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents that are held in foreign banks.

(b) Investment securities

The Company's investment portfolio is exposed to credit risk through its fixed income and money market instruments. The Company further manages its exposure to credit risk through counterparty risk via established limits as approved by the Directive issued by NBE. All fixed income investments are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by Management. The credit risk exposure associated with money market investments is low.

(c) Credit quality of reinsurers assets

Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits that are set each year by the Board of Directors and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, Management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by Management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract.

(d) Credit quality of other financial assets

30 June 2020	Neither past due nor impaired Birr'000	Past due but not impaired Birr'000	impaired Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Insurance recivables:				
Due from contract holders	-	-	22,295	22,295
Due from agents	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance (note 19a)			(22,295)	(22,295)
Net	-	-	-	-
Other assets				
Rent receivables	-			
Other account receivables	30,430	-	6,053	36,483
Subrogation reimbursements	57,643	-	2,437	60,080
Staff debtors	47,097	-	216	47,313
Gross	135,170	-	8,706	143,876
Less: Impairment allowance (note 19a)			(8,706)	(8,706)
Net	135,170	-	-	135,170

30 June 2019	Neither past due nor impaired Birr'000	Past due but not impaired Birr'000	impaired Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Insurance recivables:				
Due from contract holders	-	-	22,456	22,456
Due from agents	-	-	-	-
Gross			(22,456)	(22,456)
Less: Impairment allowance (note 19a)				
Net	-	-	-	-
Other assets				
Rent receivables	-			
Other account receivables	18,691	-	1,516	20,207
Subrogation reimbursements	51,057			51,057
Staff debtors	36160		3,933	40,093
Gross	105,908	-	5,449	111,357
Less: Impairment allowance (note 19a)			(5,449)	(5,449)
Net	105,908	-	-	105,908

Insurance receivables - neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the portfolio of insurance receivables that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the customer's ability to pay based on loss experience. Insurance receivables in this category are receivables from contract holders (government organs) that are past due for less than 30 (thirty) days.

Insurance receivables that have been classified as neither past due nor impaired are assessed on a collective basis.

Other loans and receivables

Other receivables balances constitute, rent receivables, other account receivables and staff debtors. The Company has an internal system of assessing the credit quality of other receivables through established policies and approval systems. The Company constantly monitors its exposure to these receivables via periodic performance review. The Company further manages its exposure to credit risk through deduction of transactions at source. The exposure to credit risk associated with other receivables is low.

4.4.2 ***Allowance for impairment***

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance, established for companies of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on receivables subject to individual assessment for impairment.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Due from contract holders	22,295	22,456
Other loans and receivables	8,706	5,449
Total allowance for impairment	31,001	27,905

4.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its maturing obligations when they become due, at reasonable cost and in a timely manner. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the Company on acceptable terms.

Liquidity risk management in the Company is solely determined by Management, which bears the overall responsibility for liquidity risk. The main objective of the Company's liquidity risk framework is to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to ensure that the Company meets its maturing obligations.

4.5.1 Management of liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the Finance and Accounts Directorate. The Directorate monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

The Company evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an ongoing basis. Based on these evaluations, the Company devises strategies to manage its liquidity risk.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained and that sufficient funding is available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to the Company's reputation.

4.5.2 Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The Table below analyses the the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The cash flows presented are the undiscounted amounts to be settled in future.

30 June 2020	Less than 90 days Birr'000	90 days- 1 year Birr'000	Over 1 year Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Insurance contract liabilities	1,076,368			1,076,368
Insurance payables	119,480			119,480
Other liabilities	89,219	10,535		99,754
Lease liabilities			19,477	19,477
Total financial liabilities	1,285,067	10,535	19,477	1,315,079

30 June 2019	Less than 90 days Birr'000	90 days- 1 year Birr'000	Over 1 year Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Insurance contract liabilities	946,968			946,968
Insurance payables	77,978			77,978
Other liabilities	60,834	8,843		69,677
Total financial liabilities	1,085,780	8,843	-	1,094,623

4.6 Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and their volatilities. Market risk can arise in conjunction with trading and non-trading activities of a financial institutions.

The Company does not ordinarily engage in trading activities as there are no active markets in Ethiopia.

4.6.1 Management of market risk

The main objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

4.6.2 Monitoring of market risk

Market risk is monitored by the Risk Management Unit on regularly, to identify any adverse movement in the underlying variables.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to this risk primarily results from timing differences in the repricing of assets and liabilities as they mature (fixed rate instruments) or contractually repriced (floating rate instruments).

The Company monitors this exposure through periodic reviews of the assets and liability position. Estimates of cash flows as well as the impact of interest rate fluctuations relating to the investment portfolio and insurance provisions are modeled and reviewed . The overall objective of these strategies is to limit the net change in value of assets and liabilities arising from interest rate movements. While it is more difficult to measure the interest sensitivity of insurance liabilities than that of the related assets, to the extent that such sensitivities are measurable then the interest rate movements will generate asset value changes that substantially offset changes in the value of the liabilities relating to the underlying products.

The Company is also exposed to the risk of changes in future cash flows from fixed income securities arising from the changes in interest rates.

The table below sets out information on the exposures to fixed and variable interest instruments.

30 June 2020	Fixed Birr'000	Non-interest bearing Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	906,733	-	906,733
Investment securities:			-
– Available for sale	-	355,819	355,819
– Loans and receivables	10,005	-	10,005
Insurance receivables		-	-
Reinsurance assets	208,980	-	208,980
Other assets	135,170	-	135,170
Total	1,260,888	355,819	1,616,707
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	1,076,368	-	1,076,368
Insurance payables	119,480	-	119,480
Other liabilities	99,754	-	99,754
Lease liabilities	19,477	-	19,477
Total	1,315,079	-	1,315,079

30 June 2019	Fixed Birr'000	Non-interest bearing Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	746,548	-	746,548
Investment securities:			-
– Available for sale	-	304,210	304,210
– Loans and receivables	10,004	-	10,004
Insurance receivables		-	-
Reinsurance assets	171,098	-	171,098
Other assets	105,908	-	105,908
Total	1,033,558	304,210	1,337,768
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	946,968	-	946,968
Insurance payables	77,978	-	77,978
Other liabilities	69,677	-	69,677
Total	1,094,623	-	1,094,623

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to exchange rate risks to the extent of balances and transactions denominated in a currency other than the Ethiopian Birr. The Company has no transaction in foreign currency.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, and limits on investments in each sector and market.

The Company has no significant concentration of price risk as there is no active market in Ethiopia.

4.7 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to comply with the capital requirements set by the National Bank of Ethiopia, safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, and to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

4.7.1 Margin of Solvency ratio

According to the Licencing and Supervision of Insurance Business Margin of Solvency (MOS) Directives No. SIB/45/2016 of the National Bank of Ethiopia, an insurer carrying on general business shall keep admitted capital amounting to the highest of 25% of its technical provisions, or 20% of the net written premiums in the last preceding financial year, or the minimum paid up capital. An insurer carrying on long term insurance business shall keep admitted capital amounting to the higher of 10% of technical provisions or the minimum paid up capital.

MOS ratio is the excess of assets over liabilities maintained for general and long term insurance business. Admissable assets and liabilities stated below is in accordance with the MOS Directives No. SIB/ 45/ 2016.

		30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Admissable assets	A		
Cash and bank balances		906,733	746,548
Investment securities:			
– Available for sale		355,819	304,210
– Loans and receivables		10,005	10,004
Property, plant and equipment		771,553	760,216
Investment property		281,750	258,916
Other assets net of prepayments		126,464	100,459
Statutory deposit		78,248	63,058
		2,530,572	2,243,411
Admissable liabilities	B		
Insurance contract liabilities		1,076,368	946,968
Insurance payables		119,480	77,978
Other liabilities		99,754	74,529
Deferred tax liability		204,990	207,922
Current income tax liabilities		11,321	15,920
		1,511,913	1,323,317
Excess (admitted capital)- (A-B)	C	1,018,659	920,094
Net premium (Preceding year)	D	609,930	511,708
Solvency margin			
Limit of net premium i.e 20% of net premium		121,986	102,342
Required Minimum of paid up capital		215,274	189,394
Since C>D - Positive Solvency Margin	(C-D)	408,729	408,386
Solvency ratio		1.90	2.16

4.8 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 13 requires an entity to classify measured or disclosed fair values according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of observable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, which comprises of three levels as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

4.8.1 Valuation models

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable input reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the the Company's market assumptions.

