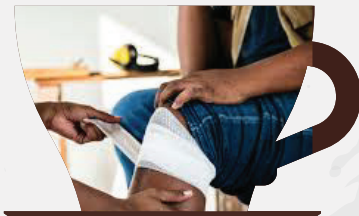


ቡና ኢንሹራንስ ኢ.ማ
BUNNA INSURANCE S.C



2021/2022
ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት
Annual Report

GENERAL INSURANCE



Group & Personal Accident



Pecuniary



Property



Engineering



Travel



Liability



Life Insurance Business Manager

LIFE ASSURANCE



Mortgage Redemption



Term



Medical



Endowment



Travel



We provided life Assurance to all



ዋናው መስሪያ ቤቅ ፡ - ሴቶ ክፍሌ ልምጠዉ
ጎዳና ፣ ክፍሌ ህብረት ፲ርባ ፣
ቡና ኢንሹራንስ ህንፃ

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Company Information

ራዕይ

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ተልዕኮ

ደረጃውን የጠበቀ የዋስትና አገልግሎት በዘመናዊ ቴክኖሎጂዎች በመታገዝ መስጠት። በተጨማሪም ጥሩ ሞያዊ ስነ-ምግባር እና የስራ ተነሳሽነት ባላቸው ሠራተኞች በመታገዝ ሁሉንም የባለድርሻ አካላትን ፍላጎት ማርካት እና ማህበራዊ ሀላፊነቱን መወጣት።

ዓላማ

- ጥራት እና ደረጃውን የጠበቀ የውል እና የካሳ አገልግሎት በፍጥነት እና በጥራት መስጠት፤
- ከደንበኞች ጋር ረጅም ጊዜ የሚዘልቅ ግንኙነት መገንባት፤
- የላቀ የደንበኞች አገልግሎት በመስጠት በኢንቨራሪንስ ኢንዱስትሪው ላይ መሪ ሆኖ መገኘት፤
- በሃገሪቱ ኢኮኖሚ ላይ የራሱን ሚና በላቀ መልኩ መጫወት

ድርጅታዊ አቋም

ልዩነታችን አገልግሎታችን

OUR VISION

To become Customers' First Choice Insurance Company.

OUR MISSION

To provide high standard insurance services supported with modern information communication technology by attracting highly motivated and ethical staff, satisfying the interests of all stakeholder groups and discharging its corporate social responsibility properly.

OUR GOALS

- To deliver high quality underwriting and claims services and solutions to a diverse range of clients in a timely, efficient, and friendly manner.
- To build and develop long term relationships with our Clients.
- To be a recognized leader in the Insurance Industry, with outstanding practices and excellent customer services.
- To be responsible and active in our role in the economy.

OUR MOTTO

Our Difference is Our Service





የቡና ኢንቨራንሽን አ/ማኅበር የባለአክሲዮኖች 9ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ እና 6ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ የስብሰባ ጥሪ

የኩባንያው የምዝገባ ቁጥር: MT/AA/3/0022504/2005

የኩባንያው የተፈረመ ካፒታል: ብር 200 ሚሊዮን፤

የኩባንያው ዋና መ/ቤት በአዲስ አበባ ቆርቆስ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 06 የቤቁ 438/ለ የሚገኝ ሲሆን፤ በኢትዮጵያ የንግድ ሕግ አዋጅ ቁጥር 1243/2013 አንቀጽ 367 (1)፣ 370፣ 371 እና 393 እንዲሁም በኩባንያው መመስረቻ ጽሑፍ አንቀጽ 16 እና 18 መሰረት የቡና ኢንቨራንሽን አክሲዮን ማኅበር 9ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ እና 6ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ቅዳሜ ህዳር 03 ቀን 2015 ዓ.ም ከጠዋቱ 2:00 ሠዓት ጀምሮ በኢንተር ሌግገሪ አዲስ ሆቴል ይካሄዳል። በመሆኑም ባለአክሲዮኖች በአለቱ በጉባኤው ላይ እንድትገኙ የኩባንያው ዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በአክብሮት ጥሪውን ያስልተላል።

የጉባኤው አጀንዳዎች

I/ የ9ኛው ዓመታዊ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አጀንዳዎች፡

1. ድምጽ ቆጣሪዎችን መሰየም፤
2. በድምጽ ቆጣሪዎች ውጤት መሰረት ምልዓተ ጉባኤ መገኘቱን በንግድ ህጉ መሰረት ማረጋገጥ፤
3. የዕለቱን የስብሰባ አጀንዳ ማጽደቅ፤
4. እ.ኤ.አ በ2021/2022 በጀት ዓመት በኩባንያው ውስጥ የተደረጉ የአክሲዮን ዝውውሮችን እና አዲስ አክሲዮን ሽያጮችን መቀበል፤
5. እ.ኤ.አ የ2021/2022 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድን ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት ማዳመጥ፤
6. የቀረበውን የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፤
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10. በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ በተሻሻለው መመሪያ ቁጥር SIB/46/2018 መሰረት እ.ኤ.አ የ2022/2023 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ወርሃዊ አበልና የ2021/2022 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ዓመታዊ የሥራ ዋጋ መወሰን፤
11. እ.ኤ.አ ለ2022/2023 በጀት ዓመት የሚያገለግሉ የውጭ ኦዲተሮችን መሾምና አበላቸውን መወሰን፤
12. ለሚቀጥሉት ሦስት ዓመታት ኩባንያውን በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባልነት የሚያገለግሉ የቦርድ አባላት ምርጫ ማከናወን፤
13. የጉባኤውን ቃለ-ጉባኤ ማጽደቅ፤

II/ የ6ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አጀንዳዎች፡

1. ድምጽ ቆጣሪዎችን መሰየም፤
2. በድምጽ ቆጣሪዎች ውጤት መሰረት ምልዓተ ጉባኤ መገኘቱን በንግድ ህጉ መሰረት ማረጋገጥ፤
3. የዕለቱን የስብሰባ አጀንዳ ማጽደቅ፤
4. የኩባንያውን ካፒታል ማሳደግ እና የአክሲዮን ሽያጭ ሂደቱን መወሰን፤
5. ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር 4 በተወሰነው የካፒታል ማሳደግ መነሻነት የኩባንያውን የመመስረቻ ፅሑፍ ማሻሻያ ማጽደቅ፤
6. የጉባኤውን ቃለ-ጉባኤ ማጽደቅ፤

ቡና ኢንቨራንሽን አ/ማኅበር የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ





Board of Directors



Abere Mihretie (Honorary Dr)
Board Director



Ato Zewudu Minas
Board Chairman



Ato Atnafu Liyew
Board Director



W/ro Aynalem Zeleke
Board Director



Ato Getachaw Gebrie
Board Director



W/ro Wudalate Gedamu
Board Director



Ato Kifleyohanes Yimer
Board Director



Ato Bekalu Ayalew
Board Director



Ato Yebekal Tefera
Board Director



Executive Management



Ato Sangeorge Dessalegn
Deputy CEO



Ato Dagnachew Mehari
Chief Executive Officer



Ato Endalkachew Tesfaye
Claims Management
Department-EO



W/ro Hindeya Zekeria
Finance Department-EO



Ato Wagaye Tafere
Engineering
Department -EO



W/ro Kidist Fetene
Branch Operation &
Reinsurance-EO



Ato Semere Atakilt
Information Technology
Department-EO



Ato Naod Getachew
Marketing Planning & BD-EO



Ato Abeyayehu Abebe
HR & Facility Management
Department-EO

ለደንታችን አገልግሎታችን
Our Difference is Our Service





የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሊቀመንበሩ መልዕክት

የተከበራቸው የቡና ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ ባለአክሲዮኖች፤ ከሁሉ አስቀድሜ በራሴ እና በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ስም እንኳን ለዘጠነኛው መደበኛ እና ለስድስተኛው አስቸኳይ ጤጠቅላላ ጉባዔ በሰላም አደረሰን።

በተጠናቀቀው የ2013/14 በጀት ዓመት ኩባንያችን ብዙ ፈተናዎችን ማለትም አለም አቀፍ የኢኮኖሚ መቀዛቀዝ፣ የፖለቲካው አለመረጋጋት፣ በአገራችን በሰሜኑ ክፍል የከሰተው ጦርነትን እና ሌሎች ፈታኝ የሆኑ ችግሮችን ተቋቁሞ ያስመዘገበው የ40 በመቶ የአረብን እና የ24.42 በመቶ ጠቅላላ ትርፍ ዕድገት አጥጋቢና አበረታች መሆኑን ስገልፅ ከፍ ያለ ደስታ እየተሰማኝ ነው።

በበጀት ዓመቱ ኩባንያው የአገሪቱን ደንቦች እና የብሔራዊ ባንክን መመሪያዎች እንዲሁም የኩባንያውን የውስጥ መመሪያዎች በሚገባ አክብሮ እንዲሠራ፤ የመልካም አስተዳደር ሂደት የበለጠ እንዲጠናከር እና ኩባንያው በቴክኖሎጂ የታገዘ ሥራ በመሥራት ተወዳዳሪነቱን እንዲያሳድግ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ቀጣይነት ያለው ድጋፍ እና ስኬታማ የሆነ አመራር ሰጥቷል። ከዚህ በተጨማሪም በዚህ የውድድር ዘመን የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ቴክኖሎጂ ለኩባንያው ዋና እና ወሳኝ ነው ብሎ አጥብቆ ስለሚያምን የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ልማት ፕሮጀክት በጀትን አፀድቆ ተገቢውን ክትትል በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል።

Message of the Director's Board Chairperson

Dear honorable shareholders of Bunna Insurance SC, first of all I would like to say welcome on behalf of myself and the board of directors, for the 9th regular and 6th extra ordinary general assembly.

I am pleased to express our company's commendable performance by achieving 40% gross premium and 24.42% gross profit growth at the ended 2021/22 budget year, against many challenges of macroeconomic, political instability, northern war, and etc.

In the budget year, the board of directors has provided continues support and direction to the management so that the company executes its task successfully. respecting the laws of the land, the national bank directives and the company's internal directives to enhance good governance and up-lift its competitiveness through technologies. Moreover, as the Board of Directors has strongly believes that technology is core and vital competitive age to the company, it has approved to information technology development project budget and proper following is in place.

By setting visionary direction by the Board of Directors, ensuring effective leadership of the management and efficient performance of all employees, the company has managed to raise its asset to Birr 1,084 million at the end of current budget year on top of registering sustainably growing performance on its operation. This achievement has shown 41% growth in asset compared with the previous budget year.





የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በሚሰጠው አቅጣጫ እና በማኔጅመንቱና ሠራተኛው ጠንካራ አመራር ኩባንያችን ተከታታይ ዕድገት በማስመዘገብ ላይ የሚገኝ ሲሆን፣ የራሱን ዋና መ/ቤት ሕንፃ ከመግዛት ባሻገር በርካታ ቋሚ ንብረቶች ያፈራ በመሆኑ በዚህ በጀት ዓመት ጠቅላላ የሀብት መጠን ብር 1,084 ቢሊዮን ድርሷል። ይህም ከአለፈው የበጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ41 በመቶ ዕድገት ነው።

ኩባንያችን የባለ አክሲዮኖችን ሀብት ከማሳደግ ባሻገር ማህበራዊ ኃላፊነቱን መወጣት ትልቁ ዓላማው በመሆኑ አገራችን ኢትዮጵያ በየጊዜው የሚያጋጥሙትን ተፈጥሯዊና ሰው ሰራሽ አደጋዎች ለመቋቋም በሚደረግለት ጥሪም ሆነ በራሱ ተነሳሽነት በርካታ የገንዘብ ድጋፎች እያደረገ ሲሆን፣ በዚህ በጀት ዓመትም በተመሳሳይ መልኩ ከብር 2.5 ሚሊዮን በላይ የገንዘብና የቁሳቁስ ድጋፍ አድርጓል።

ሳይጠቀስ ሊታለፍ የማይገባው ጉዳይ በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት ኩባንያው ያስመዘገባቸው አበረታች ውጤቶች እና ስኬቶች የተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት ጥረት እና ተሳትፎ ውጤት በመሆኑ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ለደንበኞቹ፣ ለባለአክሲዮኖች፣ ለኩባንያው ስራ አመራር እና ሠራተኞች፣ ለሽያጭ ወኪሎች እና ብድከሮች፣ ለጠለፋ ዋስትና ሰጪዎች፣ ለኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እና ለሌሎች ድጋፍ ሰጪ ተባባሪዎቻችን በራሴና በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ስም ላይ ያለ ምስጋና አቀርባለሁ።

በመጨረሻም ለኢትዮጵያና ለኢትዮጵያ ህዝቦች ሰላምና ብልጽግናን ከልብ እመኛለሁ።

አመሰግናለሁ!!!

Besides increasing total equity of the company, the company has also been discharging its corporate social responsibilities both by its own initiation and by responding for national calls. In this regard, the company has made different financial and material supports which worth more than Birr 2.5 million in support of different natural and manmade disasters happened in different parts of the country during the ended budget year.

It is worth to mention here that the role of different stakeholders for this encouraging achievements and successes attained by the company during the budget year is very crucial. Therefore, I would like to express my utmost gratitude on behalf of myself and the board of directors to esteemed clients, shareholders, company management and staff, sales agents and brokers, reinsurers, National Bank of Ethiopia and other supporting partners.

Finally, I sincerely wish peace and prosperity for Ethiopian and Ethiopian people.

Thank You

**Ato Zewudu Minas
Board Chairman**





Chief Executive Officer's Message

I feel proud to relay brief message regarding the 2021/2022 annual performance of our company to the honorable shareholders.

As we all know, the 2021/2022 operational year (budget year) was very challenging, if not bleak, due to domestic and international vicissitudes which we have faced full scale war with TPLF group internally and Russia Vs Ukraine war externally. Each of these scenarios were found to be a significant negative events, if not only, to make our business environment uneasy. These exogenously given facts are common to all players; but, some variables are more hard for relatively new companies than established and capitalized companies.

Despite these and other factors (it would be redundant to list all factors in this brief message), our company has been managing to keep its historical growth trend in this budget years as well.

In respect of Gross Written Premium (GRP), the company able to register Birr 468.74 million from General Insurance business and Birr 11.36 million from long-Term Insurance business which is in total Birr 480.1 million.

This achievement is a 40% growth compared to last year performance in general insurance business (Long-term insurance business was put in operation since October 2021 in this budget year). In less than full year operation, very encouraging result has been achieved in long term insurance business given the infant nature of life business in the country.

የዋና ስራ አስፈጻሚው መልዕክት

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች የ2013/2014 ዓ.ም የኩባንያችን አመታዊ አፈጻጸምን በተመለከተ ይህን አጭር መልእክት ሳስተላልፍ ኩራት ይሰማኛል።

ሁላችንም እንደምናውቀው የ2013/2014 የስራ ዘመን (የበጀት አመት) በአለም አቀፍ እና በአገር ደረጃ ከህውታት ቡድን የተከፈተብን ጦርነት እና ከውጭ የሩሲያና የዩክሬን ጦርነት በጣም ፈታኝ ነበር።

እያንዳንዳቸው እነዚህ ሁኔታዎች የንግድ ስራውን አስቸጋሪ ለማድረግ ብቻ ሳይሆን ጉልህ አሉታዊ ተጽኖ አሳድረዋል። እነዚህ ውጫዊ ተለዋዋጭ ሁኔታዎች ለሁሉም የኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያዎች ተመሳሳይ ቢሆኑም ነገር ግን አንዳንድ ተለዋዋጮች ሁኔታዎች ከተመሰረቱ ብዙ ጊዜ ከሆናቸው እና የካፒታል መጠናቸው ትልቅ ከሆኑት ይልቅ ለአዳዲስና ለልተደራጁ ኩባንያዎች በጣም ከባድ ናቸው።

እነዚህ እና ሌሎች ምክንያቶች ቢኖሩም (በዚህ አጭር መልእክት ውስጥ ሁሉንም ምክንያቶች መዘርዘር ተገቢነት አይኖረውም) ኩባንያችን በዚህ የበጀት አመትም ታሪካዊ የዕድገት ጉዞውን ለማስቀጠል ችሏል።

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ኩባንያችን 468.74 ሚሊዮን ብር ከጠቅላላ መድን ሥራ እንዲሁም ከሕይወት መድን ሥራ 11.36 ሚሊዮን ብር በድምሩ 480.1 ሚሊዮን ብር ለማስመዝገብ ችሏል። ይህ ስኬት ካለፈው አመት አጠቃላይ አፈጻጸም ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ40% እድገት አስመዝግቧል። ዓመትባልሞላ ጊዜ





ውስጥ ይህ ከረጅም ጊዜ መድን ሥራ የተገኘው ውጤት በሀገራችን ካለደገው የህይወት መድን ንግድ ሥራ አንፃር ሲመዘን አበረታች ውጤት ተገኝቷል። (የህይወትመድን ንግድ ስራ የጀመረው ከጥቅምት 2014ዓ.ም ጀምሮ ነው)።

የፋይናንሺያል ሴክተር ተቆጣጣሪ አካል የሆነውን የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ያወጣቸውን ሕጎች በመከተል ኩባንያው በበጀት ዓመቱ ጥሩ ገቢ በሚያስገኙ የኢንሽራንት መንገድ ሥራዎች ላይ መዋለ ንዋይ ያፈሰሰ ሲሆን አጠቃላይ የኢንሽራንት መጠኑን ብር 396.1 ሚሊዮን በማድረስ ካለፈው ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ29.70 በመቶ እድገት አሳይቷል።

የዓረብን እና ሌሎች ከላይ የተገለጹ ተግባራት በማደጋቸው ምክንያት በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት ያልተጣራ ትርፍ 45.081 ሚሊዮን ብር የተገኘ ሲሆን ይህም ከባለፈው ዓመት ጠቅላላ ትርፍ ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ24.42 በመቶ እድገት አሳይቷል።

የእድገቱን ሂደት ለመጠበቅ እና ተወዳዳሪ ኩባንያ ለመሆን፣ ኩባንያው በቴክኖሎጂ ላይ የተመሰረተ አገልግሎት መስጠት ለምርጫ የሚያቀርበው ጉዳይ አይደለም።

በመሆኑም ኩባንያው ይህንን እውነታ ከተገነዘበ በኋላ የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ትግብራ ፕሮጀክት ተጀምሮ በሂደት ላይ ይገኛል። በሚቀጥለው የበጀት ዓመት ይህ ፕሮጀክት ተጠናቆ የጠቅላላ መድን ሥራ በቴክኖሎጂ በመታገዝ አገልግሎት አሰጣጡ ተግባራዊ ይሆናል።

ይህ በቴክኖሎጂ የታገዘ አገልግሎት ጅምር በታዋቂ አማካሪ ድርጅት አማካኝነት እየተነደፈ ያለውን የረጅም ጊዜ ስትራቴጂክ እቅድ በተሟላ መልኩ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ጉልህ ሚና ይጫወታል ተብሎ ይታመናል።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች!

በዚህ በጀት ዓመት የኩባንያው ሁለንተናዊ ተግባራት እና ስኬቶች ያለ ተግዳሮቶች እና እድሎች አይደሉም፣ ይሁንና ከተገኙ አጋጣሚዎች ይልቅ እንቅፋቶች የሞሉበት ዓመት በመሆኑ በዚህ አጭር መልዕክት ውስጥ እጅግ አናሳ የሆኑና ለስኬት የማያበቁ አጋጣሚዎች ባላነሳ የሚያስወቅስ ይሆናል የሚል ዕምነት የለኝም። ይልቁንም በዓመቱ ውስጥ ያጋጠሙን አንዳንድ ተግዳሮቶች እጅግ ከባድና የሚያስደነግጡ ነበሩ ማለት ይቻላል።

በዋናነት ከሚጠቀሱ ተግዳሮቶች ውስጥ አንዱ በመድን ኢንዱስትሪው ትክክለኛ ባልሆነ ፍክክር ምክንያት

Without produce prevailing regulations (directives) of National Bank of Ethiopia (as a regulatory Body of Financial Sector), the company has managed to invest in good return ventures. Total Investment volume reached to Birr 396.1 million which is also 29.70% % growth compared to last years.

As a result of growth in premium and other activities, gross profit for the year ended is registered to be Birr 45.081 which is 24.42% growth compared to last year.

In order to keep the growth momentum and to be competitive company, technology based service rendering platform in the company is a must not a choice. Having realized this fact across top down structure of the company, information technology implementation project is in progress. In the next budget year, the core insurance solution with various deliverables will be implemented.

This technological advancement will play significant role to fully implement the upcoming long-term strategic plan which is under formulation by renowned external consulting firm.

Venerated Shareholders!

The company's comprehensive activities and what has been achieved during this budget year is not without challenges and opportunities, though I would say with regret that the latter is very fine and not really worthwhile to mention here as a consumption of this short message. Challenges we face in the budget year were to cumber some and even some of them were staggering.

One of these challenges were exorbitantly claim cost rise in motor claims due to inflationary pressure which is remotely incomparable with the premium pool eroded by stiff price competition of the industry.

The overall economic showdown was another chal-





ከሚገኘው የቀጨጨ ኦሪብን መጠን ጋር ሊወዳደር በማይችል ሁኔታ በዋጋ ግሽበት ምክንያት የተሸከርከረ መድን የካሳ ወጪ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ መጨመር ነው።

ኩባንያው ከቆይታው አንፃር አስተማማኝ የሆነና የተደራጀ የደምበኛ መሠረት የሌለው በመሆኑ በኢኮኖሚ መቀዘቀዝ ምክንያት ያጋጠመን የመድን ሥራ ማስፋት ፈተና ለመቋቋም አንዱ ተግዳሮት ሲሆን፣ የኢኮኖሚ መቀዘቀዙንና ሌሎች ምክንያቶችን ተከትሎ ለብዙ አመታት በአገልግሎታችን ሲጠቀሙ የነበሩ ትልልቅ ደንበኞቻችን የንግድ ስራቸው መቋረጡን ተከትሎ ኩባንያው ከነዚህ ድርጅቶች ያገኘ የነበረውን ከፍተኛ የአረብን ገቢ እንዲያጣ ሆኗል።

በሰሜናዊው የሀገሪቱ ክፍል እየተካሄደ ያለው ጦርነት ለፋይናንስ ሴክተር በአጠቃላይ እና በተለይም ለኢንሹራንስ ኢንዱስትሪው ሌላ ጭንቀት ሆኖ ቀጥሏል። በጦርነቱ ወቅት የተለያዩ ደንበኞቻችን ከፍተኛ ዋጋ ያላቸው ንብረቶቻቸው በተለያዩ መጠን ተጎድተዋል። በዚህም ምክንያት ደንበኞቹ እንደገቡት ኢንሹራንስ ውል ሽፋን እና ሁኔታዎች የሚስተናገዱ በመሆኑና ይህም እንደውሎ ሁኔታ እንጅ እንደመድን ደምበኞች ፍላጎት ባለመሆኑ በኩባንያው ግንኙነት ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ማሳደሩ አልቀረም።

ከላይ የተጠቀሱት እና ሌሎች በዚህ መልዕክት ውስጥ ያልተጠቀሱ ፈተናዎች ቢኖሩም የኩባንያው አመራር እና ሰራተኛ ለሚያጋጥሙ ችግሮች እና አደጋዎች ተገቢውን ስትራቴጂካዊ እርምጃዎችን ለመውሰድ በበቂ ሁኔታ ዝግጁ መሆናቸውን ለመግለፅ እወዳለሁ። ውስጣዊ ጥንካሬን በማጎልበትና ልዩ ችሎታን ማረጋገጥ የሚፈጠሩ እድሎችን መጠቀም እና ለውጭ ተግዳሮቶች ሙያዊ ምላሽ መስጠት ከመደበኛ የስራ ሂደት በተጨማሪ የኩባንያው ባህል እየሆነ መጥቷል።

በመጨረሻም ደንበኞቻችን በኩባንያው ላይ ያላቸውን እምነት እና ከእኛ ጋር አብረው በመስራት የኩባንያውን ዓላማ እንዲሳኩ ላደረጉት ምስጋና እና ክብር ማቅረብ እፈልጋለሁ።

በተጨማሪ እውቀታቸውን እና ጊዜያቸውን መስዋዕት በማድረግ እና ኩባንያውን ለመምራት ሁሌም ያላሰለሰ ጥረት ለሚያደርጉ እንዲሁም ለኩባንያው ስኬታማ እድገት ድጋፍ ለሚያደርጉ የኩባንያው የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ልባዊ አድናቆቴን ላስተላልፍ እወዳለሁ። የኩባንያው ሰራተኞች እደተለመደው ለኩባንያው የእድገት ጉዞ ግንባር ቀደም ሆነው ሚናቸውን ስለሚወጡ ያልተገደበ ምስጋና እና አድናቆት ይገባቸዋል።

lence which the company is obliged to take its bad share as it has no accumulated, maintained and affiliated business. The company has experienced significant business volume decline following the business interruption of mega clients who were enjoying our services for several years.

