

Annual Report

2024 Turning risk into opportunity,
securing a sustainable future







Vision

To transform Africa into a prime trade and investment destination.

Mission

To turn African Risk into opportunity – as we Re-think Risk – by providing innovative insurance and financial products, in partnership with the private and public sector.

Values

- **Integrity:** In our transactions and relationships with our stakeholders and with each other, we are honest, trustworthy and reliable;
- **Transparency and Accountability:** In our transactions and relationships with our stakeholders and with each other;
- **Creativity:** We embrace new ideas and respond swiftly to changes in our environment;
- **Unity of Purpose:** We dedicate ourselves to pursuing the agreed common goals;
- **Diligence & Efficiency:** We deliver on our commitments accurately and promptly; and
- **Stakeholder First Approach:** We meet our internal and external stakeholders' expectations.

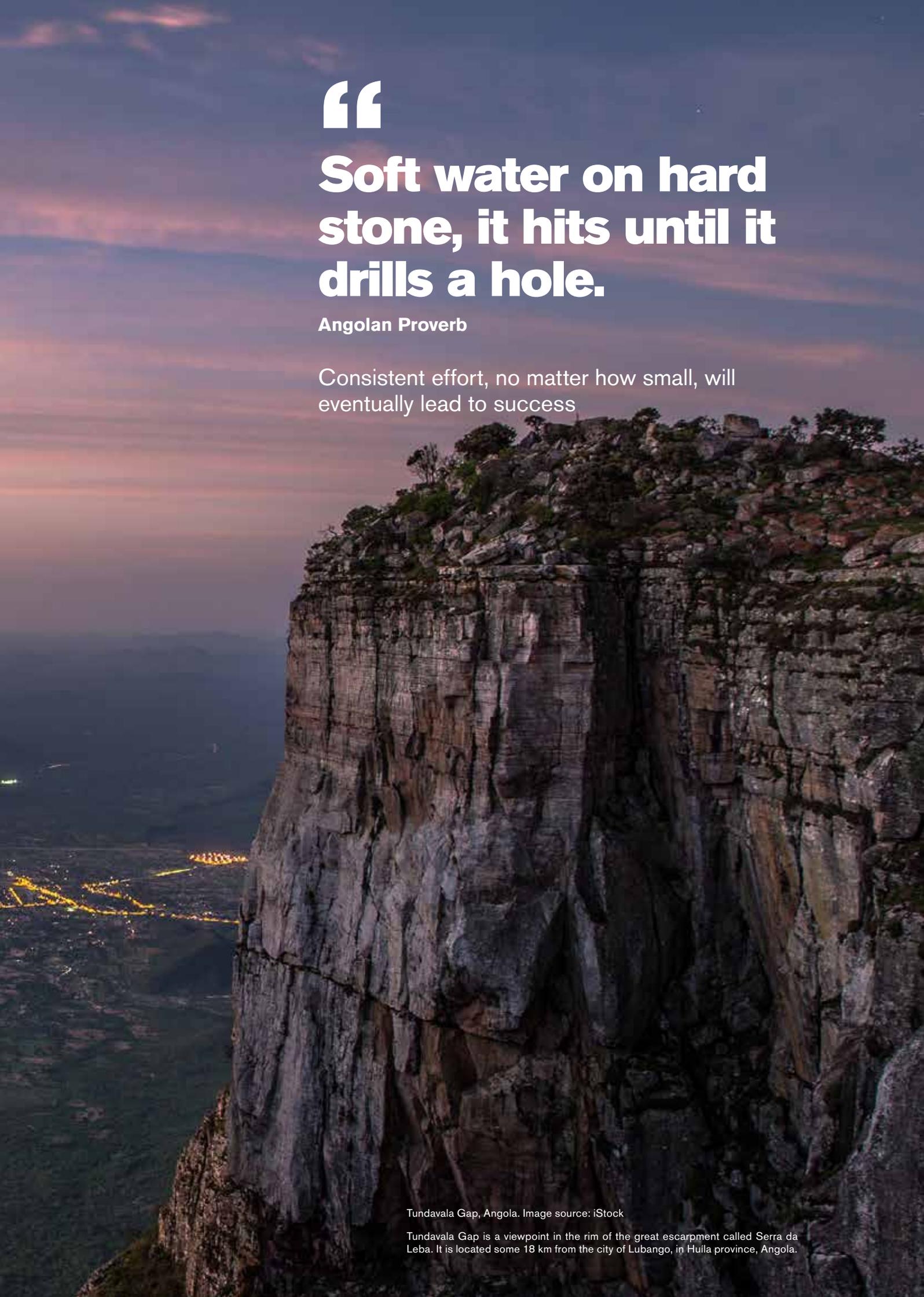
Mandate

To facilitate, encourage and develop the provision of, or the support for insurance, including coinsurance, reinsurance, guarantees and other financial services for the purposes of promoting trade, investment and other productive activities in supplement to those which may be offered by the private sector, or in cooperation with the private sector – resulting in the development of the African continent.



African Trade & Investment
Development Insurance





“

**Soft water on hard
stone, it hits until it
drills a hole.**

Angolan Proverb

Consistent effort, no matter how small, will
eventually lead to success

Tundavala Gap, Angola. Image source: iStock

Tundavala Gap is a viewpoint in the rim of the great escarpment called Serra da Leba. It is located some 18 km from the city of Lubango, in Huila province, Angola.



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The environment and the economy are really both two sides of the same coin. If we cannot sustain the environment, we cannot sustain ourselves.

Wangari Maathai



2024 Milestones



Burkina Faso & Chad confirmed as shareholders, making it 24 member states



RLSF MoU signed with Kenya to advance renewable energy projects



New Board leadership, which continues to strengthen governance & strategic direction



Partnered with KfW and African Union to strengthen SME access to finance and support cross border trade

Key Data

2024 vs 2023



USD791.6M

Equity (+13%) **2024**

USD699.3M **2023**



USD59.5M

Profit (-14%) **2024**

USD69.0M **2023**



USD88B

Volume of Cumulative Trade & Investments

(+4%) **2024**

USD85B **2023**



USD8.9B

Gross Exposure

(-7%) **2024**

USD9.6B **2023**



USD158.9M

Insurance Revenue

(+2%) **2024**

USD155.7M **2023**



USD879.1M

Total Assets

(+5%) **2024**

USD837.1M **2023**

Message from the AGM Chair



Vera Daves de Sousa
Minister of Finance, Republic of Angola



Finding the balance in 2024

Over 2024, the world witnessed its fair share of uncertainty and instability characterized by rising geopolitical tensions, declining interest rates, mixed employment news and unstable currencies. For leaders and decision makers, operating conditions were challenging but the year closed with signs that the battle was being won and the proactive political and economic measures taken were bearing fruit.

Year-end macro-economic data indications pointed to many countries slowly finding the right balance between a return to growth and controlling spiraling inflation. This was led by efforts taken by central banks throughout the world to control the costs of living and inflation faced by many nations.

While some semblance of stability seemed to have been achieved by the end of 2024, some quarters still voiced a cautious optimism of a return to sustainable growth, especially with the looming threat of tariff conflicts.

Scales tipping again in 2025

2025 started with optimism and a desire among many nations to embark on a stable path through collaboration to overcome the obstacles that may lie ahead. But alas, it may not be so. Geopolitical risks remain elevated and with the outcome of the US election, inflationary trade and immigration policies are expected to slow the pace of credit easing. The financial markets have been jittery in response to fears of a major shift in US tariffs which could trigger retaliatory measures.

While global inflation had cooled in response to higher rates, slower growth, excess supply and a drop in energy prices, the forecast into the 2nd quarter of 2025 depends solely on the pace of tariffs and whether an aggressive trade battle will emerge. There will therefore be delays in the further implementation of monetary policy with big developed market central banks turning cautious and potential rate cuts pushed back into the second half of 2025 and 2026, as uncertainty in global economics and politics grows.

Africa cannot stand still

Africa is not isolated from the global economic challenges and also has unique problems of its own. Most governments are faced with rising debts, slow economic growth, stagnant tax revenues, huge infrastructure gaps, rising populations, high unemployment and fluctuating commodity prices. While traditionally Africa has turned to the West and East for help in challenging times, it is becoming increasingly evident that these regions have problems of their own and solutions need to be found closer to home.

A new era for African resilience and ownership

Africa's vulnerabilities, from rising debt to infrastructure deficit, are not new, but the urgency to address them through homegrown solutions has never been greater. The continent's strength lies in its youthful population, expanding markets and untapped potential for intra-regional collaboration. To fully realize this potential, however, Africa must address one of its most persistent barriers: risk.

In this context, ATIDI plays a critical role. Its mission is no longer just about mitigating risk—it is about enabling confidence. Confidence for governments to invest in cross-border infrastructure, for businesses to expand into new markets, and for financial institutions to support transformative projects without fear of default. ATIDI's growing portfolio across both member and non-member states reflects a strategic shift toward deeper continental integration and self-reliance.

AfCFTA offers a powerful framework for economic transformation, but its promise can only be fulfilled with robust mechanisms for trade facilitation, policy harmonization and risk mitigation. ATIDI, through instruments such as the Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) and other credit enhancement solutions, is actively supporting this ecosystem. These interventions are more than financial—they are catalytic, unlocking movement, investment and collaboration where they are needed most.

Enhanced African trade will promote efficient resource allocation and sustainability by improving productivity, welfare and continentwide development. By promoting increased trade connectivity, Africa can foster inclusive economic growth, thereby creating job opportunities and building more resilient economic structures. Growth in trade connectivity naturally extends to fostering industrialization and innovation which are pivotal for industrial growth contributing to stabilized food prices and better food security.

Conclusion

I encourage us to see this not just as a period of global instability, but as an inflection point for African resilience. It is time to shift the narrative—from dependence to ownership, from fragmentation to unity and from vulnerability to opportunity.

I urge all member states to do everything possible to maintain and strengthen ATIDI's Preferred Creditor Status. This status is fundamental to our ability to access favorable

financing terms, attract international investors and effectively support Africa's development agenda. Protecting this status not only enhances our credibility and stability but also ensures that ATIDI can continue to deliver impactful financial solutions that drive economic growth, reduce poverty and foster sustainable development across the continent. We count on your unwavering support and commitment to uphold this crucial recognition, which is integral to Africa's future prosperity.

“Africa's vulnerabilities, from rising debt to infrastructure deficit, are not new, but the urgency to address them through homegrown solutions has never been greater. The continent's strength lies in its youthful population, expanding markets and untapped potential for intra-regional collaboration...Africa must address one of its most persistent barriers: risk. In this context, ATIDI plays a critical role.”

Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors



Professor Kelly Mua Kingsly

Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Substantive Director Representing Group A
Constituency 4 (Angola, Cameroon, Malawi &
Zambia)



Performance in 2024

As I reflect on my first year as Chairman of ATIDI's Board, I am honored to serve alongside a dedicated team of Directors and Management. Despite a tough global economic environment, I am pleased to report that ATIDI performed well again this year. This shows how important ATIDI is in supporting investment and trade across Africa, especially during uncertain times.

ATIDI remained resilient. Our insurance revenue increased slightly, demonstrating that the organization continues to be relevant and adaptable. However, our profitability was impacted by a decrease in the insurance service result, which caused our bottom line to dip. Overall, exposures — both gross and net — declined. Looking ahead, with a strong pipeline and ongoing support from our stakeholders, I am confident that ATIDI will continue to fulfill its mission and expand its impact across the continent.

Our ongoing collaboration with member states, partners and stakeholders remains key to our shared goal of promoting sustainable economic development. I am especially encouraged by the increasing interest and participation from new member states, which helps expand ATIDI's reach and influence.

Midway Through the 2023-2027 Strategy

We are now halfway through our current strategy period, and we have made significant progress. Some of our key achievements include:

- Working with rating agencies to maintain or improve our credit rating, which is vital for keeping our policies attractive to clients and partners.
- Implementing the Balanced Scorecard, which is nearly complete, to help us measure progress and align our operations with our strategic goals.
- Mobilizing hybrid capital from potential investors to fund our growth.
- Fully deploying an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, enabling us to leverage digital technology effectively.
- Focusing on employee well-being, work-life balance and talent management to attract and retain talented staff.

Improving Risk Management

As ATIDI grows, it has become necessary to strengthen our risk management tools. We started with a review of our risk strategies and are now implementing improvements. We partnered with a top-tier provider to develop advanced models and systems for better rating scales, loss provisions and limit setting across countries and products. Additionally, we appointed Dr. Ehimare as our Chief Risk Officer, who will oversee our risk management within the bounds we have set.

Risks and Opportunities

While we deal with risks, our role is to manage and mitigate them—especially now, when the continent needs ATIDI's support more than ever. We are also focused on helping investors seize new opportunities. For example, we launched an innovative product called the Portfolio Risk Sharing Agreement (PoRSA) for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). ATIDI leverages its impact by cooperating with local banks to support SMEs under this program, which will provide financing to 1,500 SMEs, with at least 30% owned or led by women. It also supports intra-African trade, with an aim of USD30 million, and will create jobs.

Looking Ahead: Building a Sustainable Future

Growth is essential for our future. We want to support member states in creating opportunities for private enterprises and youth, who are key to Africa's future prosperity. We are also working on a climate strategy, and plan to introduce a revised Climate Change Framework later this year to promote environmental sustainability.

The work we did in 2024 has laid a strong foundation for future growth and innovation. Moving forward, our focus remains on increasing ATIDI's value, expanding our impact and positioning ourselves as a leader in reducing risks across Africa.

Closing

On behalf of the Board, I want to thank our shareholders, partners and staff for their ongoing support and commitment. Together, we will continue to build a stronger, more resilient ATIDI for many years to come.

“While we deal with risks, our role is to manage and mitigate them—especially now, when the continent needs ATIDI's support more than ever. We are also focused on helping investors seize new opportunities.”

Message from the CEO



Manuel Moses



Returning to Stability in 2024

The world economy stayed strong in 2024. Trade grew steadily, people's incomes increased and inflation slowed down. Although this was a busy election year in many countries, things stayed on track. Falling energy prices, supportive monetary policies and fewer supply chain issues helped keep prices stable. Central banks acted carefully, balancing inflation control with supporting economic growth.

2024 Performance Highlights

Effective from 2023, ATIDI changed its Financial Reporting to IFRS17, and this came with new accounting terms and methodologies that have impacted the numbers presented. ATIDI experienced a year of varied outcomes in 2024, as reflected in the following top-line results:

- Our insurance revenue grew slightly, reaching USD158.9 million.
- Results from insurance services dropped by 36% to USD34.7 million.
- Income from investments increased by 45% to USD29.8 million.
- Our profit decreased by 14% to USD59.5 million.
- Our total equity increased by 13%, now at USD791.6 million, due to growth in member states and retained earnings.
- Our total exposure decreased by 7% to USD8.9 billion.

Key Achievements

ATIDI continued to expand its presence and strengthen its shareholder's base. We proudly welcomed Burkina Faso and Chad as our 23rd and 24th Class A member states, reflecting growing confidence in our mission across the continent.

To support our expanding mandate and meet increasing demand, we increased our staff base by 13%, reinforcing our diverse and multicultural workforce.

Our partnerships remained as strong and dynamic as ever. In particular, we acknowledge our collaboration with AfDB, KfW, EIB, COMESA, AAMFI

and Norad. Their ongoing trust in ATIDI and renewed collaboration is a testament to the solidity and top quality of our solutions and services.

A key highlight in May was the signing of a five-year, EUR100 million portfolio cover policy, with the West African Development Bank (BOAD), which will help catalyze BOAD's efforts to mobilize private sector investments across West Africa, in high-impact economic sectors such as energy, transportation, digitization, financial services and housing across West Africa.

July marked the first anniversary of the ATIDI brand, launched on 5 July 2023 in Kigali, Rwanda. Our new brand identity better reflects our vision, mission, and values as a catalyst for Africa's development. We have been brand ambassadors ever since, ensuring our stakeholders understand and value our business and our value-add. Let's keep painting our continent ATIDI yellow.

Strategic Progress

We are making significant strides towards our ambitious 2023-2027 goals, leveraging our refined Balanced Scorecard and enhanced processes that align with global standards. We also strengthened governance by appointing our first independent Director, reinforcing our commitment to transparency and accountability.

In September 2024, S&P maintained our 'A' rating, while Moody's upgraded us to A2, validating years of hard work. Beyond our rating, we ramped up our participation in high-level platforms and panels, reaffirming ATIDI's pivotal role in fostering development finance and contributing to the continent's economic resurgence.

We also finalized a comprehensive review of our reinsurance retention strategy with the objective of optimizing ATIDI's risk adjusted return on equity and achieving better leverage on shareholders capital. As part of this initiative, we will implement a sophisticated risk modeling framework in 2025 for pricing and claims reserving.

Special Projects and Funding

Our product line-up has grown with the introduction of our Portfolio Risk Sharing Agreement (PoRSA), which allows us to trickle our development impact down to SMEs, a vital yet underserved segment of African economies.

PoRSA is made possible thanks to grant funding from the German Government, acting through KfW. Under this same grant, we also joined COMESA's Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Scheme (RCTG), which aims to lower transit costs for traders within the COMESA region. This program is managed by our sister institution, Zep Re. We hope this initiative will soon expand across the continent, aligning with the African Union's flagship program, AfCFTA, to boost trade and economic integration.

The growth of RLSF underscores ATIDI's commitment to supporting renewable energy IPPs selling to state-owned

utilities, with strong backing from KfW and Norad. Since 2017, the facility has signed 11 MoUs, enabling nine projects with 181.95 MW in capacity and mobilizing USD 365.5 million in financing.

Looking Ahead to 2025

The world economy continues to face significant uncertainties. Trade tensions, weak investment, high debt levels and geopolitical conflicts weigh heavily on the outlook, with global growth expected to remain below pre-pandemic levels.

In developed economies, GDP growth is expected to remain flat in the near term, as tight financial conditions and policy uncertainties continue to weigh on economic activity. In contrast, emerging markets are forecasted to experience stronger growth, averaging 4.2% in 2025, driven by rising investment, demographic expansion, and structural economic reforms. However, persistent fiscal challenges and supply chain disruptions remain key risks to sustained growth.

Africa's GDP growth is projected to improve from 3.2% in 2024 to 3.7% in 2025, supported by higher investment flows and trade expansion. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is expected to drive further integration and economic momentum, though inflation, fiscal pressures and insecurity in certain regions remain concerning. Notably, tax revenues continue to account for approximately 27% of government revenues across the continent, highlighting the importance of fiscal reforms

There are however risks to the Global Outlook as Geopolitical tensions, trade policies, and energy price volatility present downside risks to global growth. The U.S. economic stability could be impacted by global trade tensions amidst the potential trade war due to tariff imposition by the President Donald Trump and possible retaliations from the affected countries which most likely to affect international markets.

As we reflect on the challenges and opportunities ahead, we thank our stakeholders for their continued dedication and resilience. With our collective efforts, we remain hopeful for a more stable, productive and impactful 2025.



We are making significant strides towards our ambitious 2023-2027 goals, leveraging our refined Balanced Scorecard and enhanced processes that align with global standards.



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Management

Manuel Moses

Chief Executive Officer

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This year's theme, Turning Risk into Opportunity, Securing a Sustainable Future, reflects our commitment to navigating challenges while unlocking growth opportunities for the future. We are dedicated to driving innovation and resilience across our operations to ensure long-term value for all stakeholders.

Benjamin Mugisha

Chief Underwriting Officer

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As we face an evolving risk landscape, our approach ensures that we proactively manage uncertainties while capitalizing on emerging opportunities. Our strategies are designed to safeguard the long-term sustainability and success of the organization and the Continent.

Dr Anthony Ehimare

Chief Risk Officer

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Turning Risks into Opportunities is more than a theme; it is a core principle that guides our risk management approach. By embracing and understanding risk, we transform challenges into opportunities that foster growth and sustainability.

Gladys Karuri

Chief Financial Officer

“

By integrating a forward-thinking approach to risk management, we are well-positioned to secure a sustainable financial future. This year's theme is essential in navigating market dynamics and optimizing our financial strategies for long-term success.

Linda Bwakira

General Counsel & Corporate Secretary

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Our commitment is demonstrated through our robust corporate governance and comprehensive legal frameworks. We cultivate a culture of transparency, accountability, and sustainability, creating a solid foundation for continued progress.

Management Report

Key Highlights

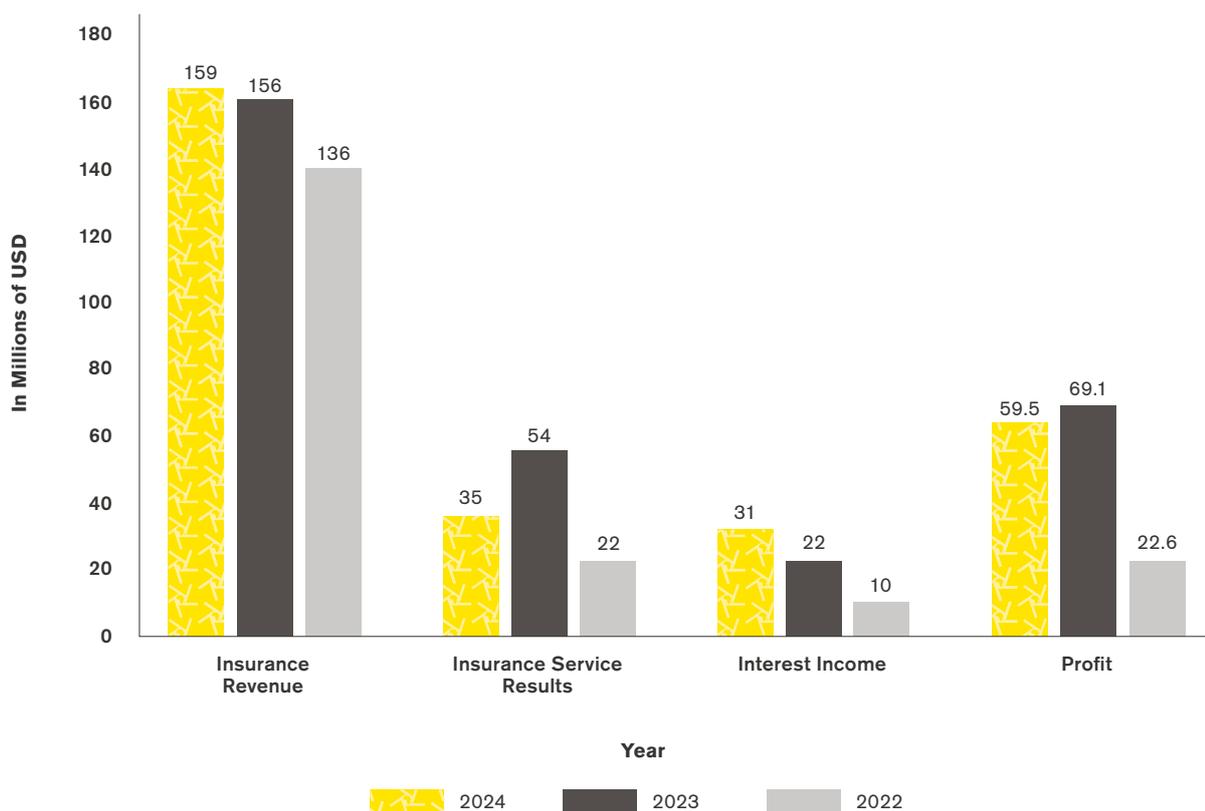
Comprehensive Income

Revenue

millions, USD	2024	2023	2022
Insurance revenue	159	156	136
Insurance service results	35	54	22
Interest Income	31	22	10
Profit	59.5	69.1	22.6

ATIDI presented mixed performance for the year 2024: Insurance revenue increased by 2%, Insurance service results decreased by 36%, Interest income increased by 41% and profit declined by 14%.

This performance shows the impact of the challenging economic conditions facing majority of the African states that ATIDI operates in.



Management Report

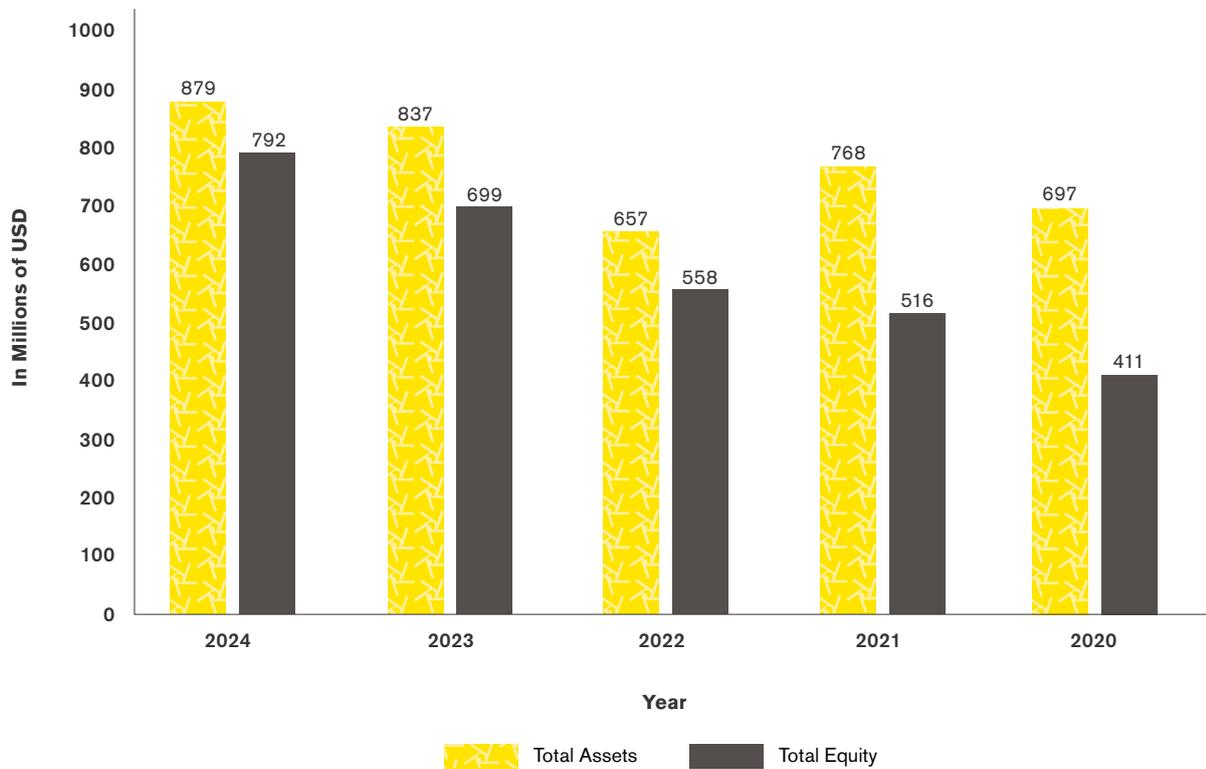
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Key Highlights (continued)

Balance Sheet

millions, USD	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Assets	879	837	657	768	697
Total Equity	792	699	558	516	411

Total assets and liabilities continue to grow by 5% and 13% respectively in the year 2024, showing a strong & solid balance sheet base ATIDI is operating from.



Management Report

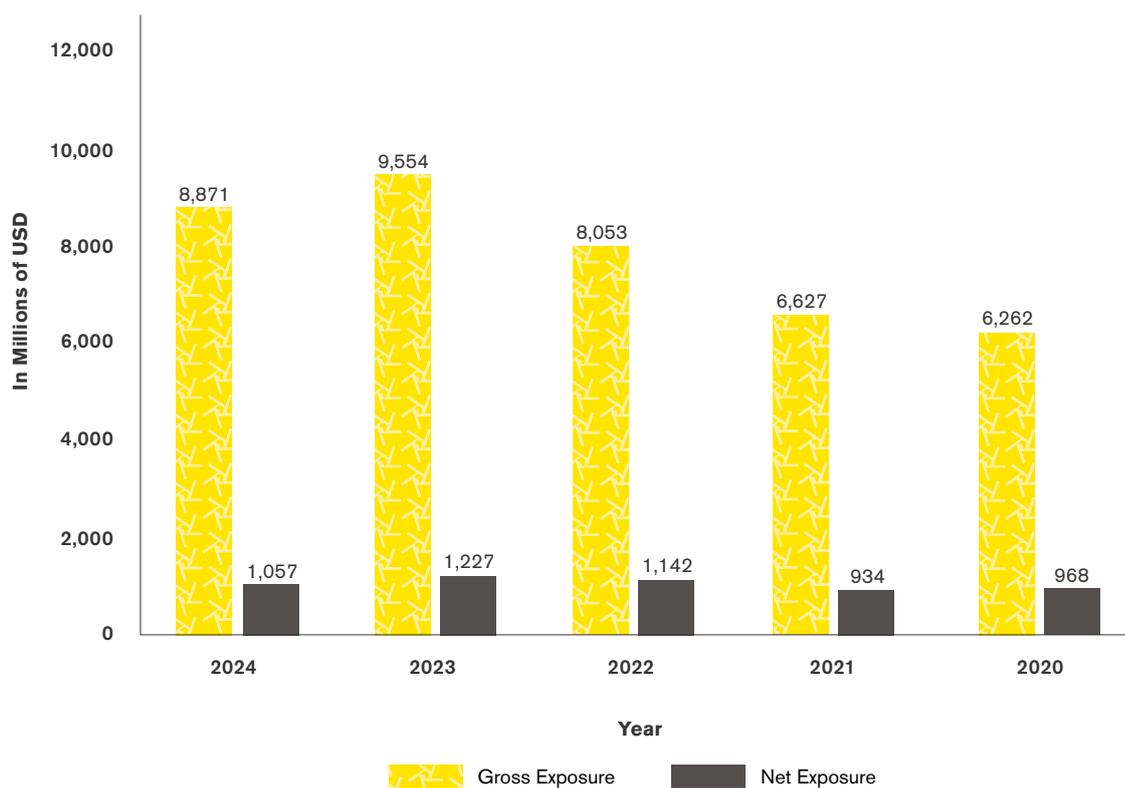
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Key Highlights (continued)

Exposures

Year	Gross Exposure USD M	Net Exposure USD M
2024	8,871	1,057
2023	9,554	1,227
2022	8,053	1,142
2021	6,627	934
2020	6,262	968

The gross and net exposure declined by 7% and 14% respectively, a reflection of the highly challenging environment that our member states continue to operate in, including debt challenges affecting several countries.