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

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) .This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation technique in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data. In conclusion, this category is for valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

4.8.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following Table summarises the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	Carrying amount Birr'000	Fair value Birr'000	Carrying amount Birr'000	Fair value Birr'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	906,733	906,733	746,548	746,548
Investment securities:				
– Available for sale	355,819	355,819	304,210	304,210
– Loans and receivables	10,005	10,005	10,004	10,004
Reinsurance assets	208,980	208,980	171,098	171,098
Other assets	135,170	135,170	105,908	105,908
Total	1,616,707	1,616,707	1,337,768	1,337,768
Financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	1,076,368	1,076,368	946,968	946,968
Insurance payables	119,480	119,480	77,978	77,978
Other liabilities	99,754	99,754	69,677	69,677
Total	1,295,602	1,295,602	1,094,623	1,094,623

4.8.3 Fair value methods and assumptions

Investment securities

Government bonds are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. This means the amortised cost is determined as the fair value of the bond at inception plus interest accrued using the Effective Interest Rate.

4.8.4 Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs – Level 3

The Company has no financial asset measured at fair value on subsequent recognition.

4.8.5 Transfers between the fair value hierarchy categories

During the three reporting periods covered by these annual financial statements, there were no movements between levels as a result of significant inputs to the fair valuation process becoming observable or unobservable.

4.9 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

There are no offsetting arrangements. Financial assets and liabilities are settled and disclosed on a gross basis.

5 Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Company's business segments which represents the primary segment reporting format and is based on the Company's management and reporting structure.

Revenue in these segments is derived primarily from insurance premium and investment income. Expenses for corporate units that render services for all business segments are initially paid by the general business segment and transferred to other business units at cost price. The expenses are allocated based on service man hours rendered by the corporate units to the various business segments.

Business segments

The Company operates the following main business segments:

Non- life (general) business- Includes general insurance transactions with individual and corporate customers. This segment covers the protection of customers' assets (particularly their properties, both for personal and commercial business) and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of customers' accidents. All contracts in this segment are short term in nature.
Life business- Includes life insurance policies with individual and corporate customers. This segment covers the protection of the Company's customers against the risk of premature death, disability, critical illness and other accidents.

The segment information provided by the Management Operations Committee for the reporting segments for the year ended 30 June 2020 is as follows:

a Assets and liabilities for each segment at 30 June 2020

	Non- life		Life		Total	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
ASSETS						
Cash and bank balances	644,936	541,217	261,797	205,331	906,733	746,548
Investment securities:			-	-		
– Available for sale	311,801	260,492	44,018	43,718	355,819	304,210
– Loans and receivables	6,003	6,002	4,002	4,002	10,005	10,004
Reinsurance assets	208,980	171,098	-	-	208,980	171,098
Other assets	133,651	119,121	6,052	3,889	139,703	123,010
Deferred acquisition cost	19,194	18,512	-	-	19,194	18,512
Salvage property held for sale	27,038	25,280			27,038	25,280
Prepayments for leasehold land	59,921	9,958	-	-	59,921	9,958
Property, plant and equipment	770,625	759,175	928	1,041	771,553	760,216
Investment properties	281,750	258,916		-	281,750	258,916
Intangible assets	5,105	5,063	2,736	1,046	7,841	6,109
Statutory deposits	75,998	60,808	2,250	2,250	78,248	63,058
Account with Life/NonLife	24,901	(11,774)	(24,901)	11,774	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**2,569,903**	**2,223,868**	**296,882**	**273,051**	**2,866,785**	**2,496,919**
LIABILITIES						
Insurance contract liabilities	880,828	763,583	195,540	183,385	1,076,368	946,968
Provisions for claims under litigations	7,267	2,185	-	-	7,267	2,185
Deferred income tax			-	-	-	-
Insurance payables	112,351	67,822	7,129	10,156	119,480	77,978
Other liabilities	99,604	72,772	150	1,757	99,754	74,529
Defined benefit obligations	8,261	7,389	-	-	8,261	7,389
Deferred tax liability	204,985	207,915	5	7	204,990	207,922
Lease liability	19,477	-	-		19,477	-
Current income tax liabilities	9,283	14,103	2,039	1,816	11,321	15,920
Total liabilities	1,342,056	1,135,770	204,863	197,121	1,546,918	1,332,891
Equity						
Share capital	513,616	410,193	15,000	15,000	528,616	425,193
Share premium	778	778	-	-	778	778
Retained earnings	623,713	603,775	62,630	51,136	686,343	654,911
Legal reserve	89,741	73,353	14,389	9,793	104,130	83,146
Total equity	1,227,848	1,088,099	92,020	75,930	1,319,867	1,164,029
Total equity and liabilities	**2,569,904**	**2,223,869**	**296,882**	**273,051**	**2,866,786**	**2,496,920**

b Profit or loss for each category for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Non- life		Life		Total	
	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Revenue						
Gross premiums (note i)	775,109	690,797	117,814	106,249	892,923	797,046
Premiums ceded to reinsurers (note i)	(226,712)	(175,658)	(12,465)	(11,458)	(239,177)	(187,116)
	548,397	515,139	105,349	94,791	653,746	609,930
Change in unearned income (note 27)	(11,797)	(31,216)	-	-	(11,797)	(31,216)
	536,600	483,923	105,349	94,791	641,949	578,714
Fee and commission income	56,322	51,290	2,593	2,454	58,915	53,744
Investment income	155,207	107,578	41,205	28,946	196,412	136,524
Other operating income	12,437	10,485	-	22	12,437	10,507
	760,566	653,276	149,147	126,213	909,713	779,489
Expenses						
Claims incurred	(302,001)	(270,298)	(78,024)	(52,211)	(380,025)	(322,509)
Underwriting expenses	(38,209)	(34,279)	(5,388)	(4,582)	(43,597)	(38,861)
Other operating and administrative expenses	(247,198)	(207,519)	(6,591)	(5,959)	(253,789)	(213,478)
Increase in life fund	-	-	(11,144)	(28,461)	(11,144)	(28,461)
Profit before income tax	173,158	141,180	48,000	35,000	221,158	176,180
Income tax expense	(9,283)	(14,103)	(2,039)	(1,816)	(11,321)	(15,920)
Profit after income tax	**163,875**	**127,077**	**45,962**	**33,184**	**209,837**	**160,260**

i) Insurance premiums

	30 June 2020			30 June 2019		
General insurance	Gross written premium Birr'000	Reinsurers premium Birr'000	Net written premium Birr'000	Gross written premium Birr'000	Reinsurers premium Birr'000	Net written premium Birr'000
Fire	85,005	(49,527)	35,478	72,648	(40,541)	32,107
Burglary	5,638	(2,696)	2,942	4,588	(1,999)	2,589
Motor	435,179	(41,726)	393,452	395,643	(34,599)	361,044
Marine	41,880	(17,746)	24,134	35,300	(10,099)	25,201
Goods in transits	14,765	(2,467)	12,298	12,983	(2,294)	10,689
Workmens' compensation	16,866	(903)	15,963	16,544	(807)	15,737
Group Personal Accident	25,829	(12,107)	13,722	20,069	(8,175)	11,894
Engineering	59,056	(45,390)	13,666	59,197	(45,181)	14,016
Public liability	33,419	(12,007)	21,412	26,559	(6,534)	20,025
Pecuniary	1,754	(1,470)	283	32,972	(13,529)	19,443
Floriculture	38,777	(25,175)	13,602	1,787	(1,791)	(5)
Political Violence & Terrorism	16,247	(15,137)	1,110	11,558	(10,109)	1,449
Others	697	(362)	334	950		950
	775,109	(226,713)	548,396	690,797	(175,659)	514,138