The ongoing northern part of the country conflict has been continuing to be another distress for the financial sector as a whole and for the insurance industry in particular. The company has faced a lot of business trouble with its various clients whose properties were sustained different level damages during the war and finally treated as per the insurance policy cover conditions and terms which may be unsatisfactory in the insured's side.

Besides all mentioned and unmentioned challenges, I would like to unveil the fact that the management and the employees of the company are remained to be with adequate readiness to face and respond to challenges and risks with appropriate strategic measures. Internal strength with distinctive capability assurance is either to tap opportunities and professional responding of external challenges has been becoming the culture of the company beyond formal work procedures.

Finally, I would like to salute and give gratitude to our customers for their confidence on the company and working alongside with us and enabling the company's objective to be realized.

I would also like to forward my heartfelt admiration to board of directors of the company who are sacrificing their time and knowledge and making efforts to lead the company and are supporting the management towards the successful growth of the company.

The employees of the company deserve un restricted gratitude and admiration to carry on their



ሁል ጊዜም ቢሆን ለጥያቄያችን ምላሽ እየሰጡን እና ተጨማሪ ሙያዊ ድጋፍ እያደረገልን ላለው የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ሙድን ቁጥጥር ዳይሬክቶሬት ታላቅ አድናቆት እና ልዩ ምስጋና አቀርባለሁ።

ከሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት ባላነሰ ሁኔታ ለጠለፋ ዋስትና ሰጪዎች፣ የኢንሹራንስ ደላሎች እና የድርጅታችን ሽያጭ ወኪሎች ያለማቋረጥ ላደረጉት አስተዋጾ እና ለድጋፋቸው እንደዚሁ ምስጋናዬን ማቅረብ እፈልጋለሁ።

ፈጣሪ ሀገራችንን እና ህዝባችንን ይባርክ!

frontier roles towards the company’s development journey.



Very great appreciation goes to the National Bank of Ethiopia Insurance Supervision Directorate who are responding to our requests without any reservation and was providing additional professional support.

Last but not least, I would like to forward my gratitude to Re-insurers, insurance brokers and our company’s sales agents to the contributions they continuously made and for their support.

May God Bless Our Country and Our people!!

Ato Dagnachew Mehari
CEO





**የፃፋው መደበኛ እና 6ኛው ጠቅላላ አስቸኳይ ጉባኤ
አመታዊ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት**

**Annual Report of the Board of
Directors For the 9th
General and 6th Extra Assembly**





የዘጠነኛው መደበኛ እና ስድስተኛው ጠቅላላ አስቸኳይ ጉባኤ አመታዊ

የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

For the 9th General and 6th Extra Assembly

1. መግቢያ

የቡና ኢንሹራንስ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2014 ዓ.ም የተጠናቀቀውን የ2013/2014 በጀት ዓመት የሂሳብና አጠቃላይ የሥራ እንቅስቃሴውን ለኩባንያው ባለአክሲዮኖች ሲያቀርብ ደስታ ይሰማዋል። የኩባንያው አዲት የተደረገ ዓመታዊ የፋይናንሺያል መግለጫ በዚህ ዘገባ ውስጥ ተካቷል።

2. ኢኮኖሚ ምልከታ

2.1. አለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ

እንደ አይ.ኤም.ኤ.ኤ. አለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ ምልከታ መሰረታዊ ትንበያው ዕድገት በ2014/2015 ከባለፈው 6.1% ወደ 3.2% እንደሚቀንስ፣ ከአለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ ምልከታ ከሚያዚያ 2014 ምልከታ በ0.4% እንደሚያንስ ነው። በዚህ ዓመት ዝቅተኛ ዕድገት የቤተሰብ የመግዛት ዐቅም መቀነስ እና የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ ጥብቅ መሆን በአሜሪካ ውስጥ በ1.4% ግምገማ እንዲቀንስ አድርጓል። በቻይና ውስጥ በቤት መቆየት እና ሪል እስቴት ችግር ጥልቅ መሆን ከሌሎች ዋና አለም አቀፍ ችግሮች ጋር ዕድገቱ በ1.1% ግምገማ እንዲቀንስ አድርጓል።

በተጨማሪም በአውሮፓ ውስጥ በጣም መቀነሱ የዩክሬን ጦርነት እና የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ ጥብቅ መሆን ማሳያ ናቸው። አለም አቀፍ በምግብ እና በኢነርጂ ዋጋ መጨመር ምክንያት እንዲሁም አቅርቦት እና ፍላጎት ባለመመጣጠን

1. Introduction

The Board of Directors of Bunna Insurance Share Company is pleased to present this annual report of the company with audited annual financial statement to its esteemed shareholders covering financial and non-financial activities for 2021/22 budget year ended on June 30, 2022.

2. Economy Outlook

2.1 Global Economy

According to the (IMF's) world economy outlook, the baseline forecast is for growth to slow from 6.1 percent last year to 3.2 percent in 2022, 0.4 percentage point lower than in the April 2022 World Economic Outlook. Lower growth earlier this year, reduced household purchasing power, and tighter monetary policy drove a downward revision of 1.4 percentage points in the United States. In China, further lockdowns and the deepening real estate crisis have led growth to be revised down by 1.1 percentage points, with major global spillovers.

And in Europe, significant downgrades reflect spillovers from the war in Ukraine and tighter monetary policy. Global inflation has been revised up due to food and energy prices as well as lingering supply-demand imbalances, and is





ምክንያት መገምገሙ እና በአደጉ ሀገራት ኢኮኖሚ 6.6% እንዲደርስ እና በታዳጊዎች ገበያ 9.5% እንደሚደርስ እና እያደጉ ባሉት ሀገራት ውስጥ በዚህ ዓመት በቅደም ተከተል በ0.9 እና 0.8% ማደጉ ተገምቷል። በ2015 የአለም አቀፍ ዕድገት በ2.9% ሆኖ የዋጋ ግዥበት የመቋቋም የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ በስራ ላይ እንደሚውል ይታወቃል።

ይህ ምልክታ የሚከተለውን ያሳያል። በዩክሬን ውስጥ እየተካሄደ ያለው ጦርነት የአውሮፓ ሀገራት ከራሺያ የሚያስገቡት ነዳጅ በድንገት እንዲቋረጥ ሊያደርግ ይችላል። የኑሮ ውድነቱ የሰው ሀይል ገበያ ከተጠበቀው በላይ የተጣበቀ ከሆነ ወይም የዋጋ ግዥበት ትንበያዎች ተቀያይረው መሆን፣ ከታሰበ በላይ ለመቀነስ የሚያስችግር መሆን፣ አለም አቀፍ የፋይናንስ ሁኔታዎች መጣበቅ በአዲስ ገበያ እና ዕድገት ላይ ባሉ ኢኮኖሚዎች የዕዳ ጫና ማስከተል፣ የኮቪድ 19 እንደገና መስፋፋት እና በቤት መቆየት እንዲሁም የንብረት ክፍል ችግሮች መባባስ በይበልጥ የቻይና ዕድገት ማዳከም እና የአለም አቀፍ ንግድ እና ትስስር ማዘግየት ሊያስከትል ይችላል። ሌላ አማራጭ አስተማማኝ የሆነ ችግር የመከሰት፣ የዋጋ ግዥበት በይበልጥ መጨመር እና የአለም አቀፍ ዕድገት በቅደም ተከተል በ2014 እና 2015 ዓመተ ምህረት በ2.6% እና 2% በመቀነስ እ.ኤ.አ ከ1970 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ ያለውን የዕድገት ውጤት ከ10% በታች ያደርገዋል።

መረጃው የተገኘው፣ ከ2014/2015 የአለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ ምልክታ ነው።

anticipated to reach 6.6 percent in advanced economies and 9.5 percent in emerging market and developing economies this year—upward revisions of 0.9 and 0.8 percentage point, respectively. In 2023, disinflationary monetary policy is expected to bite, with global output growing by just 2.9 percent.

The risks to the outlook are overwhelmingly tilted to the downside. The war in Ukraine could lead to a sudden stop of European gas imports from Russia; inflation could be harder to bring down than anticipated either if labor markets are tighter than expected or inflation expectations unanchored; tighter global financial conditions could induce debt distress in emerging market and developing economies; renewed COVID-19 outbreaks and lockdowns as well as a further escalation of the property sector crisis might further suppress Chinese growth; and geopolitical fragmentation could impede global trade and cooperation.

A plausible alternative scenario in which risks materialize, inflation rises further, and global growth declines to about 2.6 percent and 2.0 percent in 2022 and 2023, respectively, would put growth in the bottom 10 percent of outcomes since 1970.

Source: World economy outlook 2022





Latest World Economic Outlook Growth Projections

(real GDP, annual percent change)	PROJECTIONS		
	2021	2022	2023
World Output	6.1	3.2	2.9
Advanced Economies	5.2	2.5	1.4
United States	5.7	2.3	1.0
Euro Area	5.4	2.6	1.2
Germany	2.9	1.2	0.8
France	6.8	2.3	1.0
Italy	6.6	3.0	0.7
Spain	5.1	4.0	2.0
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom	7.4	3.2	0.5
Canada	4.5	3.4	1.8
Other Advanced Economies	5.1	2.9	2.7
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.8	3.6	3.9
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.3	4.6	5.0
China	8.1	3.3	4.6
India	8.7	7.4	6.1
ASEAN-5	3.4	5.3	5.1
Emerging and Developing Europe	6.7	-1.4	0.9
Russia	4.7	-6.0	-3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	3.0	2.0
Brazil	4.6	1.7	1.1
Mexico	4.8	2.4	1.2
Middle East and Central Asia	5.8	4.8	3.5
Saudi Arabia	3.2	7.6	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	3.8	4.0
Nigeria	3.6	3.4	3.2
South Africa	4.9	2.3	1.4
Memorandum			
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	7.0	3.5	3.8
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.5	5.0	5.2

Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Update*, July 2022

Note: For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, with FY 2021/2022 starting in April 2021. For the July 2022 WEO Update, India's growth projections are 7.4 percent in 2022 and 5.3 percent in 2023 based on calendar year.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

IMF.org

Source: World economy outlook 2022

ልዩነታችን አገልግሎታችን
Our Difference is Our Service





2.2. የአፍሪካ ኢኮኖሚ

የአፍሪካ አጠቃላይ አህጉራዊ ምርት እድገት በ2012/2013 ዓ.ም በወረርሽኝ ምክንያት ወደ 1.6% ቅናሽ ካሳየ በኋላ በ2013/2014 ወደ 6.9% በሚገመቱ ዕድገት በማሳየት ማገገም ችሏል፡፡ ይኸም በዘይት ዋጋ እና የአለም አቀፍ ፍላጎት መጨመር ከቤት ውስጥ ፍጆታ እና በአብዛኛው ሀገራት ውስጥ ገደብ ከቀነሰ በኋላ የኢንቨስትመንት ፍላጎት ከመጨመር ጋር ተደምሮ ነው፡፡

ዕድገቱም በሰሜን አፍሪካ (በ11.7%) እና ምስራቅ አፍሪካ (በ4.8%) ከፍተኛ ነው፡፡ በሰሜን አፍሪካ ውስጥ በሊቢያ ሀገር ውስጥ ያለው የፖለቲካ ውጥረት በመቀነሱ እና በ2012/2013 ዓ.ም የዘይት ኤክስፖርት ክልከላ ከመነሳቱ ይህም ፖዘቲቭ የዘይት ዋጋ መጨመር በሀገሪቷ ጂ.ዲ.ፒ (177.3%) ከተጠበቀው በላይ ከመስፋፋቱ ጋር የተያያዘ ነው፡፡ የደቡብ አፍሪካ የተተነበየው ዕድገት 4.2% ከፍተኛ ከ6.0% ማኮናተር፣ በቦትስዋና (12.5%)፣ በዙምባቡዌ (6.3%) እና በደቡብ አፍሪካ (4.9%) ማገገም ይወክላል፡፡

መሰረታዊ ማይክሮ ኢኮኖሚ መሰረቶች እንደ አጠቃላይ ተሻሽሏል፡፡ ነገር ግን የተወሰኑ ችግሮች በማዕከላዊ ተርም የወረርሽኝ ውጤት በመቆየቱ እና በራሺያ- ዩክሬን አለመግባባት ጫና ምክንያት የሚዘልቁ ይሆናሉ፡፡ የአፍሪካ የሩብ ዓመት ዲፌሲት በ2014/2015 ከጂ.ዲ.ፒ በ4.0%፣ በ2013/2014 ወደ 5.1% ከኮቪድ 19 ጋር የሚያያዙ ጣልቃ ገብነቶች ከመቀነሳቸው እና የሀገር ውስጥ ገቢ ከመጠናከሩ ጋር እንደሚቀንስ ይገመታል፡፡ የአሁኖዊ የሒሳብ ዲፌሲት በ2014/2015 ከጂ.ዲ.ፒው በ2.0% በ2013/2014 ከ2.4% ከሚጠበቀው የንግድ ዲፌሲት እና የአሁኖዊ ማስተላለፍ ማጥበብ ጋር ተያይዞ እንደሚቀንስ ይገመታል፡፡ በከፍተኛ የውጭ ሀገር ገንዘብ ምንዛሬ ወደ ውስጥ በመግባት ድጋፍ

2.2 Africa's Economy

Africa's GDP grew by an estimated 6.9 percent in 2021—a strong recovery from the pandemic-induced contraction of 1.6 percent in 2020. The rebound was attributed to recovery in oil prices and global demand, combined with the resurgence in household consumption and investment in most countries after restrictions were eased.

Growth was highest in North Africa (11.7 percent) and East Africa (4.8 percent). In North Africa, growth was buoyed by the easing of political tensions in Libya and the attendant lifting of oil exports blockade in late 2020, which, coupled with a positive oil price shock, was reflected in unexpected large base effect expansion in the country's GDP (177.3 percent). Southern Africa's estimated growth of 4.2 percent represented the largest recovery, from a contraction of 6.0 percent, underpinned by strong recovery in Botswana (12.5 percent), Zimbabwe (6.3 percent), and South Africa (4.9 percent).

Macroeconomic fundamentals have generally improved, but considerable challenges remain in the medium term, due largely to the persistence of the pandemic effect and volatility induced by the impact of the Russia–Ukraine conflict. Africa's fiscal deficit is projected to narrow to 4.0 percent of GDP in 2022, from 5.1 percent in 2021, reflecting scaling-down of COVID-19-related interventions and strengthening of domestic revenues.

The current account deficit is projected to be 2.0 percent of GDP in 2022, down from 2.4 percent in 2021, underpinned by the expected





በ2013/2014 ዓ.ም ውስጥ የምንዛሬ ልዩነት በብዙ ሀገራት ውስጥ ወድቋል። ከ2014/2015 እና ከዛ በኋላ ያሉት ዓመታት የምንዛሬ ዋጋ ዳይናሚክ የሚመሰሩ በአለም አቀፍ ፋይናንሺያል ገበያ በተለይም በሩሲያ - ዩክሬን አለመግባባት ላይ በሚታየው ይወሰናል። ማዕከላዊ የዋጋ ግዥቦች ከ2013/2014 13.0% በ2014/2015 ወደ 13.5% ራሺያ በዩክሬን ላይ ባደረገችው ወረራ የዕቃዎች ዋጋ መጨመር በተለይም ለኢነርጂ እና ለምግብ ዕቃዎች መጨመር ምክንያት እንደሚታዩ ይገመታል።

narrowing of the trade deficit and current transfers. Exchange rate fluctuations fell in most countries in 2021, supported by higher foreign exchange inflows. The path on exchange rate dynamics in 2022 and beyond depends on developments in international financial markets, especially on the back of the Russia–Ukraine conflict. Average inflation is projected to accelerate to 13.5 percent in 2022, from 13.0 percent in 2021, as Russia’s invasion of Ukraine stokes a sharp rise in commodity prices, especially for energy and food.

የመረጃው ምንጭ: የ2014/2015 የአፍሪካ ኢኮኖሚ ምልከታ

Source: African economy outlook 2022

2.3. የኢትዮጵያ ኢኮኖሚ

የኢትዮጵያ ኢኮኖሚ በ2012/2013 ከነበረበት 6.1% ዕድገት በውስጥ ግጭት እና ኮቪድ 19 በትራንስፖርት እና በአገልግሎት ላይ በደረሰው ጭና ምክንያት በ2013/2014 ወደ 5.6% ዝቅ ብሏል። ዕድገቱ በኢንዱስትሪ አቅራቢነት እና በግል ፍጆታ እና ኢንቨስትመንት ፍላጎት የሚመራ ነበር። የዋጋ ግሽበቱ በ2012/2013 ከነበረው የ20.4% በ2013/2014 ወደ 26.7 ከፍ ያለ ሲሆን የማዕከላዊ ባንክ ይዘት ከነበረው 8% ግብ እጅግ ከፍ ያለ ነው። ኢኮኖሚውን ለመታደግ የብድር አቅርቦት መጨመር እና ኮቪድ 19 ያስከተለው የአቅርቦት ትስስር መስተጓጎል ዋና ምክንያቶች ናቸው። የገንዘብ ድጎማዎችን ጨምሮ የበጀት ጉድለት በ2012/2013 ከነበረበት ከጂዲፒው 2.8% በወጪ መልሶ ማካካሻ እና በገቢ ታክስ ዕድገት ምክንያት በ2013/2014 ወደ 2.6% ዝቅ ብሏል። የባንክ ዘርፉ የተረጋጋ ቢሆንም ለአለም አቀፍ ውድድር ዝግ ነበር። ይህ የባንክ ዘርፉ የፋይናንሺያል ዘርፎች አጠቃላይ

2.3 Ethiopian Economy

Ethiopia’s economy decelerated to 5.6% growth in 2021 from 6.1% in 2020, due to civil conflict and the effects of COVID-19 on transport and hospitality. Growth was led by industry and services on the supply side and private consumption and investment on the demand side. Inflation increased to 26.7% in 2021 from 20.4% in 2020, much above the central bank’s 8% target, because of domestic credit expansion to revive the economy and COVID-19-induced supply chain disruptions. The fiscal deficit, including grants, declined to 2.6% of GDP in 2021 from 2.8% in 2020 due to expenditure reprioritization and growth in tax revenue. The banking sector is stable but closed to international competition; it accounts for 76% of the financial sector’s total capital (with state-owned banks accounting for 51.8% of banking sector assets), followed by microfinance (15%),





ካፒታል ሒሳብ 76% (የመንግስት ባንኮች የባንኪንግ ዘርፍ ሀብት በአጠቃላይ 51.8%፣ የማይክሮ ፋይናንስ 15%፣ የኢንሹራንስ እና የኪራይ 9%) ይሆናል። በሰኔ 2013/2014 የህዝብ እና የህዝብ ዋስትና ብድር የጂዲፒው 57.8% (የጂዲፒው ውጫዊ ብድር 32.8%) እንደሚሆን ይገመታል።

አሁን ያለው የሒሳብ ጉድለት በ2012/2013 ከነበረበት ከጂዲፒ 4.4% በኢምፖርት ምክንያት በ2013/2014 ወደ 4.3% ተሻሻሏል። አሁን ያለው የሒሳብ በኤፌዲኦይ እና በሪሚታንስ ፋይናንስ የተደረገ ነው። የአለም አቀፍ መጠባበቂያ ኢምፖርት ሽፋን በ2012/2013 በ2.5 ወር እና በ2013/2014 2.2 ወር ዝቅተኛ ነበር። የ408 ሚሊዮን ዶላር ኤስዲኦይ ድርድር (የጂዲፒው 0.4%) በማዕከላዊ ባንክ የተመዘገቡ የአለም አቀፍ መጠባበቂያውን ከፍ ያደርገዋል። ግጭት እና የኮቪድ 19 ወረርሽኝ ሰብዓዊ ድጋፍ የሚፈልጉትን ሰዎች ቁጥር በ2012/2013 ከነበረበት 8 ሚሊዮን በ2013/2014 ወደ 15.8 ሚሊዮን እንዲጨምር አድርጎታል።

የመረጃው ምንጭ፡ የ2013/2014 የአፍሪካ ኢኮኖሚ ምልክታ

2.4. የመድን ኢንዱስትሪ

የመድን አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች አብዛኛውን ጊዜ እራሳቸውን እንደ መጀመሪያ የፋይናንሺያል ኢኮኖሚ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች ይገልጻሉ፣ ይህም የውል ባለቤቶችን የተጎዱ ንብረቶችን ለመጠገን ወይም ለመተካት እና እዳዎችን ለመሸፈን በመክፈል በፈታኝ ጊዜዎች ምላሽ እንዲሰጡ እና እንዲያገግሙ መርዳት ነው። ውል ገዢዎችም አረባን ከከፈሉ በኋላ አደጋ ደርሶ የካሳ ጥያቄ እስኪሞሉ ከመድሀን አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች ጋር አይገናኙም። እንደ ዲሊኦቲ ዘገባ መሰረት ታማኝነት እንደ መድሀን ሰጪ ኩባንያዎች ከጋራ

and insurance and leasing (9%). Public and publicly guaranteed debt was estimated at 57.8% of GDP (external debt, 32.8% of GDP) in June 2021. The current account deficit improved slightly from 4.4% of GDP in 2020 to 4.3% in 2021 on account of subdued imports. The current account deficit was financed by FDI and remittances.