Management Report

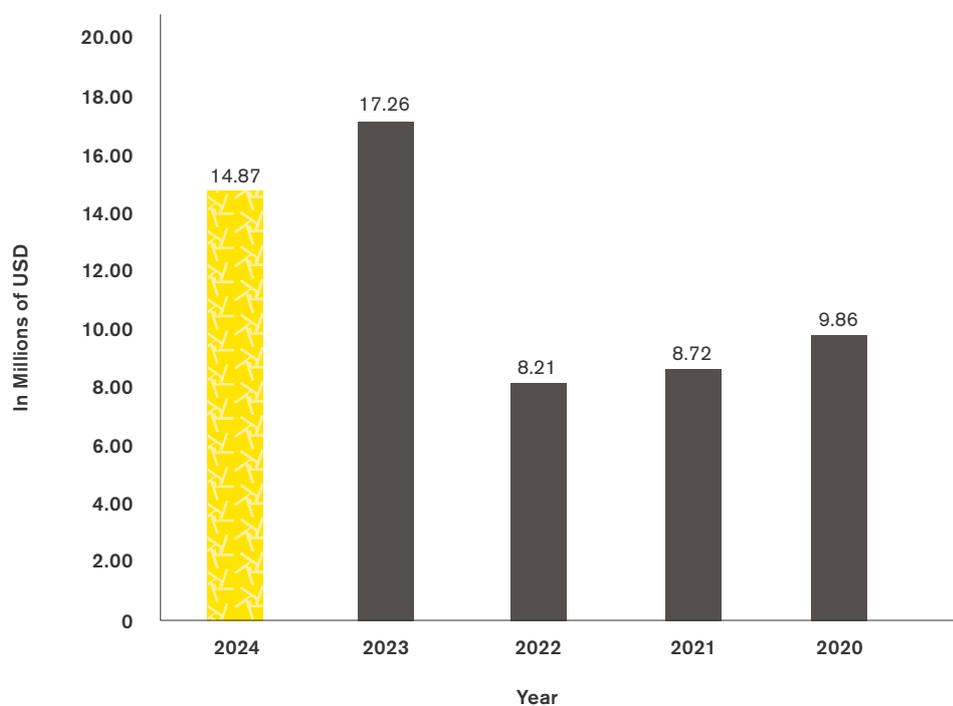
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Key Highlights (continued)

Dividend History

millions, USD	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	14.87	17.26	8.21	8.72	9.86

ATIDI's Board proposed to the AGM a dividend of USD14.9M for the financial year 2024. This is within its dividend policy and reflects its resilience and Management's confidence in the underlying strength of the business.



Management Report

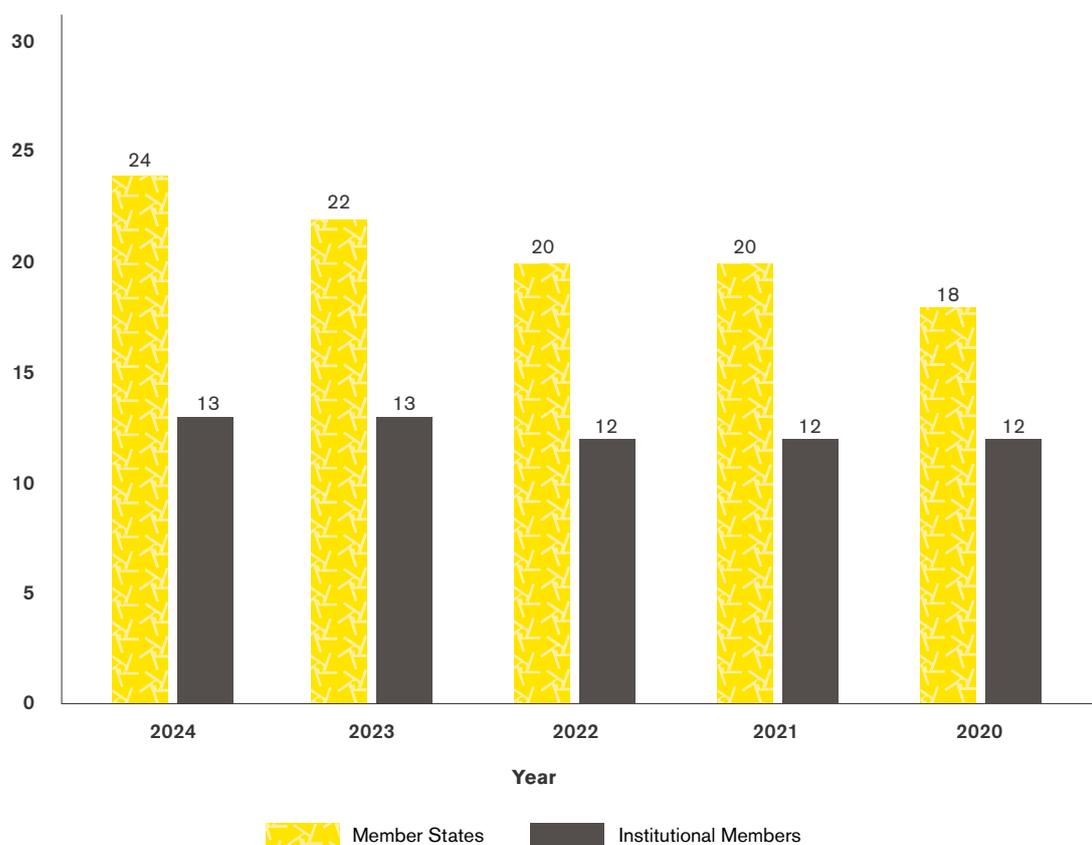
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Key Highlights (continued)

Membership Growth

Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Member States	24	22	20	20	18
Institutional Members	13	13	12	12	12

At 31 December 2024, ATIDI had 24 Member states, including Burkina Faso & Chad who joined in 2024.



Management Report

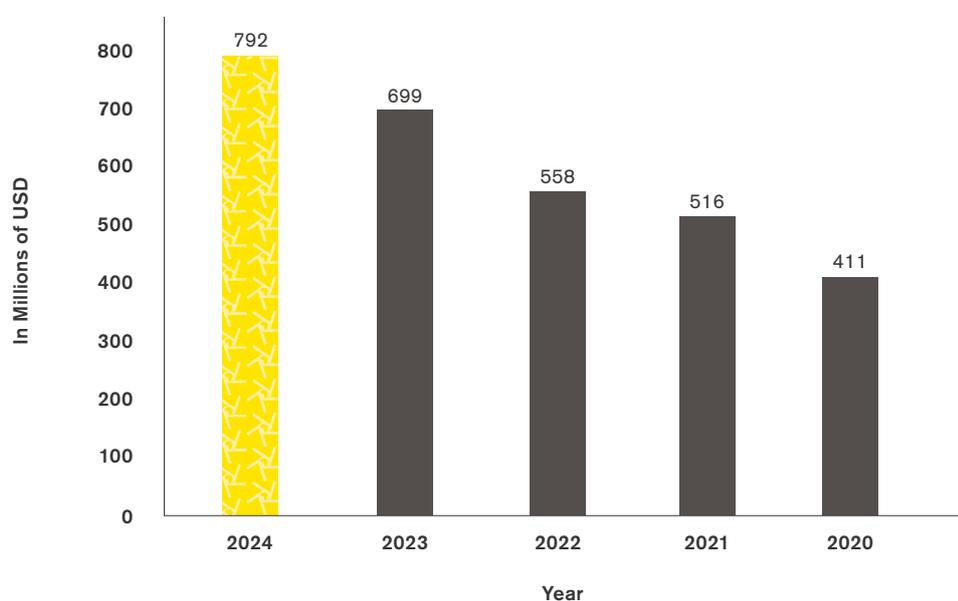
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Key Highlights (continued)

Equity Growth

millions, USD	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	792	699	558	516	411
	13%				

ATIDI's equity in 2024 increased by 13% driven by additional capital receipts from Burkina Faso and Chad in addition to the comprehensive income for the year.



Management Report

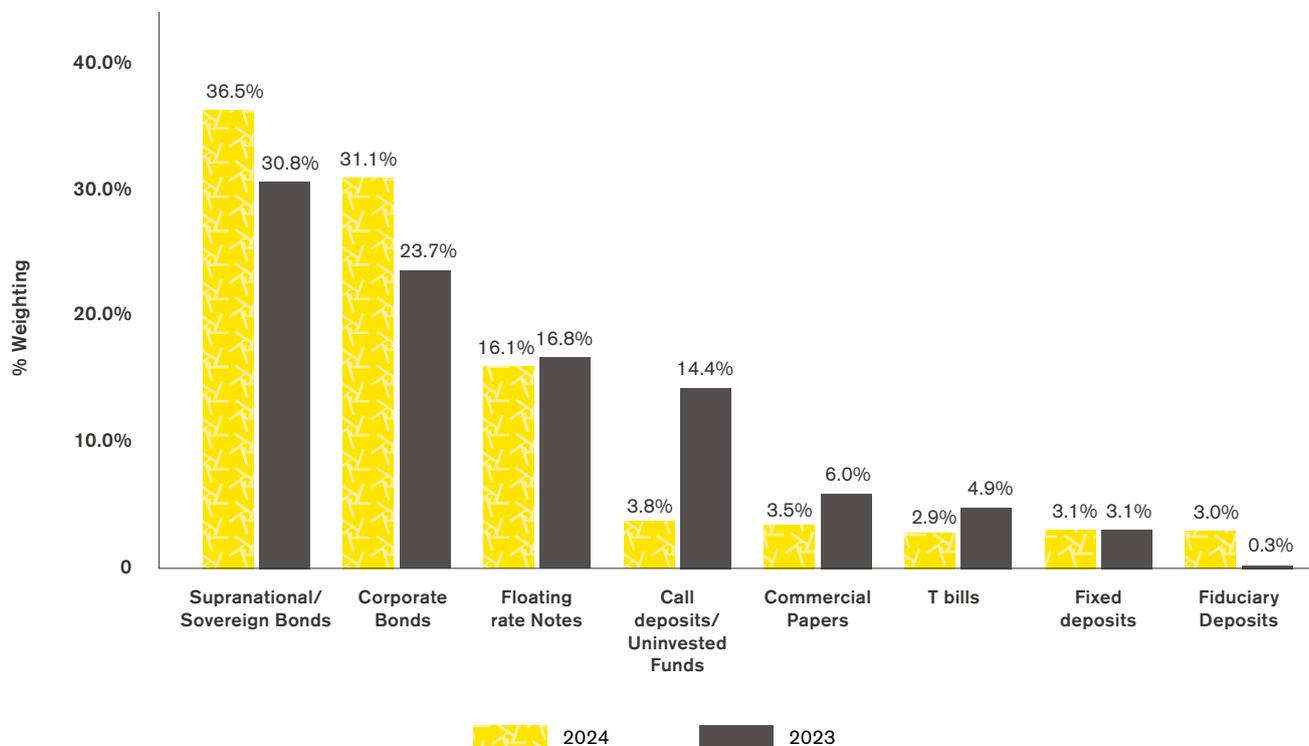
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Key Highlights (continued)

Investment Portfolio

Asset Class	2024	2023
Supranational/ Sovereign Bonds	36.5%	30.8%
Corporate Bonds	31.1%	23.7%
Floating rate Notes	16.1%	16.8%
Call deposits/Uninvested Funds	3.8%	14.4%
Commercial Papers	3.5%	6.0%
T bills	2.9%	4.9%
Fixed deposits	3.1%	3.1%
Fiduciary Deposits	3.0%	0.3%
	100.0%	100.0%

The investment portfolio continues to be well balanced and within the tactical and strategic asset allocation limits of the investment policy.



Management Report

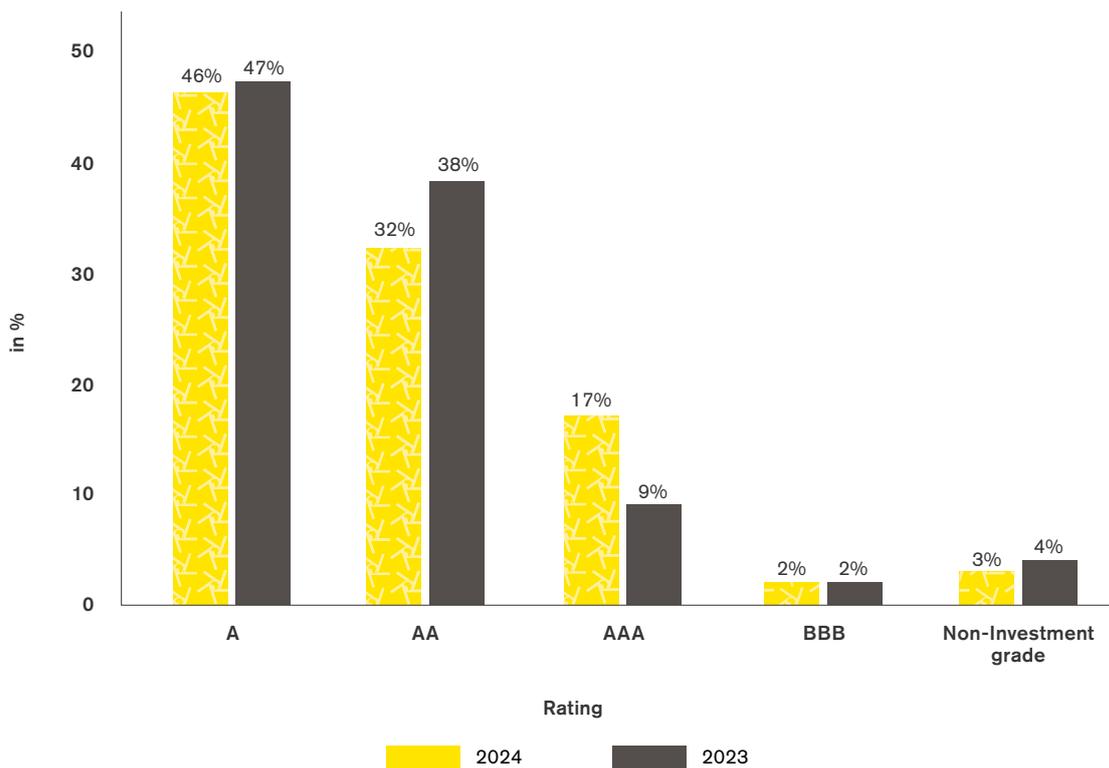
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Key Highlights (continued)

Credit Quality of the Investment Portfolio

Rating	2024	2023
A	46%	47%
AA	32%	38%
AAA	17%	9%
BBB	2%	2%
Non-Investment grade	3%	4%
	100%	100%

In 2024, 97% (2023-96%) of the portfolio was investment grade, a reflection of the high-quality investments held by ATIDI.



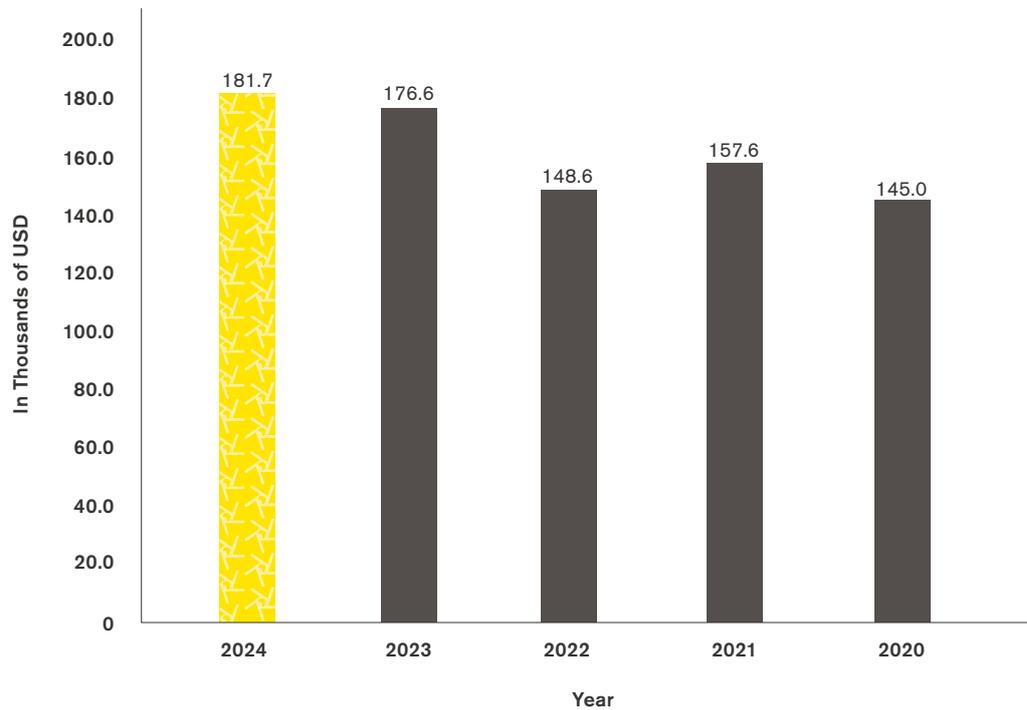
Management Report

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Key Highlights (continued)

Adjusted NAV per Share

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
NAV	181.7	176.6	148.6	157.6	145.0



The increase over the years, reflects strong financial performance and growing stakeholder confidence in its stability and long-term value.



Activities & Partnerships

Overview

In 2024, ATIDI demonstrated its commitment to fostering economic growth, regional integration and sustainable development across Africa through a diverse range of events and strategic activities. From high-profile conferences to CSR initiatives, ATIDI strengthened its market presence, deepened partnerships and promoted its innovative risk mitigation solutions.

Strategic Engagements and Industry Conferences

1. ATIDI's 24th Annual General Meeting and 11th Roundtable – Livingstone, Zambia

ATIDI held its 24th Annual General Meeting and 11th Investor Roundtable in Livingstone, Zambia, hosted by the Government of Zambia. The event brought together shareholders and key stakeholders. Under the theme "Empowering Tomorrow: Enabling Investment," the Roundtable facilitated high-level dialogue on unlocking capital, reducing risk and driving private sector-led development. The meetings reaffirmed ATIDI's role in supporting sustainable investment, trade and regional integration across Africa.



2. Sponsorship in RLSF Events

As part of its commitment to the Africa's renewable energy sector, ATIDI sponsored and actively participated in four major events organized by EnergyNet in 2024: the African Energy Forum (aef) in Spain, East Africa Energy Cooperation Summit (EA ECS) in Tanzania, West Africa Energy Cooperation Summit (WA ECS) in Togo, and ZIMZAM Energy Cooperation Summit in Zimbabwe. These events provided strategic platforms to promote ATIDI's de-risking solutions and strengthen its role in facilitating energy investments across Africa.

The aef event featured a successful signing ceremony with Globelec for the support of its 35 MW greenfield geothermal project in Kenya, while the EA ECS highlighted ATIDI's expertise in de-risking IPPs and Independent Transmission Projects. Both the WA ECS and the ZIMZAM summit marked their inaugural editions, where ATIDI showcased its leadership in credit and investment insurance and explored opportunities to support new energy projects in West and Southern Africa.

Activities & Partnerships

- Continued

Strategic Engagements and Industry Conferences (continued)

2. Sponsorship in RLSF Events (continued)



3. ATIDI Promotes its Brand and Business in Uganda

Following the rebranding of ATIDI in 2023, ATIDI successfully organized a workshop in Kampala to raise awareness of its risk mitigation solutions and officially celebrate the ATIDI brand with Ugandan financial institutions, clients, partners and the broader market.



4. CSR Activity

ATIDI contributed USD40,000 to Street Child in Burundi to improve educational opportunities for displaced children in Gatumba, demonstrating its commitment to addressing social challenges and promoting sustainable development. This support came in response to severe climate change-related disasters in Burundi that displaced thousands, with over 30,000 children at risk of missing school due to widespread flooding. ATIDI's support enabled the construction and equipping of six permanent classrooms in Kigwati and Village du Développement primary schools, providing access to education for at least 300 affected children. The initiative aligned with Burundi's National Development Plan, reinforcing ATIDI's dedication to sustainable development through its CSR programs, specifically access to quality education for all, including vulnerable population.

Activities & Partnerships

- Continued

Strategic Engagements and Industry Conferences (continued)

5. MoUs and Partnerships

In 2024, ATIDI strengthened its strategic alliances to enhance investment flows and risk mitigation across Africa.

a) MoU Between the Government of Kenya and ATIDI

The Government of Kenya and ATIDI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under the Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF). This joint initiative by ATIDI, KfW Development Bank and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) aims to provide credit enhancement to renewable energy Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and eligible transmission projects. The MoU marked a significant step towards bolstering Kenya's renewable energy sector and enhancing private sector participation.



b) ATIDI and BOAD Agreement

ATIDI and the West African Development Bank (BOAD) entered into a five-year, EUR100 million portfolio cover policy for BOAD's outstanding loans to non-sovereign entities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Togo. This agreement provided comprehensive non-payment cover, offering BOAD capital relief and enabling it to channel more resources into high-impact development projects.



Activities & Partnerships

- Continued

Strategic Engagements and Industry Conferences (continued)

5. MoUs and Partnerships (continued)

c) ATIDI and MIGA Partnership

ATIDI and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), part of the World Bank Group Guarantees, signed a three-year partnership to accelerate foreign direct investment in Africa. This collaboration focused on leveraging ATIDI's insurance and guarantee products alongside MIGA's guarantee solutions, streamlining joint project due diligence, reducing costs and maximizing development impact.

d) Framework Cooperation Agreement Between ASF and ATIDI

The African Solidarity Fund (ASF-FSA) and ATIDI signed a Framework Cooperation Agreement on the sidelines of the African Investment Forum in Rabat. The agreement aims to strengthen collaboration between the two organizations in promoting investment and trade across Africa, leveraging their combined expertise to drive economic growth and regional integration.



e) ATIDI and KfW Development Bank Collaboration

ATIDI established a strategic partnership with Germany's KfW Development Bank, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), to improve access to finance for SMEs and support cross-border trade in Africa. Through the Portfolio Risk Sharing Agreement (PoRSA) program, ATIDI will collaborate with Financial Institutions to offer risk mitigation solutions that will empower SMEs to grow. The partnership will also strengthen support for COMESA's RCTG program, aimed at reducing transport costs and border delays.

Projects Supported in 2024

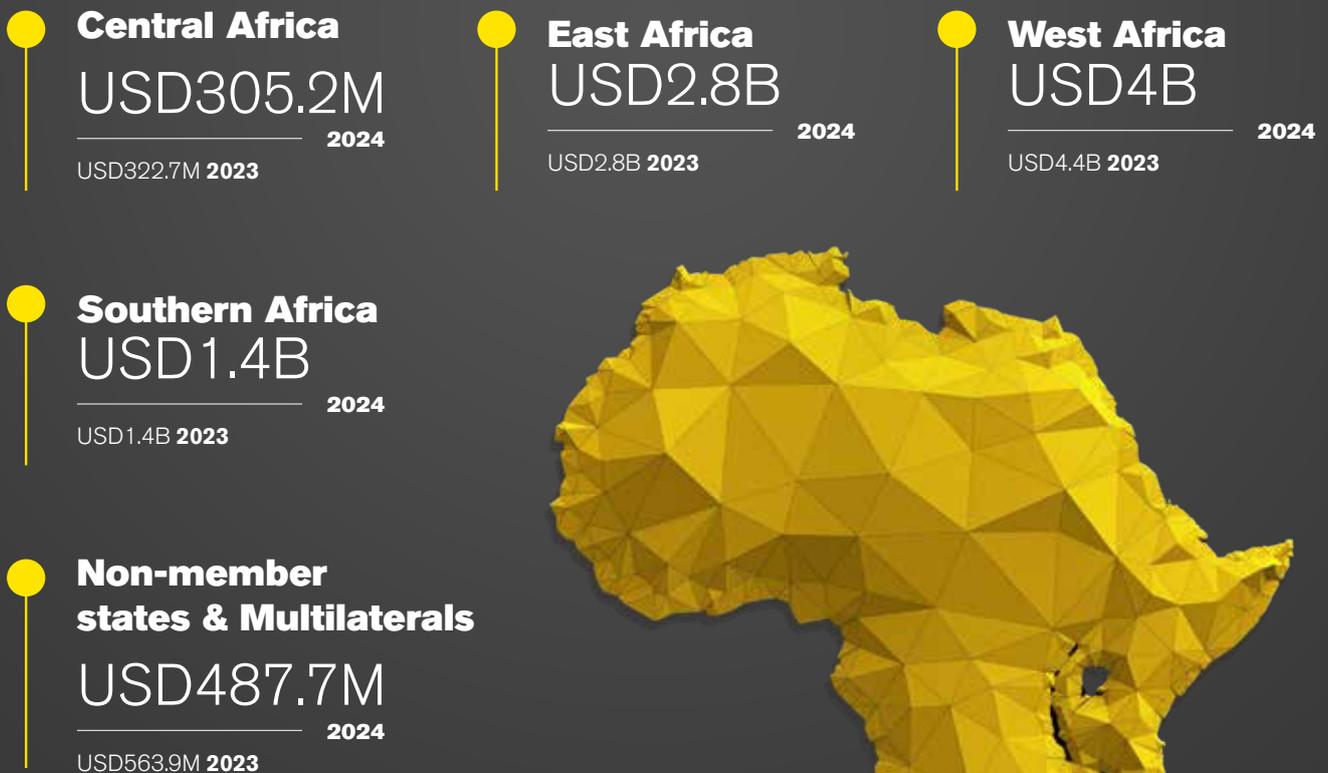
Economic recovery in sub-Saharan Africa began to pick up gradually toward the end of 2024, with the region posting an estimated growth rate of 3% for the year. However, many countries continue to face macroeconomic challenges. While inflation eased in some nations, major economies like Angola, Ethiopia and Nigeria saw rising prices and weakening currencies. Debt sustainability concerns also remain in many of our Member States.

This challenging economic environment affected ATIDI's performance in 2024, leading to a 7% drop in Gross Exposure—from USD 9.6 billion in 2023 to USD 8.9 billion in 2024—signaling an overall contraction in its operations. Nonetheless, the regional outlook remains optimistic, with projected growth between 4% and 4.3% in 2025 and 2026. This anticipated recovery is expected to strengthen ATIDI's pipeline and drive increased demand for its services, especially from member states aiming to refinance existing debt or secure new funding from private investors.

Political Risk Insurance (PRI)* accounts for 80% of the overall portfolio gross exposure. The Credit Risk Insurance (CRI) product line accounts for 20% of ATIDI's portfolio, with single obligor making up the bulk at 19%. The remaining portion includes products such as whole turnover, portfolio cover and surety bonds, which collectively contribute less than 1%. ATIDI's portfolio demonstrates diversification across sectors and regions, aligning with the development priorities and economic diversification strategies of its member states.

* In ATIDI's context, PRI and Investment Insurance have the same meaning.

Gross Exposures





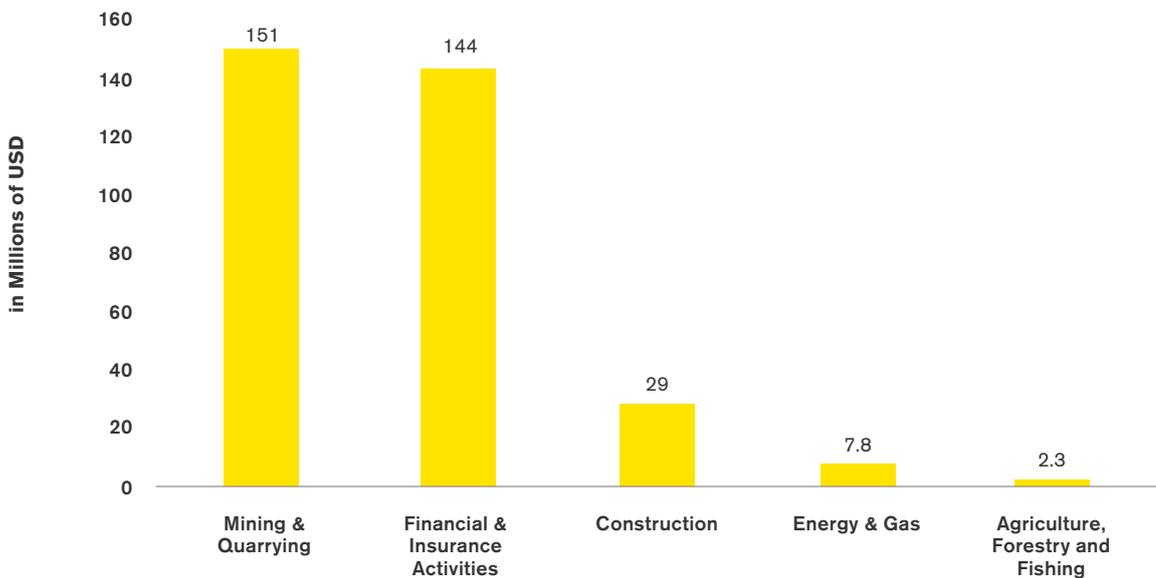
Projects Supported

- Continued

Central Africa

- 1** ATIDI has 3-member states in the region – Cameroon, Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo - with a combined gross exposure of USD305.2 million, representing 3% of the total gross exposure for 2024.
- 2** Thanks to our pan-African mandate, ATIDI was also able to cover transactions with a gross exposure of USD28.6 million in Gabon, a non-member state - in the construction sector.
- 3** Projects supported valued at USD1.4 billion.
- 4** Active sectors for ATIDI in the region include Mining & Quarrying (45%), Financial & Insurance Activities (43%), Construction (9%), Energy & Gas (2%) and Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (1%).