	30 June 2020			30 June 2019		
Life insurance	Gross written premium Birr'000	Reinsurers premium Birr'000	Net written premium Birr'000	Gross written premium Birr'000	Reinsurers premium Birr'000	Net written premium Birr'000
Individual life	6,149	-	6,149	6,267	(250)	6,016
Group life	30,060	(9,337)	20,723	38,777	(7,818)	30,960
Group medical	81,605	(3,128)	78,477	61,205	(3,390)	57,814
	117,813	(12,465)	105,349	106,249	(11,458)	94,790

		30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
6	**Net premiums**		
a	**Gross premium on insurance contracts**		
	Gross written premium (note 5b (i))		
	Life insurance	117,814	106,249
	Non-life insurance	767,617	683,167
	Coinsurance premium income	7,492	7,630
	Total gross written premium	**892,923**	**797,046**
	Change in unearned premiums provision (note 27)	(30,634)	(46,436)
	Gross premium income	862,289	750,610
b	**Premiums ceded to reinsurers on insurance contracts (note 5b (i))**		
	-Life insurance	(12,465)	(11,458)
	-Non-life insurance	(220,069)	(164,914)
	-Coinsurance premium expenses	(6,643)	(10,744)
	Change in unearned premiums provision (note 27)	18,837	15,220
	Total premiums ceded to reinsurers	(220,340)	(171,896)
	Total net premiums	641,949	578,714

There were no events in the reporting periods that prompted losses of sufficient size to trigger a recovery from contracts.

		30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
7	**Fee and commission income**		
	Policy administration	7,205	11,840
	Reinsurance commission income	51,710	41,904
	Total fees and commission income	58,915	53,744

Fee income represents commission received on direct business and transactions ceded to reinsurance during the year under review.

		30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
8	**Investment income**		
	Rental income from investment properties (note 22)	8,356	7,745
	Available for sale:		
	- Dividend income	97,317	55,752
	- Interest income	89,690	72,274
	Cash and short-term deposits		
	- Interest income savings	1,049	753
	Total investment income	196,412	136,524

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
9 Other operating income		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	224	347
Sundry income	12,213	10,160
Total other operating income	12,437	10,507

Sundry income includes income earned from sales of recoveries which are claim non specific policies.

Claims recoveries of specific policies that relate to the net realisable value of salvaged property included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance claims paid.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
10 Net benefits and claims		
a Claims expenses		
Life insurance contracts (note 27b)	80,568	55,595
Non-life insurance contracts (note 27a)	288,186	283,704
Change in recoveries salvage properties	(1,758)	(12,310)
Change in subrogation reimbursements	(29,479)	(20,230)
Total claims expenses	337,517	306,759
b Claims recovered from reinsurers		
Life insurance contracts (note 27b)	(3,918)	(4,371)
Non-life insurance contracts (note 27a)	(45,065)	(39,558)
Total Claims expenses recoverable	(48,983)	(43,929)
c Gross change in contract liabilities		
Change in life insurance contract liabilities (note 27b)	1,374	987
Change in non-life insurance contract outstanding claims provision (note 27a)	70,364	55,117
Change in non-life insurance contract IBNR provision (note 27a)	13,545	13,434
Losses recognised as a result of liability adequacy test	2,098	1,714
Change in claims under litigations (note 28)	5,082	274
Total gross change in contract liabilities	92,463	71,526
d Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		
Change in non-life insurance contract IBNR provision	(1,854)	(1,469)
Change in non-life insurance contract outstanding claims provision	882	(10,378)
	(972)	(11,847)
Net benefits and claims	380,025	322,509

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	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
11 Underwriting expense		
Commission paid	44,280	39,347
Changes in deferred acquisition cost (note 21)	(683)	(486)
	43,597	38,861

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
12 Finance costs		
Interest expense on bank overdraft	160	633
	160	633

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
13 Other operating and administrative expenses		
Rental expenses	-	13,475
Stationery and office supplies	10,300	8,376
Auditor's remuneration	178	173
Legal and other consultancy fees	5,309	4,054
Communication	3,768	3,595
Amortisation of right of use asset land lease(note 22)	374	176
Amortization of right of use asset land lease for investments(note 22)	57	
Amortization of right of use asset buildings(note 22)	15,049	
Recovery of Impairment loss on receivables	955	127
Other expenses	14,722	9,833
Donations	16,017	5,040
Gift and sponsorship	2,841	9,290
Fees and commission expenses	17	23
Fuel and lubricants	1,859	2,410
Bank charges	2,598	1,690
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 23)	24,582	29,899
Depreciation on investment property (note 24	5,912	3,783
Fair Value adjustment (OCI)	(18,088)	(18,090)
Advertisement	11,231	10,530
Subscription	1,002	381
Amortization of intangible assets (note 25)	1,067	1,067
Directors emoluments	1,268	1,164
Repairs and maintenance	4,243	4,687
Travel expenses	2,284	2,180
Insurance cost	2,416	1,416
	109,961	95,279

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
14 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	106,674	90,726
Medical expenses	4,085	1,219
Life insurance expense	3,465	4,981
Staff training	2,026	3,728
Defined contribution costs- employers' contribution	15,539	10,941
Defined benefit costs- severance pay (note 31)	6,963	1,267
Other staff cost and allowances	4,916	4,704
	143,668	117,566

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
15 Company income and deferred tax		
a Current income tax		
Company income tax	11,321	15,920
Prior year (over)/ under provision		
Capital gains tax		
Tax on foreign deposit interest		
Deferred income tax/(credit) to profit or loss		
Total charge to profit or loss	11,321	15,920
Tax (credit) on other comprehensive income	-	-
Total tax in statement of comprehensive income	11,321	15,920

b Reconciliation of effective tax to statutory tax

The tax on the Company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Profit before tax	221,158	176,180
Income taxed at source		
- Interest income from deposits	(90,739)	(73,027)
- Income from dividend	(97,317)	(55,752)
-Adjustment of taxable depreciation	(6,142)	(5,164)
-Non-deductible expenses	10,777	10,828
Total taxable Income	37,737	53,065
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 30 %	11,321	15,920

Depreciation for Company income tax for fixed assets acquired after the effective date of Income Tax Proclamation No. 979/2016 & Council of Ministers Regulation No. 410/2017, as per Art. 67 is calculated by diminishing system other than buildings while fixed assets acquired prior to the above mentioned proclamation is depreciated as follows.
i. Fixed assets with positive balance in a depreciation basis in the pool at a commencement of the Proclamation are depreciated at the following rates per annum.
- Buildings 5%, using straight-line method,
- Computers, information systems, software products and data storage equipments 25%,
- All other Assets 20%
ii. Depreciable assets acquired on or after the commencement of the Proclamation are depreciated by applying the following rates per annum against the net book value of the assets.
- Buildings 5%, using straight-line method,
- Computers, information systems, software products and data storage equipments 20%,
- All other Assets 15%

c **Current income tax liability**	**30 June 2020 Birr'000**	**30 June 2019 Birr'000**
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,920	15,288
Charge for the year:		
Company Income tax expense	11,321	15,920
Payment during the year	(15,920)	(15,288)
Balance at the end of the year	11,321	15,920

d Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets for the Company has not been recognised because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	**30 June 2019 Birr'000**
The analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) is as follows:		
To be recovered after more than 12 months	199,146	202,495
To be recovered within 12 months	5,844	5,427
	204,990	207,922

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities, deferred income tax charge/(credit) in profit or loss ("p or l), in equity and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities):	**At 1 July 2019 Birr'000**	**(charge) to profit or loss Birr'000**	**Credit/ (charge) to equity Birr'000**	**30 June 2020 Birr'000**
Property, plant and equipment	210,834			210,834
Provisions			(5,844)	(5,844)
Tax losses charged to profit or loss				-
Post employment benefit obligation				
Total deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	210,834	-	(5,844)	204,990

16 Cash and bank balances

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	**30 June 2019 Birr'000**
Cash in hand	9,240	8,359
Cash at bank	102,387	65,360
Short term deposits with banks	22,686	10,509
Fixed time deposits with local banks	772,420	662,320
	906,733	746,548

Cash and bank balances are all current.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, cash at bank, short term deposit with banks.