International reserves remained low at 2.5 months of import cover in 2020, and 2.2 months in 2021. The \$408 million SDR allocation (0.4% of GDP), recorded at the central bank, will boost international reserves. Conflict and the COVID- 19 pandemic increased the number of people requiring humanitarian support to close to 15.8 million in 2021 from about 8 million in 2020.

Source: African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2021

2.4 The Insurance Industry

Insurers often characterize themselves as the economy’s financial first responders, helping policyholders respond to and recover from some of the most challenging times in their lives by paying to repair or replace damaged properties and cover their liabilities. Buyers all too rarely deal with insurers after paying their premium bill until filing a claim—the moment that matters most for the industry. Trust distinguishes and elevates companies such as insurers, connecting them with “the common





ጥቅም ጋር በማገናኘት እምነትን/መተማመንን ከኢኮኖሚ ብልጽግና ጋር በማጣመር እንዲያድጉ ያግዛቸዋል። ከዕቅድ፣ ስትራቴጂ እና አላማ በፊት ታማኝነትን ስታስቀድም ደንበኞችን በአንተ ላይ እምነት ይጥላሉ። ከደንበኛ፣ ህግ አውጪዎች፣ ባለሀብቶች ወይም ሰራተኞች ጋር በሚደረግ ግንኙነት የመድሀን አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች በአጭር ጊዜም ሆነ በረጅም ጊዜ ውስጥ ታማኝነትን በመገንባት ተጠቃሚ ይሆናሉ።

የኮቪድ-19 አይነቶች ስጋት እንዳለ ሆኖ በዲኦክሊን አለም አቀፍ ምልክታዎች ምላሽ መሰረት አብዛኛው የመድሀን አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች በማገምገም ላይ የሚገኘውን ኢኮኖሚ እና በተጨማሪም የዲጂታል ቴክኖሎጂ ኢንቨስትመንት በመደገፍ በ2014/2015 ዕድገት እንደሚያሳዩ ይጠበቃል።

የወደፊት የስራ ሁኔታም ጨምሯል። ይህም በአለም ላይ በጣም ተወዳዳሪ በበዛበት በስራ ገበያ ሰራተኛን ለማቆየት እና ከፍተኛ የሙያ ደረጃ በተለይም የላቀ የቴክኖሎጂ እና የመረጃ ክህሎት ያላቸውን ሰዎች ለመቅጠር ሆነ ለማቆየት እየታገለ ነው።

የመድሀን አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች በድርጅታቸው ውስጥ ጥሩ አገልግሎት ለመስጠት፣ የመረጃ ደህንነትን ለማሻሻል እና አቅም ለማስፋፋት በተሰሩት ቴክኖሎጂ እና የመረጃ ምንጮች ላይ በጣም ጥገኛ ናቸው። ቢሆንም አብዛኛው የመድሀን አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች በሂደቶች አውቶሚቲድ መሆን እንዲሁም በተፈለገበት እና በተመረጠበት ጊዜ ምቹ አገልግሎት በመስጠት ላይ ትኩረት መስጠት አለባቸው። በመሰረታዊ ደረጃ ብዙ አገልግሎት አቅራቢዎች በባለድርሻ መካከል መተማመንን ለማጠናከር በከፊል የግል መረጃዎችን እንዴት እንደሚሰበስቡ እና እንደሚጠቀሙበት እና እንዲሁም ሁሉን አቀፍ የሆነውን ለመፈለግ የበለጠ ንቁ በመሆን

good,” according to Deloitte’s report linking trust with economic prosperity. “Put trust at the forefront of your planning, strategy, and purpose, and your customers will put trust in you.” Whether dealing with customers, regulators, investors, or employees, insurers will likely benefit from trust-building initiatives in both the short and long term.

Despite lingering concerns about COVID-19 variants, most insurers responding to Deloitte’s global outlook survey expect to piggyback on an accelerating economic recovery and additional digital technology investments to generate significant growth in 2022.

Future of work considerations have also multiplied as carriers seek to create flexible return-to-office strategies on the fly, while simultaneously struggling to retain and recruit high level talent during what might be the world’s most competitive job market—particularly for those with advanced technology and data skills.

Insurers are increasingly dependent on emerging technologies and data sources to drive efficiency, enhance cyber security, and expand capabilities across the organization. However, most should also focus on improving the customer experience by both streamlining processes with automation, as well as providing customized service where needed and preferred. On a more fundamental level, many carriers should also be taking steps to bolster trust among stakeholders, in part by being more transparent in how they collect and use personal data, as well as more proactive in seeking comprehensive solutions to big picture societal problems such as mitigating the financial impact of future pandemics and natural catastrophes.





ለማህበረሰቡ ከፍተኛ ችግር እንደ እነ ወደፊት ሊከሰቱ የሚችሉ ወረርሽኞች እና የተፈጥሮ አደጋዎች ተፅዕኖ ለመቀነስ እርምጃዎችን መውሰድ አለባቸው።

የመረጃው ምንጭ: የ2014/2015 የመድሀን ምልከታ፣ ዲኦሊት

የኢትዮጵያን የመድሀን ኢንዱስትሪ ስንመለከት ያሉት የመድሀን ኩባንያዎች ቁጥር 18 ሲሆን ፣ ከእነዚህም ውስጥ 17 የግል ሲሆኑ አንዱ የመንግስት ነው። የቅርንጫፎቻቸውም ከ1 ዓመት በፊት ከነበረበት 629 ወደ 673 አድጓል። ከአጠቃላይ ቅርንጫፎች ውስጥ 54.7 በመቶው በአዲስ አበባ የሚገኙ ሲሆን ከእነዚህ የመድሀን ኩባንያዎች ጠቅላላ ካፒታል 12.5 ቢሊዮን ብር ሲሆን የግል የመድሀን ኩባንያዎች ድርሻ 74.6% ሆኖ ።

ምንጭ: የ2014 ዓ.ም. 3ኛ ሩብ አመት የኢ.ብ.ባ. ሪፖርት

የኢትዮጵያ የመድሀን ኢንዱስትሪ በ2014 ዓ.ም በጀት አመት ከአጠቃላይ መድሀን ስራ 15.33 ቢሊዮን ብር አረቦን ገቢ የተሰበሰበ ሲሆን እድገቱ ካለፈው አመት የ 12.98 ቢሊዮን ብር አረቦን ጋር ሲወዳደር 19% እድገት ያለው ሲሆን በሌላ በኩል የህይወት መድን ስራ 1.256 ቢሊዮን ብር አረቦን ገቢ የተሰበሰበ ሲሆን እድገቱ ካለፈው አመት የ 968.58 ሚሊዮን ብር አረቦን ጋር ሲወዳደር 37.38% እድገት አሳይታል። ቡና ኢንሹራንስ

Source: 2022 Insurance outlook, Deloitte

When we look at Ethiopian insurance industry; number of insurance companies remained at 18, of which 17 were private and 1 state owned. Their branches increased to 673 from 629 a year ago, of which, about 54.7 percent were located in Addis Ababa. Likewise, the total capital of insurance companies reached Birr 12.5 billion, with the share of private insurance companies being 74.6 percent.

Source: 3rd Quarter 2020/21 NBE report

Ethiopian insurance industry registered a GWP of Birr 15.33 billion during 2021/22 budget year from the general insurance business which is 19 percent growth compared to last year performance of Birr 12.98 billion. On the other hand, life business was Birr 1.256 billion which is 37.38 percent growth compared to last year performance of Birr 968.58 million. Bunna Insurance S.C has got 10th in terms of market share by contributing 3.01% of the total premium.



አ.ማ ከአጠቃላይ አመታዊ አረቦን ገቢ ውስጥ 3.01% ድርሻ በመውሰድ በገበያው ያለው ደረጃ 10ኛ ይዟል።

3. የኩባንያው ዓመታዊ አጠቃላይ የሥራ ክንውን

3.1 የኦፕሬሽን ሥራ ክንውን

3.1.1 አጠቃላይ የመድን አረቦን

በበጀት ዓመቱ 468.74 ሚሊዮን ብር አጠቃላይ የመድን አረቦን ገቢ በማግኘት አምና ተመዝግቦ ከነበረው የ335.01 ሚሊዮን ብር ገቢ የ40 በመቶ እድገት ማስመዝገብ ተችሏል። ይህ ክንውን በበጀት ዓመቱ በዕቅድ ተይዞ ከነበረው የ400 ሚሊዮን ብር አጠቃላይ አረቦን ገቢ ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ17% ከእቅድ በላይ አፈፃፀም ያሳያል። በተጨማሪም ከህይወት መድን 11.36 ሚሊዮን ብር ተገኝቷል። ይህ ክንውን በበጀት ዓመቱ በዕቅድ ተይዞ ከነበረው የ3 ሚሊዮን ብር አጠቃላይ አረቦን ገቢ ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ279% ከእቅድ በላይ አፈፃፀም ያሳያል።

በበጀት ዓመቱ የተገኘው የአረቦን ገቢ በዋስትና ዓይነቶች ስብጥር ሲታይ 56% ተሽከርካሪ ዋስትና፣ 12% ከገንዘብ ነክ ዋስትና፣ 11% ከፖለቲካዊ አመፅና ሽብር፣ 10% ከሕጋዊ ኃላፊነት ዋስትና የያዙ ሲሆን የተቀሩት የዋስትና አይነቶች በድምር የ11% አረቦን ድርሻ አስተዋፅ አድርገዋል።

ከዚህ በታች በተመለከተው ምስል 1 ላይ የዋስትና አይነቶች አፈፃፀም ከእቅድ እና ካለፈው ዓመት አፈጻጸም በንፅፅር ቀርቧል።

3. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



3.1 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

3.1.1 GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM INCOME

During the fiscal year, the Company has underwrite a Gross Written Premium (GWP) of Birr 468.74 million from general insurance Business which shows 40% growth from last year of Birr 335.01 million and 17% above the targeted premium of Birr 400.00 million and the Life business had registered a total premium income of Birr 11.36 million. This performance is 279% over the targeted of Birr 3 million.

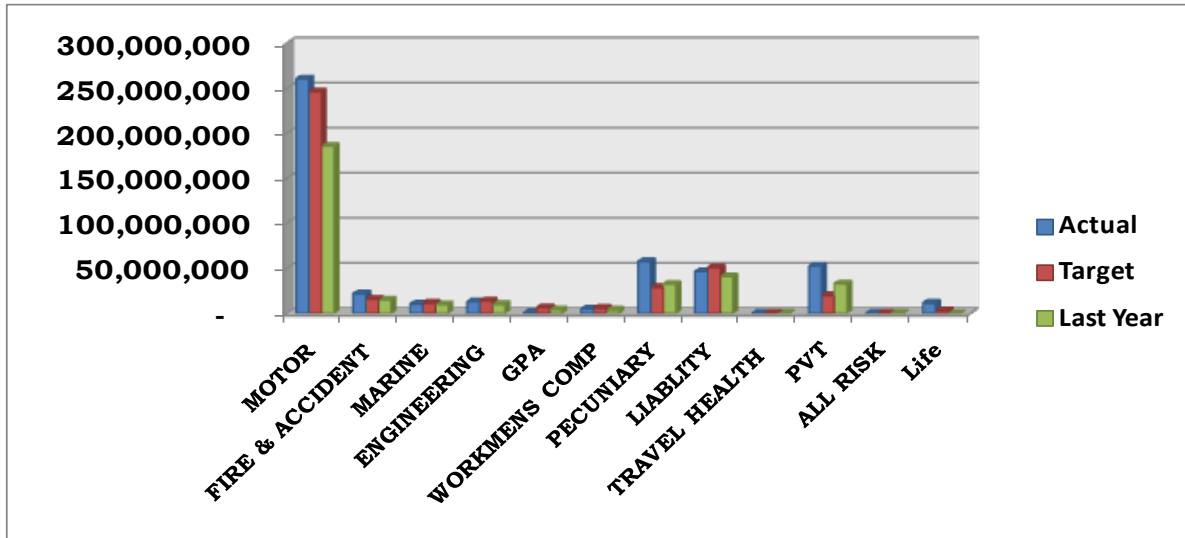
Portfolio mix of the premium production from general insurance business has been 56% from motor, 12% from Pecuniary, 11% from PVT, 10% from Liability, and the remaining classes of business together contribute 11% of the production. Detail performance by class of business is shown in **Figure-1** below:





ምስል-1: ጠቅላላ የአረቦን ገቢ በዋስትና ዓይነት ከበጀት እና ከአምና ጋር በንፅፅር

Figure-1 performance by class of business compared with the target and the last year.



3.1.2 የካሣ አፈጻጸም

በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት የ174.76 ሚሊዮን ብር የተጠራ የካሳ ክፍያ የተፈጸመ ሲሆን ይህም በእቅድ ከተያዘው የ164.24 ሚሊዮን ብር አንፃር የ6 በመቶ ከፍ ያለ ክፍያ መፈጸሙን ያሳያል። በበጀት ዓመቱ መጨረሻ በእንጥልጥል ያሉ የካሳ ጥያቄዎች 92.28 ሚሊዮን ብር የደረሱ ሲሆን ይህም በእቅድ ተይዞ ከነበረው 66.22 ሚሊዮን ብር የ39 በመቶ ብልጫ እንዳለው ያሳያል። በአመቱ አጠቃላይ ትክክለኛው የተመዘገበ ጠቅላላ የካሣ ጥያቄ መጠን 198.99 ሚሊዮን ብር ሲሆን ይኸውም በበጀት በእቅድ ተይዞ ከነበረው 188.40 ሚሊዮን ብር ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ6% ብልጫ አለው። ከዚህ በታች በተመለከተው **ምስል 2** የካሣ ክፍያ የተፈጸመባቸው ፣ በእንጥልጥል ላይ የሚገኙ እና በበጀት አመቱ የቀረቡ ጠቅላላ የካሣ ጥያቄዎችን በዋስትና ዓይነቶች በንፅፅር ያሳያል።

3.1.2 CLAIMS

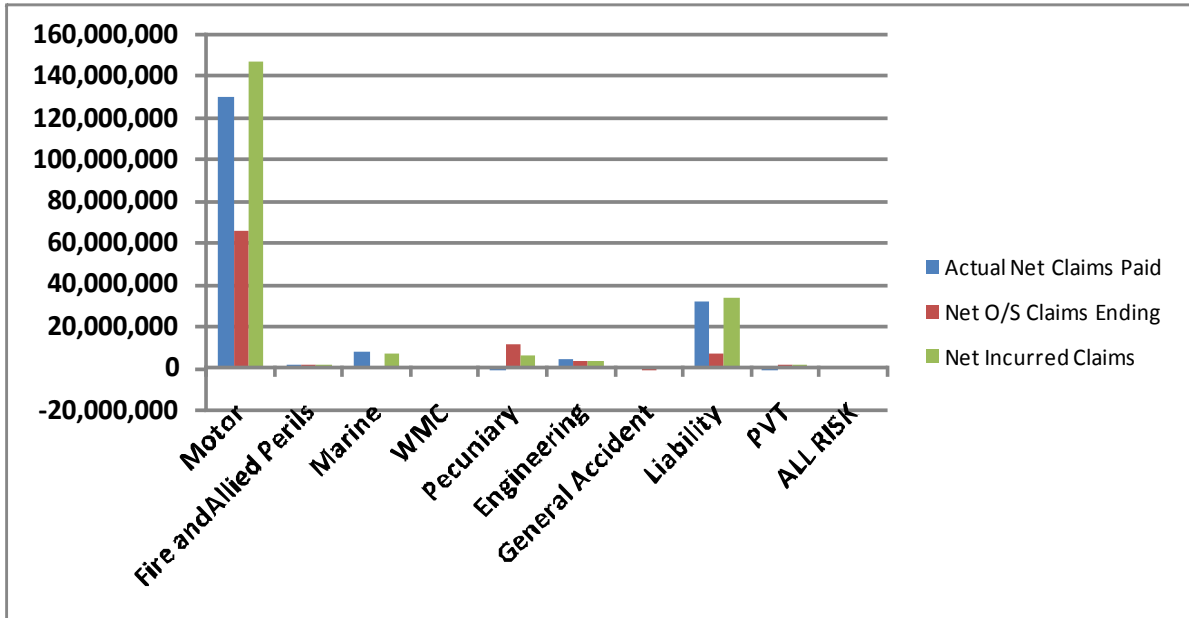
During 2021/22 budget year the Company has paid a net claim of Birr 174.76 million claims which is 6% over the targeted Birr 164.24 million claims payment. As at June 30, 2022 outstanding claims of the company reached Birr 92.28 million which is 39% over the planned Birr 66.22 million outstanding claims. At the end of the budgeted year, Actual gross claim incurred is Birr 198.99 million which is 6% over the planned incurred claim of Birr 188.40 million. Detailed claims data by class of business is presented in **Figure 2** below.





ምስል 2:- የአመቱ የካሳ መረጃ በዋስትና ዓይነቶች

Figure 2: Annual Claims data by Class of Business



3.2 የፋይናንስ ክንውኖች

3.2 Finance performance

3.2.1 አጠቃላይ የአስተዳደር ወጪዎች

3.2.1 General and Administration Expenses

ከታች በሰንጠረዥ 1 ላይ እንደተመለከተው በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት የኩባንያችን አጠቃላይ አስተዳደራዊ ወጪ 112.06 ሚሊዮን ብር ሲሆን ይህም ለበጀት ዓመቱ ከተበጀተው የ113.40 ሚሊዮን ብር አቅድ ጋር ሲነፃፀር በአብዛኛው በበጀቱ መሰረት ጥቅም ላይ እንደዋለ ያሳያል።

The company has utilized 99% of its budget held for general and administration expense during 2021/22 budget year. Total incurred expense is Birr 112.06 million while the budget is Birr 113.40 million. Annual expense summarized by major expense categories is tabulated below on **Table-1**.





ሰንጠረዥ 1 ዓመታዊ ዋና ዋና ወጪዎች

Table-1: Annual Expenses by Major Categories

የወጪ አይነት Expense Type	ወጪ የተደረገ Actual	በጀት Budget	በጥቅም ላይ የዋለ በጀት ከአቅድ አንጻር በመቶ ስኬት Actual Vs Budget
የሰራተኛ ደመወዝ እና ጥቅማ ጥቅም Salary & Employee Benefit	58,587,532	64,315,714	91%
ጥገና እና እድሳት Repair & Maintenance	3,101,068	1,909,725	162%
የባንክ አገልግሎት ክፍያ Financial Charges	433,372	250,000	173%
የረጅም ጊዜ የባንክ ብድር እና የሊዝ ወለድ ወጪ Interest Expense on long term bank loan and leas	14,476,755	14,563,287	99%
በእርጅና የሚመጡ ወጪዎች Depreciation & Amortization	13,188,158	13,806,829	96%
ሌሎች ጠቅላላ ወጪዎች Other General Expenses	22,271,918	18,562,681	120%
ጠቅላላ/Total	112,058,803	113,408,236	99%

ከላይ ከሰንጠረዥ መመልከት እንደሚቻለው አጠቃላይ አመታዊ በጀት አጠቃቀም ከአቅድ አነስ ያለቢሆንም በእርጅና የሚመጡ ወጪዎች፣ የሰራተኛ ደመወዝ እና ጥቅማ ጥቅም የወጪ መደቦች ከበጀት በታች 9 በመቶ እና 5 በመቶ አፈፀፀም ያሳያሉ ፣ የጥገናና እድሳት ወጪ እና ጠቅላላ ወጪ፣ መደቦች ከበጀት በላይ አፈፀፀም ያሳያሉ።

As can be seen from the above table, Overall expenditure during the 2021/2022 Year shows a little bellow budget utilization. Salary and Employee Benefit and Depreciation & amortization shows under budget utilization by 9% and 5% respectively. Repair and maintenance & Other General Expense shows 62% and 20% over budget utilized.

3.2.2 ከመድን ሥራ የተመዘገበ ውጤት

በዓመቱ የተመዘገበው የመድህን ውል ውጤት 64.56 ሚሊዮን ብር ሲሆን፣ ይህም በአቅድ ከተያዘው የ58.18 ሚሊዮን ብር አንፃር የአቅዱን 10.97 በመቶ ከበጀት በላይ አፈፀፀም አለው።

3.2.2 Underwriting Result

Underwriting surplus of Birr 64.56 million is registered during 2021/22 fiscal year which is 10.97% over the targeted Birr 58.18 million surpluses.

3.2.3 ሌሎች ገቢዎች

በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት ከሌሎች የገቢ ምንጮች 53.35 ሚሊዮን ብር ገቢ የተገኘ ሲሆን በበጀት አመቱ ይሰበሰባል ተብሎ ከተያዘው የ53.32 ሚሊዮን ብር የልዩ ልዩ ገቢ ጋር ሲነፃፀር

3.2.3 Other Income

During 2021/22fiscal year, Birr 53.35 million has been collected as other income which is equal to the planned Birr 53.32 million. Sources of other income are Interest income



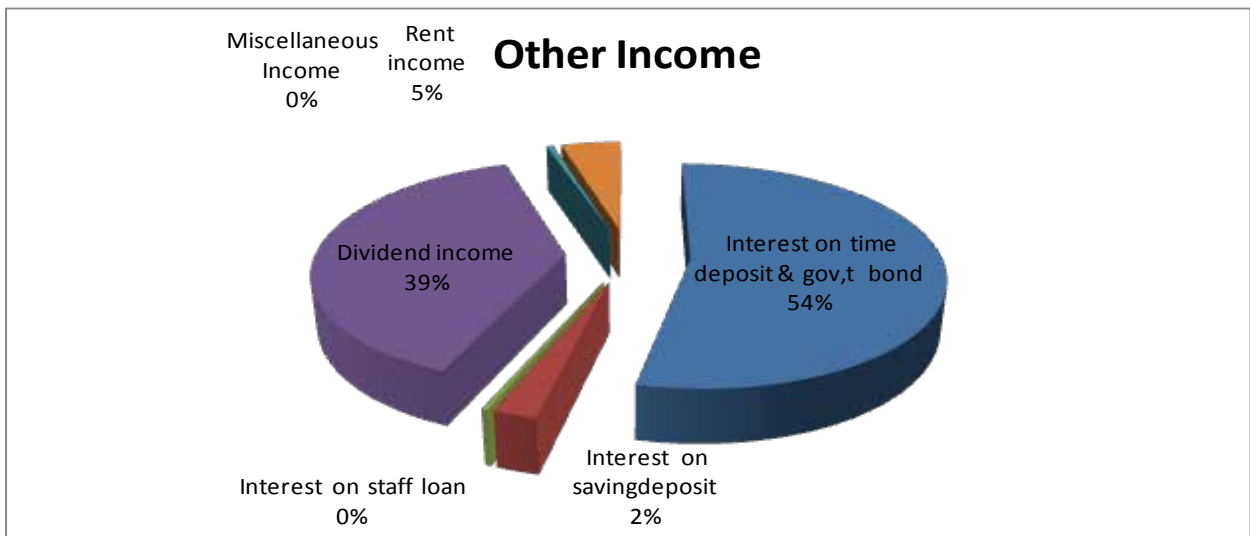


ከእቅዱ አሳክቷል። ዋና ዋናዎቹ የሌሎች ገቢ ምንጮች ከጊዜ ገደብ ተቀማጭ እና ከመንግስት የተቀማጭ ቦንድ የተገኘ ወለድ ፣ከተንቀሳቃሽ ቁጠባ የተገኘ ወለድ ፣ከኢንቨስትመንት የተገኘ አላባእና የኪራይ ገቢናቸው። ከተለያዩ ምንጮች የተገኘው ገቢ በምስል 3 ላይ ቀርቧል።

on time deposit and government bond, interest on saving deposit, dividend income, rent income, and other miscellaneous incomes. Their contribution is depicted in **figure 3** below.