Gross Exposure per Sector



- 5** Political risk insurance accounted for 39% of the region’s gross exposure while credit risk insurance accounted for 61%.
- 6** Our membership expansion strategy aims to finalize membership for Gabon.

Projects Supported

- Continued

Eastern Africa

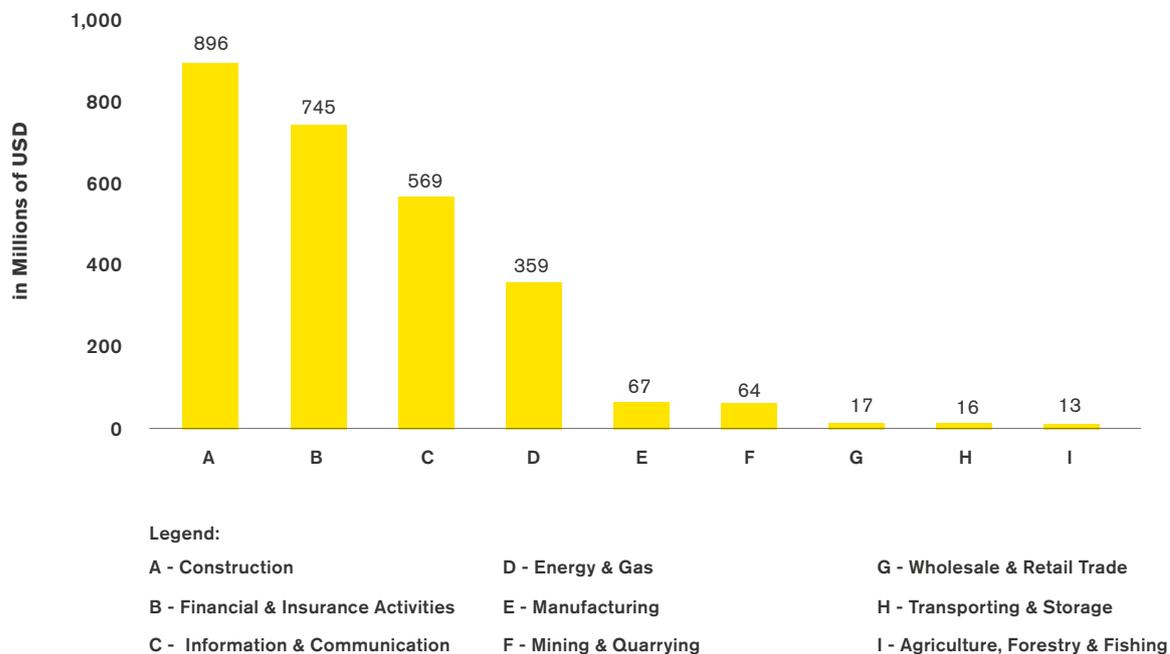
- 1

ATIDI has 7-member states in the region – Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda - with a combined gross exposure of USD2.8 billion, representing 31% of the total gross exposure.
- 2

Projects supported valued at USD9.8 billion.
- 3

Active sectors for ATIDI in the region include: Construction (33%), Financial & Insurance Activities (27%), Information & Communication (21%), Energy & Gas (13%), Manufacturing (2.5%), Mining and Quarrying (2%), Wholesale & Retail Trade (0.5%), Transportation & Storage (0.5%) and Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (0.5%).

Gross Exposure per Sector



- 4

ATIDI’s clients sought protection across the full spectrum of products with CRI accounting for 26% of the region’s gross exposure, Bonds of 2% and PRI accounting for 72%.

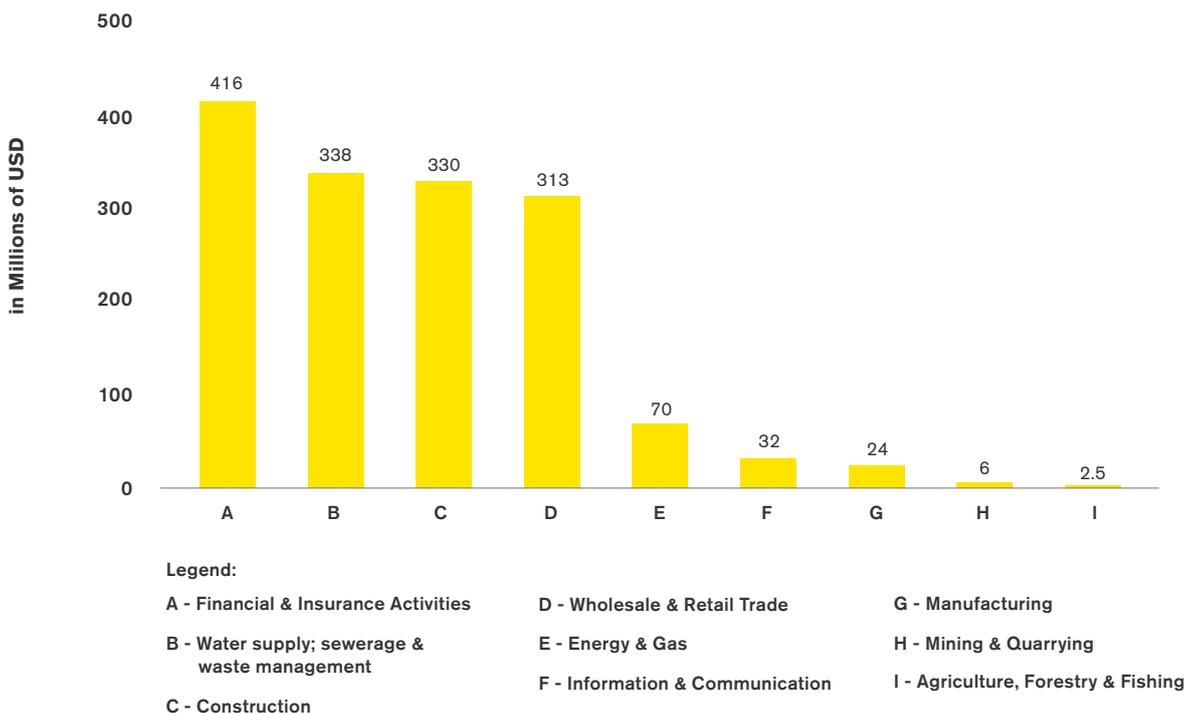
Projects Supported

- Continued

Southern Africa

- 1** ATIDI has 5-member states in the region – Angola, Malawi, Madagascar, Zambia and Zimbabwe - with a combined gross exposure of USD1.4 billion, representing 15% of the total gross exposure.
- 2** Thanks to its pan-African mandate, ATIDI provided coverage for transactions with a total gross exposure of USD214.6 million in Botswana, Mozambique, and South Africa—all non-member countries—across the Financial & Insurance Activities, Manufacturing and Information & Communication sectors.
- 3** Projects supported valued at USD3.1 billion.
- 4** Other active sectors in our Southern Africa member states include Financial & Insurance Activities (27%), Water Supply (22%), Construction (22%), Wholesale & Retail Trade (20%), Energy & Gas (4.5%), Information & Communication (2%), Manufacturing (1.9%), Mining & Quarrying (0.4%), Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (0.2%).

Gross Exposure per Sector



Projects Supported

- Continued

West Africa

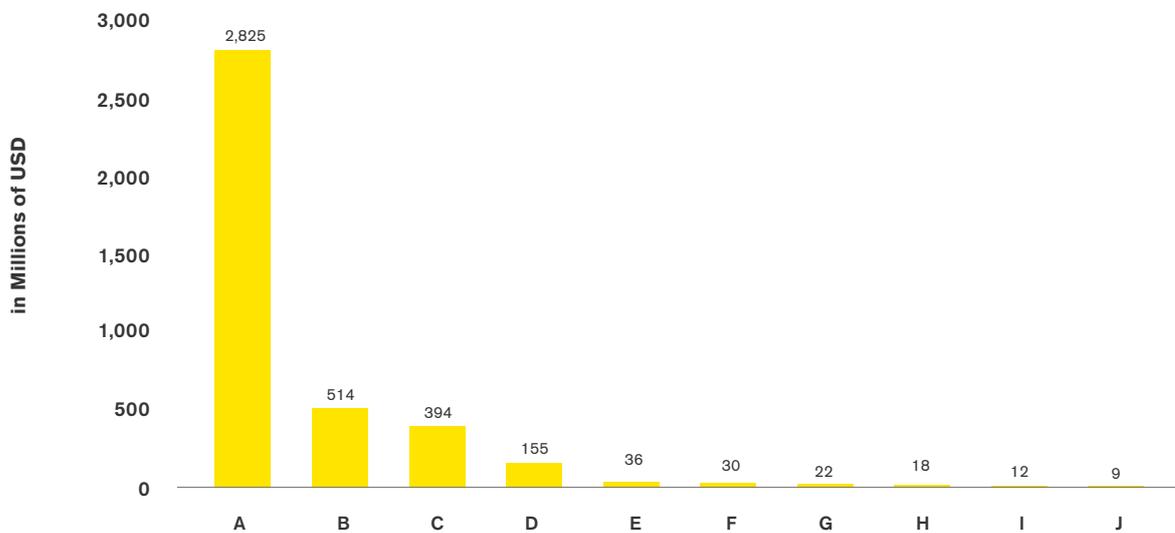
- 1

ATIDI has 10-member states in the region – Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo - with a combined gross exposure of USD4 billion, representing 45% of the total gross exposure.
- 2

Projects supported valued at USD12 billion.
- 3

Active sectors include Construction (70%), Financial & Insurance services (13%), Energy & Gas (10%), Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (4%) and with other sectors accounting for a combined 3%.

Gross Exposure per Sector



Legend:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| A - Construction | E - Mining & Quarrying | I - Water supply; sewerage & waste management |
| B - Financial & Insurance Activities | F - Manufacturing | J - Transporting & Storage |
| C - Energy & Gas | G - Information & Communication | |
| D - Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | H - Wholesale & Retail Trade | |

- 4

Political risk insurance accounted for 88% of the region’s gross exposure while credit risk insurance accounted for 12%.

Projects Supported

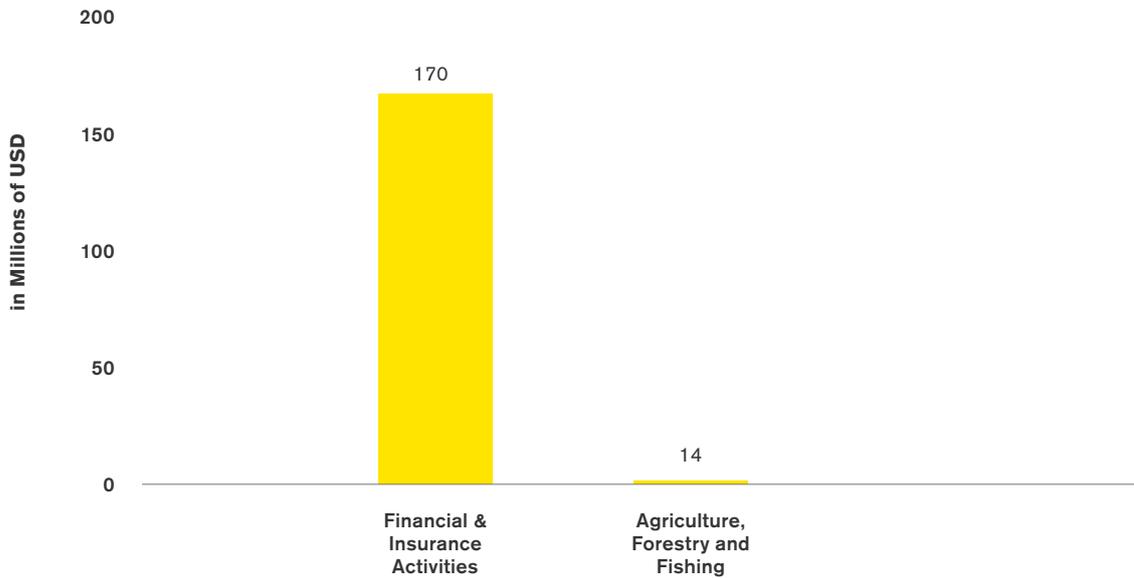
- Continued

North Africa

1

While none of the countries in this region are ATIDI members, the organization has supported transactions in Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, with a combined gross exposure of USD171 million across the Financial & Insurance Activities and Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sectors.

Gross Exposure per Sector



2

Projects supported valued at USD777 million.

3

Political risk insurance accounted for 99% of the region’s gross exposure while credit risk insurance accounted for 1%.

4

Our expansion strategy aims to finalize membership for Egypt and Tunisia.

Projects Supported

- Continued

Multilaterals & Non-African Member States

1

ATIDI actively collaborates with multilateral partners to facilitate trade and investment across Africa, playing a key role in attracting private sector financing and fostering sustainable development. Through these partnerships, ATIDI has provided full credit risk insurance for projects worth USD891 million, with a total gross exposure of USD26 million.

2

In accordance with its developmental mandate, ATIDI supported export transactions from its member countries to China, Germany, Poland, South Korea, Switzerland & USA — despite the recipients non-member status — reaching a total gross exposure of USD47 million and projects supported valued at USD80 million. These were all for credit risk insurance supporting exports in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector from Malawi, an ATIDI member state.

Sample Projects Covered in 2024

Project:

Various Infrastructure Projects to support economic development

Country:

Côte d'Ivoire 

Cover:

Non-honoring of Sovereign Obligation

Project Value:

EUR 400 million

Sector:

Construction 

Impact:

The funds are intended to finance or refinance costs and expenses related to a defined list of the borrower's projects. These projects will support the country's economic recovery through infrastructure development in Abidjan, now extended to impoverished northern regions. The projects include:

- i. Asphaltting of the Korhogo-Kokaha-M'Bengue road
- ii. Asphaltting project for Kouebonou-Bouna and Kouebonou Varale crossway road
- iii. F Tower construction project in the Administrative Park
- iv. Restoring of the Issia-Daloa road and asphaltting of 25 km
- v. Road restoration and asphaltting Project in Sinématiali city
- vi. Abidjan District road sanitation and draining Mast plan (Yopougon and Abobo)

Project:

Financing green projects aligned with sustainability and development goals

Country:

Côte d'Ivoire 

Cover:

Non-honoring of Sovereign Obligation

Project Value:

EUR 228 million (Uplift of an existing EUR 125 million term loan)

Sector:

Construction 

Impact:

The facility is being used to finance and refinance eligible expenditures in compliance with the Country's Sustainable Framework. More specifically, eligible green categories under the framework include terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, pollution prevention and control, sustainable use of water and wastewater management and renewable energy. The aim is to improve access to basic infrastructure, access to basic services, employment and competitiveness and environment and sustainable development.

Sample Projects Covered in 2024

- Continued

Project:

Construction of the 55 km Dakar-Tivaouane section of the DTS highway

Country:

Senegal 

Cover:

Non-honoring of Sovereign Obligation

Project Value:

EUR 489 million (ATIDI backing EUR 56 million)

Sector:

Construction 

Impact:

The loan will fund the construction of the 55 km Dakar-Tivaouane section of the DTS highway in line with the Government's Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE). The objective is to connect the country's major economic centres and develop cross-border economic exchanges.

Project:

Liquidity Support for Songa Energy's 1.65 MW Hydro Project

Country:

Burundi 

Cover:

Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF)

Project Value:

USD 7.72m

Sector:

Energy & Gas 

Impact:

The project, led by Songa Energy and supported through equity financing from Anzana Electric Group, aims to strengthen Burundi's energy sector by advancing the government's goal of achieving at least 60% electricity access by 2030 and promoting sustainable power generation nationwide. Under the RLSF policy, the project will be covered for up to six months of revenue over an initial five-year term, providing critical liquidity support in the event of payment delays.

Project:

Financing for Uganda's Major Infrastructure Project

Country:

Uganda 

Cover:

Non-honoring of Sovereign Obligation

Project Value:

EUR 126 million

Sector:

Construction 

Impact:

This financing will support the design and development of the Lusalira – Nkongwe – Sembabule Road (97km) upgrading road project from gravel to paved standard. This project is an integral part of Uganda's national infrastructure enhancement initiative, aiming to improve connectivity, promote trade and ensure better access to key economic areas.

Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Updates

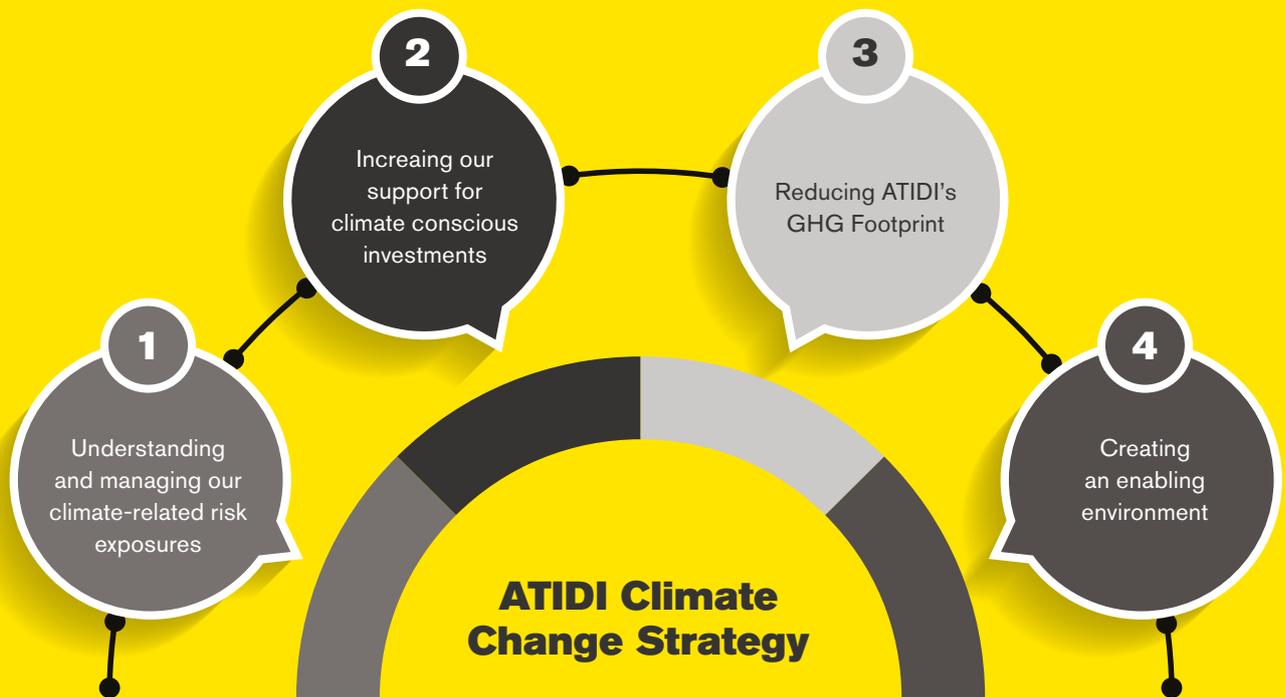
1. A milestone in ATIDI's ESG journey: approval of the climate change policy

ATIDI officially published its ESG Policy in 2023, which outlines its commitments to responsible and sustainable practices when covering transactions. In pursuit of its sustainability journey and in line with its ESG Policy, ATIDI took a new step by developing its first climate change policy.

The policy aims to guide ATIDI in pursuing a low-carbon and climate-resilient business model through reducing internal (Green House Gas) GHG emissions, supporting transition to low emissions, strengthening resilience and enhancing abilities to adapt to climate impacts through its business solutions for achieving sustainable development and prosperity in Africa.

Through its climate change policy, ATIDI commits to supporting alignment with the Paris Agreement and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The implementation of the climate change policy is based on a climate change strategy, which detail the following four strategic pillars.



ATIDI will continue to implement its ESG policy through the following activities.

- Screening and classification of all transactions into three categories: high E&S risk, medium E&S risk and low E&S risk.
- Systematic ESG assessment of all transactions presented to ATIDI for insurance cover and E&S covenants included in insurance policies, where relevant, to facilitate monitoring of agreed E&S mitigation measures.
- ESG review of post-issuance insurance policies, including periodic site visits for high E&S risk transactions, where relevant, to ensure continuous implementation of the agreed Environmental and Social Action Plan.
- Continuous training of ATIDI staff on ESG topics to support the implementation of the ESG policy.

Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Updates

- Continued

2. Pursuing and strengthening of our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives

In 2024, ATIDI completed a major CSR program in Burundi, consisting of the construction and equipping of six classrooms in two primary schools (“Kigwati” and “Village du Développement”) to provide access to education for at least 300 children affected by the Gatumba floods. This support also enabled the improvement of sanitation infrastructure to ensure safe and clean sanitation facilities for students and teachers. The project is implemented on the ground by the NGO Street Child.

Since the launch of its CSR policy in 2021, ATIDI has donated a total of USD580,000 to finance various projects benefiting disadvantaged communities in five member states: South Sudan, Burundi, Malawi, Ghana and Kenya. The projects funded included access to education, water and adequate sanitation facilities. ATIDI's support has enabled more than 1,800 children to access education in an improved learning environment.



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Corporate Governance

Overview

ATIDI is regulated by the ATIDI Treaty and Associated Legal Instruments (Articles of Association and Participation Agreements). Following the adoption of the Shareholders' resolutions at the Twenty-Fourth (24th) Annual General Meeting (AGM) held in Livingstone, Zambia on 26th June 2024, ATIDI's existing governance structure was enhanced by the adoption of the rules governing the election of ATIDI Directors, which now reinforces ATIDI's governance structure through strengthened transparency in the nomination and vetting processes of Directors in line with best practice. In 2024, ATIDI witnessed a smooth transition between outgoing and incoming Directors in line with the transition roadmap which was adopted by the Shareholders at the Twenty-Fourth (24th) Annual General Meeting. ATIDI also appointed its first Independent Director (Mr. Omari Issa) at the Twenty-Fourth (24th) Annual General Meeting in line with the introduction of independent board seats following amendments to the ATIDI Treaty by the Shareholders at the Twenty-Second (22nd) Annual General Meeting.

Corporate Governance Structure

General Meeting

The highest policy organ of ATIDI is the General Meeting of the Shareholders which meets at least once a year in one of the member states. In 2024, the Shareholders met once in Livingstone, Zambia. The officials of the General Meeting include a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and a Secretary, elected by the Shareholders at an ordinary meeting, who collectively form the Bureau of the General Meeting. The current Chairperson of the General Meeting is H.E. Vera Daves de Sousa, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Angola. The current Vice-Chairperson of the General Meeting is H.E. Rindra Asimbelo Rabarinirarison, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Madagascar and the current Secretary of the General Meeting is the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The following are the current shareholders of ATIDI:

Member States		
Angola	Ghana	Senegal
Benin	India - Represented by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC)	South Sudan
Burkina Faso ¹	Kenya	Tanzania
Burundi	Madagascar	Togo
Cameroon	Malawi	Uganda
Chad	Mali	Zambia
Côte d'Ivoire	Niger	Zimbabwe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nigeria	
Ethiopia	Rwanda	

¹ The Republic of Burkina Faso became a Member State of ATIDI on 6 February 2024

Institutional Members		
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Chubb	The Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
African Reinsurance Corporation (Africa Re)	Kenya Reinsurance Corporation (Kenya Re)	The PTA Re Insurance Company (Zep-Re)
Atradius Participations Holding	Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI)	The Trade & Development Bank (TDB)
CESCE	SACE SpA	UK Export Finance (UKEF)

Corporate Governance

- Continued

Board of Directors

The second policy organ of ATIDI is the Board of Directors which meets at least quarterly. The Board of Directors met six (6) times in 2024. The current Chairperson of the Board of Directors is Professor Kelly Mua Kingsly, and the current Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors is Ms. Christina Westholm-Schröder. The Board of Directors currently comprises 11 substantive members, including one (1) Independent Director, out of a maximum of 13 board seats. In accordance with the provisions of the ATIDI Treaty, except for the Independent Director, each substantive board member has an alternate. All Directors are elected by the General Meeting for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a second and final term of three years at the expiration of the first term. As outlined by the ATIDI Treaty, upon expiry of the term, Directors shall continue to serve on the Board of Directors until their successors are appointed.

Composition of Board of Directors

The following are the current substantive and alternate members of the Board of Directors of ATIDI and the group constituencies they represent:

Board of Directors



Prof. Kelly Mua Kingsley
Chairman of the Board of Directors & Director for Group A, Constituency 4 (Angola, Cameroon, Malawi and Zambia)

Ms. Christina Westholm-Schröder

Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors & Director for Group C Constituency, (Chubb Insurance Bermuda Ltd and Atradius Participations Holding)



Mr Hugues Toto
Director for Group A, Constituency 1 (Burundi, Chad, DRC, Mali and Senegal)



Mr Herbert Asimwe
Director for Group A, Constituency 2 (Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda and South Sudan)

Ms Sekai Chirume

Director for Group A, Constituency 3 (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Niger and Zimbabwe)



Ms Khadija Issa Said
Director for Group A, Constituency 5 (Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda)

Board of Directors



Ms Maryse Lokossou

Director for Group A, Constituency 6 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo)

Mr Sristiraj Ambastha

Alternate Director², Group B
(Republic of India represented by ECGC Ltd)



Dr Dev Haman

Director for Group D1, Constituency 1 (Africa Re, COMESA, Kenya Re, TDB and ZEP Re)



Mr Ahmed Rashad Attout

Director, Group D1, Constituency 2
(African Development Bank)

Mr Livio Mignano

Director, Group D2 Constituency
(CESCE, NEXI, SACE and UKEF)



Mr Omari Issa

Independent Director

² The appointment of the Substantive Director is pending the Constituency nomination and subsequent adoption of a nominee for the Director position by the Shareholders at an Annual General Meeting. In line with Article 12.3 (b), the Alternate Director Mr. Sristiraj Ambastha, is currently acting in a substantive capacity for this Constituency until a Substantive Director is appointed by the Shareholders at an Annual General Meeting.

Board of Directors

- Continued

Alternate Directors

	Name of Director	Representation
1	Mr. Tharcisse Rutumo	Alternate Director for Group A, Constituency 1 (Burundi, Chad, DRC, Mali and Senegal)
2	Mrs. Esther Koimett	Alternate Director for Group A, Constituency 2 (Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda and South Sudan)
3	Mr. Andry V. B. Ramanampanohara	Alternate Director for Group A, Constituency 3 (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Niger and Zimbabwe)
4	Vacant³	Alternate Director for Group A, Constituency 4 (Angola, Cameroon, Malawi and Zambia)
5	Vacant⁴	Alternate Director for Group A, Constituency 5 (Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda)
6	Vacant⁵	Director for Group A, Constituency 6 (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo)
7	Mr. Sristiraj Ambastha	Alternate Director for Group B Constituency (Republic of India represented by ECGC Ltd)
8	Ms. Natalie Chiamonte	Alternate Director for Group C Constituency (Chubb Insurance Bermuda Ltd and Atradius Participations Holding)
9	Mr. Phocas Nyandwi	Alternate Group D1, Constituency 1 (Africa Re, COMESA, Kenya Re, TDB and ZEP Re)
10	Ms. Valerie Dabady	Alternate Director for Group D1, Constituency 2 (African Development Bank)
11	Mr. Isaac Kahara	Alternate Director for Group D2 Constituency (CESCE, NEXI, SACE and UKF)

Board of Directors - Committee Meetings

The Directors are responsible for managing the business and general operations of the organization. In order to effectively discharge their mandate in response to business needs and best practice, the Board has the following standing Board Committees:



Board Strategy and Finance Committee



Board Audit Committee



Board Risk Committee



Board Human Resources & Governance Committee

The Board may be required to meet on ad hoc basis or on extraordinary circumstances depending on the business needs of ATIDI.

³ The appointment of the Alternate Director is pending the Constituency nominations and subsequent appointment of the Alternate Director by the Shareholders at an Annual General Meeting.

⁴ The Shareholders appointed the Alternate Director at the Twenty-Fourth (24) Annual General Meeting. However, the Alternate Director's appointment shall only become effective upon full clearance of the Republic of Ghana's outstanding arrears with ATIDI.

⁵ The appointment of the Alternate Director is pending the Constituency nominations and subsequent appointment of the Alternate Director by the Shareholders at an Annual General Meeting.

Board of Directors

- Continued

Board of Directors - Committee Meetings (continued)



Board Strategy and Finance Committee

This Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities regarding finance and investment management, operational and strategic planning, and the management of ATIDI's capital and cash resources through the budgeting process. In this respect, the Committee oversees and, when required, makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in respect of ATIDI's resource allocation, strategy and investment practices and processes.

The Committee met three (3) times in 2024.



Board Audit Committee

This Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for: (1) the financial reporting process; (2) the system of internal control; (3) the internal and external audit processes; (4) the process for monitoring compliance with relevant laws and regulations; (5) maintaining shareholder and investor confidence in ATIDI.

The Committee met three (3) times in 2024.



Board Risk Committee

This Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing risks. Moreover, the Committee oversees and, when required, makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in respect of ATIDI's enterprise-wide risk management practices and processes.

The Committee met three (3) times in 2024.



Board Human Resources and Governance Committee

This Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in regards to human resources and talent management and sound corporate and Board governance. In this respect, the Committee reviews and oversees and, when required, makes recommendations to the Board of Directors in line with ATIDI's human resources management and corporate governance practices.