Cash and cash equivalents	**30 June 2020 Birr'000**	**30 June 2019 Birr'000**
Cash in hand	9,240	8,359
Cash at bank	102,387	65,360
Short term deposits with banks	22,686	10,509
	134,313	84,228

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	**30 June 2019 Birr'000**

17 Investment securities

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Available for sale		
Equity investments	355,819	304,210
Loans and receivables		
Ethiopian Government saving bonds	10,005	10,004

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Current	355,819	304,210
Non- current	10,005	10,004
	365,824	314,214

The Company holds equity investments in the following entities;

	30 June 2020 Amount of shares '000	30 June 2020 % holdings	30 June 2019 Amount of shares '000	30 June 2019 % holdings
Awash International Bank S.C	297,000	4.95%	266,969	4%
Ethiopian Reinsurance Company	50,000	5%	28,723	3%
BIS Vegetables and Agro industry	800	1%	800	1%
Sheger Investment Hotel and Tourism S.C	400	10%	400	10%
Addis- Africa International CEC	1,509	0.13%	1,509	0.3%
Oda Share Company S.C.	5,809	7.9%	5,809	9.7%
Sheger Smart City Real Estate (under formation)	300			
	355,818		304,210	

These investments are unquoted equity securities measured at cost less impairment.

18 Insurance receivables

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Due from contract holders	22,295	22,456
Insurance agents	-	-
	22,295	22,456
Impairment loss on due from contract holders	(22,295)	(22,456)
Net amount	-	-

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment loss for insurance receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
At 1 July	22,456	22,456
Charge for the year (note 13)	-	-
Recoveries	161	-
As at 30 June	22,295	22,456

19 Reinsurance assets

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Recoverable from reinsurers	47,784	30,315
Reinsurance recoverable on outstanding claims		
Short-term insurance contracts:		
– Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	44,762	45,644
– Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	18,862	17,008
Long-term insurance contracts:		
– Outstanding claims provision	1,038	434
Prepaid reinsurance	96,534	77,697
Impairment provision	-	-
	208,980	171,098

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Current	47,784	30,315
Non- current	161,196	140,783
	208,980	171,098

The Company conducted an impairment review of the reinsurance assets and no impairment is required in respect of these assets as the Company has the right to set-off reinsurance assets against reinsurance liabilities on settlement. The carrying amounts disclosed above is in respect of the reinsurance of contracts approximate fair value at the reporting date.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
20 Other assets		
Other loans and receivables:		
Rent receivables	-	-
Other account receivables	30,430	18,691
Subrogation reimbursements	57,643	51,057
Accrued interest receivable	-	-
Staff debtors	47,097	36,160
	135,170	105,908
Other non financial assets		
Prepaid staff expense	1,481	1,481
Withholding tax receivable	9,243	8,348
Value added tax receivable	2,515	451
Prepayments	-	12,271
	13,239	22,551
Less impairment loss and amortization on other receivables:		
Amortization of receivables	(6,053)	(3,717)
Impairment loss on other accounts receivables	(2,437)	(1,516)
Impairment loss on staff debtors	(216)	(216)
	(8,706)	(5,449)
	139,703	123,010

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Current	116,076	104,410
Non- current	23,627	18,600
	139,703	123,010

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for other receivables, is as follows:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
At 1 July	5,449	2,954
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries	3,257	2,495
As at 30 June	8,706	5,449

21 a Deferred acquisition cost

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
This represents commission on unearned premium relating to the unexpired tenure of risk.		
Fire	2,468	2,085
Burglary	140	103
Motor	7,264	8,280
Marine	1,407	1,011
Goods in transits	562	576
Workmens' compensation	505	514
Group Personal Accident	1,238	1,252
Engineering	2,552	2,284
Public liability	1,159	1,142
Pecuniary	1,792	1,117
Floriculture	18	66
Political Violence and Terrorism	91	82
	19,194	18,512

The movement in deferred acquisition costs is as follows:	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
As at 1 July	18,512	18,026
Additions during the year (note 9)	682	486
Amortisation during the year		
As at 30 June	19,194	18,512

21 b Salvage property held for sale

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Salvage property held for sale	27,038	25,280

The movement in salvage properties held for sale is as follows:	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
As at 1 July	25,280	12,970
Additions during the year	1,758	12,310
As at 30 June	27,038	25,280

These assets represent salvage properties that are fully or partially damaged and fully compensated to the policy holder by the Company. These assets are recognized and classified as held for sale in the financial statement by their carrying amount and fair value less cost of disposal as per IFRS 5.
The Company's Management practice regarding these assets is to dispose through public auction. These assets will not be held for more than a year from the date of compensation and their carrying value will only be recovered through disposal rather than continuing use.

22 a Right-of-use assets

The statement of financial position shows the separate line item for the right-of-use assets, which comprises the following:

	Office Buildings Birr'000	Land Own Use Birr'000	Land Investment Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Balance at 30-06-2019	10,536	9,961	1,814	22,311
Adjustment	-	(1,473)	(277)	(1,751)
Balance at 01-07-2019	10,536	8,488	1,536	20,560
Additions – new lease contracts	17,043	37,288	1,159	55,490
Termination of the lease contract	(649)	(0)	0	(649)
Depreciation	(15,049)	(374)	(57)	(15,480)
Balance at 30-06-2020	11,881	45,402	2,638	59,921

22 b Due to transactions in right of use asset, the following amounts are recognised in profit or loss:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	IFRS16 01 July 2019 Birr'000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	-
Depreciation	15,480	-
	15,480	

23 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fittings Birr'000	Office equipment Birr'000	Buildings Birr'000	Lifts Birr'000	Motor vehicles Birr'000	Computer equipment Birr'000	Construction in progress Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Cost								
At 1 July 2019	11,665	8,378	632,531	37,623	90,712	12,507	72,923	866,339
Additions	636	896	-	-	5,828	790	27,494	35,644
Disposals/Adjustments					(1,265)			(1,265)
Reclassification	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	12,301	9,274	632,531	37,623	95,275	13,297	100,417	900,718
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 July 2019	(6,138)	(5,570)	(39,006)	(9,599)	(37,232)	(8,578)	-	(106,123)
Charge for the year	(1,099)	(768)	(12,117)	(1,264)	(5,843)	(1,010)	-	(22,101)
Disposals/Adjustments					(941)			(941)
Reclassification			-					-
At 30 June 2020	(7,237)	(6,338)	(51,123)	(10,863)	(44,016)	(9,588)	-	(129,165)
Net book value								
At 30 June 2019	5,527	2,808	593,525	28,024	53,480	3,929	72,923	760,216
At 30 June 2020	5,064	2,936	581,408	26,760	51,259	3,709	100,417	771,553

Transfers from property, plant and equipment relates to buildings recognised under property, plant and equipment which are held to earn rental income and fall under the Company's definition of an investment property.

24 Investment property

	Building Birr'000	Construction in progress Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Cost:			
At 1 July 2019	218,948	51,569	270,517
Additions	347	29,979	30,326
Reclassification	-		-
Transfer out of investment properties under construction	-		-
Revaluation surplus/ (deficit)			
At 30 June 2020	219,295	81,548	300,843
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 July 2019	11,601	-	11,601
Charge for the year	7,492	-	7,492
Reclassification	-		-
At 30 June 2020	19,093	-	19,093
Net book value			
At 30 June 2019	207,347	51,569	258,916
At 30 June 2020	200,202	81,548	281,750

a Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment property

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Rental income (note 10)	8,356	7,745
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income		
	8,356	7,745

b Fair value measurement of the Company's investment properties

The Company's investment property is measured at fair value. These properties include those held for rental purposes. There are currently no restrictions on the realisability of these properties.