Figure-3: Source of Other Income

ምስል-3:-ከሌሎች የገቢ ምንጮች የተገኘ ገቢዎች



3.2.4 ትርፍ እና ኪሳራ

ኩባንያችን በጀት አመቱን 45.08 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ በማስመዝገብ አጠናቋል። ከተመዘገበው ትርፍ 43.51 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ ከጠቅላላ የመድን ስራ የተገኘ ሲሆን ቀሪው 1.57 ሚሊዮን ከህይወት መድን ስራ የተገኘ ነው። የተመዘገበው ትርፍ በእቅድ ተይዞ ከነበረው የ42.14 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ እንዲሁም ካለፈው ዓመት አፈፃፀም ጋር ሲነፃፀር በቅደም ተከተል የ7 በመቶ እና የ24.36 በመቶ ዕድገት ተመዝግቧል።

የኩባንያው እድገት በዘጠኝ ዓመት ውስጥ ከትርፍ፣ከውል ስራ ውጤት እና ከአረቦ ገቢ አንፃር በምስል 4 ላይ ቀርቧል።

3.2.4 Profit/ Loss

During 2021/22 fiscal year, the company registered a gross profit of Birr 45.08 million; of which Birr 43.51 million is contributed by general business; the remaining Birr 1.57 million is from life business. This achievement is 7% of over the targeted of Birr 42.14 million and 24.36% over last year profit of Birr 36.23 million.

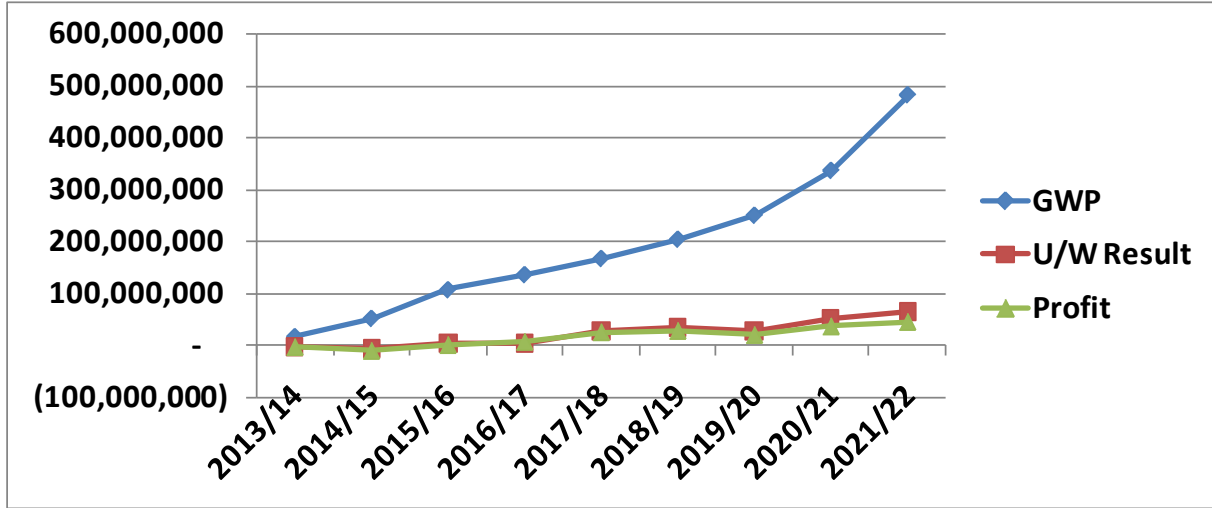
Nine year performance in terms of Gross written premium, underwriting surplus, and profit of the company is shown in figure 4 below.





Figure-4 nine years growth of the company

ምስል-4: የኩባንያው የስምንት ዓመት እድገት



ከላይ በምስል 4 ላይ እንደሚታየው የኩባንያው የአረባን እድገት በተከታታይ ለዘጠኝ ዓመት እየጨመረ የሄደ ሲሆን የውል ስራ ውጤት እና አጠቃላይ ትርፍ ከ2008/09 ዓ.ም እስከ 2013/14 ዓ.ም ድረስ እየጨመረ የመጣ ቢሆንም በ2011/12 በጀት ዓመት ግን መቀነስ አሳይቶ ነበር።

As can be seen from figure 4 above the company registers sustainable growth in GWP for the last nine years. However, U/W surplus and profit shows continuous growth for four consecutive years from 2015/16 to 2018/19 and 2020/21 to 2021/22 but decreases on 2019/20 budget year.

3.2.5 ሀብት እና እዳዎች

3.2.5 Asset and Liability

እ.ኤ.አ ጁን 30 2022 በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የኩባንያችን አጠቃላይ ሀብት 1,084 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ የኩባንያው አጠቃላይ እዳ 832.97 ሚሊዮን ብር ሆኖ ተመዝግቧል። የኩባንያው ዋና ዋና እዳዎች በእንጥልጥል ያሉ የካሣ ጥያቄዎች፣ ለጠለፋ ዋስትና ሰጭ ኩባያዎች የሚከፈሉ አረባዎች፣ የረጅም ጊዜ የባንክ ብድር እና የውል ዘመናቸው ላልተጠናቀቁ ውሎች የተያዙ መጠባበቂያዎች ናቸው።

As at June 30, 2022 total assets and total liability of the Company reached to Birr 1,084 Billion and Birr 832.97 million, respectively. Total liability of the company primarily includes outstanding claims, provision for unearned premium, payables due to re-insurers, reserves for unexpired risk, long-term bank loan, and other Technical Reserves.

3.2.6 Capital and Investment

As at June 30, 2022 paid up capital of the company rose to Birr 197.91 million and all





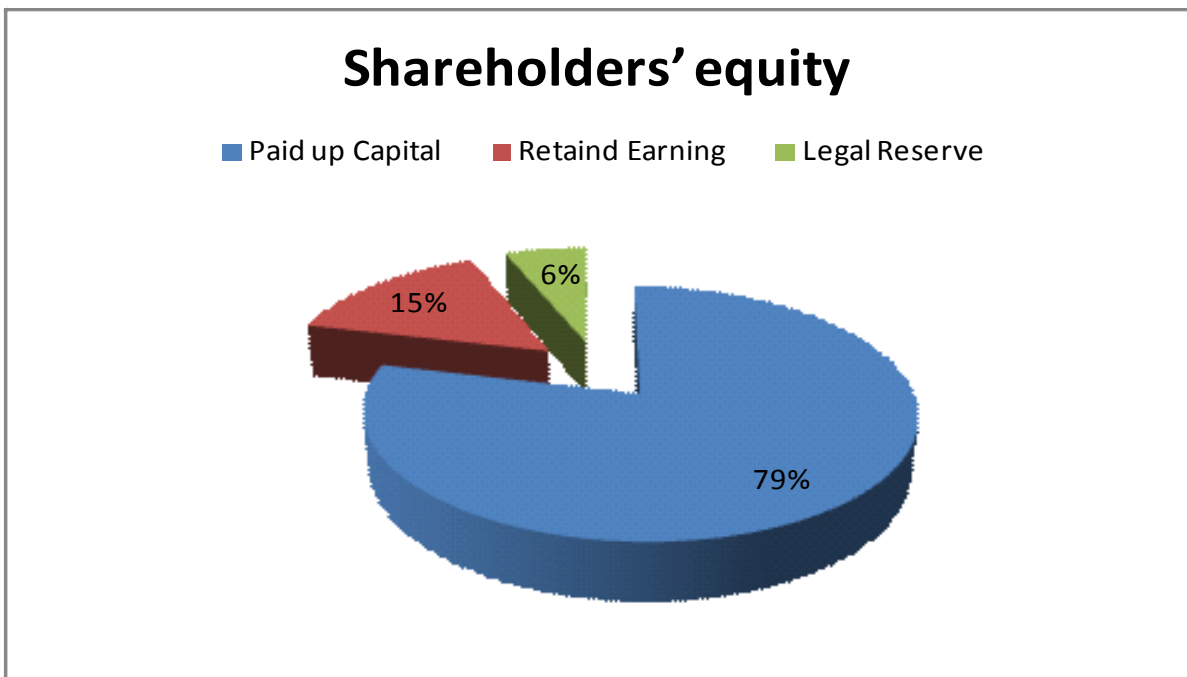
3.2.6 ካፒታል እና ኢንቨስትመንት

እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2022 የኩባንያው የተከፈለ ካፒታል ወደ ብር 197.91 ሚሊዮን ከፍ ያለ ሲሆን ጠቅላላ ከተፈቀደው ካፒታል 200 ሚሊዮን ብር ያልተከፈለ 2.09 ሚሊዮን ብር በአጭር ጊዜ ተከፍሎ ይጠናቀቃል። ድርጅቱ በበጀት ዓመቱ ተጨማሪ የአጭር ጊዜ ኢንቨስትመንት ብር 14.01 ሚሊዮን በጊዜ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ እና ኢንቨስትመንት በበጀት አመቱ 54.18 ሚሊዮን ብር አክሲዮን በማፍሰስ የኩባንያውን አጠቃላይ የጊዜ ማስያዣ ቀሪ ሒሳብ 237.24 ሚሊዮን ብር እና አጠቃላይ ኢንቨስትመንት የብር 396.10 ሚሊዮን ድርሻ ይዟል።

the remaining share of Birr 2.09 million from the authorized capital of Birr 200 million is subscribed. The company has invested additional short term investment of Birr 14.01 million on time deposit and investment on share of Birr 54.18 million during the budget year which makes total time deposit balance of the company Birr 237.24 million and total investment on share of Birr 396.10 million. The Shareholders’ Fund structure as at June 30, 2022 is shown in **Figure-5**.

Figure-5: Shareholders’ Fund Structure

ምስል-5 የባለአክሲዮኖች የገንዘብ መዋቅር





3.3 የማርኬቲንግ እና ቢዝነስ ዲቪዥኖች ተግባራት በተመለከተ

3.3.1 የኩባንያውን ስም እና ገጽታ መገንባት

በበጀት ዓመቱ የኩባንያውን ስም እና ገጽታ ለመገንባት የተለያዩ ሥራዎች ታቅደው ተግባራዊ ተደርገዋል። ከነዚህም ውስጥ የተወሰኑትን ለመጥቀስ ያህል የሬዲዮ እና የሕትመት ሚዲያ ማስታወቂያ፣ ልዩ ልዩ የስፓንሰር ሺፕ ስራዎች እንዲሁም የኩባንያችን ስም እና አርማ የታተመባቸው የስጦታ እቃዎች በማዘጋጀት እና ለደንበኞች በማከፋፈል የኩባንያውን ስም እና አገልግሎቶች በገበያው ከፍ ለማድረግ ተሰርቷል።

3.3.2 የአገልግሎት መስጫ መረቦችን ማደራጀትና መዘርጋት

➤ የቅርንጫፍ ማስፋፊያ

እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2022 የኩባንያው አጠቃላይ ቅርንጫፎች ቁጥር 31 የደረሰ ሲሆን። ከዚህ ውስጥ 18ኙ በአዲስ አበባ የሚገኙ ሲሆን ቀሪዎቹ 13ቱ በክልል ከተሞች ላይ ይገኛሉ። በዓመቱ አንድ ተጨማሪ ቅርንጫፍ ተከፈታል።

➤ ከኢንሹራንስ አገናኞች እና ከሌሎች አጋሮች ጋር ያለ ግንኙነት

በበጀት አመቱ ስልጠና ከወሰዱ አራት እና አምስት አመት ለሆናቸው የሽያጭ ወኪሎች የማነቃቂያ ስልጠና ከመስጠት በተጨማሪ በኩባንያችን አመራሮች የተመረጡ ብሮከሮችን እና ደንበኞችን የስራ ጉብኝት በማድረግ አጥጋቢ ውይይት ለማድረግ ተችሏል።

3.3 Marketing, Planning & Business Development

3.3.1 Companies Image Building

During 2021/22 budget year, various activities were planned and implemented by the company to build its image. To mention some of them different advertisements on Radio, Printing media, etc. has been done, various sponsorship of event has been held and different giveaway materials were prepared and distributed to major customers to enhance the name and services of the company in the market.

3.3.2 Organize and Create Distribution Networks

• Branch Expansion

The total number of branches of the company as at June 30 2021 stood at 31. Of this 18 branches are located in Addis Ababa and the remaining 13 are regional towns. During the year one additional branch were opened.

• Intermediary and Corporate Relationships

Refreshment training is given for sales agents with four and five years of service as an agent for the company and courtesy business visit of selected brokers by senior management of the company is conducted during the budget year.





3.4 የሰው-ሀብት እና ንብረት አስተዳደር የሠራተኞች መረጃ

3.4 Human Resource & Facility Management

3.4.1 የሠራተኞች መረጃ

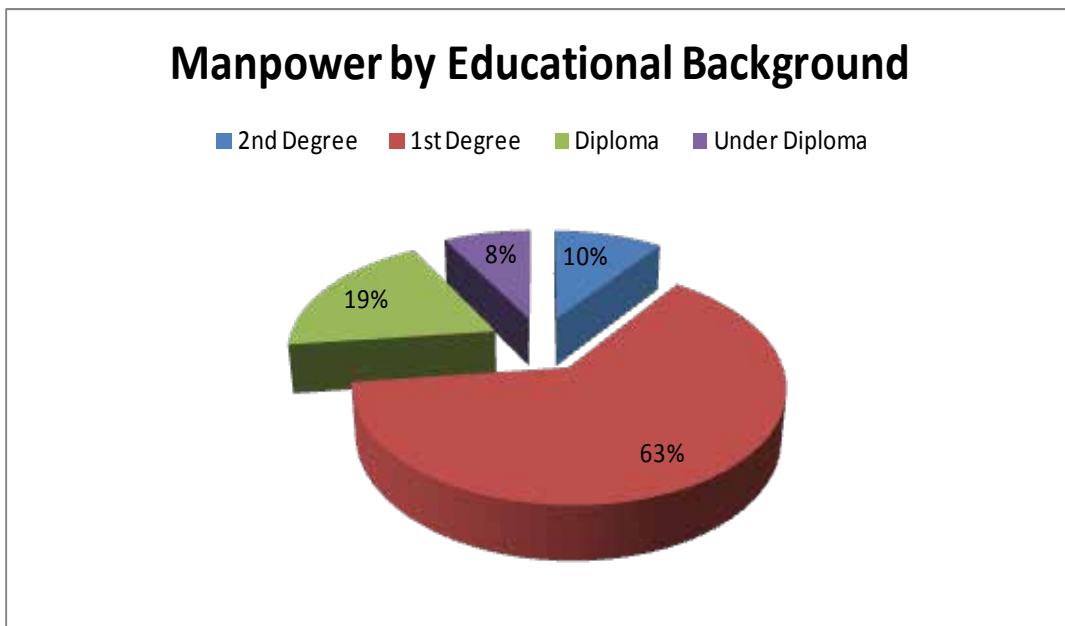
3.4.1 Employees Data

በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት የድርጅቱ ሠራተኞች ብዛት 209 የደረሰ ሲሆን ከዚህም ውስጥ 90ቱ ሴቶች ሲሆኑ የተቀሩት 119ቱ ወንዶች ናቸው። በዓመቱ 28 አዳዲስ ቋሚ ሠራተኞች በተለያዩ የስራ መደቦች ላይ የተቀጠሩ ሲሆን፣ 20 ሠራተኞች በራሳቸው ፈቃድ እና በኩባንያው በኩል የሥራ ውላቸው በመቋረጡ ምክንያት ከኩባንያው ተሰናብተዋል። ቀጥሎ በተመለከተው ምስል-6 ላይ የሠራተኞችን ስብጥር በትምህርት ደረጃ ማየት ይቻላል።

As at June 30, 2022 total number of staffs of the Company reached 209 out of which 90 are Females and the remaining 119 are Male. During the period 28 permanent employees were hired and 20 employees resigned from the company. **Figure-6** depicts number of staff by Educational Background.

Figure-6: Manpower by Educational Background

ምስል-6: የሰው ኃይል ስብጥር በትምህርት ደረጃ



3.4.2 ስልጠና እና ክህሎት ማጎልበቻ

3.4.2 Training and Development

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት 150 ሠራተኞች በተለያዩ ዘርፎች ስልጠና እና ወርክሾፖች ተሰጥተዋል።

During 2021/22 budget year 150 staffs took training on different insurance and other areas and participated on workshops.





3.4.3 የግዢ እና ንብረት አስተዳደር

የኩባንያው የሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች እየተስፋፋ መሄድን እና የቅርንጫፍ ማስፋፊያውን ተከትሎ የመጣውን የመገልገያ እቃዎች ፍላጎት የማሟላት ስራ በጥንቃቄ ተከናውኗል። ገቢያው ላይ የተሻለ የዋጋ ቅናሾችን በሚገኙበት መልኩ አመታዊ አጠቃላይ ግዢዎች ተፈፀመዋል።

4. የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ልማት

በበጀት ዓመቱ የኢንፎርሜሽን አስተዳደር ስርዓት የፋይናንስ ፕሮግራም ግምገማ እና መስክ ጉብኝት የቀጥታ ማሳያ ግምገማ ተካሂዷል። ግምገማዎቹ ከተጠናቀቁ በኋላ አሜቲ ቤዮንቴክ እና ተርንኪ አፍሪካ ሊሚትድ በቅደም ተከተል አንደኛ ሁለተኛ እና ሶስተኛ ደረጃን የያዙ ሲሆን ግንቦት 31 ቀን 2022 የጠቅላላ ኢንፎርሜሽን አስተዳደር ስርዓት አቅርቦት ቅድመ ስምምነት ደብዳቤ የተሰጠ ሲሆን አጠቃላይ የኢንፎርሜሽን አስተዳደር ስርዓት አቅርቦት የውል ሰነድ ሰኔ ተዘጋጅቷል።

5. የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂክ ዕቅድ ቀረጻ

- ✓ የስትራቴጂክ እቅድ ዝግጅቱ በከፊል ተጠናቋል

6. የድርጅት ማህበራዊ ሃላፊነት

ቡና እንደ ኮርፖሬት ዜጋ ማህበረሰብን መሰረት ያደረገ ልማት እና ማህበራዊ ሃላፊነት በመሳተፍ ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ አበርክቷል። ድርጅታችን የሚከተለውን ድርጅት ስፖንሰር አድርጓል

- ✓ የሲዳማ ክልል ትራንስፖርት
- ✓ ለሀገር መከላከያ
- ✓ በሰው ሰራሽ ችግር ለተፈናቀሉ በገንዘብና የአይነት ድጋፍ
- ✓ የጎጃም ልማት በጎ አድራጎች ድርጅት
- ✓ ህብር ደረጃ 1 የትራንስፖርት ማህበር

3.4.3 Facility and Property Administration

Following operational activities growth of the company and branch expansions, fulfillment of required logistics is intensively performed. Bulk purchase of necessary items is held in order to get better price and discounts.

4. Information Technology Development

During The Budget Year, The live demonstration evaluation for the core insurance application, financial proposals evaluation and site visit was conducted. After finalization of the evaluations Amity Software Systems Limited, Beyontec and Turnkey Africa Ltd ranked first second and third respectively and on May 31, 2022 Letter of intent was given to Amity for the supply of General Insurance Management System and the contract Document for supply of General Insurance Management System has been prepared June 30, 2022.

5. Five Year Strategic Plan Formulation

- ✓ Strategic plan preparation is partially completed.

6. Corporate Social Responsibility

Bunna has been contributed a lot by participating deferent community based development and social responsibility as a corporate citizen. Our company sponsored the following organization.

- Sidama region state transport
- For National Defence
- Inkind and financial support for those displaced by man-made problems





- ✓ የጎንደር ከተማ ማህበረሰብ ጤና መድን

7. ሌሎች ክንውኖች

እ.ኤ.አ ለ2021/2022 የበጀት አመት የተሻለ የጠለፋ ዋስትና ድርድር እና ስምምነት ተደርጓል፡
:
እ.ኤ.አ. የ2021/2022 ዓመታዊ በጀት ተዘጋጅቶ ፀድቋል፡፡

8. ዋና ዋና ተግዳሮቶች

በበጀት ዓመቱ የሚከተሉት ዋና ዋና ተግዳሮቶች ኩባንያው አጋጥመውታል

- ✓ የፖለቲካ አለመረጋጋት፡፡
- ✓ ዓለም አቀፍ የማይመች የፖለቲካ ሥርዓት (የዩክሬን ጦርነት)፡፡
- ✓ በሁሉም የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፍ የንግድ እንቅስቃሴ መቀዘቀዝ፡፡
- ✓ የእጅ ዋጋ እና የመኪና መለዋወጫ እቃዎች ዋጋ መጨመር በተቃራኒው ግን የአርባን ዋጋ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ መቀነስ፤
- ✓ ከሜጋ ፕሮጀክት መቋረጥ ጋር ተያይዞ /የባንድ የይገባኛል ጥያቄዎች መምጣት
- ✓ የከፍተኛ የፖለቲካ ጥሰት እና ሽብርተኝነት የፒ.ቪ.ቲ የይገባኛል ጥያቄዎች
- ✓ የኢንሹራንስን የሚተኩ ተቋማት መምጣት (ማይክሮ ፋይናንስ እራሱ ለበደረው ንብረት እራሱ የመድን ሽፋን መስጠት)

9. የወደፊት ስትራቴጂ ዕቅዶች

የዳይሬክተሮቹ ቦርድ እና የኩባንያው ሥራ አመራር ከፊት ለፊት የተጋረጡትን ችግሮች ተጋፍጦ በቀጣዩ እ.ኤ.አ. የ2014/15 በጀት ዓመት ከፍተኛ ውጤት ለማስመዝገብ ከምን

- Gojjam Development Charity
- Heber Level 1 transport association
- Gonder City Community Health Insurance

7. Other Achievements

- ✓ Better Reinsurance negotiation and treaty agreement is made for 2022/23 budget year.
- ✓ Annual budget for the year 2022/23 budget year is prepared.