The Committee met eight (8) times in 2024.



Ad Hoc Committees

Alongside the above standing committees, in 2024, the Board of Directors constituted Ad Hoc Committees to facilitate the recruitment of a Chief Risk Officer and an Independent Director. The Chief Risk Officer joined ATIDI on 1st September 2024 and the Independent Director was appointed at the 24th AGM.

The Chief Executive Officer

The third policy organ of ATIDI is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO is responsible for the day to day management and operations of ATIDI. The CEO is appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders for a term of five years and is eligible for re-appointment for a further and final term of five years, at the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

ATIDI's Products

Credit Risk Insurance (CRI)

CRI covers non-payment by a borrower or buyer arising from different events such as protracted default or insolvency. CRI can also cover non-acceptance of goods that have been delivered according to the supply contract, non-payment of a 3rd party or non-performance. CRI policies are deemed comprehensive, i.e. they will tend to respond whatever the reason for non-payment.

There are two types of CRI Products:

1. For multiple buyers, we can insure an entire portfolio of buyers or debtors. Typically this is a one-year policy that covers business-to-business sales with credit period of up to 180 days.
2. For single buyers, we can cover one buyer or debtor but it is flexible in terms of the type of transactions it covers. This policy covers an average credit period of one to two years.

For lenders, ATIDI offers protection against borrowers' default on loans and other lending facilities and it also includes political risk cover for cross border transactions.

Risks Covered:

- A corporate buyer/borrower who refuses to pay or is unable to pay due to insolvency
- A corporate buyer/borrower who fails to pay due to deteriorating financial circumstances
- A corporate buyer/borrower who delays payment beyond the agreed credit period (protracted default)
- Public buyers (public institutions) can also be included

Political Risk Insurance (PRI)

This insurance protects lenders, investors and suppliers against non-payment or unfair political action or inaction by a government that could deprive clients of investments, ownership benefits or use, causing financial loss in any of our member countries. This is divided into two:

1. Non-honoring of Sovereign or Sub-Sovereign Obligations which covers the public buyer/borrower's credit risk and unfair calling of bonds. This includes cover for non-honoring of sovereign or sub-sovereign guarantees.
2. "Pure" Political/ Investment Risk policies cover specific perils, with political risk being defined as the risk of a loss arising from any actions or inactions of governments or a loss following political events outside the control of the contracting parties. Such policies may also include the default (non-payment) risk of the sovereign or other public entities. Political (investment) risk has different sub-risks, such as embargo and expropriation that may

materialize due to different events. ATIDI's insurance policy can combine several sub-risks and insured events, depending on the nature of the transaction, the needs of the client and the risk assessment of ATIDI.

Risks Covered:

- Expropriation of assets
- Inability to transfer money out of the country or to convert local funds into freely convertible currency such as US dollars
- Inability to operate or damage to assets due to war or civil disturbance
- Breach of contract by a host government
- Unilateral cancellation of an operating contract or license
- Default by a host government on an arbitration award
- A host government or a public institution unfairly refuses to reimburse for a performance, bid or other pre-paid project bond
- Trade embargoes or any other sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations

Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF)

ATIDI offers RLSF to address short-term liquidity risk of small - scale Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Most lenders to an energy project will ask to mitigate the liquidity risk, which is the risk that the debt cannot be serviced if the off-taker does not pay on time. Typically, the off-taker was asked to make cash collateral available, however, utilities are increasingly reluctant to do this. The RLSF policy, which is backed by ATIDI, KfW and Norad, can be used to either complement or replace the form of Buyer Payment Security to be provided by the off-taker.

RLSF has been revamped to make its contractual structure simpler, cheaper and more easily deployed, since it no longer involves an LC issuing bank. This allows IPPs to continue to benefit from ATIDI's positive credit rating of A/ A2 (S&P & Moody's, respectively).

How it Works

- ATIDI issues guarantees directly to the IPPs, without the involvement of an SBLC issuing bank
- The guarantees issued by ATIDI are supported by cash collateral and guarantees
- The guarantees cover up to twelve (12) months worth of revenue for the IPP - significantly increasing the coverage available
- A single "Liquidity Support Agreement" issued by ATIDI replaces the Terms of Use Agreement and the Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC), issued by Absa South Africa under the initial implementation phase of RLSF
- Renewable energy projects of up to 100 MW are eligible for cover (larger projects can be considered on a case-by-case basis)

Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF) (continued)

- The guarantees issued are available for maximum tenors of 15 years

Qualifying Projects

To be eligible for RLSF, projects must be a power producer located in an ATIDI member country, or in a non-member country in which ATIDI can develop necessary agreements with the government.

Surety Bonds

This product protects employers, which includes government agencies and contracting companies, to ensure that contracts are completed according to mutually agreed terms. ATIDI's role is to support issuers of bonds (banks and insurance companies) with counter guarantees, in the event that a bond is called and the contractor is unable to perform or reimburse the issuer.

Current Offerings:

- Advance Payment Bonds
- Bid Bonds
- Customs and Warehousing Bonds
- Performance Bonds
- Retention and Maintenance Bonds

PoRSA SME Program

The PoRSA SME Program, a joint initiative by ATIDI, the African Union, and the German Development Bank (KfW), is a tailored solution aimed at unlocking the potential of African Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) engaged in local and cross border trade, in support of the AfCFTA initiative.

What is the PoRSA SME Program?

PoRSA is a risk-sharing partnership with local Financial Institutions (FIs) designed to mitigate risks and enhance access to financing for SMEs.

How does it work?

ATIDI provides credit risk insurance to lenders/FIs, encouraging them to lend to SMEs, thereby empowering them to grow and engage confidently in trade.

Key Features:

- Risk mitigation through partial credit insurance.
- Focus on inclusivity of previously marginalized segments including women-owned enterprises.
- Alignment with AfCFTA objectives.
- Public-private collaboration.

Who Can Benefit?

African SMEs in trade and financial institutions seeking risk-sharing mechanisms.

Impact Goals:

- Unlock SME access to trade finance.
- Promote industrialization and regional value chains.
- Drive inclusive and sustainable economic development.

PoRSA Academy

The PoRSA Academy is a capacity-building initiative under the PoRSA SME Program that provides specialized training and knowledge-sharing opportunities for professionals from financial institutions, government and international organizations. Its goal is to enhance understanding of credit risk, risk mitigation tools, and SME financing strategies. By equipping participants with practical skills and insights, the Academy fosters stronger partnerships and improves the ability of institutions to assess and manage risks, ultimately supporting greater financial inclusion and SME growth across Africa.

How it Works

- Collaboration and partnership with financial and academic institutions to ensure relevant, high-quality content
- Capacity building through training targeting both technical and strategic areas of SME financing and risk mitigation.
- Knowledge sharing and workshops to exchange best practices, case studies, and regional experiences.
- Training delivery and evaluation to ensure continuous improvement and measurable impact on participants and their institutions.

Who Benefits

Staff from financial institutions and SMEs.

Objectives of the PoRSA Academy include

- Enhance risk assessment skills to improve credit decision-making and portfolio management.
- Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing among key stakeholders across sectors.
- Promote harmonized risk frameworks that align with international best practices and support cross-border trade under the AfCFTA.
- Strengthening institutional capacity to develop and implement SME-focused financial solutions.
- Supporting the development of innovative, risk-mitigated lending models tailored to local market realities.
- Building a network of finance professionals committed to sustainable SME growth and regional integration in Africa.



Financial Statements

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Directors' Report

The Directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which disclose the state of affairs of the African Trade & Investment Development Insurance (ATIDI).

Principal Activity

ATIDI has been established to provide, facilitate, encourage and otherwise develop the provision of, or the support for, insurance, including coinsurance and reinsurance, guarantees, and other financial instruments and services, for purposes of trade, investment and other productive activities in African States in supplement to those that may be offered by the public or private sector, or in cooperation with the public or private sector.

To serve its objective and purpose, ATIDI facilitates the development of trade, investments and other productive activities in its African Member States by providing insurance or reinsurance covers against political and commercial risks as well as bond products.

Pursuant to its objectives, ATIDI's main activities in 2024 were:

- Political Risk Insurance;
- Credit Risk Insurance; and
- Bonds.

Results for the Year

The results for the year are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 63. The profit for the year amounted to USD59.5M (2023: USD69.1M).

Dividend

The twenty fourth Annual General Meeting held in Livingstone, Zambia on 26th June 2024 approved and declared a dividend distribution of USD17.3M to ATIDI's members and shareholders relating to the financial year 2023.

The Directors are pleased to recommend a dividend of USD14.9M for the current financial year ended 31 December 2024 subject to the approval of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Auditors

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, were re-appointed at the Annual General Meeting held on 6th July, 2023, for a period of three years. Deloitte & Touche LLP have indicated willingness to continue in office.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The ATIDI Treaty requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of ATIDI as at the end of the

financial year and its profit or loss for that year. It also requires the Directors to ensure that ATIDI keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of ATIDI. They are also responsible for safeguarding ATIDI's assets.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting standards Board,(IASB), and the requirements of the ATIDI Treaty, and for such internal controls as Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, (IASB), and in the manner required by the ATIDI Treaty. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ATIDI and of its profit or loss.

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

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

Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements on pages 63 to 142 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 April 2025.

Prof. Kelly M. Kingsley
Chair of the Board of Directors

Ms. Christina Westholm-Schröder
Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors

Benin, 10 April, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of The African Trade & Investment Development Insurance on the Financial Statements

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the African Trade & Investment Development Insurance (ATIDI) set out on pages 63 to 142, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, 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 the notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ATIDI as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by International Accounting standard 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of ATIDI in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, 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.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and other information in the Annual Report which is expected to be made available to us after that date but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by (IASB) and the requirements of the ATIDI treaty and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of The African Trade & Investment Development Insurance on the Financial Statements

- Continued

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements (continued)

assessing ATIDI's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate ATIDI or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing ATIDI's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional 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 ATIDI's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on ATIDI's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause ATIDI 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 the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **CPA David Waweru, Practicing certificate No. 2204.**



**For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)**

Nairobi, 10 April, 2025

Annual Financial Statements

1. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December, 2024

(in thousands of USD)	Notes	2024	2023
Insurance Revenue	6	158,896	155,707
Insurance Service Expenses	7(a)	(24,321)	(18,368)
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	8(a)	(99,866)	(82,853)
Insurance Service Result		34,709	54,486
Interest Income	9	31,434	23,326
Changes in Fair Value of Financial Instruments	19	-	(1,137)
Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	12 (b)	(18)	(325)
Net Investment Income		31,416	21,864
Finance Expense from Insurance Contracts Issued	7(b)	(6,338)	(3,628)
Finance Income/ (Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	8(b)	4,445	2,923
Net Insurance Finance Expense		(1,893)	(705)
Net Insurance and Investment Result		64,232	75,645
Asset Management Fees		(1,567)	(1,258)
Net Other Income	10	2,690	430
Other Operating Expenses	11	(5,459)	(4,623)
Other Finance Costs	12(a)	(378)	(1,137)
Profit for the Year		59,518	69,057
Other Comprehensive Income Items that may be Reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
Finance Income from Insurance Contracts Issued	7(b)	6,798	1,004
Finance Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	8(b)	(4,227)	(3,052)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses) for the Year		2,571	(2,048)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		62,089	67,009

The notes on pages 67 to 142 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Annual Financial Statements

2. Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

(in thousands of USD)	Notes	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	62,536	136,684
Deposits and Money Market Instruments	14	85,095	114,016
Other Assets	15	8,314	5,584
Reinsurance Contract Assets	17	-	36,145
Other Financial Assets	18	18,407	2,300
Investments in Floating Rate Notes	20	132,886	128,282
Investments in Bonds	21	570,081	412,806
Intangible Assets	22	63	250
Right of Use	24	739	617
Vehicles and Equipment	23	946	402
Total Assets		879,067	837,086
LIABILITIES			
Insurance Contract Liabilities	16	23,402	91,141
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	17	28,080	-
Other Liabilities	25	2,662	18,664
Lease Liability	24	799	646
Unearned Grant Income	26	26,364	20,571
Financial Liabilities - IDA Loan	27	6,206	6,759
Total Liabilities		87,513	137,781
EQUITY			
Share Capital	28	457,400	427,300
Share Premium Account	28	91,484	74,451
Unallocated Share Capital	28	2,558	2,267
Revenue Reserve		241,974	199,720
Insurance/Reinsurance Finance Reserve		(1,862)	(4,433)
Total Equity		791,554	699,305
Total Equity & Liabilities		879,067	837,086

The financial statements on pages 63 to 142 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 April 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



Prof. Kelly M. Kingsley
Chair of the Board of Directors



Ms. Christina Westholm-Schröder
Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors

Annual Financial Statements

3. Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December, 2024

(in thousands of USD)	Notes	Share Capital	Share Premium Account	Unallocated Share Capital	Insurance/ Reinsurance finance reserve	Revenue Reserve	Total
At 1 January, 2024		427,300	74,451	2,267	(4,433)	199,720	699,305
Profit for the Period		-	-	-	-	59,518	59,518
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-	-	2,571	-	2,571
Capital Disbursements	28(c)	21,500	10,448	227	-	-	32,175
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(17,264)	(17,264)
Reinvested Dividends	28(d)	8,600	6,585	64	-	-	15,249
At 31 December, 2024		457,400	91,484	2,558	(1,862)	241,974	791,554
At 1 January, 2023		373,300	46,782	1,749	(2,385)	138,872	558,318
Profit for the Year		-	-	-	-	69,057	69,057
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-	-	(2,048)	-	(2,048)
Capital Disbursements	28(c)	49,000	25,240	290	-	-	74,530
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(8,209)	(8,209)
Reinvested Dividends	28(d)	5,000	2,429	228	-	-	7,657
At 31 December, 2023		427,300	74,451	2,267	(4,433)	199,720	699,305

The notes on pages 67 to 142 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Annual Financial Statements

4. Statement of Cash Flows for the year Ended 31 December 2024

(in thousands of USD)	Notes	2024	2023*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	29	41,487	80,320
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Vehicles and Equipment	23	(1,034)	(111)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	22	-	(11)
Proceeds from Disposal of Vehicles and Equipment	10	2	6
Investments in Deposits and Money Market Instruments*	14	(192,782)	(150,432)
Proceeds on Maturity of Deposits and Money Market Instruments*	14	218,889	105,388
Investment in other Financial Assets*	18	(70,728)	(71,470)
Redemption in other Financial Assets*	18	54,550	137,709
Proceeds on Redemptions in Money Market Funds*	19	-	91
Investments in Floating Rate Notes*	20	(35,093)	(47,059)
Proceeds on Maturity of Floating Rate Notes*	20	29,589	21,311
Investments in Bonds*	21	(248,428)	(136,097)
Proceeds on Redemption of Investments in Bonds*	21	93,225	62,530
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(151,810)	(78,145)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
RLSF Disbursements	26	5,820	1,250
IDA Development Credit Repayments	27	(370)	(375)
Net Capital Increase	28(d)	32,175	74,530
Payment of Principal and Interest Portion of Lease liability	24	(296)	(266)
Dividends Paid		(1,928)	(562)
Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities		35,401	74,577
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(74,922)	76,752
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 1 JANUARY		136,787	60,035
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes		671	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER	13	62,536	136,787

*Refer to note 33 for details on restatement of comparative statement of cash flows.

The notes on pages 67 to 142 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

1. Entity Information

The African Trade & Investment Development Insurance (ATIDI) is a legal entity established under the ATIDI Treaty which came into force on 20 January 2001, and amended on 23 June, 2022. ATIDI is registered as a multilateral entity with the United Nations under the Certificate of Registration No. 49593 pursuant to the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. ATIDI had 24 African Member States as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 22 Members) and 13 other shareholders (2023: 13 other shareholders).

2. Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

ATIDI's financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting standards Board (IASB). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by International Accounting standards Board, (IASB) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3: "Accounting Estimates and Judgments".

2.2 Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting standards as issued by international accounting standards board, (IASB)

(i) New and revised IFRS Accounting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2024

In the current year, the organisation has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Standard	Description	Effective Periods Beginning on or after:
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Leases—Lease Liability in a sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024

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

The organisation has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in January 2020, for the first time in the current year. The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments did not have an impact on the organisation's statement of financial position, which is presented in order of liquidity.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The organisation has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in November 2022, for the first time in the current year.

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting standards as issued by international accounting standards board, (IASB) (continued)

(i) New and revised IFRS Accounting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period.

This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments did not have an impact on the organisation's statement of financial position, which is presented in order of liquidity.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements

The organisation has adopted the amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 titled Supplier Finance Arrangements for the first time in the current year.

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 is amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk. The amendments did not have an impact on the organisation.

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The organisation has adopted the amendments to IFRS 16 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15 is a lease liability.

A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

The amendments did not have an impact on the organisation.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting standards as issued by international accounting standards board, (IASB) (continued)

(ii) New and revised IFRS Accounting standards in issue but not yet effective (but allow for early application) for the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Standard	Description	Effective Periods Beginning on or after:
Amendments to IAS 21- The effects of changes in Foreign Exchange rates	Lack of exchangeability	Effective 1 January 2025
IFRS 18- Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	Effective 1 January 2027

Management do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of ATIDI in future periods except if indicated below.

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments state that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency. The assessment of whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency depends on an entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so. When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement

date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments do not specify how an entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet that objective. An entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. Examples of an observable exchange rate include:

- A spot exchange rate for a purpose other than that for which an entity assesses exchangeability
- The first exchange rate at which an entity is able to obtain the other currency for the specified purpose after exchangeability of the currency is restored (first subsequent exchange rate). An entity using another estimation technique may use any observable exchange rate—including rates from exchange transactions in markets or exchange mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations—and adjust that rate, as necessary, to meet the objective as set out above. When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments also add a new appendix as an integral part of IAS 21. The appendix includes application guidance on the requirements introduced by the amendments. The amendments also add new Illustrative Examples accompanying IAS 21, which illustrate how an entity might apply some of the requirements in hypothetical situations based on the limited facts presented. In addition, the IASB made consequential amendments to IFRS 1 to align with and refer to the revised IAS 21 for assessing exchangeability. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. An entity is not permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity is required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments. The Management of the organisation do not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the organisation's financial statements in future periods.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.2 Adoption of new and revised IFRS

Accounting standards as issued by international accounting standards board, (IASB) (continued)

(ii) New and revised IFRS Accounting standards in issue but not yet effective (but allow for early application) for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements.

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

2.3 Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in thousands of US Dollars (USD) unless otherwise stated. The USD is ATIDI's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in currencies other than USD are converted into USD at the spot rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Financial instruments and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. Gains and losses on currency exchange are charged or credited to the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.4 Insurance Activities and Reinsurance

Summary of measurement approaches

ATIDI uses different measurement approaches, depending on the type of contract, as follows:

Standard	Product classification	Measurement model
Contracts issued		
Credit Risk Insurance	Insurance	General Measurement Model (GMM) and Premium allocation Model (PAA)
Political Risk Insurance	Insurance	General Measurement Model (GMM)
Reinsurance		
Facultative Proportional	Insurance	General Measurement Model (GMM)
Treaty Proportional	Insurance	General Measurement Model (GMM)

ATIDI has reinsurance contracts issued to compensate another entity for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that other entity.

2.4 (a) Definition and classification

Insurance contracts are contracts under which ATIDI accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. ATIDI uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (that is, if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which ATIDI has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant.

In the normal course of business, ATIDI uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract transfers significant risk if it transfers substantially all of the insurance risk resulting from the insured portion of the underlying insurance contracts, even if it does not expose the reinsurer to the possibility of a significant loss.

2.4 (b) Unit of account

ATIDI manages insurance contracts issued by product lines, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts.

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (b) Unit of account (continued)

ATIDI has four portfolios: 1) Credit Risk Insurance contracts ("CRI") and 2) Political Risk Insurance Contracts ("PRI") 3) Proportional Treaty Reinsurance and 4) Proportional Facultative Reinsurance.

Insurance Portfolios

Credit Risk Insurance ("CRI")

Credit risk is defined as the risk of non-payment by a buyer arising from different events such as protracted default, insolvency, non-acceptance of goods that have been delivered according to the supply contract, non-payment of a 3rd party or non-performance. Credit risk policies are deemed comprehensive, i.e., they will tend to respond whatever the reason for non-payment. Under the CRI line of business, ATIDI currently underwrites the following products:

- CRI – Whole Turnover: This product provides insurance cover against non-payment risks by buyers who bought goods on credit. The insured is indemnified in case of losses sustained resulting from the default of a buyer. The policy period is usually one year or less.
- CRI – Bank Master Policy: This product provides insurance cover against non-payment risks. The insured is indemnified in case of losses sustained resulting from an obligor's default on credit facilities during the insurance period. Contracts may be short-term (one year or less) or medium to long-term (longer than one year).
- CRI – Inward Treaties: This product provides quota-share reinsurance cover for businesses accepted by the reinsured in the construction contract bonds class of business. ATIDI is the reinsurer. The policy period is usually one year or less.
- CRI – Lenders (Counter Guarantees): This product offers performance and advance payment guarantees to policyholders. Contracts may be short-term (one year or less) or medium to long-term (longer than one year).
- CRI – Lenders (International Lenders): These products provide insurance cover against non-payment risks related to international entities. The policy period is usually medium to long-term (longer than one year).
- CRI – Non-lenders (Single Debtor Short-Term): This product provides insurance cover against non-payment risks related to a single debtor entity. The policy period is usually one year or less.

- CRI – Non-lenders (Supplier Credit): This product provides insurance cover against non-payment risks related to various debtors. The policy period is usually one year or less.

Political Risk Insurance ("PRI")

Political risk insurance (PRI) policies are specific peril policies, with political risk being defined as the risk of a loss arising from any actions or inactions of governments or a loss following political events outside the control of the contracting parties. Such policies may also include the default (non-payment) risk of the sovereign or other public entities. Political risk has different sub-risks, such as embargo and expropriation that may materialise due to different events.

A PRI insurance policy can combine several sub-risks and insured events, depending on the nature of the transaction, the needs of the client and the risk assessment of ATIDI. The PRI policy insures investments, projects, goods and/or contracts against losses arising from political risk events. Typically two parties are involved in one transaction: an investor or supplier and a counterparty or buyer. However, at times, more parties are involved in PRI transactions, as when banks or lenders are supporting contractors/service providers. The insurance policy covers investments or credit periods of up to 10 years. If the relevant sector is of strategic importance for ATIDI, transactions may have a credit period of up to 15 years.

Under the PRI line of business, ATIDI currently underwrites the following products:

- PRI – Loans (Traditional Risks): This product provides insurance cover against politically related non-payment risks. The policy period is usually medium to long-term (longer than one year).
- PRI – Payment Default (Sovereigns): This product provides insurance cover against politically related non-payment risks by a sovereign entity. The policy period is usually medium to long-term (longer than one year).
- PRI – Payment Default (Sub-sovereigns): This product provides insurance cover against politically related non-payment risks by a sub-sovereign entity. The policy period is usually medium to long-term (longer than one year).
- PRI – Equity: The product protects against losses in equity investments due to actions by the country government in which the investments were made. The policy period is usually medium to long-term (longer than one year).

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (b) Unit of account (continued)

Reinsurance Portfolios

Proportional Treaty Reinsurance

Under this arrangement, ATIDI cedes a predetermined portion or percentage of gross risk and premiums to the panel of reinsurer(s) for a given treaty contract provided that they meet the eligibility criteria for cession to the treaty. The treaty contracts are usually renewable short-term (one year) policies with a risk attaching claims basis. Premiums and losses are shared between ATIDI and the panel of reinsurers in the predetermined percentages. Typically, the reinsurer's share remains constant throughout the policy period. As at 31 December, 2024, ATIDI had the following reinsurance treaty contracts:

- **Main Treaty Reinsurance:** This is ATIDI's primary reinsurance arrangement. It is an annual renewable variable quota-share agreement and covers most of ATIDI's policies. The treaty term is short-term (one year) with risk attaching claims basis.
- **WTO Quota Share Reinsurance:** This is an annual renewable quota share reinsurance treaty which covers ATIDI's short-term Whole Turnover Trade Credit Insurance class of business. The treaty term is short-term (one year) with risk attaching claims basis.
- **African Energy Guarantee Facility ("AEGF") Treaty:** The AEGF is an annual renewable quota share reinsurance platform for new and sustainable energy projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. The treaty term is short-term (one year) with a risk-attaching claims basis.
- **Facultative Obligatory ("Facob") Treaty:** This is an annual renewable variable quota-share agreement and covers most of ATIDI's policies similar to the Main Reinsurance Treaty. The treaty term is short-term (one year) with risk attaching claims basis.

Proportional Facultative Reinsurance

Under the facultative reinsurance arrangements, ATIDI negotiates reinsurance capacity with reinsurers on a case-by-case basis. Unlike treaty reinsurance, ATIDI has the discretion to choose which individual risks or policies to cede to the reinsurer(s), and the reinsurer(s) evaluates and accepts or declines each cession independently. The reinsurer agrees to assume a predetermined percentage of the risk and premiums for each accepted cession, typically on a pro-rata basis, and this percentage remains unchanged throughout the life of the facultative policy. The periods are usually medium to long-term (longer than one year) and match the period of the underlying insurance contract.

Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts). The groups are: (i) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition; (ii) contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or (iii) a group of remaining contracts. These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

For each portfolio of contracts, ATIDI determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available, to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. ATIDI uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity ATIDI has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that the profitability assessment will be performed at an individual contract level as each policy has its own unique risk profile and the data is available.

For contracts measured under General Measurement Model (GMM), if the net present value of the fulfilment cash flows is a net cash outflow, the contract will be deemed onerous at initial recognition.

For contracts measured using the PAA, ATIDI shall assume no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, an additional assessment is performed to distinguish onerous contracts from non-onerous ones. For non-onerous contracts, ATIDI assesses the likelihood of changes in the applicable facts and circumstances in the subsequent periods in determining whether contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous.

ATIDI assesses whether there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous, based on the likelihood of changes in assumptions and by using information about estimates provided by ATIDI's internal reporting. A sensitivity analysis is used to determine the likelihood of changes in assumptions. This assessment is performed based on the ratio of Fulfilment cashflows/ Gross written Premiums and applying a threshold of 10% where if the ratio is less than 90%, the contract is not considered as having the possibility of becoming onerous but if the ratio is greater than 90%, the contract

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (b) Unit of account (continued)

is considered as having a significant possibility of being onerous.

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, ATIDI aggregates reinsurance contracts held concluded within a calendar year (annual cohorts) into groups of: (i) contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any; (ii) contracts for which, at initial recognition, there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and (iii) remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

ATIDI recognises the following reinsurance portfolios:

- Proportional Treaty
- Proportional Facultative

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements on an individual contract basis since each treaty has its own unique risk profile and the data is available.

For inward reinsurance, if the net present value of the fulfilment cash flows (the best estimate cash flows and risk adjustment) as at the initial recognition date of the contract(s) is a net outflow the contract is onerous.

For outward reinsurance, if the net present value of the fulfilment cash flows is a net inflow, there is a net gain on the reinsurance contract.

Before ATIDI accounts for an insurance contract based on the guidance in IFRS 17, it analyses whether the contract contains components that should be separated. IFRS 17 distinguishes three categories of components that have to be accounted for separately:

- cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct services other than insurance contract services.

ATIDI applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract. ATIDI does not have any contracts that require further separation or combination of insurance contracts.

2.4 (c) Recognition and derecognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- when ATIDI determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

ATIDI's contracts contain the date when coverage is meant to start and the date when the first payment from a policyholder becomes due. ATIDI uses the effective date (the date when coverage is meant to start) as the recognition date for new business. Subsequently, the renewal dates are used to recognise the new contracts. Therefore, the effective date will be used as the recognition date for ATIDI's contracts under IFRS 17. The policy will only be recognised earlier than the effective date when it is onerous.

Reinsurance contracts held are recognised as follows:

- a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage (quota share reinsurance) is recognised at the later of:
 - i. the beginning of the coverage period of the group; and
 - ii. the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract;
- all other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognised from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held;

unless ATIDI entered into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an onerous group of underlying contracts is recognised prior to the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held, in which case the reinsurance contract held is recognised at the same time as the group of underlying insurance contracts is recognised.

Non-proportional reinsurance contracts held

ATIDI will consider the earlier of the following when determining the recognition date:

- a. the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held
- b. the date the entity recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

Proportional reinsurance contracts held

ATIDI will consider the earlier of the following when determining the recognition date:

- a. when first underlying insurance contract is recognised or beginning of coverage of reinsurance contracts, whichever is the later
- b. the date the entity recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (c) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the groups. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the groups after the reporting date, they are added to the groups in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the annual cohorts' restriction. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and additional criteria discussed below are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by ATIDI as a result of an agreement with the counterparties, ATIDI treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the Fulfilment Cashflows, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. ATIDI derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

- a. if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and ATIDI would have concluded that the modified contract:
 - i. is not within the scope of IFRS 17;
 - ii. results in different separable components;
 - iii. results in a different contract boundary; or
 - iv. belongs to a different group of contracts; or
- b. the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

In the event of any of the above modifications to a contract, ATIDI derecognises the original contract and recognise the modified contract as a new contract.

According to IFRS 17, not all contract alterations are modifications. ATIDI considers its customary business practice in determining contract alterations that will lead to a modification or a derecognition.

When a new contract is required to be recognised as a result of modification and it is within the scope of IFRS 17, the new contract is recognised from the date of modification and is assessed for, amongst other

things, contract classification, component separation requirements and contract aggregation requirements.