Investment property is initially measured at cost including transaction costs and subsequently measured at depreciated cost (less any accumulated impairment losses). Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives of 50 years. The fair value of investment properties has been disclosed as required.

The fair value of the Company's investment property as at the reporting date and has been arrived at by independent professional and qualified estate surveyors and valuers. These valuers have appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations. The fair value was determined based on the replacement cost concept which approximates the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing, prudently and without compulsion. This implies a market comparable approach that reflects the recent transaction prices for similar properties. In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

c Fair value hierarchy

Details of the Company's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Carrying amount		
Level 2	281,750	258,916

	Software development cost Birr'000	Software cost Birr'000	Total Birr'000
25 Intangible Assets			
Cost			
As at 30 June 2019	1,046	8,537	8,537
Additions	1,690		1,046
Transfers			-
As at 30 June 2020	2,736	8,537	9,583
Amortisation			
As at 30 June 2019	-	(3,474)	(2,407)
Additions		42	(1,067)
As at 30 June 2020	-	**(3,432)**	**(3,474)**
Net book value			
As at 30 June 2019			**6,109**
As at 30 June 2020	**2,736**	**5,105**	**7,841**

26 Statutory deposits

This ralates to the amount deposited with National Bank of Ethiopia in line with Article 20 of the Insurance Business Proclamation No. 746/2012 as amended by the Insurance Business(Amendment) Proclamation No.1163/2019. The law requires that in respect of each main class of insurance, the insurer carries an amount equal to 15% of the Company's paid up capital in cash or government securities.

The statutory deposit below includes Birr 78,247,800 (2020: Birr 15,190,050) out of it Birr 77,635,000 is transferred to Ethiopian Government Saving Bond for Great Renaissance Dam. The Bond bears interest income of 8% per annum.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Statutory deposits	78,248	63,058

The movement during the year is as follows:	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
As at 1 July	63,058	40,968
Additions	17,004	23,725
Interest received on statutory deposit invested in Government Bond	(5,281)	(3,972)
Interest receiveable on statutory deposit invested in Government Bond	3,467	2,337
As at 30 June	78,248	63,058

Although the minimum balance required to be set aside is 78,247,8000 (2020: Birr 15,190,050), accrued interest receiveable on the statutory deposit transferred to Ethiopian Government Savings Bond of 3,466,946.85 (2020: Birr 554,547.95) have been included in the disclosure .

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
27 Insurance contract liabilities		
Gross		
Short-term insurance contracts:		
– Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	366,085	295,721
– Claims incurred but not reported IBNR	121,556	108,011
Outstanding claims provision	487,641	403,732
– Unearned premiums	379,958	349,324
– Unallocated loss adjustment expense	12,191	10,093
	879,790	763,149
Long-term insurance contracts:		
– Life insurance fund	189,487	178,524
– Outstanding claims provision	7,091	5,295
	196,578	183,819
Total insurance liabilities, gross	1,076,368	946,968
Reinsurers assets		
Short-term insurance contracts:		
– Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	44,762	45,644
– Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	18,862	17,008
Outstanding claims provision	63,624	62,652
– Unearned premiums (note ii)	96,534	77,697
	160,158	140,349
Long-term insurance contracts:		
– Outstanding claims provision	1,038	434
Total reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	161,196	140,783
Net		
Short-term insurance contracts:		
– Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	321,323	250,077
– Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	102,694	91,003
Outstanding claims provision	424,017	341,080
– Unearned premiums (note b)	283,424	271,627
– Unallocated loss adjustment expense	12,191	10,093
	719,632	622,800
Long-term insurance contracts:		
– Life insurance fund	189,487	178,524
– Outstanding claims provision	6,053	4,861
	195,540	183,385
Total insurance contract liabilities, net	**915,172**	**806,185**

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Current	725,685	627,661
Non- current	189,487	178,524
	915,172	**806,185**

The gross claims reported, the loss adjustment expenses liabilities and the liability for claims incurred but not reported are net of expected recoveries from salvage and subrogation.

The Company's net liability for insurance contracts was tested for adequacy by Actuarial Services (Actserve) Ltd., an actuary located in Kenya.

Movements in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

a insurance

	30 June 2020			30 June 2019		
	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
(i) Outstanding						
At 1 July	403,732	(62,652)	341,080	335,182	(50,805)	284,377
Notified claims	70,364	882	71,246	55,116	(10,378)	44,738
IBNR	13,545	(1,854)	11,691	13,434	(1,469)	11,965
As at 30 June	487,641	(63,624)	424,017	403,732	(62,652)	341,080
At 1 July	403,732	(62,652)	341,080	335,182	(50,805)	284,377
Cash paid for claims settled in year (note 10)	(288,186)	45,065	(243,121)	(283,704)	39,558	(244,146)
Increase in liabilities:						
– Arising from current-year claims	136,056	(11,306)	124,751	65,698	(17,218)	48,481
– Arising from prior-year claims	232,844	(34,731)	198,112	286,535	(34,187)	252,347
As at 30 June	484,446	(63,624)	420,822	403,711	(62,652)	341,059

(ii) Provisions for unearned premiums

30 June 2020

	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
Fire	40,820	(21,636)	19,184
Burglary	3,294	(1,573)	1,721
Motor	211,994	(10,603)	201,391
Marine	22,751	(8,772)	13,979
Goods in transits	8,128	(1,358)	6,770
Workmens' compensation	8,750	(468)	8,282
Group's personal accident	14,877	(6,971)	7,906
Enginnering	21,581	(15,118)	6,463
Liability	13,806	(4,960)	8,846
Pecuniary	23,940	(15,947)	7,993
Floriculture	395	(338)	57
Political Violence & Terrorism	9,189	(8,565)	624
Travel	433	(225)	208
	379,958	**(96,534)**	**283,424**

30 June 2019

	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
Fire	38,229	(18,991)	19,238
Burglary	2,754	(1,200)	1,554
Motor	195,301	(9,471)	185,830
Marine	21,155	(5,457)	15,698
Goods in transits	7,079	(1,251)	5,828
Workmens' compensation	9,520	(464)	9,056
Group's personal accident	10,350	(4,004)	6,346
Enginnering	27,051	(20,288)	6,763
Liability	13,150	(3,235)	9,915
Pecuniary	17,953	(7,366)	10,587
Floriculture	231	(230)	1
Political Violence & Terrorism	6551	(5,740)	811
	349,324	**(77,697)**	**271,627**

	30 June 2020			30 June 2019		
	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
At 1 July	349,324	(77,697)	271,627	302,888	(62,477)	240,411
Change in unearned income	30,634	(18,837)	11,797	46,436	(15,220)	31,216
As at 30 June	379,958	(96,534)	283,424	349,324	(77,697)	271,627

These provisions represent the liability for short-term insurance contracts for which the Company's obligations are not expired at year-end.

b Long-term insurance contracts:

i) **Life insurance funds**	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
At 1 July	178,524	150,063
Increase in individual life funds		
Adjustment of opening balance		-
Net premiums received (note 6)	105,349	94,791
Investment income	41,205	28,946
Other income	-	22
Claims paid (note 8)	(80,568)	(55,595)
Claims recovered from reinsurers (note 8)	3,918	4,371
Management expenses	(6,591)	(5,959)
Net commission paid/ (received)	(2,795)	(2,128)
Changes in outstanding claim (note ii)	(1,374)	(987)
Distribution to shareholders	(48,000)	(35,000)
	11,144	28,461
As at 30 June	189,487	178,524

The Company did not cede any of these liabilities to its reinsurers.