8. Major Challenges Faced

During the budget year, the following major challenges were faced:

- Political instability.
- International unfavorable political order (Ukraine War).
- Slowdown of business activities in all sector of the economy.
- Continuous escalation of vehicles repair cost as well as spare part cost which increase claims cost while premium rate is declining.
- Termination of Mega Project /Bond claims.
- Emergency of high political violation & terrorism PVT claims
- Substitute products (Micro Finance Self Insurance)

9. Future Strategic Directions





ጊዜም የበለጠ ጥረት ማድረጉን ይቀጥላል፡ ስለሆነም የሚከተሉት አበይት ዕቅዶች ለ2014/15 በጀት ዓመት የቀረቡ ናቸው።

- ✓ የሰው ኃይል ልማት ላይ መስራት እና መተግበር፤
- ✓ የኩባንያውን ዋና የንግድ ዘርፍ ትርፋማ ማድረግ፤
- ✓ የካፒታል አቅጣጫ ማስተካከል፤
- ✓ በጥናት ላይ ተመስርቶ ትርፋማ የኢንቨስትመንት አማራጮች ላይ ኢንቨስት ማድረግ፤
- ✓ የኩባንያውን ስምና ገጽታ መገንባት
- ✓ በአጠቃላይ የኩባንያውን በባንክ ያለ ተቀማጭ ጥሬ ገንዘብ መጠንን ማሻሻል እና የብሄራዊ ባንክን መመሪያዎችን ሙሉ በሙሉ ማክበር።
- ✓ ከታች ወደላይ የመረጃ ልውውጥ ስርአት መዘርጋት
- ✓ ጠንካራ የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ስርአት መዘርጋት
- ✓ የኩባንያውን የስራ አፈፃፀም ከሁሉም የቅርንጫፍ ስራ አስኪያጆች እና መካከለኛ ደረጃ ስራ አስኪያጆች ጋር አሳታፊ ግምገማ በማድረግ የኩባንያውን እቅድ ሁሉም የስራ ክፍሎች እዲረዱት እና ውስጣቸው እዲኖር ማድረግ፤
- ✓ በሁሉም የወጪ ዘርፎች ላይ ወጪ መቀነስ
- ✓ የኩባንያው አመታዊ እቅድ አፈፃፀም ላይ ጥብቅ ክትትል ማድረግ፤
- ✓ የአምስት አመት ስትራቴጂክ እቅድን ተግባራዊ ማድረግ
- ✓ የቴክኖሎጂ ፕሮጀክትን እና የኔትወርክ ዝርጋታን ማጠናቀቅ
- ✓ የተጎዱ ንብረቶችን ማቆያ የሚሆን ቦታ መግዛት፤
- ✓ በአገልግሎት ጥራት ልቆ ለመገኘት የሚያስችሉ ስራዎችን መስራት፤

The Board of Directors and the management are planned to exert maximum efforts in the next budget year of 2022/23, by taking into consideration the challenges it has faced so far.

Accordingly the following strategic measures would be taken for the budget year 2022/23:

- Establish and Implement staff development system.
- Making the business portfolio profitable
- Increases Capital structure
- Conduct Investing on Profitable Venture
- Conduct Market development and Promotion
- Improve liquidity position of the company in general and fully comply liquidity Directives of NBE.
- Develop bottom-up information exchange system.
- Establish strong internal control system
- Made participatory evaluation of company's performance along with all branch managers and middle level managers and make the company plan internalized by all work unit,
- Reducing expenses in all cost centers
- Conduct strict follow up on implementation of corporate action plan,
- Implement five year strategic plan
- Finalizing System automation and Networking
- Acquire recovery yard



10. ማጠቃለያ

በመጨረሻም፤ በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት ኩባንያው ያገኛቸው ውጤቶች እና ስኬቶች የተለያዩ ባለ ድርሻ አካላት የጋራ ጥረት ፍሬዎች ናቸው። በመሆኑም የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ለደንበኞቹ፣ ለባለአክሲዮኖች፣ ለኩባንያው ስራ አመራር እና ሠራተኞች፣ ለሽያጭ ወኪሎች እና ብሮከሮች፣ ለጠለፋ ዋስትና ሰጪዎች፣ ለኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እና ለሌሎች ድጋፍ ሰጪ ተባባሪዎቻችን ላቅ ያለ ምስጋናውን ያቀርባል።

10. Acknowledgement



Finally, the board of Directors' would like to express its heartfelt gratitude to the shareholder, customers, reinsurers, insurance brokers, sales agents, management and staff of Bunna Insurance s.c as well as the National Bank of Ethiopia, who played a part to the notable performance of the company during the 2021/22 budget year.

ZEWDU MINAS

Chairman, Board of Directors

November 12, 2022





የውጭ ኦዲተሮች ሪፖርት





ለቡና ኢንፎራንስ አ.ማ ባለአክሲዮኖች የቀረበ ገለልተኛ የኦዲት ሪፖርት አስተያየት

እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2022 በተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት የቡና ኢንፎራንስ አክሲዮን ማህበር የተዘጋጁ የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች ማለትም የሀብትና እዳ መግለጫ፣ የትርፍና ኪሳራ መግለጫ፣ የባለአክሲዮኖች ካፒታል ለውጥ መግለጫ፣ የገንዘብ ፍላጎት መግለጫ እና የሒሳብ አሰራር እና መርሆች ማጠቃለያ እና ማብራሪያዎችን መርምረናል።

በእኛ አስተያየት የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹ እና አጠቃላይ አባሪዎች ተቀባይነት ባላቸው አለም አቀፍ የፋይናንስ ሪፖርት አዘገጃጀት (IFRS) የሂሳብ አያያዝ መርሆዎች መሰረት እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2022 የነበረውን የኩባንያው የሂሳብ አቋምና በዚያው እሴት በተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዘመን የተገኘውን አጠቃላይ ውጤት፣ የባለአክሲዮኖች ካፒታል ለውጥ መግለጫ፣ እና በዓመቱ የነበረውን የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍላጎት ከአለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ መዝገብ አያያዝ መመዘኛዎች በርድ (አይ/ኤ/ኤስ/ቢ) በተገኘው በአለም አቀፍ የፋይናንስ ሪፖርት መመዘኛዎች (አይ/ኤፍ/አር/ኤስ) መሰረት በትክክልና በተገቢው ሁኔታ ያሳያሉ።

የዳይሬክተሮች በርድ ሪፖርትን በሚመለከት በ2013 በወጣው የንግድ ህግ አንቀጽ 349 መሰረት የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን በእኛ በኩል የምንሰጠው የልዩነት አስተያየት የሌለን መሆኑን እየገለጻን የባለአክሲዮኖች ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ የቀረበውን የሂሳብ መግለጫ ሪፖርት እንዲያፀድቅ እንጠይቃለን።

የአስተያየታችን መሠረት

የኦዲት ስራችንን ያከናወንነው በአለም አቀፍ የኦዲት መመዘኛዎች (አይ/ኤስ/ኤ) መሠረት ሲሆን በእነዚህ መመዘኛዎች ውስጥ የእኛ ኃላፊነት የኦዲተሮች ኃላፊነት በተሰኘው ስር ይበልጥ ተብራርቷል። በተጨማሪም የኦዲት ስራችንን ስናከናውን የአለም አቀፍ የስነ-ምግባር መመዘኛዎች በርድ፣ የፕሮፌሽናል አካውንታንቶች የስነ-ምግባር ደንብ (አይ/ኢ/ኤስ/ቢ/ኤኮድ) እንዲሁም በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ የሂሳብ መግለጫዎችን ኦዲት ለማድረግ እና ተያያዥ የሆኑ የስነ-ምግባር መመዘኛዎችን መሰረት አድርገን በኩባንያው ገለልተኛነታችንን በመጠበቅ ስነ-ምግባራዊ ኃላፊነቶቻችንን አሟልተናል። በእኛ እምነት የሰበሰብናቸውን የኦዲት ማስረጃዎች አስተያየቶቻችንን ለመስጠት በሚያስችል ሁኔታ በቂ እና ተገቢ ናቸው።





ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች

ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች የሚባሉት በእኛ ሙያዊ ውሳኔ እንዲሁም ለሂሳብ መግለጫዎች አዲት እጅግ ዋጋ ያላቸው ጉዳዮች ሲሆኑ እነዚህ ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች በአጠቃላይ አዲታችን ውስጥ የተዳሰሱ እና አስተያየታችን በእነዚህ ላይ የተመሰረተ ቢሆኑም ስለእነዚህ ጉዳዮች የተለየ አስተያየት አላቀረብንም።

በሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹ አዘገጃጀት የስራ አመራሮች ኃላፊነት

የኩባንያው የስራ አመራሮች ከአለም አቀፍ የሒሳብ መዝገብ አያያዝ መመዘኛዎች በርድ በተሰጠው የአለም አቀፍ የፋይናንስ ሪፖርት መመዘኛዎች መሰረት የሂሳብ መግለጫዎችን የማዘጋጀት እና በትክክል የማቅረብ ኃላፊነት ያለባቸው ሲሆን፤ ይህም በስራ አመራሩ በሚዘረጋ የውስጥ ቁጥጥር የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹ ከማጠቃለያ በኋላ ሆነ ከስህተት የጠሩ መሆናቸውን ማረጋገጥ ይጨምራል።

የሒሳብ መግለጫዎች ዝግጅት በተመለከተ፡- ስራ አመራሮች የኩባንያውን ቀጣይነት በመገምገም፣ የኩባንያውን የሂሳብ መዝገብም ይህንኑ ቀጣይነት በሚያሳይ መንገድ መዘጋጀታቸውን የማረጋገጥ ኃላፊነት አለባቸው።

የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች አዲትን በሚመለከት የአዲተር ኃላፊነት

የእኛ ኃላፊነት የኩባንያው የሒሳብ መግለጫ ባጠቃላይ በማጠቃለያ ሆነ በስህተት ከሚመጣ ከይዘት መዘባት የፀዳ ስለመሆኑ አሳማኝ ማረጋገጫ ማግኘት፣ እንዲሁም የእኛን አስተያየት ጨምሮ የአዲተር ሪፖርት መስጠት ነው። በአይ/ኤስ/ኤዎች መሰረት የተሰራ አዲት ከፍተኛ የሆነ ማረጋገጫ ቢሰጥም መዘባቶችን ሁሉ ያገኛል ማለት አይደለም። መዘባቶች የሚከሰቱት በማጠቃለያ ወይም በስህተት ሊሆን ይችላል።

የአዲት ምርመራ በአይ/ኤስ መሰረት ሲከናወን፤ በአዲት ተግባሩ ውስጥ ሁሉ ሙያዊ ውሳኔዎችን እየተጠቀምን ሙያዊ ጥርጣሬዎችንም ተጠቅመናል። ደግሞም

- ✓ ከማጠቃለያ ሆነ ከስህተት የመጣ የገንዘብ ነክ መግለጫዎች መሰረታዊ መዘባት ስለመኖሩ አደጋዎችን ለይትን በመዳሰስ፣ ለእነዚህ አደጋዎች ምላሽ የሚሆን አካሄድ ቀርፀን አዲት ያደረግን ሲሆን፡- ለአስተያየታችን መሰረት የሚሆን ተገቢ የሆነ መግለጫ የሚያስገኝ በቂ የሆነ የአዲት ማስረጃ ነበረን። ማጠቃለያ ሲፈፀም መመሳጠር፣ ማታለያ መጠቀም፣ ሆን ብሎ ማጉደል፣ የተሳሳተ አመዘጋገብ ወይም የውስጥ ቁጥጥርን መጣስ ሊኖርበት የሚችል በመሆኑ፡- አደጋው ከስህተት ይልቅ በማጠቃለያ የሚከሰት የይዘት መዘባት ሳይታይ ሊታለፍ መቻሉ ነው።





- ✓ በሁኔታዎች ተገቢ የሆኑ አዲት አካሄዶችን ለመቅረጽ ሲባል ከአዲት ጋር ተዛማጅ የሆነ የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ግንዛቤ ያገኘን ቢሆንም፥ ይህግን የኩባንያውን የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ውጤታማነት በሚመለከት አስተያየት ለማንፀባረቅ አይደለም።
- ✓ ጥቅም ላይ የዋሉን የሒሳብ መዝገብ አያያዝ ፖሊሲዎች ተገቢነት እንዲሁም የሂሳብ መዝገብ አያያዝ ግምቶች አሳማኝነት እና ተዛማጅ የሆኑ በስራ አመራሮች የተሰጡ መግለጫዎችን መመዘን፤
- ✓ የንግድ ስራውን ሂደት የሂሳብ መዝገብ አያያዝ አካል አድርጎ ስራ አመራሩ መጠቀሙ ተገቢ ስለመሆኑ በቀረቡልን የአዲት ማስረጃዎች ላይ ከክስተቶቹ ወይም ሁኔታዎች ጋር ተያያዥ የሆነ መሰረታዊ የማይጠበቅ ነገር ኖሮ ቡድኑ በቀጣይነት የንግድ ስራውን እያከናወነ እንዳይቀጥል የማይታበል ጥርጣሬ ሊፈጥሩ የሚችሉ ስለመሆናቸው ድምዳሜ ላይ ለመድረስ ነው።
: መሰረታዊ የሆነ ያልተጠበቀ ነገር እንዳለ ከደመደምን ለሚመለከተው የሒሳብ መግለጫ ይዘቶች በእኛ የአዲተር ሪፖርት ውስጥ ትኩረት እንዲደረግባቸው ማድረግ ወይም፡- ምናልባት ይህን መግለጫ መስጠት ብቻ የማይበቃ ሲሆን፡- አስተያየታችንን ማስተካከል ይጠበቅብናል።
: ወደፊት የሚያጋጥሙ ሁኔታዎች ወይም ክስተቶች ታሳቢ ሳይደረጉ የእኛ ድምዳሜዎች መሰረታቸውን የሚያደርጉት የአዲት ሪፖርት እስከተዘጋጀበት እላት ድረስ በተገኙት የአዲት ማስረጃዎች ላይ ነው።
- ✓ የሒሳብ መግለጫዎቹን አቀራረብ፣ አወቃቀር እና ይዘት መገምገመን፣ እና እነዚህ መግለጫዎች መሰረታዊ ግብይቶችን እና ክስተቶችን የሚያሳዩ እና ትክክለኛ መግለጫዎች መሆናቸውን መመዘን፥

ከሌሎች ጉዳዮች በተጨማሪ አዲቱን እና ጠቃሚ የአዲት ግኝቶችን የታቀደ አድማስ እንዲሁም የጊዜ ሰሌዳ፣ ማናቸውንም በአዲት ስራችን ወቅት ያገኘናቸውን የጎሉ የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ጉድለቶችን ጨምሮ በሚመለከት የአመራር ኃላፊነት ላለባቸው እናሳውቃለን።

ደግሞም ተዛማጅ የሆኑ ስለ ገለልተኝነት የተቀመጡ የስነ-ምግባር ቅድመ ሁኔታዎችን በማጠናቀር ስናቀርብ ሁሉንም በእኛ ገለልተኝነት ላይ አሳማኝ የሆነ ሀሳቦችን የሚያስከትሉ ግንኙነቶችን እና ሌሎች ጉዳዮችን እንዲሁም አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ሲገኙ መከላከያዎቻችንንም የማስተዳደር ኃላፊነት ላለባቸው አካላት እናሳውቃለን።

የማስተዳደር ኃላፊነት ላለባቸው አካላት ከምናሳውቀው በተጨማሪም እነዚህን ጉዳዮች የሒሳብ መግለጫዎቹ አዲት ውስጥ እጅግ ላቅ ያሉ የነባራዊው ወቅት ጉዳዮችን በመወሰን የአዲት ግዳይ ቀልፍ እናደርጋለን። እነዚህንም የአዲት ሪፖርት ጉዳይ አድርገን ስንገልፅ በሕገ ወይም በመመሪያዎች እነዚህን ጉዳዮች ይፋ ማድረግ የሚከለክል





እስካልሆነ ድረስ በጣም አልፎ አልፎ በሚከሰቱ አጋጣሚዎች እነዚህን ሪፖርቶች እንዲታወቁ ማድረጋቸው ማሳወቁ ለህዝቡ የሚያስገኘው ጥቅም የሚበልጥ የሆነ ከባድ ጉዳት ያለው ከሆነ ሪፖርቶቹ መታወቅ የለባቸውም ብለን እንወስናለን።

የአዲት ሥራችንን ለማከናወን የተከተልነውን አሠራር በሚደነግግ ከላይ የአስተያየታችን መሠረት ተብሎ በተገለጸው አንቀፅ መሠረት የቀረበውን የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች የንግድ ህግ 2013 ዓ.ም በወጣው አዋጅ ቁጥር 1243 አንቀፅ 349 መሠረት የሂሳብ መግለጫዎችን የባለአክሲዮኖች ጠቅላላ ጉባኤው እንደያፀድቅ እንጠይቃለን።

ይህን አዲት በበላይነት የመራው ከፍተኛ ባለሙያ አቶ ይሄይስ በቀለ BA, FCCA ነው።



ቴ.ኤ.ዋይ የተፈቀደላቸው
የሒሳብ አዋቂዎች እና አዲተሮች

አዲስአበባ
እ.ኤ.አ.ሴፕቴምበር13/2022



**ቡና ኢንሹራንስ ኢ.ማ
የትርፍ/ኪሳራ/ እና የሌሎች አጠቃላይ ገቢዎች መግለጫ
ኢ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2022 የተጠናቀቀው ዓመት**

መግቢያ	ሕይወት ነክ ካልሆነ ኢንሹራንስ ዘርፍ		ሕይወት ነክ ካልሆነ ኢንሹራንስ ዘርፍ		ሕይወት ነክ ካልሆነ ኢንሹራንስ ዘርፍ		ሕይወት ነክ ካልሆነ ኢንሹራንስ ዘርፍ	
	ሰኔ 30 2022	ሰኔ 30 2021	ሰኔ 30 2022	ሰኔ 30 2021	ሰኔ 30 2022	ሰኔ 30 2021	ሰኔ 30 2022	ሰኔ 30 2021
	ብር'000	ብር'000	ብር'000	ብር'000	ብር'000	ብር'000	ብር'000	ብር'000
6	468,850	11,366	480,216	335,124	335,124	335,124	335,124	
6	(124,235)	(4,623)	(128,858)	(81,568)	(81,568)	(81,568)	(81,568)	
	344,615	6,743	351,358	219,458	219,458	219,458	219,458	
	(41,143)	(4,585)	(45,728)	(34,098)	(34,098)	(34,098)	(34,098)	
	303,472	2,158	305,630	185,360	185,360	185,360	185,360	
8	30,818	1,225	32,043	22,800	22,800	22,800	22,800	
	334,290	3,383	337,673	242,258	242,258	242,258	242,258	
9	309,220	5,043	314,263	152,651	152,651	152,651	152,651	
9	104,907	2,042	106,949	(21,051)	(21,051)	(21,051)	(21,051)	
	204,313	3,001	207,314	144,386	144,386	144,386	144,386	
11	39,894		39,894	27,761	27,761	27,761	27,761	
12	25,900		25,900	18,031	18,031	18,031	18,031	
	65,794	-	65,794	45,792	45,792	45,792	45,792	
	64,183	382	64,565	52,080	52,080	52,080	52,080	
13	51,283	2,070	53,353	37,925	37,925	37,925	37,925	
	115,466	2,452	117,918	90,005	90,005	90,005	90,005	
14	57,479	881	58,360	38,793	38,793	38,793	38,793	
14©	14,477		14,477	14,981	14,981	14,981	14,981	
	43,510	1,571	45,081	36,230	36,230	36,230	36,230	
15	212		212	1,566	1,566	1,566	1,566	
	43,298	1,571	44,869	34,664	34,664	34,664	34,664	
	(1,571)	(1,571)	(1,571)	-	-	-	-	
29(a)	(173)		(173)	138	138	138	138	
	43,125	-	43,125	35,244	35,244	35,244	35,244	
32			20.13%	19.17%	19.17%	19.17%	19.17%	

ከተሰበሰበ አርቦን የተገኘ ገቢ (ጥቅል)
ለጠላፋ ዋስትና ሰጪዎች የተላለፈ
የተጠራ ኢርቦን
የውል ዕዳ ለውጥ

የኮሚሽን ገቢ
የተጠራ የመድን ውል ሥራ ገቢ
የካሣ ክፍያ
ከጠላፋ ዋስትና ሰጪዎች የመተካ
የተጠራ የካሣ ክፍያ ወጪ
የውጭ ውል ሥራ ወጪ
የኮሚሽን ወጪ

የመድን ውል ሥራ ትርፍ
የገቢ ገቢዎች የተገኘ ገቢ
የተጠራ ገቢ
የአገልግሎት አስተዳደራዊ ወጪዎች
የገንዘብ ብድር ወለድ

ከግብር በፊት የተገኘ ትርፍ
ወይሬት የሚከፈል ትርፍ ግብር
ከታክስ በኋላ የተገኘ ትርፍ
ወደ ህይወት ነክ ተቀማጭ የተዘወረ
ሌሎች አጠቃላይ ገቢዎች
ወይሬት ወደ ትርፍ ወይም ኪሳራ የመጋዘን
ለኪሳራ ተቆይቶ የአገልግሎት ክፍያ መጠበቂያ ዳግም ልኬት ትርፍ/ኪሳራ
የገቢ ገቢ ተቆይቶ ወደ ህይወት ነክ ትርፍ/ኪሳራ
የአመቱ አጠቃላይ ገቢ
የአገደ አክሲዮን (100) ላይ የተገኘ ገቢ


 ዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ

 ዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ

የዳይሬክቶሪት ባርድ ሊ/መንገር



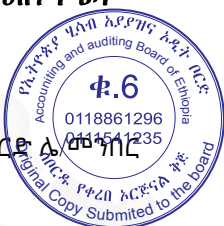


ቡና ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ
የሀብትና ዕዳ መግለጫ
እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2022 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

ሀብት	ማብራሪያ	ሰኔ 30 2022	ሰኔ 30 2021
		ብር'000	ብር'000
ቋሚ ንብረቶች	16	165,973	160,949
ንብረትን የመጠቀም መብት	16 (c)	6,154	5,201
ለህጋዊ መጠባበቂያ	19	29,686	27,643
ሊሸጥ የሚችል የመዋለ ንዋይ ሰኩራቲ	18	158,867	104,686
የኮሚሽን ቅድመ ክፍያ	12i	14,880	10,806
ንብረት ድጋሚ ልኬት ላይ ወደፊት የሚሰበሰብ የትርፍ ግብር	15 (f)	30	4,210
የጠለፋ ወስትና ሰጭ ድርሻ	17	167,052	79,145
ከጠለፋ ዋስትና ሰጭ ተሰብሳቢ	20	135,912	72,938
ለሸያጭ የተያዘ ንብረት	22	40,686	21,274
ልዩ ልዩ ተሰብሳቢ	21	44,041	28,179
ባንክና በእጅ የሚገኝ ጥሬ ንጉዘብ	23	320,757	253,096
ጠቅላላ ሀብት		1,084,035	768,127
ዕዳዎች			
ለካሳ ክፍያ የተያዘ መጠባበቂያ	24	224,524	121,843
የመድን ውል ቅድሚያ ክፍያ	25	248,385	185,440
በቅድሚያ የተሰበሰበ የኮሚሽን ገቢ	28	15,196	10,196
ወደ ፊት የሚከፈል የትርፍ ግብር	-	2,276	1,271
የአመቱ የትርፍ ግብር ተከፋይ	15 (b)	212	1,565
ለሰራተኞች የአገልግሎት ካሣ መጠባበቂያ	26	2,117	1,352
የጠለፋ ዋስትና ሰጭ ተከፋይ	26	218,832	115,024
ሌሎች ተከፋዮች	27	49,447	36,378
የባንክ ረዥም ጊዜ ብድር	27b	71,983	76,820
ጠቅላላ ዕዳ		832,972	549,889
የባለ አክሲዮኖች ሀብት			
የተክፈለ ካፒታል	31 (a)	197,906	173,537
የአክሲዮን ሽያጭ ትርፍ	31b	-	-
ሌሎች መጠባበቂያዎች	30	-	4,081
ሕጋዊ መጠባበቂያ	34	14,907	10,657
የተጠራቀመና ያልተከፋፈለ ትርፍ	33	38,251	29,960
ጠቅላላ የባለአክሲዮኖች ሀብት		251,065	218,235
ጠቅላላ የባለአክሲዮኖች ሀብትና ዕዳ		1,084,037	768,125