When an insurance contract accounted under GMM is derecognised from within a group of insurance contracts, ATIDI:

- a. adjusts the fulfilment cashflows to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group;
- b. adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the fulfilment cashflows is allocated to the loss component of the LFRC of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
 - i. if the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the fulfilment cashflows relating to future service;
 - ii. if the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the fulfilment cashflows adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party; or
 - iii. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the fulfilment cashflows adjustment in (1) adjusted for the premium that ATIDI would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification; when recognising the new contract in this case, ATIDI assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received; and
- c. adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining insurance contract services, to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognised, adjustments to remove related rights and obligations to account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to profit or loss:

- a. if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LFRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment.
- b. if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LFRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party; or
- c. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LFRC and the

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (c) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

hypothetical premium that the entity would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

2.4 (d) Measurement

ATIDI measures a group of contracts on initial recognition as the sum of the expected fulfilment cash flows within the contract boundary and the contractual service margin representing the unearned profit in the contracts relating to services that will be provided under the contracts.

Measurement model

Measurement is not carried out at the level of individual contracts, but on the basis of groups of contracts. To allocate individual insurance contracts to groups of contracts, ATIDI first defines portfolios which include contracts with similar risks that are managed together. These portfolios are then subdivided into groups of contracts on the basis of profitability and annual cohorts. IFRS 17 consists of 3 measurement models:

- The general measurement model (GMM), sometimes referred to as the building block approach, consists of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin.
- The variable fee approach is a mandatory modification of the general measurement model regarding the treatment of the contractual service margin in order to accommodate direct participating contracts.
- The premium allocation approach (PAA) is a simplified approach for the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage an entity may choose to use when the premium allocation approach provides a measurement which is not materially different from that under the general measurement model or if the coverage period of each contract in the group of insurance contracts is one year or less. Under the premium allocation approach, the liability for remaining coverage is measured as the amount of premiums received net of acquisition cash flows paid, less the net amount of premiums and acquisition cash flows that have been recognized in profit or loss over the expired portion of the coverage period based on the passage of time.
- Broadly speaking, ATIDI's underwrites two kinds of products: Credit Risk Insurance (CRI) and Political Risk Insurance (PRI). In ATIDI, all

products are measured using either the GMM or the PAA measurement models. In determining the measurement model to apply, ATIDI considered the coverage period, the claims basis of the contract i.e., loss occurring or risk attaching contracts and Repricing/cancellation clauses in the contract which give the entity the right to reassess risks and reprice the contract before contract maturity. The only contracts that will be measured under PAA are CRI Bank Master Policy - short-term loss occurring contracts, CRI Lenders (Counter Guarantees) - short-term contracts and CRI Non-Lenders (Supplier Credit). The rest of ATIDI's products would then be measured under GMM.

- Reinsurance contracts held will be measured separately as prescribed by the Standard. ATIDI's Reinsurance Contracts held will be measured under GMM.

2.4 (d)(i) Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The fulfilment cashflows are the current unbiased and probability weighted present value estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that ATIDI expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- a. are based on a probability-weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
- b. are determined from the perspective of ATIDI, provided that the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
- c. reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. For contracts measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the LIC.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (d)(i) Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary (continued)

that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation. Refer to note 16.

Risk of ATIDI's non-performance is not included in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued. In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability-weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

ATIDI estimates certain fulfilment cashflows at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts. ATIDI uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

Contract Boundary

ATIDI includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or ATIDI has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services.

A substantive obligation ends when:

- a. ATIDI has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- b. both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - i. ATIDI has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
 - ii. the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to ATIDI, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other

risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all of the cash flows within its boundary.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of ATIDI that exist during the reporting period in which ATIDI is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which ATIDI has a substantive right to receive insurance contract services from the reinsurer.

Apart from the contract start and end dates which indicate the coverage period, other factors that will affect the contract boundary are:

- The claims basis of the contract i.e. loss occurring or risk attaching contracts. Risk attaching contracts provide coverage past the contract end date resulting in a longer contract boundary. For the risk attaching contracts, we considered the maximum term of the underlying facilities.
- Repricing/cancellation clauses in the contract which give the entity the right to reassess risks and reprice the contract before contract maturity. These will typically result in a shorter contract boundary. Where ATIDI has the ability to cancel or reprice the contract, the coverage period will be equal to the notice period plus the period for which any underlying contracts which attach the notice period.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts, such as some product development and training costs, are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

Insurance acquisition costs

ATIDI defines acquisition cash flows as cash flows that arise from costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) and that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts on a systematic and

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (d)(i) Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Insurance acquisition costs (continued)

rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts are allocated:

- a. to that group; and
- b. to groups that will include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals of the insurance contracts in that group.

Insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to a group of contracts but directly attributable to a portfolio of contracts are allocated to groups of contracts in the portfolio or expected to be in the portfolio.

ATIDI's directly attributable expenses include commissions expense. These costs are amortised over the coverage period of the policy in line with the premium.

The asset for insurance acquisition cash flows that is derecognised on recognition of a group relates to acquisition cash flows that were paid before a group is recognised.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and it reflects the compensation that ATIDI requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as ATIDI fulfils insurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by ATIDI to the reinsurer.

Methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are discussed in note 3.1(a).

2.4 (d)(ii) Initial measurement – Groups of contracts measured under GMM

Contractual service margin

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that ATIDI will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous or insurance revenue and insurance service

expenses are recognised as in (d) below) arising from:

- a. the initial recognition of the fulfilment cashflows;
- b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
- c. the derecognition of any insurance acquisition cash flows asset; and
- d. the derecognition of any other pre-recognition cash flows. Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised immediately for any such assets derecognised.

When the above calculation results in a net outflow, the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately, with no CSM recognised on the balance sheet on initial recognition, and a loss component is established in the amount of loss recognised. The LC represents the portion of the best estimate liability that the issuer funds and which is not recovered through premiums. It is therefore not an additional liability in the same way as the CSM.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case ATIDI recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that ATIDI will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives insurance contract services from the reinsurer in the future and is calculated as the sum of:

- a. the initial recognition of the fulfilment cashflows; and
- b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
- c. the amount derecognised at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of reinsurance contracts held (other pre-recognition cash flows); and
- d. any income recognised in profit or loss when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in (d) above. This amount is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that ATIDI expects to recover from the reinsurance

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (d)(ii) Initial measurement – Groups of contracts measured under GMM (continued)

Contractual service margin (continued)

contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

When underlying insurance contracts are included in the same group with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, ATIDI applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts.

No insurance contracts acquired were assessed as onerous at initial recognition.

ATIDI did not acquire any reinsurance contracts held.

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of:

- a. the LFRC, comprising:
 - i. the fulfilment cashflows related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
 - ii. the CSM of the group at that date; and
- b. the LIC, comprising the fulfilment cashflows related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of reinsurance contracts held is the sum of:

- a. the remaining coverage, comprising:
 - i. the fulfilment cashflows related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
 - ii. the CSM of the group at that date; and
- b. the incurred claims, comprising the fulfilment cashflows related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The fulfilment cashflows are updated by ATIDI for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the fulfilment cashflows are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

- a. changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss; and

- b. changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LFRC as per the policy below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- a. experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
- b. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LFRC, except those described in the following paragraph; and
- c. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (a), (b) and (c) above are measured using discount rates determined on initial recognition (the locked-in discount rates).

2.4 (d)(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under GMM

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not adjust the CSM:

- a. changes in the fulfilment cashflows for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
- b. changes in the fulfilment cashflows relating to the LIC;
- c. experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes; and
- d. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

ATIDI does not have any products with complex guarantees and does not use derivatives as economic hedges of the risks.

Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by ATIDI to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- a. The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
- b. For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
- c. Changes in the fulfilment cashflows relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (d)(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under GMM (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin (continued)

CSM. Changes in the fulfilment cashflows are recognised in the CSM to the extent that the CSM is available. When an increase in the fulfilment cashflows exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LFRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the fulfilment cashflows adjust the loss component within the LFRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the fulfilment cashflows over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM.

- d. The effect of any currency exchange differences.
- e. The amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided during the period, determined after all other adjustments above.

For reinsurance contracts held, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by ATIDI to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- a. The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
- b. Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
- c. Income recognised in profit or loss when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group. A loss recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised.
- d. Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the fulfilment cashflows of reinsurance contracts held.
- e. Changes in the fulfilment cashflows, to the extent that the change relates to future service, unless the change results from a change in fulfilment cashflows allocated to a group of underlying insurance contracts that does not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts.
- f. The effect of any currency exchange differences.
- g. The amount recognised in profit or loss for insurance contract services received during the period, determined after all other adjustments above.

Income referred to in (c) above is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that ATIDI expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that is entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

Interest accretion on the CSM

For contracts measured under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items. If more contracts are added to the existing groups in the subsequent reporting periods, ATIDI revises these discount curves by calculating weighted-average discount curves over the period during which the contracts in the group are recognised. The weighted-average discount curves are determined by multiplying the new CSM added to the group and their corresponding discount curves over the total CSM.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the fulfilment cashflows relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the fulfilment cashflows, measured by applying the discount rates as specified in the Changes in fulfilment cash flows section above.

Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for insurance contract services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

The number of coverage units in a group is determined by considering, for each contract, the quantity of the benefits provided under a contract and its expected coverage duration. However, the standard doesn't specify how to estimate the amount of benefit under various types of contracts.

ATIDI has determined coverage units based on the pattern of release of risk.

Both the CRI and PRI have products with:

- a. Exposure that remains the same throughout the policy lifetime. These contracts have constant exposure.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (d)(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under GMM (continued)

Release of the CSM to profit or loss (continued)

- b. Exposure that starts off high and reduces over the lifetime of the policy based on the repayments of the underlying transaction. These contracts are amortised.

The coverage period is defined as a period during which the entity provides insurance contract services. Insurance contract services include coverage for an insured event (insurance coverage).

In addition to the coverage period, ATIDI takes the following into account:

- The claims basis of the contract i.e. loss occurring or risk attaching contracts. Risk attaching contracts provide coverage past the contract end date resulting in a longer contract boundary. For the risk attaching contracts, we considered the maximum term of the underlying facilities. ATIDI's reinsurance outward treaties have a coverage period of 12 months but are written on a risk attaching basis and cover long term underlying insurance contracts.
- Repricing/cancellation clauses in the contract which give the entity the right to reassess risks and reprice the contract before contract maturity. These will typically result in a shorter contract boundary.

Onerous contracts – Loss component

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and ATIDI recognises the excess in insurance service expenses, and it records the excess as a loss component of the LFRC.

ATIDI will treat the loss component in line with the CSM. The loss component for contracts will therefore be:

- a. set up measuring changes in the fulfilment cashflows at locked-in rates for contracts measured under the GMM;
- b. accreted for interest at locked-in rates under the GMM;
- c. unlocked for changes in fulfilment cashflows that relate to future service, consistently with the changes that would have adjusted the CSM;
- d. allocated in subsequent periods using the same coverage units as would have been used to allocate the CSM for a group to revenue in each period.

The systematic allocation of finance income or expenses between the loss component and LFRC excluding the loss component is achieved through the accretion of the loss component under the GMM and the adjustment to the CSM for the changes in the time value of money and financial risk for contracts with direct participation features. These changes will be presented in finance income or expenses.

The amounts of loss component allocation in (a) and (b) above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are reflected in insurance service expenses.

The allocation of the loss component, which represents the portion of expected claims and expenses and reduction in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk allocated from the loss component in each period, are excluded from revenue and insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the fulfilment cashflows relating to future service in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the fulfilment cashflows relating to future service in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

Reinsurance contracts held – Loss-recovery component

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in profit or loss when ATIDI recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

Subsequently, the loss-recovery component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts discussed in the Onerous contracts – Loss component section above. The loss recovery component is further adjusted, if required, to ensure that it does not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that ATIDI expects to recover from ATIDI of reinsurance contracts held.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented as a reduction of incurred claims recovery from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the reinsurance expenses determination.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (d)(iv) Initial and subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

ATIDI uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period upto one year. For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to a group are deferred and recognised over the coverage period of contracts in a group.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, ATIDI measures the LFRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the insurance acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

- a. the LFRC; and
- b. the LIC, comprising the fulfilment cashflows related to past service allocated to ATIDI at the reporting date.

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LFRC is:

- a. increased for premiums received in the period, excluding amounts that relate to premium receivables included in the LIC;
- b. decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- c. decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- d. increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

ATIDI does not adjust the LFRC for insurance contracts issued for the effect of the time value of money, because insurance premiums are due within the coverage period of contracts, which is one year or less.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the LIC is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under the GMM.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is onerous on initial recognition or becomes onerous subsequently, ATIDI increases the carrying amount of the LFRC to the amounts of the fulfilment cashflows determined under the GMM with the amount of such

an increase recognised in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is established for the amount of the loss recognised. Subsequently, the loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the fulfilment cashflows determined under the GMM relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the LFRC without the loss component. Where applicable, resulting changes in the loss component are disaggregated between insurance service expenses and insurance finance income or expenses for the effect of the time value of money, financial risk and effect of changes therein.

When a loss is recognised on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group, the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA is increased by the amount of income recognised in profit or loss and a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted for the amount of income recognised.

The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that ATIDI expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

Where applicable, changes in the loss-recovery component are disaggregated between net income from reinsurance contracts held and insurance finance income or expenses for the effect of the time value of money, financial risk and effect of changes therein in proportion to the disaggregation applied to the changes in the underlying loss component.

The coverage period for individual ATIDI treaties is 12 months or less for the majority of the contracts. However, the treaties are written on a risk attaching basis which effectively extends the contract boundary. Therefore, ATIDI elects to apply the General Measurement Model (GMM) to all reinsurance contracts. ATIDI does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA with underlying contracts measured under the GMM.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (e) Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

2.4 (e)(i) Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

Insurance Revenue

As ATIDI provides insurance contract services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LFRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration that ATIDI expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services. For contracts measured under GMM, insurance revenue comprises the following:

1. Amounts relating to the changes in the LFRC:
 - a. claims and other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - amounts allocated to the loss component;
 - repayments of investment components and policyholder rights to withdraw an amount;
 - amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity;
 - insurance acquisition expenses; and
 - amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see (b));
 - b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in insurance finance income (expenses);
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - amounts allocated to the loss component;
 - c. amounts of the CSM recognised for the services provided in the period;
 - d. experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period other than those that relate to future service; and
 - e. other amounts, including any other pre-recognition cash flows assets derecognised at the date of initial recognition.
2. Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, ATIDI recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- a. incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment components reduced by loss component allocations;
- b. other incurred directly attributable expenses, including amounts of any other pre-recognition cash flows assets (other than insurance acquisition cash flows) derecognised at the date of initial recognition;
- c. insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation;
- d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the fulfilment cashflows relating to the LIC; and
- e. changes that relate to future service – changes in the fulfilment cashflows that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses; and
- f. insurance acquisition cash flows assets impairment, net of reversals

For contracts not measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue, as described above.

For contracts measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time.

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4 (e)(ii) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

ATIDI presents financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- a. reinsurance expenses;
- b. incurred claims recovery, excluding investment components reduced by loss-recovery component allocations;
- c. other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the fulfilment cashflows relating to incurred claims recovery;
- e. effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance; and
- f. amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued:

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 (e)(ii) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held (continued)

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held (continued)

- i. income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
- ii. reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the fulfilment cashflows of reinsurance contracts held; and
- iii. changes in the fulfilment cashflows of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts.

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received insurance contract services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums that ATIDI expects to pay in exchange for those services.

Reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:

- a. claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery in the period, measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - amounts allocated to the loss-recovery component; and
 - amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see (b));
- b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held;
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - amounts allocated to the loss-recovery component;
- c. amounts of the CSM recognised for the services received in the period; and
- d. experience adjustments – arising from premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses. Ceding commissions that are contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce incurred claims recovery.

2.4 (e)(iii) Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- a. the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- b. the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For contracts measured under the GMM, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- a. interest accreted on the fulfilment cashflows and the CSM; and
- b. the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

ATIDI disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

For the contracts measured under the GMM and the PAA, ATIDI includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss.

2.4 (f) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

ATIDI has recognised the impact of changes in discount rates through OCI. Since ATIDI applies the OCI option, it has defined a pattern by which the expected total insurance finance income or expenses will be allocated systematically to each period's profit or loss over the duration of the group of contracts. The difference between the amount allocated to each period's profit or loss based on this systematic allocation and the total insurance finance income or expenses of the period is recognized in OCI. The IFRS 17 Engine that ATIDI has selected is mapped to carry out the systematic allocation.

2.4 (g) One-off Commissions

One-off commissions are recognized and fully earned when they arise.

2.5 Other Income

Other income includes grant income, credit limit income, and any other incidental income earned in the normal course of business. Grants are recognised as earned income at the same time as the expenses related to or reimbursable under the grant are paid or accrued. Credit limit income is stated net of any related expenses (purchase of information).

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.6 Interest Income

Interest income represents interest income from bonds, notes, fixed deposits, call deposits and security trust accounts. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset.

2.7 Other expenses

Expenses are recognised in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably and is independent from transactions with equity participants. This means, in effect, that recognition of expenses occurs simultaneously with the recognition of an increase in liabilities or a decrease in assets (for example, the accrual of employee entitlements or the depreciation of equipment).

- i. When economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures. This is often necessary in recognising the equipment associated with the using up of assets such as property and equipment in such cases the expense is referred to as a depreciation or amortisation. These allocation procedures are intended to recognise expenses in the accounting periods in which the economic benefits associated with these items are consumed or expire.
- ii. An expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss when expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that; future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

2.8 Dividend Income

Dividends from money market fund investments are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive payments is established and the amounts of dividends can be measured reliably.

2.9 Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicles and equipment held for own use and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss.

(i) Initial recognition

Vehicles and equipment are recognised at their acquisition costs and are measured at cost. Acquisition costs include the purchase price and any incidental costs such as freight, insurance and installation costs.

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 ATIDI and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs, repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(ii) Measurement

Vehicles and Equipment are measured at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis (4-5 years) from their purchase dates to the expiry of their expected useful life.

Items of lasting value with an initial acquisition cost of USD1,000 or above are systematically capitalised. Items with an initial acquisition cost of less than USD1,000 are capitalised but fully depreciated in the month of purchase. However, depending on their nature, small value items can be depreciated over their useful life.

(iii) Disposal gains and losses

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount (net book value) of the assets. These are recognised in profit or loss in the period of disposal.

(iv) Impairment

Motor vehicles and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date. Where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, ATIDI makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the losses arise.

2.10 Intangible Assets

(i) Initial recognition

Intangible assets comprise costs of acquired computer software programs and costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.10 Intangible Assets (continued)

(i) Initial recognition (continued)

Under IAS 38, Information Technology (IT) development costs must be capitalised and amortised over their estimated useful life when certain criteria are met. In such cases, the entity must be able to demonstrate the following:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it is available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the current and future availability of adequate resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset; and,
- its ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

(ii) Measurement

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life (3 years) using the straight-line method.

(iii) Impairment

Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, ATIDI makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the losses arise.

2.11 Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. The fair value corresponds to the market price (purchase price in the case of a financial asset or issuance price in the case of a financial liability) at the transaction date. Transactions are recognised on their settlement dates.

(ii) Measurement

ATIDI classifies its fixed income assets (Bonds, Floating rate Notes and other financial assets) to be measured at amortised cost as it exclusively invests in this category of assets to benefit from contractual cash flows that

are solely payments of principal and interest, and its principal objective is to hold those assets to collect the contractual cash flows.

ATIDI's investments in money market funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

ATIDI recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, Deposits, and cash and bank balances. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

2.12 Financial Liabilities

All ATIDI's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

2.13 Employee Benefits

(i) Post-employment benefits

ATIDI operates a defined contribution post-employment plan for its employees. Under the defined contribution scheme, ATIDI pays fixed contributions into various schemes on a monthly basis, and its obligation is limited to those contributions. In consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall, in substance, on the employees. ATIDI's contributions to the defined contribution plan are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

(ii) Other employee benefits

The estimated monetary liability for employees accrued annual leave entitlement at the end of the reporting period is recognised as an expense accrual. Other short-term employee benefits are recognised when they accrue to employees.

2.14 Taxation

In accordance with the ATIDI Treaty, ATIDI and its assets are not subject to any direct or indirect taxation in its Member States.

2.15 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes and maintain consistency with the presentation in the current year.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments

In the application of the ATIDI's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, market information or other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Following are the critical judgements or estimates, that the directors have made in the process of applying ATIDI's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

3.1 Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS 17

Estimates and assumptions are an integral part of financial reporting and as such have an impact on the amounts reported for ATIDI's assets and liabilities. Directors apply judgement in determining probability-weighted estimates of future experience. These judgements are based on historical experience and reasonable expectations of future events and changes in experience. Estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed to reflect actual experience. It is reasonably possible that actual outcomes in future financial years may differ to the current assumptions and judgements, possibly significantly, which could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the affected assets and liabilities.

The critical estimates and judgements made in applying ATIDI's accounting policies are summarised below. Given the correlation between assumptions, it is not possible to demonstrate the effect of changes in key assumptions while other assumptions remain unchanged.

Unit of account – Insurance contracts aggregation

In determining different portfolios, ATIDI consider contracts subject to similar risks. This is consistent with ATIDI's existing risk assessment and how the business is currently managed.

ATIDI's insurance contracts are managed in the same policy administration systems and reporting systems under the various product lines, and have previously been accounted for together in the same product lines. These product lines provide a suitable aggregation

of similar risks; furthermore, it has disclosed its performance on those product lines.

Level of Aggregation

The portfolios are further divided into groups of (re) insurance contracts issued based on the expected profitability at initial recognition into the following categories: inception date, based on whether:

- a. a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any;
- b. a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if any; and
- c. a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

Onerous Contracts

For contracts not measured under PAA, if the net present value of the fulfilment cash flows is a net cash outflow, the contract is deemed onerous.

For contracts measured using the PAA, ATIDI assumes no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. ATIDI applies judgement to determine whether these facts and circumstances exist.

Profitable Contracts

For contracts measured under GMM, if the net present value of the fulfilment cash flows is a net cash inflow, the contract is considered not onerous.

In addition, ATIDI performs a sensitivity analysis to determine the likelihood of changes in assumptions.

Recognition and derecognition – Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

Recognition and derecognition (including modification) When contracts are modified, judgement might be applied to establish if the modification meets the criteria for derecognition. In particular, after the modification, judgement is applied to determine whether:

- a. significant insurance risk still exists;
- b. there are elements that are to be distinct from the contract;
- c. contract boundaries have changed;
- d. the contract would have to be included in a different group, subject to aggregation requirements; and
- e. the contract no longer meets the requirements of the measurement model.

Date of initial recognition and derecognition of insurance contracts are not areas of significant judgement for ATIDI.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS 17 (continued)

Recognition and derecognition – Accounting for contract modification and derecognition (continued)

According to IFRS 17, not all contract alterations are modifications. ATIDI considers its customary business practice in determining contract alterations that will lead to a modification or a derecognition.

ATIDI derecognises previous insurance contracts when any of the following conditions are met:

- a. When the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled
- b. The following modifications have been made to the original contract:

Modifications not typically anticipated under the policy and that may result to

- Changes that result to an extension of the expiry date/period at risk
- Changes that increase MSI

In the event of any of the above modifications to a contract, ATIDI derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract.

Measurement – Fulfilment cash flows

The concept of a contract boundary is used to determine which future cash flows should be considered in the measurement of a contract within the scope of IFRS 17. Judgements might be involved to determine when ATIDI is capable of repricing the entire contract to reflect the reassessed risks, when policyholders are obliged to pay premiums, and when premiums reflect risks beyond the coverage period.

Where features such as options and guarantees are included in the insurance contracts, judgement might be required to assess the entity's practical ability to reprice the entire contract to determine if related cash flows are within the contract boundary.

Apart from the contract start and end dates which indicate the coverage period, other factors that will affect the contract boundary are:

- The claims basis of the contract i.e. loss occurring or risk attaching contracts. Risk attaching contracts provide coverage past the contract end date resulting in a longer contract boundary. For the risk attaching contracts, we considered the maximum term of the underlying facilities.
- Repricing/cancellation clauses in the contract which give the entity the right to reassess risks

and reprice the contract before contract maturity. These will typically result in a shorter contract boundary.

An entity can use judgement to determine which cash flows within the boundary of insurance contracts are those that relate directly to the fulfilment of the contracts.

Future Expenses Cash Flows

In determining the future cashflows for expenses, ATIDI relied on its internal historical model to guide the expected future expenses. Additionally, major expenses expected to be incurred in the future were also considered in order to arrive at what was deemed to be a reasonable expectation of the expenses. The Percentages derived from this model were then applied to the expected Gross Written Premium (GWP) in order to determine the allocation of expenses per individual policies.

Future Premiums and Premium-Related Cash Flows

ATIDI determines the future premiums and premium-related cash flows based on the policy terms for each policy.

For amortizing insurance policies which cover an underlying loan transaction, the future amounts and timings of the premium cash flows are computed from the loan amortization schedule adjusted for ATIDI's share of exposure (indemnity) and the applicable premium rate. For non-amortizing policies and single-premium policies, premiums are estimated using the premium rate in the policy terms applied to ATIDI's share of exposure (maximum sum insured). Where the premium is a minimum and deposit premium (MDP), the adjustment premium expected at the end of the contract period is estimated using a percentage of the MDP. The applicable percentage is derived per sub-product line of business based on historical data.

Premium-related future cash flows such as acquisition costs (brokerage and commissions), reinsurance ceded premiums and reinsurance ceding commissions are obtained based on the associated policy terms applied to the estimated future premium cash flows.

Future Claims Cash Flows

ATIDI estimates future claims cash flows based on its Technical Reserving methodology which prescribes the application of probabilities of default and loss given default factors associated with each policy to the policy outstanding exposure. The policy outstanding exposure

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS 17 (continued)

Future Claims Cash Flows (continued)

at each future period is derived in the same way as the future premiums cash flows i.e. from the amortization schedule for amortizing insurance policies adjusted for ATIDI's share of exposure and from the maximum sum insured in the policy terms for non-amortizing policies. The probabilities of default and loss given default factors are derived from the external rating agencies' annual default and transition reports as well as from World Bank reports. Recovery rates for PRI products are internally derived to reflect ATIDI's PCT status which generally results in higher recovery rates than those estimated by third parties.

The reinsurance-related future claims cash flows are calculated as the ceded percentage applied to the gross estimated claim amount for each policy. All of ATIDI's reinsurance programmes are proportional quota shares with fixed reinsurer percentages for the policy lifetime.

Contractual Service Margin Financial performance

The CSM is recognised as income in insurance revenue over the duration of insurance contracts issued based on the number of coverage units provided in each period. Coverage units are determined for broad product types to best reflect the rendering of insurance contract services in a particular reporting period.

The coverage units of the group of insurance contracts are identified by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided under the contract and its expected coverage period. The quantity of benefits is typically determined based on the maximum amounts that policyholders can claim in each period.

ATIDI considers the following coverage units to recognise the CSM in each reporting period:

- a. for credit risk insurance contracts, coverage units are based on the expected amount of claims covered in the period and the expected amount of claims remaining to be covered in future periods; and
- b. for political risk insurance contracts, coverage units are based on the expected amount of claims covered in the period and the expected amount of claims remaining to be covered in future periods.

Insurance revenue and reinsurance expenses – methods and assumptions used in the determination of the CSM to be recognised in profit or loss for the insurance contract services provided or received in the period.

Areas of potential judgement are:

- a. the determination of the expected coverage period over which the CSM is allocated into profit or loss for the services provided or received, that is, the determination of:
 - expected insurance coverage period;
 - for contracts measured under the GMM, the expected period of investment-return services; and
- b. the determination of the coverage units provided or received in the current period and expected to be provided in future periods and
- c. factoring in the time value of money when determining the equal allocation of the CSM to the coverage units provided or received.

The CSM represents the unearned profit from a group of insurance contracts at any given point in time. The CSM is set-up as a liability on the balance sheet and is recognised in the profit and loss account (P&L) as and when the service is provided.

ATIDI applied significant judgements in the following aspects of the determination of the CSM amounts that were recognised in profit or loss in 2024 and 2023:

- a. for credit risk insurance contracts, coverage units are based on the expected amount of claims covered in the period and the expected amount of claims remaining to be covered in future periods; and
- b. for political risk insurance contracts, coverage units are based on the expected amount of claims covered in the period and the expected amount of claims remaining to be covered in future periods.

In order to determine how much profit should be recognised in each period, ATIDI is required to identify the amount of coverage provided by each contract in the group (known as 'coverage units'). The entity then allocates the CSM equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in future periods.

As per paragraph B119 (a) of the standard, the number of coverage units in a group is determined by considering, for each contract, the quantity of the benefits provided under a contract and its expected coverage duration. However, the standard doesn't specify how to estimate the amount of benefit under various types of contracts.

The requirement of IFRS 17 is to use a driver which measures the level of benefit coverage provided to all contracts within a group. ATIDI has determined coverage units based on the pattern of release of risk.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS 17 (continued)

Contractual Service Margin Financial performance (continued)

In applying IFRS 17 measurement requirements, the following inputs and methods were used that include significant estimates.

For the sensitivities with regard to the assumptions made that have the most significant impact on measurement under IFRS 17.

3.1 (i) Sensitivity Analysis to Underwriting Variables

The following table details reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by ATIDI with regard to the underwriting risk exposures impacts profit or loss and equity, showing the effect for insurance contracts issued, before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. Sensitivity analysis assumes that changes to variables can be made independently, which is very unlikely to occur in practice.