The Company carried out an actuarial valuation to determine the actuarial liabilities for its life fund as at the reporting date. The results of the actuarial valuation are summarised below:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Actuarial liabilities	107,955	102,195
Actuarial surplus	129,532	111,329
Distribution to shareholders	(48,000)	(35,000)
Life fund	189,487	178,524

ii) **Outstanding claims provision**	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
At 1 July	4,861	3,874
Changes in outstanding claim (note 8)	1,374	987
As at 30 June	6,235	4,861

28 Provisions for claims under litigations	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
At 1 July	2,185	1,910
Provisions made during the year	5,082	275
As at 30 June	7,267	2,185

29 Insurance payables	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Due to reinsurers	-	65,572
Payable to local insurance	116,645	10,404
Due to agents	2,835	2,002
	119,480	77,978

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date. All amounts payable on direct insurance business are payable within one year.

30 Other liabilities	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Financial Liability		
Lease liability	19,477	-
Other financial liabilities		
Dividend payable	14,410	8,843
Directors' Compensation	1,350	1,800
Other account payables	10,535	4,423
	26,295	15,066
Other non financial liabilities		
Deferred income	26,861	21,591
Withholdings Tax Payable	1,474	1,085
Provident/Pension Fund Payable	1,229	256
Unearned rental income	2,384	3,279
Leave pay	7,979	9,192
Accruals	16,425	17,211
Value Added Tax (VAT)	2,443	2,439
Dividend tax payable	265	1,072
Payroll tax payable	7,556	1,651
Advance premium deposit	6,843	1,687
	73,459	59,463
Gross amount	99,754	74,529

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Current	99,754	74,529
Non- current	19,477	-
	119,231	74,529

31 Defined benefit obligations

The Company operates an unfunded severance benefit plan for its employees who have served the Company and are below the retirement age (i.e. has not met the requirement to access the pension fund). The Severance Benefit Entitlement is provided under the Labour Proclamation No. 1156/2019.

Description of the plan:
If an employee is terminated due to redundancy, in the first year, the pay is thirty times the average daily wages of the last week of service. If less than one year service, severance pay is calculated in proportion to the period of service .
For more than one year service, payment is increased by a third of the benefit for every additional year of service provided that the total amount does not exceed twelve months' wage of the employee.
This benefit is also entitled to employees in the event of death in service, voluntary resignation and disability after 5 years of service.

Key Risks
The key risks associated with the severance benefit entitlement are as follows:
1. The benefits are linked to salary and consequently have an associated risk to increases in salary.
2. The benefits are defined as per the Labour Proclamation. Amendments to the Labour Proclamation could change these benefits and materially change the costs of the Company.
3. The severance benefit is unfunded with no separate assets, investment risk would therefore not arise.
4. Severance benefits are payable where an employee's contract of employment is terminated by the initiation of the employer against the provision of Law. The actual cost to the Company of the benefits is therefore subject to the demographic movements of employees.

Below are the details of movements and amounts recognised in the financial statements:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
A Liability recognised in the financial position		
Defined benefit obligations	8,261	7,389

B Amount recognised in the profit or loss	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Current service cost	5,889	1,787
Interest cost	187	140
	6,076	1,927

C Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Remeasurement (gains)/losses arising from changes in the financial assumptions	(1,354)	(379)
Remeasurement (gains)/ losses employee benefit	-	-
Tax credit /(charge)	-	-
	(1,354)	(379)

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the years is as follows:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
At 1 July	7,389	6,123
Current service cost	5,889	1,787
Interest cost	187	140
Remeasurement (gains)/ losses	(1,354)	(379)
Benefits paid	(3,850)	(283)
As at 30 June	8,261	7,389

D Assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

i) Financial assumption: long term average

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Discount Rate (p.a)	14.25%	13.5%
Rate of Pension Increase (p.a)	15%	15%

ii) Mortality in Service

The rate of mortality assumed for employees are those according to the A1949/52 as published by the Institute of Actuaries. These rates combined are approximately summarized as follows:

Age	Mortality rate Male	Female
20	0.11%	0.11%
25	0.11%	0.11%
30	0.12%	0.11%
35	0.13%	0.12%
40	0.19%	0.15%
45	0.33%	0.23%
50	0.60%	0.42%
55	1.04%	0.75%
60	1.72%	1.27%

iii) Withdrawal from Service

The withdrawal rates are believed to be reasonably representative of the Ethiopian experience. The valuation assumed that resignation rates to be 1% to 2.5% at age 45 to 35 respectively. 6% at age 30, 12% at age 25, 15% at age 20 (and below) to 0% at age 50.

The sensitivity of the overall defined benefit liability to changes in the weighted principal assumption is:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation						
	30 June 2020					30 June 2019	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Impact of an increase Birr'000	Impact of a decrease Birr'000
	Base	Discount Rate Increased by 1%	Salary Rate Decreased by 1%	Discount Rate Increased by 1%	Salary Rate Decreased by 1%		
Discount rate	14.25%	15.25%	14.25%	13.25%	14.25%	13%	14%
Salary increase rate	15.00%	15.00%	16.00%	15.00%	14.00%	15%	14%
Net liability at start of period	7,389	7,389	7,389	7,389	7,389	6,123	6,123
Expense recognised in PL	6,472	6,472	6,472	6,472	6,472	1,927	1,927
Expense recognised in OCI	(1,354)	(1,917)	(735)	(705)	(1,899)	177	(856)
Employer contributions	(4,247)	(4,247)	(4,247)	(4,247)	(4,247)	(283)	(283)
Net liability at end of period	8,261	7,698	8,879	8,910	7,716	7,944	6,912

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
32 Share capital		
Subscribed:		
1,200,000 ordinary shares of Birr 500 each	600,000	600,000
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of Birr 500 each	528,616	425,193
Share premium	778	778

The Company was registered and had secured license number 003 from the National Bank of Ethiopia on 1st October 1994 to engage in General and Long Term Insurance businesses. The total value of subscribed shares at the balance sheet date was (2020: Birr 600,000,000) out of which (2020: Birr 528,616,000) was paid.

The paid up capital of the Company is as shown below:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
	513,616	410,193
Non- life	15,000	15,000
Life		
	528,616	425,193

Share premium represents the excess of contributions received over the nominal value of shares issued.

33 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit after taxation by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Profit attributable to shareholders	209,837	160,260
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	528,616	425,193
Basic & diluted earnings per share (Birr)	0.40	0.38

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There were no potentially dilutive shares at the reporting date (30 June 2020: nil) hence the basic and diluted loss per share have the same value.

	30 June 2020			30 June 2019		
	Undistributable retained earning	distributable Retained earnings	Total Birr'000	Undistributable retained earning	distributable Retained earnings	Total Birr'000
34 Retained earnings						
At 1 July	484,993	169,919	654,911	490,162	149,463	639,625
Prior year under classification of distributable retained earnings				7,527	(7,527)	
Retained earnings net of deferred tax	484,993	169,919	654,911	497,689	141,936	639,625
Dividend declared		(142,434)	(142,434)		(114,451)	(114,451)
Profit for the year		209,837	209,837		160,260	160,260
Other comprehensive income	(13,637)		(13,637)	(12,696)		(12,696)
Transfer to legal reserve		(20,984)	(20,984)		(16,026)	(16,026)
Transfer to directors' incentive		(1,350)	(1,350)		(1,800)	(1,800)
As at 30 June	471,356	214,988	686,343	484,993	169,919	654,911

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
35 Legal reserve		
At 1 July	83,146	67,120
Transfer from retained earnings	20,984	16,026
As at 30 June	104,130	83,146