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 የዳይሬክተር ቦርድ ልማት ጠ/ር



[Signature]
 ዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ





ቡና ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ
ገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ
ኢ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2022 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

ማብራሪያ	ሰኔ 30 2020 ብር'000	ሰኔ 30 2019 ብር'000
ከሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የታዩ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት		
ከስራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ ጥሬ ገንዘብ	35 132,472	65,182
የወለድ ገቢ	(29,772)	(22,773)
የወለድ ወጪ በንብረት የመጠቀም መብት ላይ	4,660	(981)
ለሰራተኞች የአገልግሎት ካሣ መጠባበቂያ ዳግም ልኬት ትርፍ/ከ	29(a) -	(28)
ከስራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ ጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት	107,149	41,400
ከመዋዕለ ንዋይ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት		
ከአክሲዬን ግዥ	- (54,180)	(9,782)
ከወለድ የተገኘ ገቢ	13.00 29,772	22,773
ከዲቪደንድ ገቢ	13 (a) 20,588	10,732
የቋሚ ንብረት ግዥ	16.00 (12,340)	(15,505)
የንብረት መጠቀም መብት	(5,616)	-
የሕጋዊ መጠባበቂያ ተቀማጭ ጭማሪ	(2,044)	(4,435)
ከንብረት ሽያጭ የተገኘ	-	-
ከመዋዕለ ንዋይ ፍሰት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት	(23,820)	3,780
ከገንዘብ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የገንዘብ ፍሰት		
የንብረት መጠቀም መብት	(5,453)	-
ከአክሲዬን ሽያጭ የተገኘ	31 (a) 24,369	28,397
ከረጅም ጊዜ የባንክ ብድር	27 (b) (4,836)	(4,083)
የትርፍ ድርሻ የተከፋፈለ	33 (29,960)	(16,699)
ከገንዘብ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የገንዘብ ፍሰት	(15,880)	7,615
	67,660	52,795
በአመቱ መጀመሪያ የነበረ	253,096	200,658
በጥሬ ገንዘብ እና ገንዘብ ነክ የታዩ ልዩነት	67,660	52,438
በአመቱ መጨረሻ ላይ የታዩ ጥሬ ገንዘብ	320,757	253,096



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ዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ





ቡና ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ
የባለአክሲዮኖች ሀብት ለውጥ መግለጫ
እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2022 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

ማብራሪያ	የተከፈለ ካፒታል ብር'000	የአክሲዮን ሽያጭ ትርፍ ብር'000	ያልተከፋፈለ	ሕጋዊ መጠባበቂያ ብር'000	ሌሎች መጠባበቂያዎች ብር'000	ድምር ብር'000
			ትርፍ ብር'000			
እ.ኤ.አ ሀምሌ 1/2021 ያለ	173,537	-	29,960	10,657	4,081	218,235
የትርፍ ድርሻ የተከፋፈለ			(29,960)			(29,960)
የአመቱ ትርፍ			45,081			45,081
ተጨማሪ አክሲዮን ሽያጭ	24,369					24,369
ወደ ሕጋዊ መጠባበቂያ የዘረ ለዳሬክተሮች ቦርድ ማበረታቻ			(4,250)	4,250		-
ሌሎች አጠቃላይ ገቢዎች			(1,350)			(1,350)
የአመቱ የትርፍ ግብር ተከፋይ			(212)		(405)	(212)
የዘገየ ታክስ ንብረት በግምት የሥ						(3,676)
የተገኘ ትርፍ/ሲሳራ					(3,676)	
የለፋት አመታት ማስተካከያ			(1,018)			(1,018)
						-
እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2022	197,906	-	38,251	14,907	-	251,065



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የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሊ/መኮከር



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External Auditor's Report





ACTUARY CERTIFICATE

I have conducted an actuarial valuation of the general insurance liabilities, life insurance liabilities and severance benefits of Bunna Insurance Company S.C.

The valuation was conducted in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles. These principles require that prudent provision for future outgo under contracts, generally based upon the assumptions that current conditions will continue. Provision is therefore not made for all possible contingencies.

In completing the actuarial valuation, I have relied upon the data provided and the financial statements by the Company.

In my opinion,

- (i) The actuarial value of the liabilities in respect of all classes of general insurance business of the company reflect a fair value as at 30 June 2022;
- (ii) The actuarial value of the liabilities in respect of all life assurance business did not exceed the amount of reserves of the life assurance business at 30 June 2022; and
- (iii) The severance benefit liability as at 30 June 2022 can be incorporated in the financial statements in line with the International Accounting Standards 19.

Signed in my capacity as an employee of Actuarial Services(EA) Ltd.

Abed Mureithi
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
Actuary

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

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+254 20 271 00 28
+254 70 871 00 28 / +254 78 571 00 28
Email: info@actserv-africa.com | | Website: www.actserv.co.ke





Bunna Insurance Share Company
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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Statement of financial position

Statement of cash flows

Statement of changes in equity

Notes to the financial statements

Chairman, Board of Directors



Chief Executive Officer



ዕድሜዎች አገልግሎቶች
Our Difference is Our Service





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022
Corporate Information

Directors (as of 30 June, 2020)

Mr. Zewdu Minas	Chairman
Mrs. Wedalat Gedamu	Director
Mrs. Aynalem Zeleke	Director
Mr. Getachew Gebre	Director
Mr. Bekalu Ayalew	Director
Mr. Abere Mihirete	Director
Mr. Kifleyohannes Yimer	Director
Mr. Yibekal Tefera	Director
Mr. Atinafu Liyew	Director

Executive management (as of 30 June, 2022)

Mr. Dagnachew Mehari	Chief executive officer (CEO)
Mr. Sangeorge Desalegn	Deputy Chief executive officer
Mrs. Hindeya Zekaria	Executive officer, Finance Department
Mr. Naod Getachew	Executive officer, Marketing, planning and business development
Mr. Endalkachew Tesfaye	Executive officer, Claims Department
Mr. Kidist Fetene	Executive officer, Reinsurance and Branch operation Department
Mr. Wagaye Tafere	Executive officer, Engineering Department
Mr. Abebayehu Abebe	Executive Office, HR and Facility and Requirement Department

Independent auditor

TAY

Authorized Accountant And Auditors

A member of Kreston International, a global network of independent accountants

Ethio-China Friendship Street, Wengelawit Tadesse Building 1st floor

Tel: +251-4-421336

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Head office

Bunna Insurance s.c

Bunna Insurance Building

P.o Box 81119

Tel: +251-111-119635

+251-111-576054

F: +251-111-119207

Kerkose, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Principal Banker

Bunna International Bank S.C.

Main Branch

Africa Venu Road

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Reinsurers/Reinsurance Brokers

Africa Reinsurance Corporation

Ethio Reinsurance Share Company

Zep Re(PTA Reinsurance Company)

J.B.Boda Reinsurance Brokers PLC

Apex Reinsurance Broker

Consulting actuaries

Actuarial Services East Africa Limited

26th Floor UAP -Old Mutual Towers

Upper Hill Road, Upper Hill

Nairobi, Kenya





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022
Report of the Directors

The directors submit their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022, to the members of Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C). This report discloses the financial performance and state of affairs of the Company.

Incorporation and address

Bunna Insurance Company (S.C) was registered at commercial registration and obtained its license from National bank of Ethiopia on 21 May 2013 as per insurance Business Proclamation No. 746/2012.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company is the transaction of general insurance (non - life) and life insurance business.


Results and dividends

The Company's results for the year ended 30 June 2022 are set out on page 49. The profit for the year has been transferred to retained earnings. The summarised results are presented below.

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Net premiums	351,358	219,458
Profit /(loss) before income tax	45,081	36,230
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit for the year	45,081	36,230
Other comprehensive income	(173)	580
Total comprehensive income for the year	44,908	36,811

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 3.


 Chairman, Board of Directors


 Chief Executive Officer





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Proclamation No. 847/2014, the Accounting and Audit Board of Ethiopia (AABE) may direct the Company to prepare financial statements in accordance with international financial statements standards, whether their designation changes or they are replaced, from time to time.

The Company's board of directors and managements are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Ethiopia and in the manner required by the Commercial Code of Ethiopia , and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Company is required keep such records as are necessary to:

- a) exhibit clearly and correctly the state of its affairs;
- b) explain its transactions and financial position; and
 enable the Accounting and Audit Board of Ethiopia to determine whether the Insurance company had
- c) complied with the provisions of the Insurance Business Proclamation and regulations and directives issued for the implementation of the aforementioned Proclamation.

The Company's board of directors accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Insurance Business Proclamation, Commercial code of 2013 and the relevant Directives issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

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

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

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

Signed on behalf of the Directors by:

Chairman, Board of Directors



Chief Executive Officer





**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
 BUNNA INSURANCE COMPANY S.C.**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Buna Insurance, which comprise the statement of the financial position as at 30 June, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2022 and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

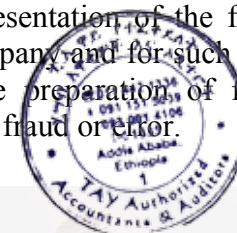
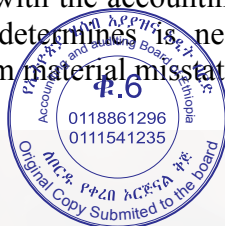
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with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

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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





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

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

Auditor’s Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Company report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise 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 the Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the





related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Based on our duties and methodologies we used stated under the basis of for opinion paragraph below, we recommend approval of the financial statements.

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

TAY Authorized
Accountant and Auditors

Addis Ababa
13 September 2022





TAY

Authorized Accountants and Auditors

ተ.አ.ዋ.ዩ. የተፈቀደላቸው የሂሳብ አዋቂዎች እና አዲተሮች

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BUNNA INSURANCE COMPANY S.C.

Based on our duties and methodologies we used as stated under the basis for opinion Paragraph of the auditors' report , we have not any observed reportable matters to make on the reports of the Board of Directors and the proposed distributable dividends so far as it relates to the financial statements and pursuant to Article 349 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia 2021 proclamation 1243 and we recommend approval of the financial statements.

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

TAY Authorized Accountant and Auditors



Addis Ababa

10 October, 2022



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Ethio-China Friendship Street, Wengelawit Tadesse Building 1st Floor



Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

	Non Life Business 30 June 2022		Life Insurance 30 June 2022		Total 30 June 2022		Non Life Business 30 June 2021		Life Insurance 30 June 2021		Total 30 June 2021	
	Birr'000		Birr'000		Birr'000		Birr'000		Birr'000		Birr'000	
Gross written premium	468,850		11,366		480,216		335,124				335,124	
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(124,235)		(4,623)		(128,858)		(81,568)				(81,568)	
Net premiums	344,615		6,743		351,358		219,458				219,458	
Change in unearned premium	(41,143)		(4,585)		(45,728)		(34,098)				(34,098)	
Net Earned premium	303,472		2,157		305,629		185,360				185,360	
Commissions income	30,818		1,225		32,044		22,800				22,800	
Net underwriting income	334,290		3,383		337,673		242,258				242,258	
Claims and policy holders benefits payable	309,220		5,043		314,262		152,651				152,651	
Claims recovered from reinsurers	104,907		2,042		106,949		(21,051)				(21,051)	
Net claims and loss adjustment expense	204,313		3,001		207,314		144,386				144,386	
Underwriting expense	39,894				39,894		27,761				27,761	
Commission expense	25,900				25,900		18,031				18,031	
Underwriting profit	64,183		382		64,565		52,080				52,080	
Investment income	51,283		2,070		53,353		37,925				37,925	
Other operating and administrative expenses	115,466		2,452		117,918		90,005				90,005	
Finance costs	57,479		881		58,360		38,793				38,793	
	14,477				14,477		14,981				14,981	
Profit before income tax	43,510		1,571		45,081		36,230				36,230	
Income tax expense	212		-		212		1,566				1,566	
Net Profit for the year	43,298		1,571		44,869		34,664				34,664	
Profit of life insurance transferred to life fund as per actuarial report			(1,571)		(1,571)							
Other comprehensive income												
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:												
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on retirement benefits obligations	(173)				(173)		138				138	
Differed tax Asset/(Liability) on remeasurement gain or loss	-				-		442				442	
Total comprehensive income for the year	43,125		-		43,125		35,244				35,244	
Basic & diluted earnings per share (Birr)												
							20.13%				19.17%	

Notes

6 Gross written premium

6 Premiums ceded to reinsurers

8 Commissions income

9 Net underwriting income

9 Claims and policy holders benefits payable

9 Claims recovered from reinsurers

11 Net claims and loss adjustment expense

12 Underwriting expense

13 Commission expense

13 Underwriting profit

14 Investment income

14 (c) Other operating and administrative expenses

15 Finance costs

15 Profit before income tax

15 Income tax expense

15 Net Profit for the year

15 Profit of life insurance transferred to life fund as per actuarial report

29 (a) Other comprehensive income

29 (a) Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:

29 (a) Remeasurement gain/(loss) on retirement benefits obligations

29 (a) Differed tax Asset/(Liability) on remeasurement gain or loss

32 Total comprehensive income for the year

32 Basic & diluted earnings per share (Birr)

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

[Signature]
Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]
Chairman, Board of Directors





Bunna Insurance Share company
As at June 30,2022
Statement of Financial Position

		30 June 2022	#REF!
	Notes	Birr'000	Birr'000
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	16	165,973	160,949
Right to use Assets	16(c)	6,154	5,201
Statutory deposit held to maturity	19	29,686	27,643
Equity securities:		-	
– Available for sale	18	158,867	104,686
- Loans and receivables		-	
Government securities at amortised		-	
Deferred acquisition costs	12i	14,880	10,806
Deferred tax Asset	15 (f)	30	4,210
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	17	167,052	79,145
Insurance receivables	20	135,912	72,938
Asset held for sale	22	40,686	21,274
Other assets	21	44,041	28,179
Cash and cash equivalents	23	320,757	253,096
Total assets		1,084,037	768,127
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	24	224,524	121,843
Provision for unearned premium	25	248,385	185,440
Differed commission income	28	15,196	10,196
Deferred income tax Liabilities	30	2,276	1,271
Current income Tax Liabilities	15 (b)	212	1,565
Retirement benefit obligations	26	2,117	1,352
Insurance payables	26	218,832	115,024
Other payables	27	49,447	36,378
Borrowings	27b	71,983	76,820
Total liabilities		832,972	549,890
EQUITY			
Paid - up capital	31(a)	197,906	173,537
Share premium	31b	-	-
Other reserve	30	-	4,081
Legal Reserve	34	14,907	10,657
Retained Earning	33	38,251	29,960
Total equity		251,065	218,236
Total equity and liabilities		1,084,037	768,127

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


Chairman, Board of Directors



Chief Executive Officer





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	30 June 2022 Birr'000	30 June 2021 Birr'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	35	132,472	65,182
Interest received		(29,772)	(22,773)
Amortazation right to use asset		4,660	(981)
Remeasurement of Employee Benefit	29 (a)		(28)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		107,361	41,400
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of shares		(54,180)	(9,782)
Interest income received	13	29,772	22,773
Dividend income received	13 (a)	20,588	10,732
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(12,340)	(15,505)
Purchase of right of uses		(5,616)	
Increase of statutory deposits		(2,044)	(4,435)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		(23,820)	3,780
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in other reserve in		(5,453)	
Proceeds from issues of shares	31(a)	24,369	28,397
Proceeds from Long term borrowing	27 (b)	(4,836)	(4,083)
Dividend Paid	33	(29,960)	(16,699)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(15,880)	7,615
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	23	253,096	200,658
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		67,660	52,438
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		320,757	253,096


 Chairman, Board of Directors


 Chief Executive Officer






Bunna Insurance Share company
Statement of Changes in Equity
As at June 30,2022

Notes	Share	Share	Retained	Legal	Other	Total
	capital	premium	Earning	Reserve	reserve	
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
As at 01 July 2020	173,537	-	29,960	10,657	4,081	218,236
Dividend paid			(29,960)			(29,960)
Profit for the year			45,081			45,081
Transfer to legal reserve			(4,250)	4,250		-
Transfer to Directors Incentive			(1,350)			(1,350)
Shares issued	24,369					24,369
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit Obligation					(405)	(405)
Income tax			(212)			(212)
Differed tax Asset on remeasurement gain or loss					(3,676)	(3,676)
Prior year adjustment			(1,018)			(1,018)
As at 30 June 2021	197,906	-	38,251	14,907	-	251,065

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


 Chairman, Board of Directors


 Chief Executive Officer





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Bunna Insurance Company (S.Co) ("the Company") is a private commercial Insurance company domiciled in Ethiopia. The Company was established in 21 May 2013 in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial code of Ethiopia of 1960 and the National Bank of Ethiopia Directive 746/2012. The registered office is at:

Head office

Bunna Insurance Building
 P.o Box 81119
 Tel: +251-111-119635
 +251-111-576054
 +251-111-119207 (Fax)
 Kerkose, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 The Company is principally engaged in the provision of general insurance services to clients in the Ethiopian

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Introduction to summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Additional information required by National regulations is included where appropriate.

The financial statements comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 has prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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

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

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

2.2.1 Going concern

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

2.2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

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

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 30 June 2021, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

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

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

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

IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes.

In September 2016 IFRS 4 was amended by Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instrument with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. These amendments address concerns arising from the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming insurance contract standard. Accordingly these amendments introduce two optional approaches: an overlay approach and temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9, deferral approach if an insurer's activities are predominantly connected with insurance . Accordingly the Company determined to choose temporary exemption until it apply IFRS 17 since its insurance contract liabilities is 84% of the total carrying amount of liabilities(excluding deferred taxes) as at 30 June 2021. Early adoption of the standard is premitted. The Company is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact

IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

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

This standard requires a company that issues insurance contracts to report insurance obligations and risks on the balance sheet as the total of:

- (a) the fulfilment cash flows—the current estimates of amounts that the insurer expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, including an adjustment for the timing and risk of those cash flows; and
- (b) the contractual service margin—the expected profit for providing future insurance coverage (i.e. unearned profit).

The measurement of the fulfilment cash flows reflects the current value of any interest-rate guarantees and

IFRS 17 requires an entity to recognise profit as it delivers insurance services, rather than when it receives premium, as well as to provide information about insurance contract profits that the Company expected to recognized in the future

IFRS 17 also requires an entity to distinguish between groups of contract expected to be profit making and groups of contract expected to be loss making. Any expected losses arising from loss making, or onerous, contract are accounted for in profit or loss as soon as the Company determines that losses are expected.

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

2.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

b) Transactions and balances

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

Foreign currency translation

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

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

2.4 Property and equipment

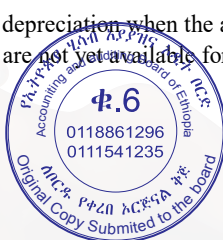
Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced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

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

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

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

The Company commences depreciation when the asset is available for use. Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use. They are disclosed when reclassified during the year.





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

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

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

2.5 Intangible assets

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

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

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

Intangible assets class	Useful lives (years)
Computer software	8

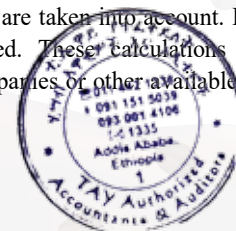
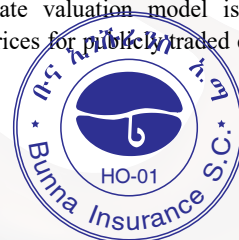
2.6 Commission payable and deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Commissions payable are based on the premium written and are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. A proportion of commissions payable is deferred and amortised over the period in which the related premium is earned. Deferred acquisition costs represent a proportion of acquisition costs that relate to policies that are in force at the year end.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

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

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

2.8 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

2.8.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Loans and receivables
- Available for sale

a) Loans and receivables

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

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

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

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

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

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

For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. Refer to the information below under reclassification.

'Day 1' profit or loss

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

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

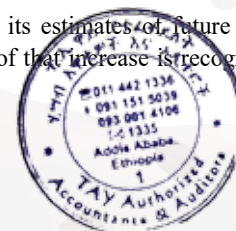
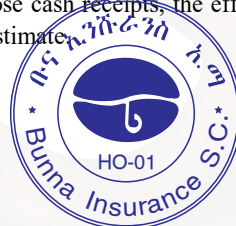
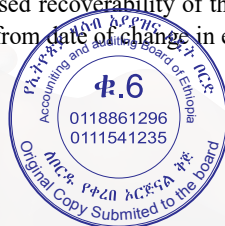
Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

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

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

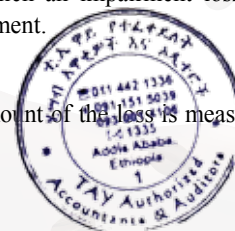
The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred ‘loss event’), has an impact on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

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

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

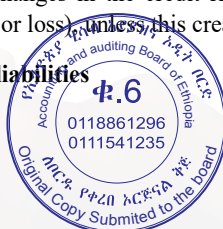
Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company’s financial liabilities include insurance contract liabilities, creditors arising from reinsurance arrangements and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

For financial liabilities, the most significant effect of IFRS 9 relates to cases where the fair value option is taken: the amount of change in fair value of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income (rather than in profit or loss), unless this creates an accounting mismatch

Derecognition of financial liabilities





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

2.8.3 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.9 Other assets

Other receivables are generally defined as claims held against other entities for the future receipt of money or other benefits. The other assets in the Company's financial statements include the following:

(a) Prepayments

Prepayments are payments made in advance for services to be enjoyed in future. The amount is initially capitalized in the reporting period in which the payment is made and subsequently amortised over the period in which the service is to be enjoyed.

(b) Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised upon the occurrence of event or transaction as they arise and cancelled when payment is received. The Company's other receivables are deposit ,staff debtors and sundry debtors.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Insurance contracts

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

(a) Insurance contract receivable

Insurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the income statement. Insurance receivables are derecognised when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets, as described in Note (2) above have been met.





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

(b) Insurance contracts -payable

General insurance contract liabilities comprise of known outstanding claims provision and a provision for incurred but reported claims. This is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries.

The Company uses two methods to determine the claims reserves namely the“Average Cost per Claim” method and the “Chain Ladder” method. The methods are used on more recent accident years (depending on the volume of data available) since the estimates produced using the Method for these accident years cannot necessarily be relied upon with a sufficient degree of confidence.