USDs'000' 2024	Change in Assumption	Best Estimate of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total	Impact on FCFs	Impact on CSM	Impact on Risk Adjustment	Impact on Liability	Impact on Profit	Impact on Equity
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Net)		(270,881)	9,651	284,632	23,402						
Reinsurance Contract Assets(Net)		225,065	(8,576)	(188,409)	28,080						
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities		(45,816)	1,075	96,222	51,482						
Expenses - 10% Increase											
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Net)	+10%					2,955	(2,363)	169	761		
Reinsurance Contract As- sets (Net)	+10%					94	(177)	7	(77)		
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities						3,048	(2,540)	176	684	(767)	(684)
Expenses - 10% Decrease											
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Net)	-10%					(2,955)	2,363	(169)	(761)		
Reinsurance Contract Assets(Net)	-10%					(93)	177	(7)	77		
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities						(3,048)	2,540	(176)	(684)	766	684

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 (i) Sensitivity Analysis to Underwriting Variables (continued)

USDs'000' 2023	Change in Assumption	Best Estimate Of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total	Impact on FCFs	Impact on CSM	Impact on Risk Adjustment	Impact on Liability	Impact on Profit	Impact on Equity
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Net)		(308,766)	11,002	388,905	91,141						
Reinsurance Contract Assets(Net)		536,022	(9,585)	(642,721)	(116,284)						
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities		227,256	1,417	(253,816)	(25,143)						
Expenses - 10% Increase											
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Net)	+10%					15,754	(11,236)	(5)	4,513	(4,513)	
Reinsurance Contract As- sets (Net)	+10%					(12,318)	8,720	1	(3,597)	3,597	
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities						3,436	(2,516)	(4)	916	(916)	(916)
Expenses - 10% Decrease											
Insurance Contract Liabilities (Net)	-10%					(15,754)	11,183	1	(4,569)	4,569	
Reinsurance Contract Assets(Net)	-10%					12,318	(8,646)	(6)	3,665	(3,665)	
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities						(3,436)	2,537	(5)	(904)	904	904

3.1 (ii) LIC - Premium Allocation Approach

The following table details reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by ATIDI with regard to the underwriting risk exposures impacts profit or loss and equity, showing the effect for insurance contracts issued, before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. These contracts are measured under the PAA and, thus, only the LIC component of insurance liabilities is sensitive to possible changes in underwriting risk variables.

	31-Dec-24			
	LIC as at 31 December	Impact on LIC	Impact on Profit before Income Tax	Impact on Equity
Insurance Contract Liabilities (net)	1,861			
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities (net)	-			
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities	1,861			
Unpaid Claims and Expenses - 10% Increase				
Insurance Contract Liabilities (net)				
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities (net)				
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities				

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 (ii) LIC - Premium Allocation Approach (continued)

	31-Dec-23			
	LIC as at 31 December	Impact on LIC	Impact on Profit before Income Tax	Impact on Equity
Insurance Contract Liabilities (net)	(6,824)			
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities (net)	9,085			
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities	2,261			
Unpaid Claims and Expenses - 10% Increase				
Insurance Contract Liabilities (net)		83	(83)	
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities (net)		-	-	
Net Insurance Contract Liabilities		83	(83)	(83)

3.1 (a) Judgements, estimate and assumptions

Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows include the following components:

- probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows;
- adjustment to reflect the time value of money and financial risk relating to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risk is not included in the estimates of future cash flows; and
- a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows is determined through the following approach:

- identifying all sets of cash flows directly related to the fulfilment of a particular group of contracts;
- defining all reasonable scenarios applicable to a particular set of cash flows, including the cash flow profile applicable to each scenario;
- attaching a probability to each scenario;
- discounting the cash flow profile related to each scenario at the applicable discount rates; and
- calculating an aggregated weighted average present value of the sets of cash flows based on the probabilities attached to each scenario.

Estimate of fulfilment cash flows

ATIDI includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Estimates of future cash flows incorporate in an unbiased way all reasonable and supportable information that is available without incurring undue cost or effort. This information includes internal and external historical information about claims and other experience, adjusted to allow for expected future changes in experience.

Estimates of future cash flows therefore reflect the group's current view of prevailing conditions. Market variables are consistent with current observable market prices. Changes in legislation that affect estimates of future cash flows are only allowed for once substantively enacted.

Discount rates

ATIDI has opted for the bottom-up approach for the valuation of contracts whose cash flows do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items. This applies to contracts under the General Measurement Model (GMM) and Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) subject to eligibility of Liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) and Liability for incurred claims (LIC).

The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rate. ATIDI determines the discount rates based on a liquid risk-free yield curve after interpolation between market observed points. This is adjusted to consider the liquidity characteristics of the group of insurance contracts.

ATIDI uses the U.S yield curve for all the contracts as a single currency is used in measuring the multi-currency group of insurance contracts. No additional adjustments is made on the yield curve. The estimates of the degree of liability liquidity are based on the features of the contracts under consideration, that is the ease of a policyholder surrendering without incurring significant cost before maturity. The illiquidity premium has been derived from a portfolio of investment grade corporate bonds that ATIDI holds. The discount rate is, therefore, calculated as the risk-free rate plus the illiquidity risk premium.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 (a) Judgements, estimate and assumptions (continued)

Discount rates (continued)

The table below shows the discount rates used, the rates represent risk free rates adjusted for illiquidity.

2024								
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
USD	4.62%	4.73%	4.83%	5.02%	5.19%	5.40%	5.55%	4.49%

2023								
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
USD	5.90%	5.34%	5.12%	4.95%	4.99%	4.99%	5.31%	5.14%

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment is the compensation that an entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arise from non-financial risk. Adjustments for financial risks are included either in the estimates of future cash flows or in the discount rates and are therefore excluded from the risk adjustment.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is included in the fulfilment cash flows and is measured explicitly, as changes in the risk adjustment impact on accounting estimates (including the CSM) and need to be disclosed separately in the liability reconciliations. IFRS 17 does not require entities to use a specific technique to estimate the risk adjustment, with the confidence level technique highlighted as a possible approach. However, an entity that uses a technique other than the confidence level technique for determining the risk adjustment, is required to disclose the technique used and the confidence level corresponding to the results of that technique.

ATIDI has chosen to employ the cost of capital approach for determining the risk adjustment. In this method, the risk adjustment is computed by applying a cost rate to the projected capital required for non-financial risks at each future period, which are then discounted back to the current period and summed. The cost rate is set at 6% per annum, reflecting the return necessary to compensate for exposure to non-financial risk. The projected capital is determined at a 75% confidence level and is aligned with the expected claims runoff over future periods. The discount rate used is consistent with the rate described in the previous section.

The calculated risk adjustment amount corresponds to a confidence level of 75% (2023: 75%).

The methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk were not changed in 2023 and 2024.

The risk adjustment for reinsurance contracts held will be determined by applying the technique to both gross and net of reinsurance, and deriving the amount of risk transferred to the reinsurer as the difference between the two results.

Expenses

The following expense cash flows are included within the boundary of a contract:

- Insurance acquisition cash flows that relate to the selling, underwriting and starting of a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. These include commission expenses and are amortised over the coverage period of the policy in line with premiums received.
- Directly attributable expenses incurred expenses incurred with the primary purpose being issuance or renewal of insurance contracts and fulfilment of obligations under insurance contracts. These include both fixed and variable expenses.

Directly attributable expenses are determined using functional cost analysis techniques. The group applies judgement by taking a broad view of attributable expenses where it is reasonable and supportable.

The other expenses relating to insurance operations, i.e. expenses not directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts such as some product development and training costs, are recognised in profit or loss as incurred and are not included in the measurement of insurance and reinsurance liabilities.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

3.1 (a) Judgements, estimate and assumptions (continued)

Expenses (continued)

ATIDI projects estimates of future expenses relating to fulfilment of contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 using their expense allocation model and current expense levels adjusted for inflation, management strategy, and future growth in the business.

4. Risk Management

ATIDI recognizes the importance of risk management and the fact that strong systems of internal control are essential for effective risk management. It currently has five levels of risk control.

The first level are the permanent operational controls which are governed by ATIDI's various policies and involve process and procedure performed by each department. These collectively form the risk-managed outcome of every individual contribution to ATIDI's success.

The second level is the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERM). The Framework involves staff, Management and the Board of Directors, and is designed to identify potential events – internal and external - that may affect ATIDI in a tangible or intangible way, and to subsequently manage the quantifiable value of these events to be within ATIDI's Risk Appetite.

The framework has been fully embedded in the organization's operations. Quarterly ERM monitoring and reporting is conducted to identify, review and assess the key risks and their mitigation. This entails the use of department-specific Risk Registers, which are continuously updated by the respective risk owners to reflect interim adjustments to business conditions. ATIDI then revises and updates its overall ERM Framework approximately every 3 years.

The third level is the internal audits performed by an independent audit firm of processes and procedures, including the maintenance of the Risk Register. The Board has chosen to externalize ATIDI's internal audit function since 2011 to a globally known Audit firm.

The fourth level is ATIDI's risk department. ATIDI recognizes the importance of risk management, and that robust internal control and informed oversight are

essential for effective risk management. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is appointed as an independent moving voice within the Management team with oversight of policies, process and procedures within ATIDI related to all aspects of risk management. The CRO manages the risk department which consists of the Credit and Country analysis functions, Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) monitoring and impact evaluation.

The uppermost level is the Board Risk Committee (BRC), which was established by the Board of Directors in May 2014, with a mandate to identify, assess, monitor and manage underwriting, financial and non-financial risks faced by ATIDI.

The quarterly review of the Risk Register is discussed with the BRC and particular points may then be flagged to the main Board. Going forward, portfolio data analysis, complex transaction risk management and enhanced environmental, social and governance (ESG) impact evaluation are further areas of development through intake of new resources.

4.1 Underwriting Risk

(i) Risk of losses arising from claims

The insurance policies underwritten by ATIDI involve the possibility of insured events occurring and the resulting uncertainty of the amount and timing of insurance claims. ATIDI recognises that adequate control of insurance risk is paramount and central to the integrity of its operation as a credit and investment insurer.

In this context, ATIDI has established underwriting management frameworks and processes designed to effectively identify, measure, control, mitigate, share and monitor risks inherent in its underwriting activities, which include the following:

- Country ratings.
- Use of portfolio risk analysis.
- Prudent credit risk assessment and underwriting on individual insured buyers or obligors.
- Comprehensive technical and contract risk assessment of political risks.
- Purchase of reinsurance; and
- Selection of strongly rated reinsurers.

In order to prevent excessive risk concentration, ATIDI sets, in addition to its overall underwriting capacity, exposure limits by country, sector, buyer and project and monitors its exposures.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.1 Underwriting Risk (continued)

(i) Risk of losses arising from claims (continued)

The table below shows the risk exposure by product and by country as at 31 December, 2024 and as at December 2023:

Exposure by Product:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	Gross Exposures	Net Exposures	Gross Exposures	Net Exposures
Bank Portfolio Cover	33,134	7,667	69,940	31,476
Bonds	52,210	9,503	69,265	17,062
CRI-SO	1,653,505	377,424	1,818,259	425,386
CRI-WTO	6,266	3,133	6,911	3,456
PRI	7,125,933	659,624	7,589,588	750,058
TOTAL	8,871,048	1,057,351	9,553,963	1,227,438

Exposure by Country:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	Gross Exposures	Net Exposures	Gross Exposures	Net Exposures
Angola	729,517	48,271	786,897	52,489
Benin	904,505	66,893	1,017,277	68,271
Burkina Faso	11,966	2,993	-	-
Burundi	6,697	1,712	50	50
Cameroon	2,322	581	7,577	2,332
Côte d'Ivoire	1,398,297	128,437	1,242,994	113,689
DRC	302,835	67,138	315,108	70,206
Ethiopia	686,307	57,441	681,572	56,294
Ghana	290,658	45,088	357,245	56,964
Kenya	709,460	119,325	682,795	121,299
Madagascar	23,906	3,898	38,019	6,910
Malawi	170,877	19,011	201,787	26,533
Niger	171,023	19,659	189,102	21,655
Nigeria	241,248	58,581	614,764	129,980
Rwanda	76,322	24,451	128,837	43,619
Senegal	759,842	87,010	689,883	73,484
South Sudan	100,000	20,000	142,000	35,500
Tanzania	1,096,420	121,893	1,108,265	125,318
Togo	238,902	29,162	296,922	39,338
Uganda	70,728	15,229	79,985	22,922
Zambia	318,829	10,941	336,300	17,285
Zimbabwe	72,672	14,374	72,672	14,374
Non-country members	487,715	95,263	563,912	128,926
Total exposure	8,871,048	1,057,351	9,553,963	1,227,438

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.1 Underwriting Risk (continued)

(ii) Reinsurance counterparty risk

ATIDI uses reinsurance to enhance its capacity but also to cap its risks. A significant portion of its insurance risk is ceded to external reinsurers, through a number of reinsurance arrangements that include proportional and non-proportional treaties, and facultative programs. Most of the reinsurance agreements are renewed and reassessed annually. Reinsurance does not, however, discharge ATIDI's liability as primary insurer.

If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, ATIDI remains liable for the full payment of that claim to the policyholder. To mitigate the reinsurance counterparty risk, all reinsurers with whom ATIDI has reinsurance contracts are required to have a minimum credit rating of "A-" by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch or A.M. Best unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors.

The table below shows ATIDI's reinsurers rating profile as per Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating as of 31 December 2024:

S&P Rating	Weight in % of Ceded Exposures	
	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
AA	22.5%	1.5%
AA-	45.9%	68.7%
A+	19.0%	19.0%
A	3.3%	3.1%
A-	6.7%	5.2%
Not Rated (*)	2.6%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

(*) rated A- or equivalent by at least one of the other rating agencies with the exception of one multilateral counterparty which was approved by the Board of Directors covering 0.61% (2023: 0.20%) of the ceded premiums.

The table below shows ATIDI's reinsurers rating profile as per A.M. Best rating as of 31 December, 2024:

A.M. Best Rating	Weight in % of Ceded Exposures	
	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
A++	4.29%	0%
A+	72.49%	47.5%
A	14.27%	44.0%
A-	1.75%	2.0%
B++ (**)	0.60%	0.2%
Not Rated (*)	6.60%	6.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

(*) rated A (or equivalent) or above by at least one of the other rating agencies.

(**) multilateral counterparty approved by the Board of Directors.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.2 Investment Risk

ATIDI's investments are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk:

- market risk is the risk of loss from adverse movements in market variables such as interest rates, market prices and currency exchange rates;
- credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from client or counterparty default or downgrade and arises on credit exposure in all forms, including settlement risk; and
- liquidity risk is the risk that ATIDI is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, at a reasonable cost.

ATIDI's investment policy defines its broad investment guidelines and asset allocation which can be amended from time to time subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. One of the main objectives of the investment policy is capital preservation.

The Management Investment Committee (MIC) ensures that investments are allocated within both the investment guidelines and the strategic asset allocation. Regularly, the MIC reviews the portfolio positioning and performance and assesses any new proposed investments. The MIC reports to the Board of Directors through its Strategy & Finance Committee on a quarterly basis.

Where ATIDI outsources the management of its assets, the manager has to strictly abide by the contractual investment guidelines and asset allocation which are defined in conformity with ATIDI's investment policy.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of ATIDI will be adversely affected by movements in market variables such as interest rates, market prices and currency exchange rates.

The risk of loss due to changes in interest rates is limited:

As of 31 December 2024, ATIDI's investment portfolio was comprised of 80% (2023: 69%) of fixed-rate instruments which largely covered its fixed-rate borrowings (IDA loan – USD 6.2M against USD 6.8M as of 31 December 2023). Therefore, any increase in interest rate should not materially impact ATIDI's result negatively

- (a) The following table shows the potential effects of increases/decreases in Secured overnight Financing rate) (SOFR) rates on ATIDI's interest income and net result:

USD3M SOFR (in bps)	Expected Improvement of ATIDI's Income (in thousands of USD)	
	2024	2023
(200)	(2,967)	(3,403)
(100)	(1,643)	(2,840)
(50)	(980)	(714)
(25)	(649)	(447)
25	13	87
50	344	355
75	676	622
100	1,007	889
200	2,332	2,150

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.2 Investment Risk (continued)

(i) Market risk (continued)

- (b) There is no direct contractual relationship between financial assets and insurance contracts. The following analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant, showing the impact on profit and equity. In practice, IFRS 7(40)(b)-(c) this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. No changes were made by ATIDI in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis from the previous period.

In thousands of USD	Change in Interest Rate	2024		2023	
		Impact on Profit	Impact on Equity	Impact on Profit	Impact on Equity
Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts	+200 bps	7	(1,809)	234	(3,749)
Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts	-200 bps	(7)	1,962	(264)	4,077
Debt Instruments	+200 bps	2,332	2,332	2,150	2,150
Debt Instruments	-200 bps	(2,967)	(2,967)	(3,403)	(3,403)

Most of ATIDI's financial instruments were measured at amortised cost in 2024. As at year-end, Therefore, changes in market prices should not have any significant impact on ATIDI's financial position or income statement unless the assets are sold before their maturity dates.

ATIDI's functional and reporting currency is the US Dollar (USD). As ATIDI carries out the majority of its transactions in USD, it has chosen to allocate more than 95% (2023: more than 90%) of its investments in this currency to minimise exposure to currency risk.

(ii) Credit risk

To minimise the chances that a default by a counterparty or an adverse event in any particular country might have a disproportionate impact on ATIDI's financial position or profit or loss, ATIDI maintains a diversified portfolio and defines various limits which can be revised periodically. In addition to portfolio diversification, ATIDI permanently seeks to maintain the credit quality of its assets. As at 31 December, 2024, 97% of ATIDI's investment portfolio was comprised of investment grade instruments against 97% as at 31 December, 2023.

The table below summarizes maximum exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses on ATIDI's financial assets:

(in thousands of USD)	Stage 1 Performing	ECL Allowance 12months	Net Amount
As at 31 December, 2024			
Cash and Bank Balances	62,585	(49)	62,536
Deposits and Money Market Instruments	85,732	(637)	85,095
Other Financial Assets	18,478	(71)	18,407
Investment in Floating Rate Notes	132,964	(78)	132,886
Investment in Bonds	570,233	(152)	570,081
Total	869,992	(987)	869,005
As at 31 December, 2023			
Cash and Bank Balances	136,787	(103)	136,684
Deposits and Money Market Instruments	114,650	(634)	114,016
Other Financial Assets	2,300	-	2,300
Investment in Floating Rate Notes	128,364	(82)	128,282
Investment in Bonds	412,955	(149)	412,806
Total	795,056	(968)	794,088

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.2 Investment Risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk

The following table shows the reconciliations from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument:

(in thousands of USD)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL
Deposits and Money Market Instruments		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	634	554
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	-	(554)
ECL from New Deposits	3	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2024	637	-
Cash and Bank Balances		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	103	-
ECL from New Other Financial Assets	(54)	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2024	49	-
Other Financial Assets		
ECL From New other Financial Assets	71	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2024	71	-
Floating Rate Notes		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	82	-
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	(23)	-
ECL from New Floating Rate Notes	19	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2024	78	-
Bonds		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	149	-
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	(71)	-
ECL from New Bonds	74	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2024	152	-
Total ECL Balance as at 31 December, 2024	987	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.2 Investment Risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

(in thousands of USD)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL
Deposits and Money Market Instruments		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2022	451	554
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	(451)	(554)
ECL from New Deposits	634	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	634	-
Cash and Bank Balances		
ECL from New other Financial Assets	(103)	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	(103)	-
Other Financial Assets		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2022	79	-
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	(79)	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	-	-
Floating Rate Notes		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2022	52	-
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	6	-
ECL from New Floating Rate Notes	24	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	82	-
Bonds		
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2022	62	-
Net Re-Measurement of Loss Allowance	39	-
ECL from New Bonds	48	-
ECL Balance as at 31 December 2023	149	-
Total ECL Balance as at 31 December, 2023	968	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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4. Risk Management (continued)

4.2 Investment Risk (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that ATIDI is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The table below presents the undiscounted remaining contractual maturities of amounts payable by ATIDI as at year end.

(in thousands of USD)	0-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
As at 31 December 2024					
Other Liabilities	2,662	-	-	-	2,662
Financial Liabilities	181	235	2,347	3,443	6,206
Insurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	23,402	-	23,402
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	28,080	-	28,080
Lease Liability	-	273	656	8	937
Total Payable	2,843	508	54,485	3,451	61,287
As at 31 December 2023					
Other Liabilities	18,664	-	-	-	18,664
Financial Liabilities	187	187	2,361	4,024	6,759
Insurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	91,141	-	91,141
Lease Liability	-	172	519	-	691
Total Payable	18,851	359	94,021	4,024	117,255

As an insurance provider, in addition to its financial obligations arising from the normal operating activities, ATIDI is exposed to calls on its available cash for unexpected losses under claims settlement.

As at 31 December 2024, 16% (2023: 29%) of ATIDI's financial assets were comprised of deposits and money market instruments with maturities below one year. Besides, ATIDI's investments in debt securities are all tradable and can be converted into cash within less than three months. Consequently, ATIDI considers its investment portfolio to be sufficiently liquid to cover its operating cash flows and any potential claims it may be required to pay.

5. Capital Management

In accordance with the ATIDI Treaty, the Agency, its property, assets, operations and activities are free from restrictions, regulations, supervision or control, moratoria and other legislative or administrative and monetary restrictions of any nature. ATIDI is therefore not subject to local regulatory capital requirements.

ATIDI applies a "5x net leverage on total equity" rule upon which it bases its total underwriting capacity as well as a number of associated credit risk framework rules.

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Current Net Exposure (A) (Note 4.1)	1,057,351	1,227,438
Equity (B)	791,554	699,305
Capacity (C)=5*(B) (2023: 5*(B))	3,957,770	3,496,525
Capital Cushion (C-A)	2,900,419	2,269,087

(*) Based on ATIDI's internal underwriting capacity. The capital framework is currently being reviewed in 2025 with the intention of deployment of the economic capital model which will enhance how this capital is calculated and captured.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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6. Insurance Revenue

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance revenue recognised in the period. Additional information on amounts recognised in profit or loss and OCI is included in the insurance contract balances reconciliations in note 16.

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Insurance Revenue		
Contracts Measured under GMM		
Amounts Relating to the Changes in the LFRC		
• Expected Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	58,491	53,035
• Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	3,162	3,475
• CSM Recognised for the Services Provided	90,388	86,046
• Experience Adjustments – Arising from Premiums Received in the Period other than those that Relate to Future Service	(2,293)	618
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Recovery	3,063	2,159
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under GMM	152,811	145,333
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	6,085	10,374
Total Insurance Revenue	158,896	155,707

Insurance Revenue per Product

2024 (in thousands of USD)	CRI	CRI-PAA	PRI	TOTAL
Insurance Revenue				
Contracts Measured under GMM				
Amounts Relating to the Changes in the LFRC				
• Expected Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	7,606	-	50,885	58,491
• Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	360	-	2,802	3,162
• CSM Recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	8,044	-	82,344	90,388
• Experience Adjustments – Arising from Premiums Received in the Period other than those that Relate to Future Service	(422)	-	(1,871)	(2,293)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Recovery	1,350	-	1,713	3,063
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under GMM	16,938	-	135,873	152,811
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	-	6,085	-	6,085
Total Insurance Revenue	16,938	6,085	135,873	158,896
2023 (in thousands of USD)	CRI	CRI-PAA	PRI	TOTAL
Insurance Revenue				
Contracts Measured under GMM				
Amounts Relating to the Changes in the LFRC				
• Expected Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	4,960	-	48,075	53,035
• Change in the risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	344	-	3,131	3,475
• CSM Recognised for the Services Provided	6,055	-	79,991	86,046
• Experience Adjustments – Arising from Premiums Received in the Period other than those that Relate to Future Service	2,493	-	(1,875)	618
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Recovery	810	-	1,349	2,159
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under GMM	14,662	-	130,671	145,333
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	-	10,374	-	10,374
Total Insurance Revenue	14,662	10,374	130,671	155,707

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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7. Insurance service expenses

(a) (i) Insurance service expenses

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance service expenses recognised in the period. Additional information on amounts recognised in profit or loss and OCI is included in the insurance contract balances reconciliations in note 16 below.

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Insurance Service Expenses		
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	5,403	979
Changes that Relate to Past Service – Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows Relating to the LIC	(5,155)	2,862
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversals of those Losses	(20,967)	(19,300)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	(3,602)	(2,909)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	(24,321)	(18,368)

(a) (ii) Insurance service expenses per product

2024 (in thousands of USD)	CRI	CRI-PAA	PRI	Total
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	2,030	(1,872)	5,245	5,403
Changes that Relate to Past Service – Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows Relating to the LIC	805	115	(6,075)	(5,155)
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversals of those Losses	(4,391)	166	(16,742)	(20,967)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	(1,350)	(539)	(1,713)	(3,602)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	(2,906)	(2,130)	(19,285)	(24,321)

2023 (in thousands of USD)	CRI	CRI-PAA	PRI	Total
Insurance Service Expenses				
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	(6,595)	(1,663)	9,237	979
Changes that Relate to Past Service – Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows Relating to the LIC	(806)	1,152	2,516	2,862
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversals of those Losses	(9,599)	1,060	(10,761)	(19,300)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	(811)	(749)	(1,349)	(2,909)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	(17,811)	(200)	(357)	(18,368)

(b) Insurance finance income/(expense)

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued		
Interest Accreted	(1,779)	(18,252)
Effect of Changes in Interest Rates and other Financial Assumptions	1,474	15,270
Effect of Changes in Fulfilment Cash Flows at Current Rate when CSM is Unlocked at Locked-in-Rate	765	358
Total insurance finance income/ (expenses)	460	(2,624)
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued Recognized in Profit or Loss	(6,338)	(3,628)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued Recognized in OCI	6,798	1,004
Total Insurance Finance Income/ (Expenses)	460	(2,624)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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8. Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

(a) Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The following tables present an analysis of the net expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in the period. Additional information on amounts recognised in profit or loss and OCI is included in the insurance contract balances reconciliations in note 17 below.

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Net Income (Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held		
Amounts Relating to the Changes in the Remaining Coverage		
• Expected Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Recovery	(49,756)	(44,960)
• Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	(3,231)	(3,600)
• CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Received	(58,213)	(50,281)
• Experience Adjustments – Arising from Ceded Premiums Paid in the Period other than those that Relate to Future Service	2,987	4,113
Reinsurance Service Expenses – Contracts Measured under GMM	(108,213)	(94,728)
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	(582)	(571)
Effect of Changes in the Risk of Reinsurers' Non-Performance	18	2
Claims Recovered	(11,805)	(3,724)
Changes that Relate to Future Service – Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	14,710	17,020
Changes that Relate to Past Service – Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows Relating to Incurred Claims Recovery	6,006	(852)
Total Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(99,866)	(82,853)

(b) Reinsurance finance income/(expense)

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held		
Interest Accrued	1,570	13,037
Effect of Changes in Interest Rates and other Financial Assumptions	(1,084)	(11,128)
Effect of Changes in Fulfilment Cash Flows at Current Rate when CSM is Unlocked at Locked-in-Rate	(268)	(2,038)
Total Reinsurance Finance (Expenses)/Income	218	(129)
<i>Represented by:</i>		
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held Recognized in Profit or Loss	4,445	2,923
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts held recognized in OCI	(4,227)	(3,052)
Total Reinsurance Finance (Expenses)/Income	218	(129)

9. Interest Income

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Interest from Time Deposits and Money Market Instruments	5,889	6,608
Interest from Investments in Floating Rate Notes	6,681	5,048
Floating Rate Note Amortisation (note 20)	(108)	(48)
Interest from Investments in Bonds	14,353	8,816
Bond Amortisation (notes 21)	2,058	99
Other Interest Income	2,561	2,803
Total Interest Income for the Year Ended 31 December	31,434	23,326

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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9. Interest Income (continued)

Investments in bonds and other notes are recognised at their fair value at the purchase dates (which correspond to their face value plus any discount, premium, purchased accrued interest and transaction costs, if any). Subsequent to their initial recognition, they are individually carried at amortised cost by using the effective interest rates. The difference between the coupon and the effective interest rate is recognised in profit or loss as 'Bond Amortisation'.

10. Net Other Income

(a) Net Other Income

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Earned Grants (Note 10(b))	818	390
Gain on Disposal of Equipment and Vehicles	2	6
Net Credit Limit Charges	72	19
Miscellaneous	1,798	15
Total Net Other Income for the Year Ended 31 December	2,690	430

(b) Grants

In 2020, ATIDI entered into a financing agreement with KfW, the German Development Bank, whereby it would receive a financial contribution - Technical Assistance (TA) EUR 1.3M (USD 1.5M) to help it implement the Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF) project. These funds had been disbursed by the end of year 2022. In January 2022 ATIDI entered into another financing agreement with Norwegian Agency Development Cooperation (Norad) for support to its Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF) and Renewable Energy Sector initiatives whereby ATIDI shall in addition receive Technical assistance (TA) funds in support of the development and promotion of the project and related activities that contribute to the expansion of renewable energy sources in Africa, this is capped at NOK 50M. ATIDI is required to make written requests for the Technical Assistance disbursements in advance for a period not exceeding twelve months. This grant is earned when related eligible expenses are recognized in the accounts.

The table below shows the grant income earned during the year.