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
36 Cash generated from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	221,158	176,180
Adjustments for non cash items:		
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 18)	24,582	29,899
Depreciation on investment property (note 18)	5,912	3,783
Depreciation on right of use asset (note 22a)	15,480	-
Fair value adjustment on deemed cost (note 13)	(18,088)	(18,090)
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 18)	1,067	1,067
Amortisation of leasehold land (note 18)	374	176
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	322	(347)
Adjustments on right of use asset/fixed asset		(185)
Adjustments on deferred tax	580	-
Provision for claims under litigations (note 28)	5,082	275
Defined benefit obligations (note 31)	872	1,266
Dividend earned (note 8)	(97,317)	(55,752)
Interest income (note 8)	(90,739)	(73,027)
Changes in working capital:		
-Increase/(decrease) in reinsurance assets	(37,882)	(26,617)
-Increase/(decrease) in other assets	(16,693)	(9,145)
-Reclassification in prepaid office rent (note 22a)	(10,536)	-
-Increase/(decrease) in deferred acquisition cost	(682)	(486)
-Increase/(decrease) in Salvage property held for sale	(1,758)	(12,310)
-Increase/(decrease) in statutory deposits	(15,190)	(22,090)
-Increase in insurance contract liabilities	129,400	146,208
-Increase in insurance payables	41,502	17,144
-Increase/(decrease) in other payables	25,225	(17,670)
	182,671	251,783

In the statement of cash flows, gain/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment comprise:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Proceeds on disposal	646	385
Net book value of property, plant and equipment disposed (Note 24)	(324)	(79)
Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	322	306

37 Related party transactions

The Company is owned by several diverse shareholders without ultimate parent company.

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These are disclosed below:

	Nature of relationship	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
a *Transactions with related parties*			
Loans to related parties			
- Loans to key management personnel	Chief and Senior Executive Officers	8,951	9,188

The following transaction were entered into with the Company's related parties.

Key management compensation

Key management has been determined to be the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management is shown. There were no sales or purchase of goods and services between the Company and key management personnel as at 30 June 2020.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	11,484	9,657
Post-employment benefits	10,510	4,232
Leave Pay	1,722	2,014
Sitting allowance		
Other expenses		
	21,994	13,889

Employees details

The average number of persons in the Company during the year was as follows:

	30 June 2020 Number	30 June 2019 Number
Chief,Senior Executive Officer and Directors	11	12
Management	62	59
Non- management	515	512
	588	583

The Table below shows the number of employees (excluding CEO, Senior Excecutive Officer and Directors) who earned over Birr 10,000 as emoluments in the year and were within the bands stated.

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
10,000 - 30,000	39	59
30,001 - 50,000	21	-
50,001 - 100,000	-	-
Above 100,000	-	-
	60	59

38 Contingent liabilities

Claims and litigation

The Company, like all other insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. The Company does not believe that such litigation will have a material effect on its profit or loss and financial condition.

The Company, together with other industry members, will participate on litigations mainly relating to the insurance coverage contained in the casualty insurance contracts it issued. If the courts continue in the future to expand the intent and scope of coverage contained in the insurance contracts issued by the Company, as they have in the past, additional liabilities would emerge for amounts in excess of the carrying amount held. These additional liabilities cannot be reasonably estimated but could have a material impact on the Company's future results. The liabilities carried for these claims as at this year end are reported in Note 27 and are believed to be adequate based on known facts and current law.

39 Commitments

Right of use asset commitments - Company as lessee

The Company leases various properties under various non-cancellable lease agreements. The lease terms are between 36 and 60 years, and these lease agreements can be renewed at the end of the each lease period.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	30 June 2020 Birr'000	30 June 2019 Birr'000
No later than 1 year	-	-
Later than 1 year and no later than 2 years	-	-
Later than 2 year and no later than 5 years	7,124,070	-
Later than 5 years	64,116,628	-
Total	71,240,698	-

40 Events after reporting period

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, there were no significant post balance sheet events which could have a material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 30 June 2020 and on the profit for the period ended on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.

41 Actuarial valuations

The latest available actuarial valuation of the life business was performed as at 30 June 2020. The book value of the life funds as at that date was Birr 189,486,528 over its net actuarial liabilities. The valuation of the Company's life business funds as at 30 June 2020 was carried out by Zamara (consultants and actuaries).

The valuation was done on the following principles:

Individual life assurances and annuities

i The valuation method and basis for the Individual life assurances can be summarized as a Gross Premium Valuation (GPV) method on policy by policy basis.

ii The method entails making monthly projections of all items of future outgo and income on a policy by policy basis. The future outgo comprises of all future expected contractual benefits and expenses, including bonuses and surrenders.

iii The Gross Premium Valuation reserves are then computed by deducting the present value of future income from the present value of future outgo at the prescribed valuation rate of interest.

iii Negative reserves are possible in cases where the premium basis is stronger than the valuation basis. All negative reserves were zeroised on a policy by policy basis.

Group life

i For group term assurances and Group Medical assurances, the reserve has been determined as the sum of:

* The Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) calculated using the 365th method that assumes the risk profile is spread evenly over the year.

* The Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims reserve calculated assuming a 3months annual premiums. The IBNR provision shall be the higher of 10% of the Net Earned Premium

ii In establishing the total actuarial liabilities, a prudent approach of not making any deductions from the liabilities in respect of reassurances ceded.

Assumptions

iii The Gross Premium Valuation reserves are then computed by deducting the present value of future income from the present value of future outgo at the prescribed valuation rate of interest.

Mortality assumptions were based on the KE 07-10 mortality tables for assured lives with a loading of 150%.

The valuation rate of interest assumed was 10% p.a.

The Fixed Per Policy expense assumption was E Birr 3,000 Per annum.

The Expense inflation rate assumed was 14.385%.

The commission assumptions for Individual life policies were as follows;

Type of product	**Commission rate (%)**		
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
5 years endownment	10	3	3
10 years endownment	25	3	3
15 years endownment	35	5	5
20 years endownment	50	10	5

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Powering Prosperity

Awash Insurance Company S.C.

Actuarial Valuation as at 30 June 2020

Actuary's Solvency Certificate

I, James Israel Omanyala Olubayi of Zamara Actuaries, Administrators and Consultants Limited, Landmark Plaza, 10th Floor, Argwings Kodhek Road, P O Box 52439, Nairobi 00200, Kenya, being a fully qualified Actuary and having conducted an actuarial valuation of the Life Fund as at 30 June 2020 using generally acceptable actuarial principles do hereby certify as under: -

a) that in my opinion the value placed upon the aggregate liabilities relating to the long-term insurance business of **Awash Insurance Company** S.C in respect of policies of valuation adopted by me has been arrived at using a professionally sound and prudent actuarial basis;

b) that I am satisfied that the value of assets adopted by me are, on the basis of the auditor's certificate appended to the balance sheet, fully of the value so adopted; and

c) that the actuarial valuation revealed an actuarial surplus of E Birr 129,531,702.

....

James I. O. Olubayi

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries

Nairobi, Kenya

September 2020

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አዋሽ ኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያን ይመርጣል!!