“Average Cost per Claim Method” uses the development triangles for both the total claim amounts and number of unique claims estimates.Projections are then made on the average claims and the number of claims using two methods: grossing-up factors and chain-ladder development factors.For this actuarial valuation, projected the gross claims and the retention proportions are used to determine the net reserves.

“Chain Ladder Method” uses development triangles based on the reported claims.Claim development ratios are then estimated based on the cumulative claims development in each period and used to project the ultimate claims under each period.For this actuarial valuation, the projected the gross claims and the proportion of net to gross premiums are used to project the net IBNR.

The IBNR recommendations are based on the higher of the two reserves calculated for each individual class of business.Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of these cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation or catastrophe reserves is recognised. The liabilities are derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

The provision for unearned premiums represents premiums received for risks that have not yet expired.Generally the reserve is released over the term of the contract and is recognised as premium income

At each reporting date the Company reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequacy test is performed as laid out under IFRS 4 to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant general insurance technical provision. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums (less related deferred acquisition costs) is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in the income statement by setting up provision for liability adequacy.





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

2.12 Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts B266. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

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

2.13 Insurance receivables

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

The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets.

2.14 Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

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

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

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

2.15 Revenue recognition

Gross premiums

Gross general insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the reporting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the reporting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods. Rebates that form part of the premium rate, such as noclaim rebates, are deducted from the gross premium; others are recognised as an expense. Premiums collected by intermediaries, but not yet received, are assessed based on estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums written.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a 1/24 method as per National bank directive. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

Reinsurance premiums

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

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

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

Fees and commission income

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

Investment income

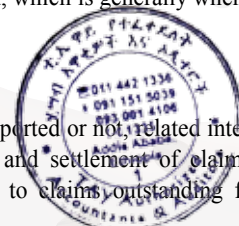
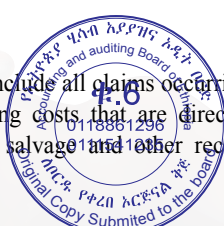
Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the EIR method. Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset are recognised as an adjustment to the EIR of the instrument.

Dividend income

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

2.16 Gross benefits and claims

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





**Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements**

2.17 Reinsurance claims

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

2.18 Finance cost

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

2.19 Employee benefits

The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans and post employment benefits.

(a) Wages, salaries and annual leave

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

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Company operates two defined contribution plans;

i) pension scheme in line with the provisions of Ethiopian pension of private organisation employees proclamation 715/2011. Funding under the scheme is 7% and 11% by employees and the Company respectively.

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

(c) Defined benefit plan

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

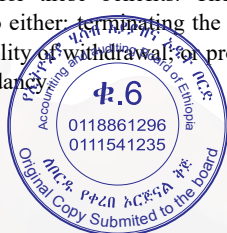
The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are

(d) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable to insurance employees and executive directors when employment is terminated by the insurance before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

(e) Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.20 Fair value measurement

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions Note 4.8 and Notes 3
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy Note 4.8.2
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) Note 4.8.3

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

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

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

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

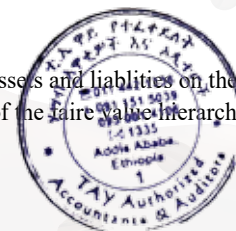
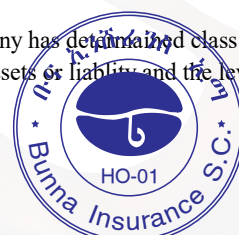
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

2.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in income statement net of any reimbursement.

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

2.22 Insurance payable

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

2.23 Earnings per share

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

2.24 Other payables

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

2.25 Share Capital

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

2.26 Retained earnings

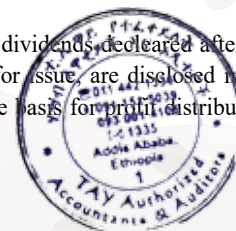
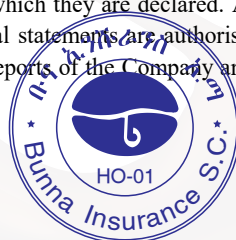
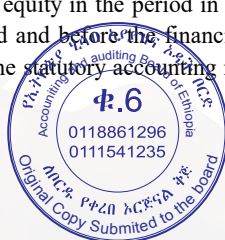
The net profit or losses from operation in current and prior periods are accumulated in retained earnings less distributions to equity holders

Legal reserve

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

2.28 Dividend

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

2.29 Income taxation

(a) Current income tax

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

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

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

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

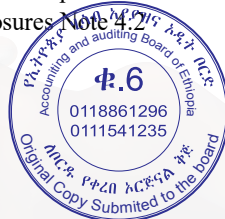
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Other disclosures relating to the Company’s exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 4.7
- Financial risk management and policies Note 4
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Note 4.2





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

3.1 Estimates and assumptions

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

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

Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

Non-life insurance (which comprises general Insurance contract liabilities)

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

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and average cost per claim method.

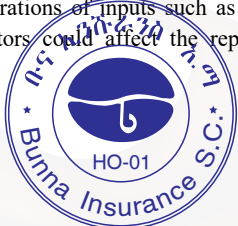
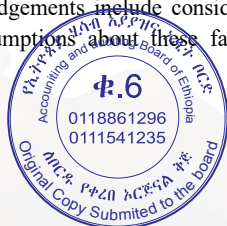
The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company’s past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Similar judgements, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provisions for unearned premium. Judgement is also required in determining whether the pattern of insurance service provide by a contract requires amortisation of unearned premium on a basis other than time apportionment.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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





Bunna Insurance Share company
For the Year Ended June 30,2022
Notes to the financial statements

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

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

3.2 IFRS 16

IFRS 16 Lease was issued by IASB on January 2016 and is effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 is a new lease accounting standards it replace lease accounting standard IAS 17. The new standard requires lessees to recognise nearly all leases on the balance sheet which will reflect their right to use an asset for a period of time and the associated liability for payments.

The objective of IFRS 16 is to report information that (a) faithfully represents lease transactions and (b) provides a basis for users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. To meet that objective, a lessee should recognise assets and liabilities arising from a lease with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

For a lessee, a lease that is accounted for under IFRS 16 results in the recognition of

- a right-of-use asset and lease liability
- Interest expense (on the lease liability)
- Depreciation expense (on the right-of-use asset).

The right-of-use asset and lease liability must be presented or disclosed separately from other, non-lease assets and liabilities (except for investment property right-of-use assets which are presented as investment property).

In the statement of financial position IFRS 16 present as Right-of-use assets separately from other assets and Lease liabilities separately from other liabilities.

Statement of profit IFRS 16 requires separate presentation of the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation charge for the right-of-use asset in the lessee’s statement of profit or loss. The interest expense on the lease liability is a component of finance costs, which IAS 1 requires to be presented separately in the statement of profit or loss . In the statement of cash flows, a lessee is required to classify cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability within financing activities. Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability are classified applying the requirements in IAS 7 for interest paid. Furthermore, short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are classified within operating activities.





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
As at June 30,2022

4 Insurance and financial risk management

4.1 Introduction

The Company’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including insurance risk, financial risk, credit risk, and interest rates risk. The Company’s overall risk management programme focuses on the identification and management of risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance, by use of underwriting guidelines and capacity limits, reinsurance planning, credit policy governing the acceptance of clients, and defined criteria for the approval of intermediaries and reinsurers. Investment policies are in place, which help manage liquidity, and seek to maximise return within an acceptable level of interest rate risk.

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

4.1.1 Risk management structure

The Board of Directors (The Board) is responsible for the overall risk encountered by the Company. The Board is responsible to develop comprehensive risk management program and policies of the Company. The Board has an oversight role on the proper implementation of the Company's risk management program or policies. The Board monitors proper implementation policies through various reports.

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

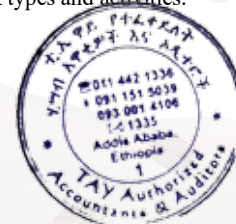
The Risk Management Unit is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures, independently assesses and monitor the level of risk assumed by the Company. Besides, the Risk Management Unit is responsible for monitoring compliance with risk principles, policies and limits across the Company. It carries out an assessment of risk on periodic basis to monitor the Company’s overall risk, including monitoring the risk of exposures against limits and the assessment of risks of new products and structured transactions. Exceptions are reported, where necessary, to the Board’s Risk Committee and the relevant actions are taken to address exceptions and any areas of weakness. The unit works closely with the Management Risk Committees to ensure that procedures are compliant with the overall framework. The unit is functionally responsible to the Board. The risk management has also reporting relationship with internal audit function. Internal audit function among others ensures the effectiveness of the risk management function periodically. Internal Audit Function discusses the results of its assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board Audit Committee.

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

4.1.2 Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Company’s risks are measured using methods that reflect both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical model. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment.

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





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4.1.3 Risk mitigation

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

Risk control processes are identified and discussed in the quarterly risk report of the Risk Committee meetings. Control processes are also regularly reviewed and changes agreed with the Board.

4.2 Insurance risk

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

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements. the Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a proportional and non-proportional basis. The majority of proportional reinsurance is quota-share reinsurance which is taken out to reduce the overall exposure of the Company to certain classes of business. Non-proportional reinsurance is primarily excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the Company’s net exposure to catastrophe losses. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line and territory.

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

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

Life Insurance contract

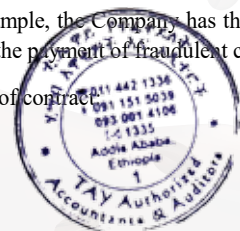
The main risks that the Copmay is exposed to are as follows

- Mortality risk-risk of loss arising due to policyholder death experience being different that expected
- Morbidity risk-risk of loss arising due to policyholder death experience being different than expected
- Longevity risk-risk of loss arising due to the annuitant living longer than expected
- Investment return risk-Risk of loss arising from actual returns being different than expected
- Policyholder decision risk-risk of loss arising due to policyholder experience (lapses and surrenders) being different than expected. These risks don not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company, type of risk insured or by industry

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

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Company has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductible and it has the right to reject the payment of fraudulent claims

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





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30 June 2022

	Gross Reinsurance		Net
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Group Term	10,976	4,537	6,440
Group Medical	237	-	237
Individual Medical	2	-	2
Travel Health	150	86	64
	11,366	4,623	6,743

Key assumptions

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

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

Mortality and morbidity rate

Assumption is based on standard industry and national table. According to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumption is differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in rate will lead to a larger number of claims (and claims could occurs sooner than anticipated) which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders

Longevity

Assumption is based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumption are differentiated by sex, underwriting cases and contract type

Expenses

Operating expense assumption reflects the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation is appropriate. An increase in the level of expense would result in an increase in expenditure, thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

Discount rate

Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits and future administration expense directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. Discount rates are based on current industry risk rates, adjusted for the Company's own risk exposure. A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the insurance liability abd therefore reduce profits for the shareholders

Sensitivities

The following analysis is performed for reasonable possible movements in key assumption will all other assumption held constant, showing the impacts on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity. The correction of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining assumption held to be changed on an individual basis

Non- life insurance contracts

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: Property insurance, Engineering insurance, Pecuniary insurance and Liability insurance. Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover twelve months duration.

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





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

30 June 2022

	Claims reported			Incurred but not reported		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Motor Insurance	91,270	25,377	65,893	17,207	1,833	15,374
Marine insurance	819	701	118	915	714	201
Fire and accident insurance	1,127	120	1,008	1,653	1,044	608
Engineering insurance	7,042	3,602	3,440	1,058	285	773
Workmen compensation	628	31	597	376	31	346
GPA insurance	28	0	28	206	19	187
Pecuniary insurance	74,829	63,622	11,208	4,387	3,061	1,326
Liability insurance	6,675	334	6,341	3,918	207	3,711
Political Violence and Terrorism	4,385	3,186	1,199	4,229	3,332	897
Travel Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
All risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	186,803	96,972	89,831	33,949	10,525	23,423

30 June 2021

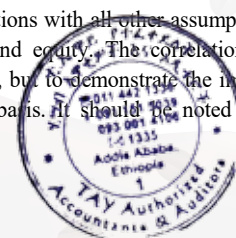
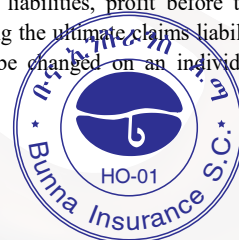
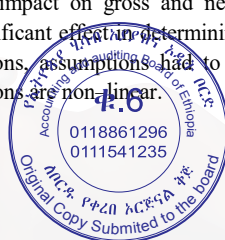
	Claims reported			Incurred but not reported		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Motor Insurance	98,450	5,679	92,770	11,618	1,395	10,223
Marine insurance	5,304	1,570	3,734	913	644	269
Fire and accident insurance	7,805	4,038	3,767	1,426	678	748
Engineering insurance	7,743	2,317	5,426	1,685	152	1,533
Workmen compensation	1,933	97	1,836	319	23	296
GPA insurance	1,441	205	1,236	386	39	347
Pecuniary insurance	23,536	12,518	11,017	2,773	1,585	1,188
Liability insurance	22,110	1,103	21,007	2,975	152	2,823
Political Violence and Terrorism	16,904	13,359	3,545	2,146	1,692	455
Travel Health	15	19	(4)	-	-	-
All risk	199	2	197	-	-	-
Total	185,440	40,908	144,532	24,241	6,359	17,882

Key assumptions

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

Sensitivities

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





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Increase in gross liabilities:	Change in assumptions	Change in liability	
		30 June 2022 Birr'000	30 June 2021 Birr'000
Average claim cost	+10%	3,409,540	
Average number of claims	+10%	(3,153,579)	
Average claim settlement period			

Decrease in gross liabilities:	Change in assumptions	Change in liability	
		30 June 2021 Birr'000	30 June 2020 Birr'000
Average claim cost	+10%	2,316,185	3,409,540
Average number of claims	+10%	(2,316,185)	(3,153,579)
Average claim settlement period	Reduce from 30 months to 24 months		

Claims development table

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

Gross non-life insurance contract outstanding claims provision for 2022:

Accident Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
At end of claim year	86,834	113,436	209,974	165,955	183,861
One year later	2,811	2,200	5,157	11,136	
Two years later	158	-	164		
Three years later	257	-	-		
Four years later					
Paid	90,060	115,636	215,295	177,091	183,861
IBNR	25.62	103.67	117.11	3,638	28,803
Ultimate Claims Projected	90,086	115,740	215,412	180,729	212,664

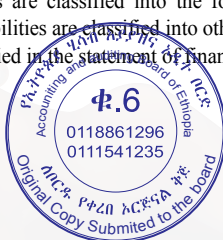
Gross non-life insurance contract outstanding claims provision for 2021:

Accident Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
At end of claim year	47,254	65,572	86,834	113,436	209,974	165,955
One year later	1,698	5,093	2,811	2,200	5,157	11,136
Two years later	242	-	158	-	164	-
Three years later	-	-	257	-	-	-
Four years later	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Incurred Claims	49,195	70,665	90,060	115,636	215,295	177,091
IBNR	0.01	0.03	25.62	103.67	117.11	3,638.17
Ultimate Claims Projected	49,195	70,665	90,086	115,740	215,412	180,729

4.3 Financial risk

Financial instruments by category

The Company's financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories: Available-for-sale and loans and receivables and the financial liabilities are classified into other liabilities as amortised cost. Financial instruments are classified in the statement of financial position in accordance with their legal form and substance.





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

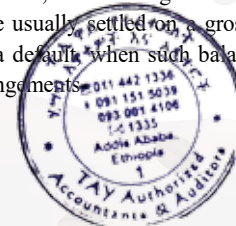
	Available- For-Sale Birr'000	Loans and receivables Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2022			
Financial assets			
Government securities	-	-	-
Unquoted investments	158,867	-	158,867
Other receivables	-	44,041	44,041
Asset held for sale	-	40,686	-
Loans and receivables to staff	-	-	-
Receivables arising out of reinsurance arrangements	-	135,912	135,912
Receivables arising out of direct insurance arrangements	-	-	-
Statutory deposits	-	29,686	29,686
Deposits with financial institutions and cash and bank balances	-	320,757	320,757
	-	-	-
Total financial assets	158,867	571,081	729,948
30 June 2021			
Financial assets			
Government securities	-	-	-
Unquoted investments	104,686	-	104,686
Other receivables	-	32,388	32,388
Asset held for sale	-	21,274	21,274
Loans and receivables to staff	-	2,265	2,265
Receivables arising out of reinsurance arrangements	-	75,259	75,259
Receivables arising out of direct insurance arrangements	-	-	-
Statutory deposits	-	27,643	27,643
Deposits with financial institutions and cash and bank balances	-	253,096	253,096
	-	-	-
Total financial assets	104,686	411,924	516,611

4.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's investment portfolio, long term staff loans and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain losses conditions are met for risk management reporting purposes, the Company considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure

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

- The Company's risk management policy set out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored, exposures and breaches are reported to the Company's risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for change in the risk environment.
- Net exposure limits are set for each counterparty or Company of counterparties and industry segment (i.e. limits are set for investments and cash deposits)
- The Company further restricts its credit risk exposure by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it enters into significant volumes of transaction. However, such arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet asset and liabilities, as transaction are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with such balances is reduced in the event of a default when such balances are settled on a net basis. The Company's reinsurance treaty contract involve netting arrangements.





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

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

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021 Birr'000
Government securities		
Unquoted investments	158,867	104,686
Other receivables	44,041	32,388
Asset held for sale	40,686	21,274
Loans and receivables to staff	-	2,265
Receivables arising out of reinsurance arrangements	135,912	75,259
Receivables arising out of direct insurance arrangements	-	-
Statutory deposits	29,686	27,643
Deposits with financial institutions and cash and bank balances	320,757	253,096
	729,948	516,611

4.4.1 Credit quality analysis

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

The credit quality of cash and bank balances and short-term investments that were neither past due nor impaired at as 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021; and are held in Ethiopian banks. There are no credit rating agencies in Ethiopia. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents that are held in foreign banks.

(b) Investment Securities

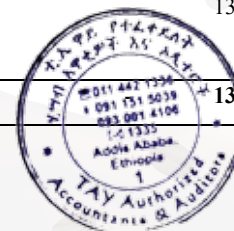
The Company's investment portfolio is exposed to credit risk through its fixed income and money market instrument. The company further manages its exposure to credit risk through counterparty risk via established limits as approved by the Directive issued by NBE. All fixed income investment are measured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

(c) Reinsurance assets

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

(d) Credit quality of other financial assets

	Neither past due nor Birr'000	Past due but not impaired Birr'000	Individuall y impaired Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2022				
Insurance receivables				
Due from policy contract holders				-
Due from Reinsurers		135,912		135,912
Due from agents, brokers and intermediaries				-
Less: impairment allowance				-
Net insurance receivable		135,912		135,912





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Other assets

Withholding tax Receivable				
Inter office -receivable-Life				
Other receivables	44,041			44,041
Staff debtors				
Sunday debtors	-			-
Gross amount	44,041	-	-	44,041
Less: Specific impairment allowance (note 17)				-
Net other assets	44,041	-	-	44,041

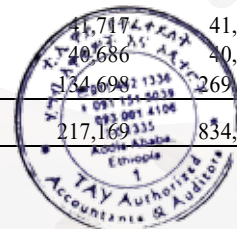
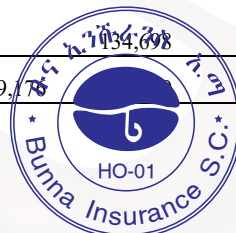
	Neither past due nor Birr'000	Past due but not impaired Birr'000	Individually impaired Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2021				
Insurance receivables				
Due from policy contract holders				-
Due from Co-insurers	32,435	22,202		54,637
Due from agents, brokers and intermediaries				-
Less: impairment allowance				-
Net insurance receivable	32,435	22,202	-	54,637
Other assets				
Withholding tax Receivable				
Inter office -receivable-Life				
Other receivables	12,137			12,137
Staff debtors	1,455	252		1,707
Gross amount	13,592	252	-	13,844
Less: Specific impairment allowance				-
Net other assets	13,592	252	-	13,844

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

4.4.2 Credit concentrations

The Company monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector, location and purpose. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 . The Company concentrates all its financial assets in Ethiopia.

	Public enterprise Birr'000	Private Birr'000	Others Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2022				
Cash and bank balances	39,176	284,374	68	323,618
Investment securities				-
- Available for sale		158,867		158,867
- Loans and receivables				-
Trade and other receivables			41,717	41,717
Asset held for sale			40,686	40,686
Reinsurance assets			134,698	269,396
			217,169	834,284





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30 June 2021	Public enterprise Birr'000	Private Birr'000	Others Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Cash and bank balances	27,642	253,030	60.00	280,732
Investment securities				-
- Available for sale		104,686		104,686
- Loans and receivables				-
Trade and other receivables			-	-
Asset held for sale			-	-
Reinsurance assets		-		-
	27,642	357,716	60	385,418

4.5 Liquidity risk

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

The main objective of the Company liquidity risk framework is to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to ensure that we meet our maturing obligations. It is usually expressed as the ratio or a percentage of current liabilities to liquid assets.

Liquidity risk management in the Company is solely determined by management, which bears the overall responsibility for liquidity risk. The main objectives of the Company's liquidity risk framework are to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to ensure that we meet our maturing obligations

4.5.1 Management of liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department. The department forecast rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operation needs. The Company evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an ongoing basis. Based on these evaluations the Company devises strategies to manage its liquidity risk. Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained and that sufficient funding is available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed condition without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to the Company is reputation

The Finance Department is responsible to prepare and produce financial reports together with performance evaluation ratios and comparative statements on the basis of finance manual, standard reporting formats and regulatory body requirements, which include:

- a) Notifying regularly the cash position and the expected commitments of the company
- b) Proposing appropriate investment opportunities in line with insurance supervision directives.
- c) Liability settlements shall be undertaken on the basis of cash flow of the company
- d) Finance Department will be responsible to report, monitor, evaluate and implement decisions affecting liquidity in line with the finance manual performance standards and reporting formats.





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4.5.2 Measurement of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is primarily measured as the ratio of current liability to liquid assets. It is expected that the ratio should at all times be less than or equal to 1.05 (105%) i.e. the maximum tolerance liquidity rate the company should keep on hand is one birr for one birr and five cents obligation or liability.

In addition, the Company should maintain than 65% of admitted asset should be maintained at bank deposits and treasury bills.

4.5.3 Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

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

30 June 2022	0-1 year Birr'000	1-3 years Birr'000	3-5 years Birr'000	Over 5 years Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Insurance contract liabilities	224,524				224,524
Insurance payables	218,832				218,832
Other liabilities	49,447				49,447
Total financial	492,803	-	-	-	492,803

30 June 2021	0-1 year Birr'000	1-3 years Birr'000	3-5 years Birr'000	Over 5 years Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Insurance contract liabilities	-				-
Insurance payables	76,241	38,783			115,024
Other liabilities	36,378				36,378
Total financial	112,619	38,783	-	-	151,402

4.6 Market risk

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

Investment risk is the risk that earnings for the Company arising from its insurance entities may be adversely impacted by changes in the value of investments and that the profile of investments may be inappropriate to match the profile of liabilities.