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
RLSF - Technical Assistance	818	390
Total Grant Income for the Year Ended 31 December	818	390

11. Other Operating expenses

(a) Other Operating expenses

In line with our IFRS 17 expense policy, the total expenses are divided into attributable and non-attributable expenses. Attributable expenses are identified as those that directly influence insurance service results. Non-attributable expenses are identified as those that do not have direct influence on insurance service results including one-off expenses, general marketing expenses, product development expenses amongst others.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

11. Other Operating expenses (continued)

(a) Other Operating expenses (continued)

2024 (in thousands of USD)	Attributable to Insurance Contracts	Other Operating Expenses	Total Operating Expenses
Staff Costs (11b)	(6,867)	(3,070)	(9,937)
Consultancy Fees	(1,528)	(799)	(2,327)
General Administration Costs	(607)	(467)	(1,074)
Travel Costs	(520)	(110)	(630)
Annual General Meeting	(254)	(331)	(585)
Marketing Costs	(310)	(215)	(525)
Depreciation on Vehicles and Equipment	(275)	(215)	(490)
Board Expenses	(192)	(279)	(471)
Lease Amortization	(176)	(84)	(260)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(123)	(64)	(187)
Bank Charges	(11)	(7)	(18)
Provision for Bad Debts Decrease	-	182	182
Total Operating Expenses for Year Ended 31 December, 2024	(10,863)	(5,459)	(16,322)

2023 (in thousands of USD)	Attributable to Insurance Contracts	Other Operating Expenses	Total Operating Expenses
Staff Costs (11b)	(6,236)	(2,472)	(8,708)
Consultancy Fees	(795)	(468)	(1,263)
General Administration Costs	(358)	(315)	(673)
Marketing Costs	(297)	(346)	(643)
Annual General Meeting	(198)	(270)	(468)
Board Expenses	(181)	(271)	(452)
Travel Costs	(309)	(116)	(425)
Lease Amortization	(172)	(68)	(240)
Depreciation on Vehicles and Equipment	(150)	(73)	(223)
Provision for Bad Debts Increase	-	(196)	(196)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(42)	(21)	(63)
Bank Charges	(10)	(6)	(16)
Recruitment Expenses	(1)	(1)	(2)
Total Operating Expenses for Year Ended 31 December, 2023	(8,749)	(4,623)	(13,372)

(b) Staff costs include

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Salaries and Allowances	(6,646)	(5,827)
Other Employee Benefits	(2,538)	(2,209)
Defined Contribution Post-Employment Plan	(753)	(672)
Total Staff Costs	(9,937)	(8,708)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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12. Other finance costs

(a) Other finance costs

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
IDA Service Charges	(45)	(48)
Interest on Leases	(67)	(68)
Other Foreign Exchange Losses	(266)	(1,021)
Total Finance Costs for the Year Ended 31 December	(378)	(1,137)

ATIDI pays a service charge of 0.75% per annum on the outstanding principal amount on the IDA Development Credit (note 27).

The IDA loans (note 27) were issued and are payable in Special Drawing Rate (SDR) and are translated into USD using the spot rate as at each reporting period.

(b) Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Change in 12-month ECL on Deposits and Money Market Instruments (note 14)	(3)	(184)
Change in 12-month ECL on Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 13)	55	(103)
Change in 12-month ECL on Floating Rate Notes (note 20)	4	(31)
Change in 12-month ECL on Bonds (note 21)	(3)	(86)
Change in 12-month ECL on other Financial Assets (note 18)	(71)	79
Total Impairment Losses on Financial Assets for the Year Ended 31 December	(18)	(325)

13. Cash and cash equivalents

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Cash and Bank Balances	62,585	136,787
12-month ECL (note 4)	(49)	(103)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as at Year End	62,536	136,684

14. Deposits and Money Market instruments

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
As at 1 January	114,016	71,231
New Placements	192,782	150,432
Maturities	(218,889)	(105,388)
Discount on Money Market Instruments	(3,352)	(2,075)
12-month ECL (note 4)	(3)	(184)
Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	541	-
Total Deposits and Money Market Instruments as at Year End	85,095	114,016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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14. Deposits and Money Market instruments (continued)

The following table shows the breakdown of the principal values of the fixed deposits and money market instruments by currency:

	31-Dec-2024		31-Dec-2023	
	Amount (USD'000s)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Amount (USD'000s)	Weighted Average Interest Rate
Fixed Deposits in USD	32,071	5.13%	29,723	5.31%
Fixed Deposits in EUR	46	9.00%	-	-
Fixed Deposits in KSH	461	16.00%	2,929	10.81%
Deposits as at	32,578	5.29%	32,652	5.99%
Money Market Instruments in USD as at Year End	54,025	4.67%	83,464	5.96%
Deposits & Money Market Instruments as at Year End	86,603	4.90%	116,116	5.97%

15. Other Assets

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Pre-Payments	650	396
Staff Loans and Advances	1,073	427
Interest Receivable	6,066	3,860
Other Receivables	525	901
Total other Assets as at	8,314	5,584

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued

16.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024				Total
	LFRC		LIC		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	BEL	RA	
Insurance Contracts Issued					
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	83,740	14,225	(6,355)	(469)	91,141
Net Balance as at 1 January	83,740	14,225	(6,355)	(469)	91,141
Insurance Revenue					
Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	(61,547)	-	-	-	(61,547)
New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	(97,349)	-	-	-	(97,349)
Total Insurance Revenue	(158,896)	-	-	-	(158,896)
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	-	(16,597)	11,194	-	(5,403)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the LIC	-	-	4,686	469	5,155
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversal of those Losses	-	20,967	-	-	20,967
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	3,602	-	-	-	3,602
Total Insurance Service Expenses	3,602	4,370	15,880	469	24,321
Insurance Service Result	(155,294)	4,370	15,880	469	(134,575)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	(1,903)	1,443	-	-	(460)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(157,197)	5,813	15,880	469	(135,035)
Cash Flows					
Premiums Received	158,647	-	-	-	158,647
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(87,075)	-	(87,075)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(4,276)	-	-	-	(4,276)
Total Cash Flows	154,371	-	(87,075)	-	67,296
Net Balance as at 31 December	80,914	20,038	(77,550)	-	23,402
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	80,914	20,038	(77,550)	-	23,402
Net Balance as at 31 December	80,914	20,038	(77,550)	-	23,402

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2023				Total
	LFRC		LIC		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	BEL	RA	
Insurance Contracts Issued					
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	14,354	(4,848)	-	-	9,506
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	27,988	9,998	2,683	177	40,846
Net Balance as at 1 January	13,634	14,846	2,683	177	31,340
Insurance Revenue					
Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	(72,387)	-	-	-	(72,387)
New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	(83,320)	-	-	-	(83,320)
Total Insurance Revenue	(155,707)	-	-	-	(155,707)
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	-	(20,371)	19,392	-	(979)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(2,216)	(646)	(2,862)
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversal of those Losses	-	19,300	-	-	19,300
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	2,909	-	-	-	2,909
Total Insurance Service Expenses	2,909	(1,071)	17,176	(646)	18,368
Insurance Service Result	(152,798)	(1,071)	17,176	(646)	(137,339)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	2,174	450	-	-	2,624
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(150,624)	(621)	17,176	(646)	(134,715)
Cash Flows					
Premiums Received	226,094	-	-	-	226,094
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(26,214)	-	(26,214)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(5,364)	-	-	-	(5,364)
Total Cash Flows	220,730	-	(26,214)	-	194,516
Net Balance as at 31 December	83,740	14,225	(6,355)	(469)	91,141
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	83,740	14,225	(6,355)	(469)	91,141
Net Balance as at 31 December	83,740	14,225	(6,355)	(469)	91,141

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

31-Dec-2024 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin				Total
	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non- Financial Risk	Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	
Insurance Contracts Issued					
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(308,766)	11,002	97,032	291,873	91,141
Net Balance as at 1 January	(308,766)	11,002	97,032	291,873	91,141
Changes that Relate to Current Service	(66,446)	(3,864)	(33,446)	(56,942)	(160,698)
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Provided	-	-	(33,446)	(56,942)	(90,388)
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Nonfinancial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	(3,162)	-	-	(3,162)
Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	2,293	-	-	-	2,293
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	(6,085)	-	-	-	(6,085)
Experience Adjustments	(62,654)	(702)	-	-	(63,356)
Changes That Relate to Future Service	48,012	2,044	(745)	(28,344)	20,967
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	85,846	(398)	(745)	(84,703)	-
Changes in Estimates that Result in Onerous Contract Losses or Reversal of Losses	3,180	(288)	-	-	2,892
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	(41,024)	2,730	-	56,359	18,065
Experience Adjustments	10	-	-	-	10
Changes that Relate to Past Services	4,687	469	-	-	5,156
Adjustment to Liabilities for Incurred Claims	4,687	469	-	-	5,155
Insurance Service Result	(13,747)	(1,351)	(34,191)	(85,286)	(134,575)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	(15,664)	-	2,362	12,842	(460)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(29,411)	(1,351)	(31,829)	(72,444)	(135,035)
Cash Flows					
Premiums Received	158,647	-	-	-	158,647
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(87,075)	-	-	-	(87,075)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(4,276)	-	-	-	(4,276)
Total Cash Flows	67,296	-	-	-	67,296
Net Balance as at 31 December	(270,881)	9,651	65,203	219,429	23,402
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(270,881)	9,651	65,203	219,429	23,402
Net Balance as at 31 December	(270,881)	9,651	65,203	219,429	23,402

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

31-Dec-2023 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin				
	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non- Financial Risk	Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	Total
Insurance Contracts Issued					
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	18,541	(1,333)	(5,468)	(2,234)	9,506
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(197,533)	7,661	154,580	76,138	40,846
Net Balance as at 1 January	(216,074)	8,994	160,048	78,372	31,340
Changes that Relate to Current Service					
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Provided	-	-	(40,126)	(45,919)	(86,045)
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	(3,475)	-	-	(3,475)
Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(619)	-	-	-	(619)
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	(10,374)	-	-	-	(10,374)
Experience Adjustments	(52,055)	(1,209)	-	-	(53,264)
Changes that Relate to Future Service					
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	40,289	2,006	(26,204)	(16,091)	-
Changes in Estimates that Result in Onerous Contract Losses or Reversal of Losses	9,987	784	-	-	10,771
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	(256,592)	4,548	-	260,573	8,529
Changes that Relate to Past Services					
Adjustment to Liabilities for Incurred Claims	(2,216)	(646)	-	-	(2,862)
Insurance Service Result	(271,580)	2,008	(66,330)	198,563	(137,339)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued					
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	(15,628)	-	3,314	14,938	2,624
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(287,208)	2,008	(63,016)	213,501	(134,715)
Cash Flows					
Premiums Received	226,094	-	-	-	226,094
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(26,214)	-	-	-	(26,214)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(5,364)	-	-	-	(5,364)
Total Cash Flows	194,516	-	-	-	194,516
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(308,766)	11,002	97,032	291,873	91,141
Net Balance as at 31 December	(308,766)	11,002	97,032	291,873	91,141

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the year

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024			31-Dec-2023		
	Profitable Contracts Issued	Onerous Contracts Issued	Total	Profitable Contracts Issued	Onerous Contracts Issued	Total
Insurance Contracts Issued						
Estimates of the Present Value of Future Cash Outflows	11,815	36,928	48,743	52,481	14,448	66,929
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	1,149	1,796	2,945	4,934	372	5,306
Claims and Other Directly Attributable Expenses	10,666	35,132	45,798	47,547	14,076	61,623
Estimates of the Present Value of Future Cash Inflows	(68,810)	(20,957)	(89,767)	(316,563)	(6,958)	(323,521)
Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	635	2,094	2,729	3,509	1,039	4,548
CSM	56,360	-	56,360	260,573	-	260,573
Increase in Insurance Contract Liabilities from Contracts Recognised in the Period	-	18,065	18,065	-	8,529	8,529

16.4 Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

An analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period in profit or loss is provided in the following table:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Total CSM for Insurance Contracts Issued		
1	94,182	93,681
2	76,212	80,006
3	56,249	67,683
4	38,956	52,938
5	23,379	39,029
6-10	26,222	55,535
>10	103	32
Total	315,303	388,904

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.5 Reconciliation of contract measured under PAA

16.5 (i) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

31-Dec-2024

(in thousands of USD)	LFRC		LIC		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	BEL	RA	
Insurance Contracts Issued					
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	768	923	773	57	2,521
Net Balance as at 1 January	768	923	773	57	2,521
Insurance Revenue					
New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the full Retrospective Approach	(6,085)	-	-	-	(6,085)
Total Insurance Revenue	(6,085)	-	-	-	(6,085)
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	1,872	-	1,872
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(58)	(57)	(115)
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversal of those Losses	-	(166)	-	-	(166)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	539	-	-	-	539
Total Insurance Service Expenses	539	(166)	1,814	(57)	2,130
Insurance Service Result	(5,546)	(166)	1,814	(57)	(3,955)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	-	(10)	-	-	(10)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(5,546)	(176)	1,814	(57)	(3,965)
Cash Flows					
Premiums Received	5,780	-	-	-	5,780
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(726)	-	(726)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(539)	-	-	-	(539)
Total Cash Flows	5,241	-	(726)	-	4,515
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	463	747	1,861	-	3,071
Net Balance as at 31 December	463	747	1,861	-	3,071

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.5 Reconciliation of contract measured under PAA (continued)

16.5 (i) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2023				Total
	LFRC		LIC		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	BEL	RA	
Insurance Contracts Issued					
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	261	1,972	1,846	122	4,201
Net Balance as at 1 January	261	1,972	1,846	122	4,201
Insurance Revenue					
New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	(10,374)	-	-	-	(10,374)
Total Insurance Revenue	(10,374)	-	-	-	(10,374)
Insurance Service Expenses					
Incurred Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	1,663	-	1,663
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(1,087)	(65)	(1,152)
Losses on Onerous Contracts and Reversal of those Losses	-	(1,060)	-	-	(1,060)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Amortisation	749	-	-	-	749
Total Insurance Service Expenses	749	(1,060)	576	(65)	200
Insurance Service Result	(9,625)	(1,060)	576	(65)	(10,174)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	-	11	-	-	11
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(9,625)	(1,049)	576	(65)	(10,163)
Cash Flows					
Premiums Received	10,880	-	-	-	10,880
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(1,649)	-	(1,649)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(748)	-	-	-	(748)
Total Cash Flows	10,132	-	(1,649)	-	8,483
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	768	923	773	57	2,521
Net Balance as at 31 December	768	923	773	57	2,521

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued (continued)

16.5 Reconciliation of contract measured under PAA (continued)

16.5 (ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

31-Dec-2024 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin		Total
	Present value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Insurance Contracts Issued			
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	2,464	57	2,521
Net Balance as at 1 January	2,464	57	2,521
Changes that Relate to Current Service	(3,674)	-	(3,674)
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	(6,085)	-	(6,085)
Experience Adjustments	2,411	-	2,411
Changes that Relate to Future Service	(166)	-	(166)
Changes in Estimates that Result in Onerous Contract Losses or Reversal of Losses	(176)	-	(176)
Experience Adjustments	10	-	10
Changes that Relate to Past Services	(58)	(57)	(115)
Adjustment to Liabilities for Incurred Claims	(58)	(57)	(115)
Insurance Service Result	(3,898)	(57)	(3,955)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	(10)	-	(10)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(3,908)	(57)	(3,965)
Cash Flows			
Premiums Received	5,780	-	5,780
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(726)	-	(726)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(539)	-	(539)
Total Cash Flows	4,515	-	4,515
Net Balance as at 31 December	3,071	-	3,071
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	3,071	-	3,071
Net Balance as at 31 December	3,071	-	3,071

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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16. Insurance contracts issued

16.5 Reconciliation of contract measured under PAA (continued)

16.5 (ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

31-Dec-2023 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin		
	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	Total
Insurance Contracts Issued			
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	4,079	122	4,201
Net Balance as at 1 January	4,079	122	4,201
Changes that Relate to Current Service			
	(7,961)	-	(7,961)
Insurance Revenue from Contracts Measured under the PAA	(10,374)	-	(10,374)
Experience Adjustments	2,413	-	2,413
Changes that Relate to Future Service			
	(1,060)	-	(1,060)
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	-	-	-
Changes in Estimates that Result in Onerous Contract Losses or Reversal of Losses	(1,060)	-	(1,060)
Changes that Relate to Past Services			
	(1,088)	(65)	(1,153)
Adjustment to Liabilities for Incurred Claims	(1,088)	(65)	(1,153)
Insurance Service Result	(10,109)	(65)	(10,174)
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Insurance Contracts Issued	11	-	11
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	(10,098)	(65)	(10,163)
Cash Flows			
Premiums Received	10,880	-	10,880
Claims and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(1,649)	-	(1,649)
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(748)	-	(748)
Total Cash Flows	8,483	-	8,483
Net Balance as at 31 December			
	2,464	57	2,521
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	2,464	57	2,521
Net Balance as at 31 December	2,464	57	2,521

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held

17.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024				Total
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	35,893	9,337	(8,385)	(700)	36,145
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 1 January	(35,893)	(9,337)	8,385	700	(36,145)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Reinsurance Expenses	108,213	-	-	-	108,213
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	582	-	582
Claims Recovered	-	11,850	(45)	-	11,805
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to Incurred Claims	-	-	(5,306)	(700)	(6,006)
Changes that Relate to Future Service - Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	-	(14,710)	-	-	(14,710)
Effect of Changes in Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurers	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	108,195	(2,860)	(4,769)	(700)	99,866
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	807	(1,025)	-	-	(218)
Effect of Movements in Exchange Rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	109,002	(3,885)	(4,769)	(700)	99,648
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(98,195)	-	-	-	(98,195)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	-	-	63,354	-	63,354
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(582)	-	(582)
Total Cash Flows	(98,195)	-	62,772	-	(35,423)
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(25,086)	(13,222)	66,388	-	28,080
Net Balance as at 31 December	(25,086)	(13,222)	66,388	-	28,080

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2023				Total
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	25,294	(5,552)	(753)	(61)	18,928
Net Balance as at 1 January	25,294	(5,552)	(753)	(61)	18,928
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Reinsurance Expenses	94,728	-	-	-	94,728
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	571	-	571
Claims Recovered	-	11,882	(8,158)	-	3,724
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to Incurred Claims	-	-	91	761	852
Changes that Relate to Future Service - Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	-	(17,020)	-	-	(17,020)
Effect of Changes in Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurers	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Net Income/(Expenses) From Reinsurance Contracts Held	94,726	(5,138)	(7,496)	761	82,853
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(1,224)	1,353	-	-	129
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	93,502	(3,785)	(7,496)	761	82,982
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(154,689)	-	-	-	(154,689)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	-	-	17,205	-	17,205
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(571)	-	(571)
Total Cash Flows	(154,689)	-	16,634	-	(138,055)
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Net Balance as at 31 December	(35,893)	(9,337)	8,385	700	(36,145)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	35,893	9,337	(8,385)	(700)	36,145
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 31 December	(35,893)	(9,337)	8,385	700	(36,145)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held

17.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

31-Dec-2024 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin				Total
	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(227,256)	9,585	51,960	201,856	36,145
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 1 January	227,256	(9,585)	(51,960)	(201,856)	(36,145)
Changes that Relate to Current Service					
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Received	-	-	16,324	41,889	58,213
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	3,231	-	-	3,231
Reinsurance Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(2,987)	-	-	-	(2,987)
Experience Adjustments	61,435	709	-	-	62,144
	58,448	3,940	16,324	41,889	120,601
Changes that Relate to Future Service					
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	(55,091)	417	1,282	53,392	-
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	25,843	(2,562)	-	(37,202)	(13,921)
Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	(704)	(86)	-	-	(790)
	(29,952)	(2,231)	1,282	16,190	(14,711)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the Incurred Claims	(5,306)	(700)	-	-	(6,006)
Effect of Changes in the Risk of Reinsurers Non-Performance	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	23,172	1,009	17,606	58,079	99,866
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	10,060	-	(1,339)	(8,939)	(218)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	33,232	1,009	16,267	49,140	99,648
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(98,195)	-	-	-	(98,195)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	63,354	-	-	-	63,354
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(582)	-	-	-	(582)
Total Cash Flows	(35,423)	-	-	-	(35,423)
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	225,065	(8,576)	(35,693)	(152,716)	28,080
Net Balance as at 31 December	225,065	(8,576)	(35,693)	(152,716)	28,080

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.2 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)

31-Dec-2023 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin					
	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	Contracts Measured Under the Modified Retrospective Approach	Contracts Measured under the Fair Value Approach	New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	Total
Reinsurance Contracts Held						
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	178,922	(7,719)	(101,569)	-	(50,706)	18,928
Net Balance as at 1 January	178,922	(7,719)	(101,569)	-	(50,706)	18,928
Changes that Relate to Current Service						
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Received	-	-	20,211	-	30,071	50,282
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	3,600	-	-	-	3,600
Reinsurance Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(4,113)	-	-	-	-	(4,113)
Experience Adjustments	48,506	749	-	-	-	49,255
	44,393	4,349	20,211	-	30,071	99,024
Changes that Relate to Future Service						
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	(52,978)	(3,327)	31,405	-	24,900	-
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	190,482	(3,166)	-	-	(195,092)	(7,776)
Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	(8,673)	(571)	-	-	-	(9,244)
	128,831	(7,064)	31,405	-	(170,192)	(17,020)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the Incurred Claims	91	761	-	-	-	852
Effect of Changes in the Risk of Reinsurers Non-Performance	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	173,312	(1,954)	51,616	-	(140,121)	82,853
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	13,077	88	(2,007)	-	(11,029)	129
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	186,389	(1,866)	49,609	-	(151,150)	82,982
Cash Flows						
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(154,689)	-	-	-	-	(154,689)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	17,205	-	-	-	-	17,205
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(571)	-	-	-	-	(571)
Total Cash Flows	(138,055)	-	-	-	-	(138,055)
Net Balance as at 31 December	227,256	(9,585)	(51,960)	-	(201,856)	(36,145)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(227,256)	9,585	51,960	-	201,856	36,145
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 31 December	227,256	(9,585)	(51,960)	-	(201,856)	(36,145)

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17. Reinsurance contracts held

17.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the year

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024			31-Dec-2023		
	Contracts Originated not in a Net Gain	Contracts Originated in a Net Gain	Total	Contracts Originated not in a Net Gain	Contracts Originated in a Net Gain	Total
Reinsurance Contracts Held						
Estimates of the Present Value of Future Cash Outflows	(53,601)	(343)	(53,944)	302,136	2,995	305,131
Estimates of the Present Value of Future Cash Inflows	79,500	287	79,787	(110,727)	(3,923)	(114,650)
Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	(2,542)	(19)	(2,561)	(2,914)	(251)	(3,165)
CSM	(37,193)	(9)	(37,202)	(195,201)	109	(195,092)
Increase in Reinsurance Contract Liabilities from Contracts Recognised in the Period	(13,836)	(84)	(13,290)	(6,706)	(1,070)	(7,776)

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (i) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims-Facultative Insurance

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024				Total
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Reinsurance contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	40,694	3,638	(9,557)	(798)	33,977
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 1 January	(40,694)	(3,638)	9,557	798	(33,977)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Reinsurance Expenses	68,217	-	-	-	68,217
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	331	-	331
Claims Recovered	-	3,022	-	-	3,022
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to Incurred Claims	-	-	(3,712)	(798)	(4,510)
Changes that Relate to Future Service - Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	-	(1,980)	-	-	(1,980)
Effect of Changes in Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurers	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Net Income/(Expenses) From Reinsurance Contracts Held	68,208	1,042	(3,381)	(798)	65,071
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	420	(164)	-	-	256
Effect of Movements in Exchange Rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	68,628	878	(3,381)	(798)	65,327
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(61,858)	-	-	-	(61,858)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	-	-	35,717	-	35,717
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(331)	-	(331)
Total Cash Flows	(61,858)	-	35,386	-	(26,472)
Net Balance as at 31 December	(33,924)	(2,760)	41,562	-	4,878
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(33,924)	(2,760)	41,562	-	4,878
Net Balance as at 31 December	(33,924)	(2,760)	41,562	-	4,878

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held

17.4 (i) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims-Facultative Insurance (continued)

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2023				Total
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	1,932	(82)	-	-	1,850
Net Balance as at 1 January	1,932	(82)	-	-	1,850
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Reinsurance Expenses	63,184	-	-	-	63,184
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	332	-	332
Claims Recovered	-	4,057	299	-	4,356
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to Incurred Claims	-	-	-	798	798
Changes that Relate to Future Service - Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	-	(8,293)	-	-	(8,293)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	63,184	(4,236)	631	798	60,377
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(773)	680	-	-	(93)
Effect of Movements in Exchange Rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	62,411	(3,556)	631	798	60,284
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(105,037)	-	-	-	(105,037)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	-	-	9,258	-	9,258
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(332)	-	(332)
Total Cash Flows	(105,037)	-	8,926	-	(96,111)
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	40,694	3,638	(9,557)	(798)	33,977
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 31 December	(40,694)	(3,638)	9,557	798	(33,977)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances - Facultative Insurance

31-Dec-2024	Contractual Service Margin				Total
(in thousands of USD)	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non- Financial Risk	Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(167,592)	5,498	42,891	153,180	33,977
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 1 January	167,592	(5,498)	(42,891)	(153,180)	(33,977)
Changes that Relate to Current Service					
CSM Recognised In Profit or Loss for the Services Received	-	-	12,912	28,880	41,792
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	1,743	-	-	1,743
Reinsurance Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(2,812)	-	-	-	(2,812)
Experience Adjustments	30,663	183	-	-	30,846
	27,851	1,926	12,912	28,880	71,569
Changes that Relate to Future Service					
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	(42,168)	60	2,210	39,898	-
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	22,099	(433)	-	(23,942)	(2,276)
Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	271	24	-	-	295
	(19,798)	(349)	2,210	15,956	1,981
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the Incurred Claims	(3,712)	(798)	-	-	(4,510)
Effect of Changes in the Risk of Reinsurers Non-Performance	(8)	-	-	-	(9)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	4,333	779	15,122	44,836	65,070
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	7,844	-	(1,076)	(6,511)	257
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	12,177	779	14,046	38,325	65,327
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(61,858)	-	-	-	(61,858)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	35,717	-	-	-	35,717
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(331)	-	-	-	(331)
Total Cash Flows	(26,472)	-	-	-	(26,472)
Net Balance as at 31 December	153,297	(4,719)	(28,845)	(114,855)	4,878
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	153,297	(4,719)	(28,845)	(114,855)	4,878
Net Balance as at 31 December	153,297	(4,719)	(28,845)	(114,855)	4,878

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances - Facultative Insurance (continued)

31-Dec-2023	Contractual Service Margin				
(in thousands of USD)	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non- Financial Risk	Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts and Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	Total
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	127,843	(4,735)	(80,728)	(40,529)	1,851
Net Balance as at 1 January	127,843	(4,735)	(80,728)	(40,529)	1,851
Changes that Relate to Current Service					
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Received	-	-	16,343	20,331	36,674
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	2,070	-	-	2,070
Reinsurance Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(3,242)	-	-	-	(3,242)
Experience Adjustments	32,099	269	-	-	32,368
	28,857	2,339	16,343	20,331	67,870
Changes that Relate to Future Service					
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	(37,667)	(2,317)	23,120	16,864	-
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	139,424	(1,334)	-	(141,777)	(3,687)
Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	(4,316)	(290)	-	-	(4,606)
	97,441	(3,941)	23,120	(124,913)	(8,293)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the Incurred Claims	-	798	-	-	798
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	126,298	(804)	39,463	(104,582)	60,375
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	9,562	41	(1,626)	(8,069)	(92)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	135,860	(763)	37,837	(112,651)	60,283
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(105,037)	-	-	-	(105,037)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	9,258	-	-	-	9,258
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(332)	-	-	-	(332)
Total Cash Flows	(96,111)	-	-	-	(96,111)
Net Balance as at 31 December	167,592	(5,498)	(42,891)	(153,180)	(33,977)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(167,592)	5,498	42,891	153,180	33,977
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 31 December	167,592	(5,498)	(42,891)	(153,180)	(33,977)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (iii) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims – Treaty

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024				Total
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(4,801)	5,699	1,172	98	2,168
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 1 January	4,801	(5,699)	(1,172)	(98)	(2,168)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Reinsurance Expenses	39,997	-	-	-	39,997
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	251	-	251
Claims Recovered	-	8,829	(46)	-	8,783
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to Incurred Claims	-	-	(1,593)	98	(1,495)
Changes that Relate to Future Service - Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	-	(12,731)	-	-	(12,731)
Effect of Changes in Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurers	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	39,987	(3,902)	(1,388)	98	34,795
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	386	(860)	-	-	(474)
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	40,373	(4,762)	(1,388)	98	34,321
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(36,337)	-	-	-	(36,337)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	-	-	27,637	-	27,637
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(251)	-	(251)
Total Cash Flows	(36,337)	-	27,386	-	(8,951)
Net Balance as at 31 December	8,837	(10,461)	24,826	-	23,202
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	8,837	(10,461)	24,826	-	(23,202)
Net Balance as at 31 December	8,837	(10,461)	24,826	-	(23,202)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (iii) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims – Treaty (continued)

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2023				Total
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	23,362	(5,470)	(753)	(61)	17,078
Net Balance as at 1 January	23,362	(5,470)	(753)	(61)	17,078
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Reinsurance Expenses	31,542	-	-	-	31,542
Other Incurred Directly Attributable Expenses	-	-	239	-	239
Claims Recovered	-	7,826	(8,457)	-	(631)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to Incurred Claims	-	-	91	(37)	54
Changes that Relate to Future Service - Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	-	(8,727)	-	-	(8,727)
Effect of Changes in Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurers	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	31,540	(901)	(8,127)	(37)	22,475
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(450)	672	-	-	222
Total Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss	31,090	(229)	(8,127)	(37)	22,697
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(49,651)	-	-	-	(49,651)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	-	-	7,947	-	7,947
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	-	-	(239)	-	(239)
Total Cash Flows	(49,651)	-	7,708	-	(41,943)
Net Balance as at 31 December	4,801	(5,699)	(1,172)	(98)	(2,168)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(4,801)	5,699	1,172	98	2,168
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 31 December	4,801	(5,699)	(1,172)	(98)	(2,168)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (iv) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances – Treaty