ቅርንጫፎቻችን
Our Branches

S.No	Branches	Telephone	Fax
1	Bole Grand Main	(011) 661 4420/70	(011) 661 4419
2	Addis Ababa Main	(011) 156 00 96	(011) 155 9997
3	Adama Main	(022) 111 1215	(022) 112 1282
4	Ghimbie	(057) 771 0657	(057) 771 1022
5	Dire Dawa	(025) 111 4362	(025) 111 8165
6	Jimma	(047) 111 2196	(047) 112 3458
7	Merkato	(011) 276 0040	(011) 276 1577
8	22 Mazoria	(011) 662 5751	(011) 662 5750
9	Bishoftu	(011) 433 6262	(011) 433 6263
10	Gotera	(011) 466 3338	(011) 466 3337
11	Kolfe	(011) 278 4100	(011) 278 4101
12	Ambo	(011) 236 2758	(011) 236 2558
13	Piazza	(011) 111 8276	(011) 111 8277
14	Kazanchis	(011) 550 9865	(011) 550 9865
15	Shagar	(011) 667 0026	(011) 667 0027
16	Life Grand Main	(011) 557 0266	(011) 557 0281
17	Gofa Mazoria Main	(011) 466 1267	(011) 466 1268
18	Nifas Silk	(011) 442 15 25	(011) 443 1291
19	Dilla	(046) 331 2450	(046) 991 0910
20	Nakamte	(057) 661 3203	(057) 661 8513
21	Shashamane	(046) 110 3679	(046) 110 3678
22	Finfinne Grand Main	(011) 557 0280	(011) 557 0281
23	Tekle Haimanot	(011) 277 3082/83	(011) 277 3082
24	Gerji	(011) 651 6590	(011) 647 6646
25	Mekelle	(034) 440 2761	(034)440 2769
26	Lideta	(011) 554 2400	(011) 554 2399
27	Hawassa	(046) 221 2028	(046) 221 4218
28	Gulalle	(011) 278 7400	(011) 278 7401
29	Central Merkato	(011) 213 4923	(011) 275 8633
30	Dil Gebeya	(011) 320 4183	(011) 320 4184
31	Wallo Sefer	(011) 552 6050	(011) 552 6091
32	Sebategna Akababi	(011) 276 0041	(011) 276 0172
33	Kaliti	(011) 442 2013	(011) 442 2013
34	Sarbet	(011) 320 0402	(011) 442 2023
35	Alemgena	(011) 367 9094	(011) 367 9135
36	Bahir Dar	(058) 220 8224	(058) 220 8197
37	Dessie	(033) 454 0445	(033) 454 0415
38	Birbirsa	(011) 264 4690	(011) 264 4690
39	Megenagna	(011) 667 4516	(011) 667 4533
40	CMC	(011) 667 6126	(011) 667 6322
41	Oda	(011) 554 2041	(011) 554 8686
42	Walisoo	(011) 366 4435	(011) 366 4505
43	Bule Hora	(046) 443 1053	(046) 443 1052
44	Labu	(011) 471 3358	(011) 471 3535
45	Arba Minch	(046) 181 4876	(046) 181 9710
46	Chiro	(025) 551 3621	(025) 551 3010
47	Bale Robe	(022) 244 6924	(022) 244 3747
48	Debela Gutema	(011) 273 7058	(011) 273 7342
49	Laga Tafo	(011) 668 2148	(011) 668 2147

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አዋሽ ኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያ አ.ማ.

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አጠቃላይ የንብረት ኢንሹራንስ

ኩባንያችን ከሚሰጣቸው የንብረትና የሕጋዊ ኃላፊነት ኢንሹራንስ አገልግሎቶች ዋና ዋናዎቹ፡-

- የልዩ ልዩ ተሽከርካሪዎች፣
- የእሳት ቃጠሎና ተዛማጅ አደጋዎች፣
- በኃይል ቤት በመስበር ለሚፈፀም ስርቆት / ዝርፊያ፣
- በመርከብ፣ በየብስና በአየር ለሚጓጓዙ እቃዎች፣
- የአሰሪ ግዴታ፣
- የአደጋ (የግለሰብና የቡድን)፣
- አጠቃላይ የምሕንድስና፡-
    - (የቦይለር፣ የማሽን ወዘተ)፣
- የሕጋዊ ኃላፊነት፣
- የገንዘብ (በካዝናና በጉዞ ላይ)፣
- የእምነት ማጉደል፣
- ፕሌት ግላስ፣
- የቦንድ (የሥራ አፈፃፀም፣ የአቅርቦት፣ የጥገና እና የቅድሚያ ክፍያ ቦንድ)፣
- የፍሎሪካልቸር ዋስትና፣

. . . . እና በርካታ ሌሎች የኢንሹራንስ አገልግሎቶችን ከአዋሽ በተሟላ ሁኔታ ያገኛሉ።

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- Marine Cargo;
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    - Contractors' All Risks,
    - Erection All Risks,
    - Contractors' Plant and Machinery,
    - Electronic Equipment,
    - Machinery Breakdown and others.
- Public Liability;
- Money in Safe and in Transit;
- Fidelity Guarantee;
- Plate Glass;
- Bonds(Bid, Performance, Advance)
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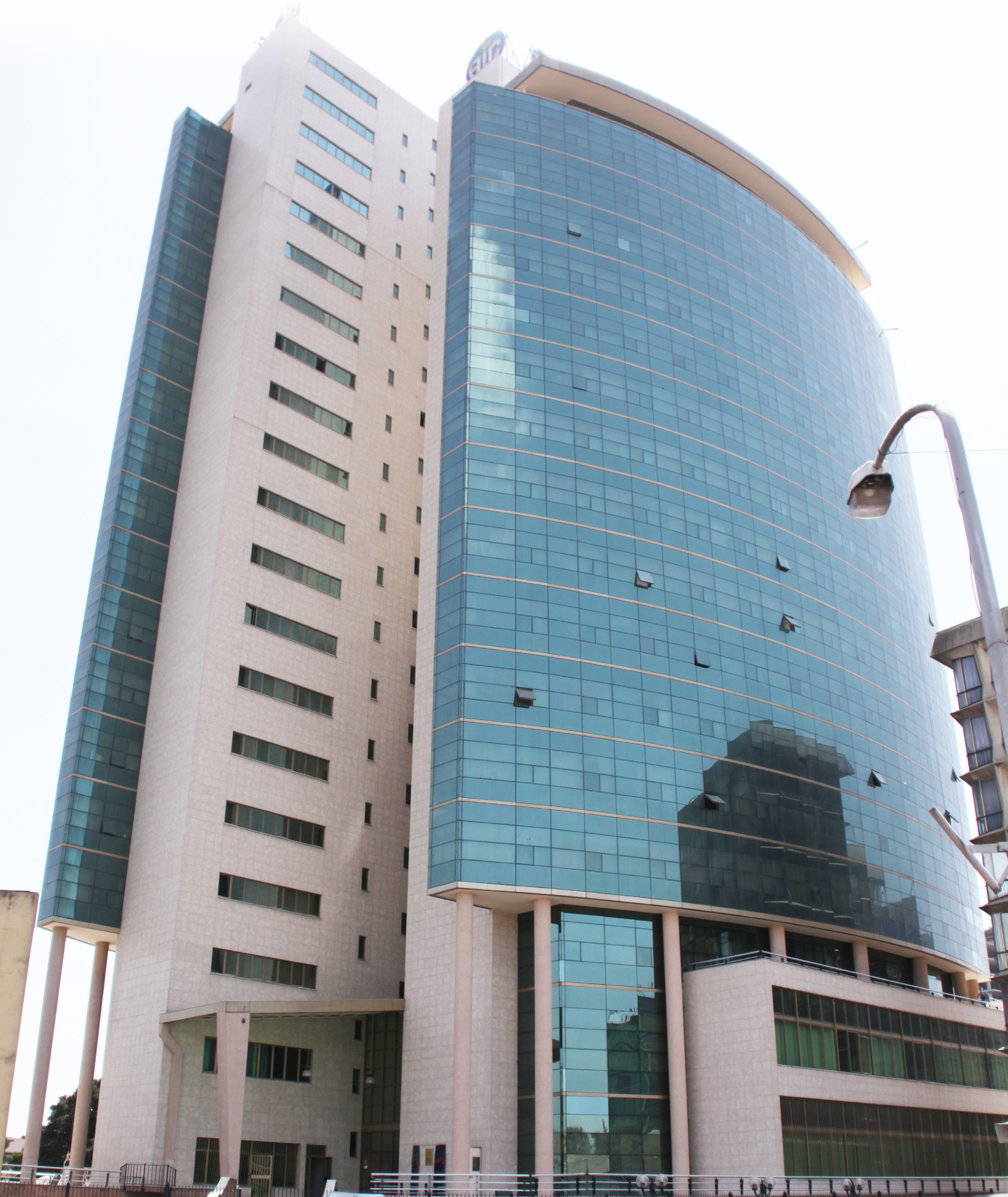

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