31-Dec-2024 (in thousands of USD)	Contractual Service Margin				Total
	Present Value Of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment For Non- Financial Risk	Contracts Measured Under The Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts And Contracts Measured Under The Full Retrospective Approach	
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(59,664)	4,087	9,069	48,676	2,168
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 1 January	59,664	(4,087)	(9,069)	(48,676)	(2,168)
Changes that Relate to Current Service					
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Received	-	-	3,412	13,009	16,421
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	1,488	-	-	1,488
Reinsurance Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(174)	-	-	-	(174)
Experience Adjustments	30,770	526	-	-	31,296
	30,596	2,014	3,412	13,009	49,031
Changes That Relate To Future Service					
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	(12,923)	357	(928)	13,494	-
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	3,744	(2,129)	-	(13,261)	(11,646)
Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	(975)	(110)	-	-	(1,085)
	(10,154)	(1,882)	(928)	233	(12,731)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the Incurred Claims	(1,593)	98	-	-	(1,495)
Effect of Changes in the Risk of Reinsurers Non-Performance	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	18,839	230	2,484	13,242	34,795
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	2,216	-	(263)	(2,427)	(474)
Total Amounts Recognised in Comprehensive Income	21,055	230	2,221	10,815	34,321
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(36,337)	-	-	-	(36,337)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	27,637	-	-	-	27,637
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(251)	-	-	-	(251)
Total Cash Flows	(8,951)	-	-	-	(8,951)
Net Balance as at 31 December					
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	71,768	(3,857)	(6,848)	(37,861)	23,202
Net Balance as at 31 December	71,768	(3,857)	(6,848)	(37,861)	23,202

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.4 (iv) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances – Treaty (continued)

31-Dec-2023	Contractual Service Margin				
(in thousands of USD)	Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk	Contracts Measured under the Modified Retrospective Approach	New Contracts And Contracts Measured under the Full Retrospective Approach	Total
Reinsurance Contracts Held					
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	51,079	(2,984)	(20,841)	(10,176)	17,078
Net Balance as at 1 January	51,079	(2,984)	(20,841)	(10,176)	17,078
Changes that Relate to Current Service					
CSM Recognised in Profit or Loss for the Services Received	-	-	3,868	9,738	13,606
Change in the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk for the Risk Expired	-	1,528	-	-	1,528
Reinsurance Premium (and other Related Cash Flows) Experience Adjustments Relating to Current Service	(870)	-	-	-	(870)
Experience Adjustments	16,406	481	-	-	16,887
	15,536	2,009	3,868	9,738	31,151
Changes that Relate to Future Service					
Changes in Estimates that Adjust the CSM	(15,312)	(1,009)	8,286	8,035	-
Contracts Initially Recognised in the Period	51,057	(1,832)	-	(53,314)	(4,089)
Changes in the Fulfilment Cashflows that do not Adjust the CSM for the Group of Underlying Insurance Contracts	(4,357)	(281)	-	-	(4,638)
	31,388	(3,122)	8,286	(45,279)	(8,727)
Changes that Relate to Past Service - Adjustments to the Incurred Claims	91	(37)	-	-	54
Effect of Changes in the Risk of Reinsurers Non-Performance	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Net Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	47,012	(1,150)	12,154	(35,541)	22,475
Finance Income/(Expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts Held	3,516	47	(382)	(2,959)	222
Effect of Movements In Exchange Rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts Recognised in Comprehensive Income	50,528	(1,103)	11,772	(38,500)	22,697
Cash Flows					
Premiums Paid Net of Ceding Commissions and other Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(49,651)	-	-	-	(49,651)
Recoveries from Reinsurance	7,947	-	-	-	7,947
Directly Attributable Expenses Paid	(239)	-	-	-	(239)
Total Cash Flows	(41,943)	-	-	-	(41,943)
Net Balance as at 31 December	59,664	(4,087)	(9,069)	(48,676)	(2,168)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(59,664)	4,087	9,069	48,676	2,168
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Balance as at 31 December	59,664	(4,087)	(9,069)	(48,676)	(2,168)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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17. Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

17.5 Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

An analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period in profit or loss is provided in the following table:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Total CSM for Reinsurance Contracts Held		
1	(61,802)	(65,534)
2	(51,619)	(51,564)
3	(37,522)	(43,255)
4	(26,032)	(34,280)
5	(15,680)	(24,725)
6-10	(16,648)	(34,456)
>10	(26)	(2)
Total	(209,329)	(253,816)

18. Other Financial Assets

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Outstanding Value as at 1 January	2,300	68,460
New Placements	70,728	71,470
Maturities	(54,550)	(137,709)
Change in 12-month ECL (notes 4 & 29)	(71)	79
Total other Financial Assets as at	18,407	2,300

These represent USD and Euro deposits with an average yield of 4% and a weighted average maturity period of 12 months (2023: 5.8% and an average maturity period of 12 months).

19. Investment in Money Market Funds

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Outstanding Value as at 1 January	-	1,217
Redemption	-	(91)
Impairment of Supply Chain Finance Fund	-	(1,137)
Foreign Exchange Loss	-	11
Total Investments in Money Market Funds as at	-	-

Money market investments are measured at fair value.

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20. Investment in Floating Rate Notes

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Outstanding Value as at 1 January	128,282	102,014
New Placements	35,093	47,059
Maturities & Presales	(29,589)	(21,311)
Amortisation (notes 9 & 29)	(108)	(48)
Change in 12-month ECL (notes 4 & 29)	4	(31)
Foreign Exchange Gains/(Losses)	(796)	599
Total Floating Rate Notes as at	132,886	128,282

The effective interest rates on Floating rate notes as at 31 December 4%(2023-5.12%).

21. Investment in Bonds

The table below shows the carrying amount of the investments in bonds:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Outstanding Value as at 1 January	412,806	338,957
New Purchases	248,428	136,097
Sales and Redemptions	(93,225)	(62,530)
Amortisation (notes 9 & 29)	2,058	99
Change in 12-month ECL (notes 4 & 29)	(3)	(86)
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	17	269
Total Investments in Bonds as at	570,081	412,806

The table below shows the maturity profile of the bonds by face value:

Maturity	31-Dec-2024		31-Dec-2023	
	Face Value (in USD'000)	Weight (%)	Face Value (in USD'000)	Weight (%)
2023	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	88,061	21.00%
2025	109,214	19.00%	96,280	23.10%
2026	109,562	19.00%	98,717	24.00%
2027	88,777	15.00%	52,625	12.60%
2028	87,761	15.00%	58,745	14.10%
2029	68,911	11.80%	3,400	0.80%
2030	54,606	9.40%	14,736	3.50%
2031	44,358	7.60%	1,500	0.40%
2032	16,998	2.90%	-	-
2033	1,400	0.20%	1,400	0.30%
2034	700	0.10%	700	0.20%
Total as at	582,287	100.00%	416,164	100.00%

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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21. Investment in Bonds (continued)

The following table shows the average maturity and yield of ATIDI's bond portfolio:

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Bond Portfolio's Average Maturity	2.9 years	2.9 years
Bond Portfolio's Gross Average Yield	3%	2.8%

22. Intangible Assets

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Cost		
As at 1 January	1,133	1,122
Additions	-	11
As at	1,133	1,133
Amortisation		
As at 1 January	(883)	(820)
Charge for the Year	(187)	(63)
As at	(1,070)	(883)
Net Book Value		
As at year end	63	250

The intangible assets represent the computer software's book value.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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23. Vehicles and Equipment

(in thousands of USD)	Motor Vehicles	Computers & Office Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Total
As at 31 December, 2024				
Cost				
As at 1 January 2024	399	1,240	779	2,418
Additions	-	169	865	1,034
Disposals	-	(94)	(436)	(530)
As at 31 December, 2024	399	1,315	1,208	2,922
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2024	(216)	(1,034)	(721)	(2,016)
Charge for the Year	(41)	(153)	(296)	(490)
Eliminated on Disposals	-	94	436	530
As at 31 December, 2024	(302)	(1,093)	(581)	(1,976)
As at 31 December, 2023				
Cost				
As at 1 January 2023	399	1,167	889	2,455
Additions	-	109	4	113
Adjustment	-	4	(6)	(2)
Disposals	-	(40)	(108)	(148)
As at 31 December 2023	399	1,240	779	2,418
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2023	(216)	(958)	(767)	(1,941)
Charge for the Year	(45)	(116)	(62)	(223)
Eliminated on Disposals	-	40	108	148
As at 31 December 2023	(261)	(1,034)	(721)	(2,016)
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2024	97	222	627	946
As at 31 December 2023	138	206	58	402

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

24. Leases

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Right of use asset		
As at 1 January	617	823
Additions	382	34
Amortization	(260)	(240)
As at year end	739	617
Lease liability		
As at 1 January	646	810
Additions	382	34
Accretion of Interest	67	68
Rent Paid	(296)	(266)
As at year end	799	646

Lease Liability Maturity Analysis

(in thousands of USD)	2024	2023
Year 1	226	222
Year 2	225	97
Year 3	183	102
Year 4	140	122
Year 5	17	103
Onwards	8	-
	799	646

25. Other Liabilities

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Accrued Expenses	1,919	1,635
Defined Contribution Post-Employment Plan Payable	64	379
Non-Trade Accounts Payable	553	16,613
IDA Service Charges	17	15
Dividend Payable	109	22
Total other Liabilities as at Year End	2,662	18,664

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

26. Unearned Grant Income

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Unearned Grant as at 1 January	20,571	19,321
RLSF Disbursements	5,820	1,250
Foreign Exchange Gain	(27)	-
Unearned Grant as at	26,364	20,571

In addition to the technical assistance (see note 10), KfW, the German development bank, agreed to extend a grant of up to EUR 31.6M in two tranches to ATIDI for the purposes of implementing the Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF) project. The funds are to be utilized to provide cash collateral for letters of credit issued in respect of the qualifying projects and as a first loss position in case of any claim. ATIDI has received a total of EUR 20.6 M from KfW to be used as cash collateral for the approved RLSF projects – this is the full amount available under Tranche one of RLSF (EUR16.6M) a partial disbursement of the funds available under Tranche two (EUR 4M) as defined within the RLSF Financing Agreement between ATIDI and KfW. The Euro equivalent of USD 11,217,625 was transferred to the USD RLSF Security Account held with Citibank as cash collateral for the first 5 RLSF policies issued. No risks had been attached to this facility as at 31 December 2024.

In February 2022 ATIDI entered into another financing agreement with the Norwegian Agency Development Cooperation (Norad) for support to its Regional Liquidity Support Facility (RLSF) and Renewable Energy Sector initiatives. Norad shall, subject to Norwegian parliamentary appropriations, provide a financial grant in support of the Project not exceeding NOK 500,000,000 (Norwegian Kroner five hundred million), split between cash collateral commitment of NOK 450M and Technical Assistance (TA) of NOK 50M. Of the committed cash collateral ATIDI has received a total of USD 2.7M from Norad as at 31 December 2024. ATIDI is required to make written requests for the TA disbursements in advance for a period not exceeding twelve months. Norad has since disbursed USD 715,755 for the Technical assistance Fund as at 31 December 2024.

27. Financial Liabilities - IDA Development Credit (Loan)

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
As at 1 January	6,759	7,072
Foreign Exchange Losses/(Gains) (notes 12 & 29)	(183)	62
Repayments	(370)	(375)
IDA Loan as at	6,206	6,759

Under the Development Credit Agreement (DCA) between IDA and ATIDI dated 8 June, 2001, the Agreement Amending the Development Credit Agreement dated 19 July, 2005, and the Agreement providing for the Amendment and Restatement of the Development Credit Agreement dated 23 March, 2007, IDA granted ATIDI a development credit amounting to SDR 7.2M to finance ATIDI's operational costs. This amount includes: (a) an original Credit of SDR 3.9M and (b) a supplemental Credit of SDR 3.3M. The full development credit amounting to SDR 7.2M has been fully disbursed. The principal amount is repayable in semi-annual installments over a 25-year period, effective with respect to: (a) the original credit, from 15 September, 2011 to 15 March, 2036; and (b) the supplemental credit, from 15 September, 2015 to 15 March, 2040.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

28. Share Capital and Share Premium

In accordance with the ATIDI Treaty, ATIDI has an open-ended capital stock based on an initial authorized nominal capital stock of USD 1Bn divided into 10,000 shares with a par value of USD 100,000 each, which are available for subscription by members and shareholders.

Share premium is the difference between the par value of the share and the current value.

Unallocated share capital arises when share capital contribution or reinvested dividend is less than the value of one share.

Each fully paid up share held by a Member shall carry one vote at any ordinary or extraordinary General Meeting. All decisions of any ordinary and extraordinary General Meeting shall be by way of simple majority of the representatives of the members and shareholders present; and, voting save as expressly provided by the ATIDI Treaty.

ATIDI's capital stood at USD 457.4M as at 31 December 2024 against USD 427.3M as at 31 December 2023, an increase USD 30M out of which USD 21.5M came from capital increase and USD 8.6M from dividends reinvestments from shareholders.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

28. Share Capital and Share Premium (continued)

(a) Share Capital

The status of the issued and called share capital at 31 December 2024 is shown below:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024		31-Dec-2023	
Member/Shareholder	Number of Shares	Paid up Capital	Number of Shares	Paid up Capital
Angola	161	16,100	158	15,800
Benin	283	28,300	276	27,600
Burkina Faso	108	10,800	-	-
Burundi	166	16,600	162	16,200
Cameroon	95	9,500	93	9,300
Chad	107	10,700	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	210	21,000	205	20,500
Democratic Republic of Congo	215	21,500	210	21,000
Ethiopia	231	23,100	229	22,900
Ghana	158	15,800	158	15,800
Kenya	309	30,900	301	30,100
Madagascar	74	7,400	73	7,300
Malawi	192	19,200	187	18,700
Mali	78	7,800	78	7,800
Niger	97	9,700	95	9,500
Nigeria	129	12,900	126	12,600
Rwanda	94	9,400	92	9,200
Senegal	121	12,100	118	11,800
South Sudan	99	9,900	96	9,600
Tanzania	183	18,300	178	17,800
Togo	257	25,700	251	25,100
Uganda	247	24,700	241	24,100
Zambia	187	18,700	182	18,200
Zimbabwe	142	14,200	139	13,900
Total Member Countries	3,943	394,300	3,648	364,800
Kenya Reinsurance Corporation	10	1,000	10	1,000
Total Public Entities	10	1,000	10	1,000
African Development Bank	150	15,000	150	15,000
Africa Reinsurance Corporation	10	1,000	10	1,000
Atradius	1	100	1	100
CESCE	10	1,000	10	1,000
Chubb	92	9,200	90	9,000
COMESA	1	100	1	100
ECGC	109	10,900	106	10,600
NEXI	101	10,100	100	10,000
SACE SpA	100	10,000	100	10,000
TDB (formerly PTA Bank Limited)	10	1,000	10	1,000
UK Export Finance	1	100	1	100
ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company.)	36	3,600	36	3,600
Other Shareholders	621	62,100	615	61,500
TOTAL SHARES	4,574	457,400	4,273	427,300

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

28. Share Capital and Share Premium (continued)

(b) Share Premium and Unallocated Share Capital

The following is the breakdown of the share premium and unallocated Share Capital:

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024			31-Dec-2023		
	Paid up Capital	Share Premium	Unallocated Share Capital	Paid up Capital	Share Premium	Unallocated Share Capital
Angola	16,100	9,335	83	15,800	9,106	-
Benin	28,300	6,721	97	27,600	6,186	139
Burkina Faso	10,800	5,248	83	-	-	-
Burundi	16,600	747	8	16,200	441	15
Cameroon	9,500	4,350	149	9,300	4,197	99
Chad	10,700	5,200	120	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	21,000	1,980	144	20,500	1,598	140
Democratic Republic of Congo	21,500	1,171	131	21,000	788	106
Ethiopia	23,100	7,889	117	22,900	7,736	115
Ghana	15,800	3,039	41	15,800	3,039	41
Kenya	30,900	1,418	32	30,100	805	142
Madagascar	7,400	571	164	7,300	494	25
Malawi	19,200	1,007	63	18,700	624	135
Mali	7,800	3,790	109	7,800	3,790	107
Niger	9,700	3,868	72	9,500	3,715	15
Nigeria	12,900	2,674	65	12,600	2,444	50
Rwanda	9,400	398	96	9,200	245	53
Senegal	12,100	5,542	19	11,800	5,312	39
South Sudan	9,900	567	22	9,600	337	136
Tanzania	18,300	833	6	17,800	450	117
Togo	25,700	11,217	140	25,100	10,757	113
Uganda	24,700	1,061	111	24,100	601	127
Zambia	18,700	930	12	18,200	547	106
Zimbabwe	14,200	710	153	13,900	481	82
Kenya Reinsurance Corporation	1,000	-	88	1,000	-	88
Total	395,300	80,266	2,125	365,800	63,693	1,990
African Development Bank	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-
Africa Reinsurance Corporation	1,000	-	121	1,000	-	77
Atradius	100	-	4	100	-	-
CESCE	1,000	386	94	1,000	386	50
Chubb	9,200	1,896	59	9,000	1,742	2
COMESA	100	-	8	100	-	8
ECGC	10,900	2,222	30	10,600	1,992	100
NEXI	10,100	4,936	73	10,000	4,860	-
SACE SpA	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
Trade Development Bank	1,000	-	27	1,000	-	27
UK Export Finance	100	-	17	100	-	13
ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Co)	3,600	1,778	-	3,600	1,778	-
	62,100	11,218	433	61,500	10,758	277
TOTAL SHARES	457,400	91,484	2,558	427,300	74,451	2,267

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

28. Share Capital and Share Premium (continued)

(c) Capital disbursements

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024				31-Dec-2023			
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Unallocated Share Capital	Total	Share Capital	Share Premium	Unallocated Share Capital	Total
Burkina Faso	10,800	5,248	83	16,131	-	-	-	-
Chad	10,700	5,200	120	16,020	-	-	-	-
Chubb	-	-	24	24	-	-	22	22
Angola	-	-	-	-	15,800	9,106	-	24,906
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	15,400	7,484	40	22,924
Mali	-	-	-	-	7,800	3,790	107	11,697
Nexi	-	-	-	-	10,000	4,860	-	14,860
Zep-Re (PTA-Re)	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121
TOTAL	21,500	10,448	227	32,175	49,000	25,240	290	74,530

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

28. Share Capital and Share Premium

(d) Reinvested dividends

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024			31-Dec-2023		
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Unallocated Share Capital	Share Capital	Share Premium	Unallocated Share Capital
Angola	300	229	83	-	-	-
Africa Reinsurance Co	-	-	44	-	-	22
Atradius	-	-	4	-	-	-
Benin	700	535	(42)	400	194	8
Burundi	400	306	(7)	300	146	(94)
Cameroon	200	153	50	100	49	55
CESCE	-	-	44	-	-	22
Côte d'Ivoire	500	382	4	300	146	1
COMESA	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chubb	200	154	33	200	97	(102)
Democratic Republic of Congo	500	383	25	300	146	10
ECGC	300	230	(70)	100	49	83
Ethiopia	200	153	2	100	48	15
UK Export Finance	-	-	4	-	-	3
Uganda	600	460	(16)	300	146	80
Ghana	-	-	-	300	146	(103)
Kenya	800	613	(110)	400	194	62
Kenya Reinsurance Co	-	-	-	-	-	22
Madagascar	100	77	139	100	49	10
Malawi	500	383	(72)	200	97	111
Mali	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nigeria	300	230	15	200	97	(23)
Niger	200	153	57	200	97	(92)
Nexi	100	76	73	-	-	-
Rwanda	200	153	43	200	97	(97)
Senegal	300	230	(20)	200	97	(39)
South Sudan	300	230	(114)	100	48	61
Tanzania	500	383	(111)	200	97	91
TDB (Formerly PTA Bank Ltd)	-	-	-	-	-	27
Togo	600	460	27	300	146	105
Zambia	500	383	(94)	200	97	100
ZEP-RE (PTA-RE Co)	-	-	-	100	49	(121)
Zimbabwe	300	229	71	200	97	6
TOTAL	8,600	6,585	64	5,000	2,429	228

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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29. Note to the Statement of Cash Flows

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Total comprehensive Income for the year	62,089	67,009
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation -Vehicles and Equipment (notes 11 & 23)	490	223
Amortisation - Intangible Assets (notes 11 & 22)	187	63
Amortisation – Right of use (notes 11 & 24)	260	240
Amortisation - Bonds (notes 9 & 21)	(2,058)	(99)
Amortisation – Floating Rate Notes (notes 9 & 20)	108	48
Foreign Exchange Gain	(691)	(817)
Gain on Disposal	(2)	(6)
Impairment of Investment in Money Market Fund (note 19)	-	1,137
Discount on Money Market Instruments (note 14)	3,352	2,075
ECL on Other Financial Assets (notes 18)	71	(79)
ECL on Floating Rate Notes (notes 20)	(4)	31
ECL on Bonds (notes 21)	3	86
ECL on Deposits and Money market instruments (note 14)	3	184
ECL on cash and Cash Equivalent (note 13)	(55)	103
Interest on Lease Liability (Notes 12(a) & 24)	67	68
Movements in Working Capital items:		
Decrease in Insurance Contract Assets	-	9,506
Decrease/(Increase) in Reinsurance Contract Assets	36,145	(36,145)
(Decrease)/Increase in Insurance Contract Liabilities	(67,739)	50,295
Increase/(Decrease) in Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	28,080	(18,928)
Increase in Other Assets	(2,730)	(1,223)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Liabilities (*)	(16,089)	6,549
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	41,487	80,320

(*) Excluded within the movements is the dividend payable

30. Carrying amount of Financial Instruments Carried at amortised Cost

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
Fair Value of Bonds	561,765	401,193
Book Value of Bonds (note 21)	570,081	412,806
Unrealized Gain as at	(8,316)	(11,613)

The bonds disclosed include a portfolio held on behalf of the RLSF of USD 11M

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

- Continued

31. Related Party Disclosures

(in thousands of USD)	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023
(i) Key Management Compensation;		
• Salaries & other Short-Term Benefits	1,704	1,508
• Defined Contribution Post-Employment Plan	178	155
• Education Allowance	154	149
Total Key Management compensation	2,036	1,812
(ii) Directors - Sitting Allowances & Per Diem	243	260

32. Events after reporting period

On 21st January 2025 ATIDI received EUR20M additional capital for Cote d'Ivoire through KfW. ATIDI's equity will therefore increase to USD 812M. The directors are not aware of any other events after the reporting period that would warrant an adjustment to the financial statements or that would require separate disclosure

33. Prior year Adjustment

In the previous year, in the entity's statement of cash flows, the proceeds and purchases relating to deposits, money market instruments, floating rate notes, bonds and other financial assets were incorrectly reflected as a net movement for each line item respectively. The amount of redemption netted off within investments in other financial assets and bonds was USD 137,709,000 and USD 62,350,000 and proceeds on maturities netted off against investments in deposits, money market instruments and floating rate notes was USD 105,388,000 and USD 21,311,000. Split between purchases and proceeds on maturities and redemptions has now been done in the current year.

(in thousands of USD)	Amounts as previously stated	Adjustment for restatement	Restated
Effect on Statement of Cash Flows			
As at December 2023:			
Cashflow from Investing activities			
Investments in Deposits and Money Market Instruments	(45,044)	(105,388)	(150,432)
Proceeds on Maturity of Deposits and Money Market Instruments	-	105,388	105,388
Investment in other Financial Assets	66,239	(137,709)	(71,470)
Redemption in other Financial Assets	-	137,709	137,709
Investments in Floating Rate Notes	(25,748)	(21,311)	(47,059)
Proceeds on Maturity of Floating Rate Notes	-	21,311	21,311
Investments in Bonds	(73,567)	(62,530)	(136,097)
Proceeds on Redemption of Investments in Bonds	-	62,530	62,530

Abbreviations

AC	Amortised Cost	LGD	Loss Given Default
AfDB	African Development Bank	LIC	Liability for Incurred Claims
ATIDI	African Trade & Investment Development Insurance	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	P&L	Profit or Loss
CRI	Credit Risk Insurance	PAA	Premium Allocation Approach
CRI/PRI	Combined Policies: Credit Risk Insurance/Political Risk Insurance	PD	Probability of Default
CRI-SO	Credit Risk Insurance-Single Obligor	PRI	Political Risk Insurance
CRI-WTO	Credit Risk Insurance-Whole Turnover	PV&TS	Political Violence and Terrorism & Sabotage Insurance
CSM	Contractual Service Margin	S&P	Standard & Poor's
DCA	Development Credit Agreement	SDR	Special Drawing Rate
DPF	Discretionary Participation Features	STA	Security Trust Account
EAD	Exposure at Default	STAA	Security Trust Account Agreement
ECL	Expected Credit Losses	TDB	The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
EIR	Effective Interest Rate	TRG	The IASB Transition Resource Group for IFRS 17
FAPA	Fund for African Private Sector Assistance	UK	United Kingdom
FCF	Fulfilment Cash Flows	VFA	Variable Fee Approach
FVOCI	Fair Value Through other Comprehensive Income	Zep-Re	Zone d'échanges Préférentiels Reinsurance
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		
GMM	General Measurement Model		
IAS	International Accounting Standards		
IDA	International Development Association		
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards		
KfW	Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)		
LFRC	Liability for Remaining Coverage		

Credits

External Auditors	Deloitte & Touche LLP Waiyaki Way, Muthangari P. O. Box 40092 Nairobi
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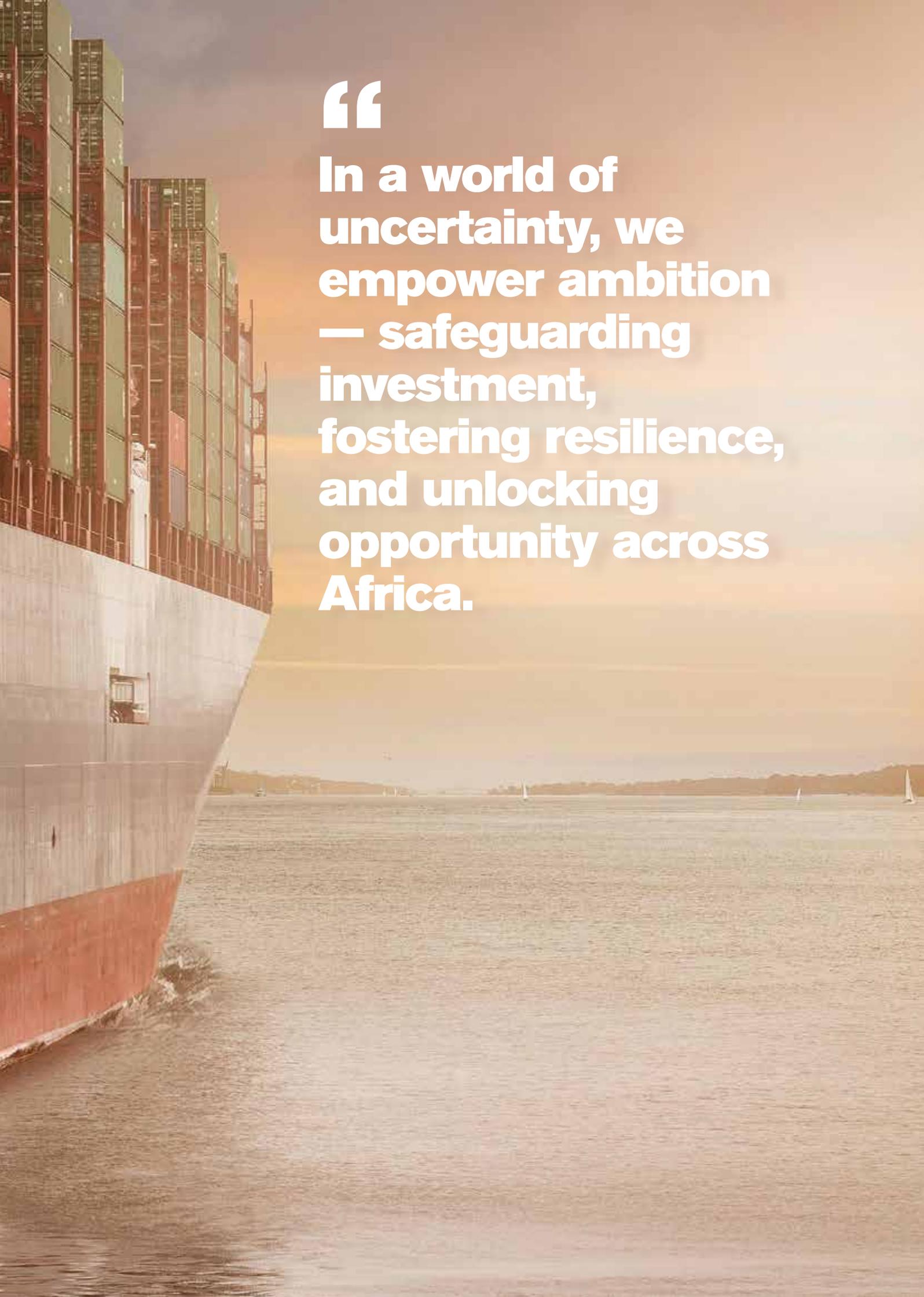
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A large container ship is shown from a low angle, sailing on a body of water. The ship's hull is white with a red stripe at the bottom. The deck is stacked with numerous colorful shipping containers in shades of green, blue, and red. The background features a calm sea with several small sailboats in the distance under a warm, golden sunset sky. The overall mood is serene and professional.

“

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uncertainty, we
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— safeguarding
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and unlocking
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