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

4.6.1 Management of market risk

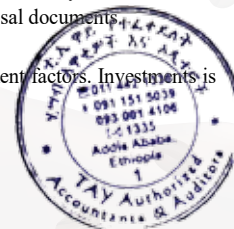
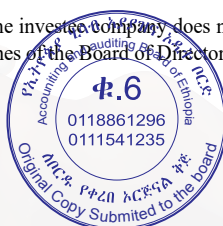
Market risk is managed by the Business Development Department and Finance Department subject to inputs from the Board of directors, to identify any adverse movement in the underlying variables.

4.6.2 Measurement of market risk

The principle adopted in the management of investments is to closely match assets to the nature and term of insurance liabilities where possible. Total capital held in each entity reflects the results of internal models of economic capital, and takes into account business growth plans, as well as the likelihood of not being able to demonstrate an appropriate level of solvency.

Market risk is measured on the basis of investment capital or need of the Company. Investment is made on evaluating the investee companies and the type of investment. Investment risk is measured on the basis of security of the investees, liquidity consideration, and interest rate offer, and investment period, rate of return and proposal documents.

Investment is not be made if the investee company does not fulfil the above stated measurement factors. Investments is also made with special guidelines of the Board of Directors of the Company





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

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As at June 30,2022

Market risk is managed by the Business Development Department and Finance Department subject to inputs from the Board of directors, to identify any adverse movement in the underlying variables.

Market risk is monitored by performing regular asset liability matching exercises, monitoring market volatility, comparing actual performance with benchmark performance, and tracking errors and durations of fixed interest assets. Market risk is further monitored by measuring and comparing the actual risk exposure in terms of economic capital to an approved limit, based on a value-at-risk calculation. Hence, the Company has taken the following measures to ensure that market risk is adequately monitored.

- a) Equity investments are made often by conducting a thorough study and assessment,
- b) Equity investments are acquired from companies where the return is not less 10%,
- c) Investment will not exceed in concentration more than 20% in one Company and the total amount will not exceed 10 million Birr,
- d) To adjust for price fluctuations, a revaluation of on-balance sheet assets will be carried every two years
- e) The risk profile of every investment is made after the closing of accounts every year and action is taken based on appropriate recommendations
- f) Technological related risks will be evaluated to see if the area of investment is prone to risks
- g) Every investment proposal need to be approved by Board of Directors,

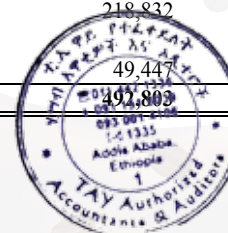
(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will be affected by changes in market interest rates. Exposure to this risk primarily results from timing differences in the repricing of assets and liabilities as they mature (fixed rate instruments).

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

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

30 June 2022	Fixed Birr'000	Non-interest bearing Birr'000	Total Birr'000
4.6.3 Monitoring of market risk			
Cash and bank balances			-
Investment securities	158,867		158,867
Reinsurance assets		135,912	135,912
Other assets			
Total	158,867	-	135,912
Liabilities			-
Insurance contract liabilities		224,524	224,524
Insurance payables		218,832	218,832
Long term loan		49,447	49,447
Other payables		492,803	492,803
Total		-	492,803





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
As at June 30,2022

30 June 2021	Fixed Birr'000	Non-interest bearing Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	197,718	2,939	200,657
Investment securities	94,904		94,904
Reinsurance assets		54,636.5	54,636.5
Other assets			
Total	292,622	57,575	350,198
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities		110,915	110,915
Insurance payables		84,980	84,980
Long term loan			
Other payables		36,406	36,406
Total	-	232,302	232,302

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company primarily transacts in Ethiopian Birr and its assets and liabilities are denominated in the same currency. The Company is therefore not exposed to currency risk.

(iii) Price risk

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

The company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constrains on investments, diversification plans, and limits on investment in each sector and market. The Company has no significant concentration of price risk as there is no active market in Ethiopia

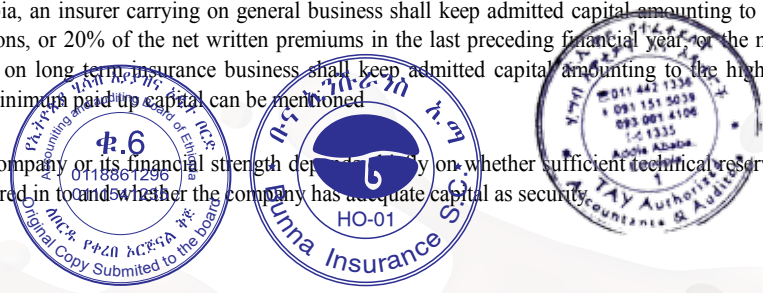
4.7 Capital management

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

4.7.1 Margin of Solvency ratio

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

The solvency of insurance company or its financial strength depends on whether sufficient technical reserves have been setup for the obligations entered in to and whether the company has adequate capital as security.





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
As at June 30,2022

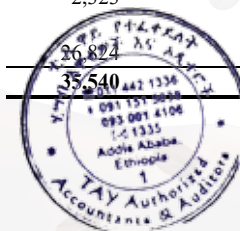
	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
(A) Admissible assets		
Property, plant and equipment	165,973	157,092
Right to use Assets	6,154	5,201
Statutory deposit held to maturity	29,686	27,643
Investment securities– Available for sale	158,867	104,686
Deferred tax Asset	30	3,768
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	167,052	79,145
Insurance receivables	135,912	72,938
Other assets	44,041	10,772
Asset held for sale	40,686	21,274
Cash and cash equivalents	320,757	253,096
	1,069,156	735,615

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

	30 June	
	2022	31 June 2021
	Birr	Birr '000
(B) Admissible liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	224,524	121,843
Provision for unearned premium	248,385	185,440
Differed commission income	15,196	10,196
Deferred income tax Liabilities	2,276	1,271
Current income Tax Liabilities	212	1,565
Retirement benefit obligations	2,117	1,352
Insurance payables	218,832	115,024
Other payables	49,447	113,198
	760,989	549,889
(C) Excess (admitted capital)- (A-B)	308,167	185,726
(D) Net premium(preceding year)	219,458	
(E) Technical provision	305,857	
Solvency margin		
(F) Limit of net premium i.e. 20% of net premium(preceding year)	43,892	-
(G) Limit of technical provision i.e. 25% of	76,464	-
(H) Minimum Paid up capital	60,000	60,000

Since C>H - Positive Solvency Margin

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
(A) Admissible assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,115	
Right to use Assets		
Statutory deposit held to maturity	2,250	
Investment securities– Available for sale		
Deferred tax Asset		
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	1,814	
Insurance receivables	1,214	
Other assets	2,323	
Asset held for sale		
Cash and cash equivalents	36,824	
	35,540	-





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

Notes to the financial statements

As at June 30,2022

	30 June 2022 Birr	31 June 2021 Birr '000
(B) Admissible liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	3,772	
Provision for unearned premium	4,970	
Differed commission income	556	
Deferred income tax Liabilities		
Current income Tax Liabilities		
Retirement benefit obligations		
Insurance payables	4,537	
Other payables	5,135	
	18,969	-
(C) Excess (admitted capital)- (A-B)	16,571	-
(D) Technical provision	6,927	
Solvency margin		
(E) Limit of technical provision i.e. 10% of	693	-
(F) Minimum Paid up capital	15,000	15,000

Since C>F - Positive Solvency Margin

4.8 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

4.8.1 Valuation models

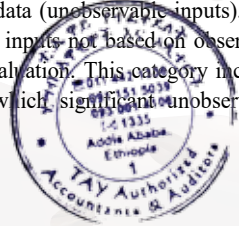
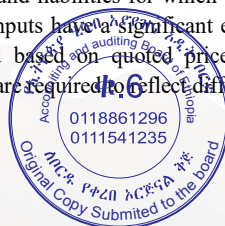
IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable input reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions.

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

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) .This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation technique in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

In conclusion, this category is for valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

Notes to the financial statements

As at June 30,2022

4.8.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	30 June 2022		1 July 2021	
	Carrying amount Birr'000	Fair value Birr'000	Carrying amount Birr'000	Fair value Birr'000
Financial assets				
Cash and bank balances	320,757		253,096	
Investment securities				
- Available for sale	158,867		104,686	
- Loans and receivables				
Trade and other receivables	44,041		32,388	
Reinsurance assets	135,912		72,938	
Total	659,576	-	463,108	-
Financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	224,524		121,843	
Insurance payables	218,832		185,440	
Long term loan	71,983		76,820	
Other liabilities	49,447		165,786	
Total	564,786	-	549,889	-

4.8.3 Investment securities

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

4.8.4 Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs – Level 3

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

4.8.5 Transfers between the fair value hierarchy categories

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

4.9 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

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For the Year Ended June 30,2022

5 Segment Information

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

Business segments

The Company operates the following main business segments

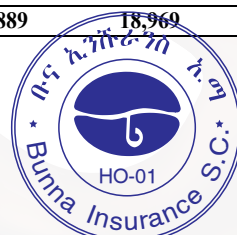
Non -life (Generac) Business-Includes general insurance transaction with individual and corporate customer

Life Business- Bunna Insurance Starts Life Insurance Business on October 2021 which includes life insurance policies with individual and corporate customers.

The segment information for the reporting segments for the ended 30th June 2022 is as follows

5(a) Statement of Financial Position for each segments

Note	Non-Life		Life		Total		
	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2021	
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	
ASSETS							
Property, plant and Right to use Assets	16	164,858	160,949	1,115	165,973	160,949	
Statutory deposit held	16(c)	6,154	5,201		6,154	5,201	
Equity securities: - Available for sale	19	27,436	27,643	2,250	29,686	27,643	
- Loans and Government securities at costs	18	158,867	104,686		158,867	104,686	
Deferred tax Asset	12	14,880	10,806		14,880	10,806	
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	30		3,768		30	3,768	
Insurance receivables	17	165,237	79,145	1,814	167,052	79,145	
Other assets	20	134,698	72,938	1,214	135,912	72,938	
Cash and cash equivalent	22	40,686	21,274		40,686	21,274	
	21	41,717	28,620	2,323	44,041	28,620	
	23	293,933	253,096	26,824	320,757	253,096	
Total assets		1,048,496	768,125	35,540	-	1,084,037	768,125
LIABILITIES							
Insurance contract liability	24	220,752	121,843	3,772	224,524	121,843	
unearned premium	25	243,415	185,440	4,970	248,385	185,440	
Differed	28	14,640	10,196	556	15,196	10,196	
Deferred income tax liability	15 (e)	2,276	1,271		2,276	1,271	
Current income Tax obligations	15 (a)	212	1,565		212	1,565	
Insurance payables	29	2,117	1,352		2,117	1,352	
Other payables	26	214,295	115,024	4,537	218,832	115,024	
Borrowings	27	44,313	36,378	5,135	49,447	36,378	
	27 (b)	71,983	76,820		71,983	76,820	
Total liabilities		814,003	549,889	18,969	-	832,972	549,889





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

Notes to the financial statements

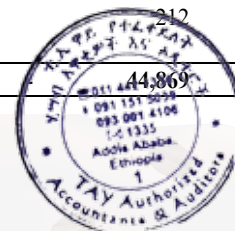
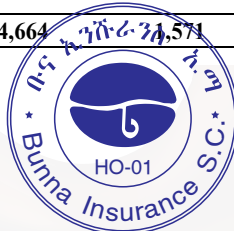
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

EQUITY

Paid - up capital	31(a)	182,906	173,537	15,000	197,906	173,537
Share premium			-		-	-
Other reserve	30	-	4,081		-	4,081
Legal Reserve	34	14,750	10,657	157	14,907	10,657
Earning	33	36,837	29,960	1,414	38,251	29,960
Total equity		234,494	218,236	16,571	-	251,065
Total equity and liabilities		1,048,496	768,125	35,540	-	1,084,037

5(b) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for each segment

	Note	Non-Life		Life		Total	
		30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2021
		Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Revenue							
premium	6(a)	468,850	335,124	11,366	-	480,216	335,124
premium	7	57,975	47,148	4,970	-	62,945	47,148
							-
premium		410,875	287,976	6,396	-	417,271	287,976
ceded to reinsurers	6	124,235	81,568	4,623	-	128,858	81,568
Reinsurance share of change in provision	7	16,832	13,050	-	-	16,832	13,050
premium premiums		303,472	219,458	1,773	-	305,245	219,458
Commissions income	8	30,818	22,800	669	-	31,488	22,800
							-
Net Underwriting		334,290	242,258	2,442	-	336,732	242,258
Claims and policy holder benefits	9	309,220	163,579	3,875	-	313,094	163,579
Less: claims	9	104,907	19,193	1,814	-	106,721	19,193
							-
Net claims expense		204,313	144,386	2,060	-	206,373	144,386
Underwriting	11	39,894	27,761			39,894	27,761
Commission expense	12	25,900	18,031			25,900	18,031
							-
Underwriting profit		64,183	52,080	382	-	64,565	52,080
income	13	51,283	37,925	2,070	-	53,353	37,925
							-
Net income		115,466	90,004	2,452	-	117,918	90,004
operating and Other	14	57,479	38,793	881	-	58,360	38,793
							-
Finance costs	14(c)	14,477	14,981	-	-	14,477	14,981
							-
income tax		43,510	36,230	1,571	-	45,081	36,230
Income tax expense	15(a)	212	1,566	-	-	212	1,566
							-
Profit for the year		43,298	34,664	37,571	-	44,869	34,664





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

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For the Year Ended June 30,2022

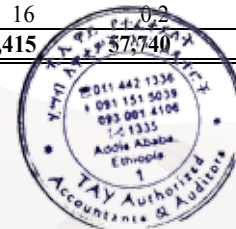
6 Insurance Premium

	30 June 2022			30 June 2021		
	Gross written premium	Reinsurers premium	Net written premium	written premium	Reinsurers premium	Net written premium
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
6 (a) Non-Life Business						
Motor	260,527	18,471	242,057	185,829	14324	171,505
Marine	10,458	4,721	5,736	9,708	3460	6,249
Fire	21,822	13,725	8,098	15,091	8459	6,632
Pecuniary	57,693	36,716	20,977	32,436	20207	12,228
Engineering	12,974	6,064	6,910	10,026	6263	3,763
Workmen's compensation	4,921	355	4,566	3,832	294	3,539
Group Accident(GPA)	1,237	493	744	4,083	422	3,661
Liability Insurance	46,423	2,714	43,709	41,052	2670	38,382
Political Violence and Terrorism	52,568	40,857	11,710	32,808	25441	7,367
Travel Health	183	118	65	35	26	9
All risk	45	1	43	223	2	221
Total	468,850	124,235	344,615	335,124	81,568	253,555

	30 June 2022			30 June 2021		
	Gross written premium	Reinsurers premium	Net written premium	written premium	Reinsurers premium	Net written premium
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
6 (b) Life Business						
Group term	10,976	4537	6,440	-	-	-
Group medical	237		237	-	-	-
Individual medical	2		2	-	-	-
Travel health	150	86	64	-	-	-
Total	11,366	4,623	6,743	-	-	-
Grand total	480,216	128,858	351,358	335,124	81,568	253,555

7 Provision for unearned prem

7 (a) Non-Life Business	Gross	Reinsurers	Net
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
30-Jun-22			
Motor	135,848	7,714	128,135
Marine	3,850	2,124	1,726
Fire	10,851	6,387	4,464
Pecuniary	37,884	20,651	17,233
Engineering	8,758	3,195	5,564
Workmen's compensation	2,465	125	2,340
Group Accident(GPA)	430	122	308
Liability Insurance	21,836	997	20,838
Political Violence and Terrorism	21,394	16,360	5,033
Travel Health	82.91	65	18
All risk	16	0.2	16
Total	243,415	57,740	185,675





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000
Non-Life Business			
7 (b) 30-Jun-21			
Motor	98,450	5,681	92,769
Marine	5,304	1,569	3,735
Fire	7,831	4,038	3,794
Pecuniary	23,536	12,518	11,017
Engineering	7,743	2,317	5,426
Workmen's compensation	1,933	97	1,836
Group Accident(GPA)	1,441	205	1,236
Liability Insurance	22,110	1,103	21,007
Political Violence and Terrorism	16,878	13,358	3,519
Travel Health	15	19	(4)
All risk	199	2	197
Total	185,440	40,908	144,532

Grand total

	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000
7 (c) Life Business			
30-Jun-22			
Group term	4,767		4,767
Group medical	203		203
Individual medical			-
Travel health			-
Total	4,970	-	4,970

7 (d) 30-Jun-21			
Group term	-	-	-
Group medical	-	-	-
Individual medical	-	-	-
Travel health	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

note	30 June 2022			30 June 2021		
	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000
Non-Life Business						
At 1 July 7 (b)	185,440	40,908	144,532	138,293	27,858	110,435
7 (e) Change in unearned premium	57,975	16,832	41,143	47,148	13,050	-
As at 30 June 7 (a)	243,415	57,740	185,675	185,440	40,908	110,435
Life Insurance Business						
At July 7 (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in unearned premium	4,970	-	4,970	-	-	-
As at 30 June 7 (c)	4,970	-	4,970	-	-	-





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

Notes to the financial statements

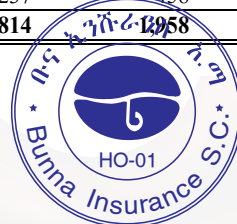
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
8 Reinsurance Commission income		
Non-Life Business		
Reinsurance ceding commission	28,948	18,442
Changes in deferred avulsion Income	(4,444)	(2,554)
Profit Commission	6,315	6,912
Commission income	30,818	22,800
Life Business		
Reinsurance ceding commission	1,146	-
Changes in deferred avulsion Income	(556)	-
Profit Commission	79	-
Commission income	669	-
	31,488	22,800

		30 June 2022			30 June 2021		
	note	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000
9 Claims and policy holder payable							
9(a) Non-Life Business							
Benefits and claims paid		210,311	(35,647)	174,664	152,651	(21,051)	131,600
Change in claims outs	10 (a)	89,201	(65,094)	24,107	6,670	3,960	10,630
Change in incurred but not reported	10 (a)	9,707	(4,166)	5,541	4,258	(2,103)	2,156
		309,220	(104,907)	204,313	163,579	(19,193)	144,386
9(b) Life Business							
Benefits and claims paid		103		103			
Change in life fund				-			
Change in claims outs but not reported reserve	10 (b)	3,077	1,577	1,500			
		694	237	458			
		3,875	1,814	2,060	-	-	-
		313,094	(106,721)	206,373	163,579	(19,193)	144,386

		30 June 2022			30 June 2021		
	note	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurers Birr'000	Net Birr'000
10 Change Outstanding Claims							
10(a) Non-Life Business							
At 1 July		101,860	(44,057)	57,804	90,932	(35,838)	55,094
Notified Claims		89,201	(65,094)	24,107	6,670	(3,960)	2,710
IBNR		9,707	(4,166)	5,541	4,258	(4,258)	(0)
As at 30 June		200,769	(113,317)	87,452	101,860	(44,057)	57,804

10(b) Life Insurance Business							
At July							
Notified Claims		3,077	1,577	1,500			
IBNR		694	237	458			
As at 30 June		3,772	1,814	1,958			





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
11 Underwriting expense		
Non-Life Business		
wage	27,236	17,960
Stationary and	1,986	896
Rent expense	1,013	888
Deprecation on property and eq	8,732	7,370
expense	927	647
	39,894	27,761

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
12 Commission paid		
12 (a) Non-Life Business		
paid	29,974	28,837
Changes in deferred acuision cost (ii)	(4,074)	(10,806)
	25,900	18,031

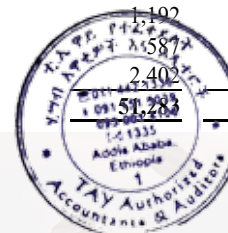
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
(i) Deferred acquisition cost		
Motor	6,126	4,201
Marine	547	370
Fire	1,157	677
Pecuniary	3,165	1,653
Engineering	797	703
Workmen's compensation	201	230
Group Accident(GPA)	35	63
Liability Insurance	2,328	2,373
Political Violence and Terrorism	464	497
All Risk	61	38
	14,880	10,806

This represent commission on unearned premium relating to the unexpired tenure of risk

(ii) At start of year	7,570	7,570
Net increase/(decrease)	7,309	3235
At end of year	14,880	7,570

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000

13 Investment Income		
13 (a) Non-life Business		
Available for sale:		
- Dividend income	20,588	10,732
-Interest income on government bonds	2,057	1,673
- Interest income on term deposit	24,457	20,598
-Interest on savings account	1,102	502
- Other income	2,402	1,419
-Rent Income	51,283	3,001
Total	51,283	37,925





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

13 (b) Life Business

Available for sale:

- Dividend income	-	-
-Interest income on government bonds	74	-
- Interest income on term deposit	1,991	-
-Interest on savings account		-
- Other income	4.84	-
-Rent Income	-	-
Total	2,070	-
Total Investment Income	53,353	37,925

2022 30 June 2021

Birr'000 Birr'000

14 Operating and other expense

14 (a) Non Life Business

Employee benefits expense

Salaries and wages	12,623	9,570
Defined benefit pension costs	4,379	2,932
Other employee benefits expenses	14,052	8,431
Total	31,054	20,932

Other operating and administration expenses

Rental expenses	507	444
Stationery and printing	497	224
Auditor's remuneration	138	115
Bank charges	433	260
Advertising and publicity	989	862
Depreciation on property and equipment	4,366	3,685
Other general expenses	19,495	12,270
Total	57,479	38,793

14 (b) Life Business

Employee benefits expense

Salaries and wages	455	-
Defined benefit pension costs	50	-
Other employee benefits expenses	153	-
Total	659	-

Other operating and administration expenses

Rental expenses		
Stationery and printing	26	-
Auditor's remuneration	-	-
Bank charges	-	-
Advertising and publicity	22	-
Depreciation on property and equipment	91	-
Other general expenses	84	-
Total operating and other expenses	222	-

Total

58,360 -

58,360 38,793





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
14 (c) Finance costs		
Borrowing (more than 12 months)	13,276	14,001
Lease interest expense	1,201	981
	<u>14,477</u>	<u>14,981</u>

On May 2019 the Company borrow Birr 82,495,000.00 from Bunna International Bank (S.C.) with interest rate of 18.9% per annum , for additional financing to purchase Head office Quarter Building that would be paid semi-annual for 10 years. In this year the Bank make a discount and the interest rate become 17.69%. This Year the 3rd and 4th instalment total birr 18,196,594.00 was Paid i.e. (Interest 14,113,502.56 and Principal 4,083,091.44)

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000

15 Company income and deferred tax
15 (a) Reconciliation of effective tax to statutory tax

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

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Non-Life Business		
Profit before tax	43,510	36,230
Non taxable income (Income taxed at source)		
Interest income from deposit and Givnt Bond	(27,707)	(22,773)
Income on dividend	(20,588)	(10,732)
Adjustment of taxable depreciation		
Non deductible expenses	5,491	2,490
Total taxable Income	<u>707</u>	<u>5,216</u>
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 30%	<u>212</u>	<u>1,565</u>

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Life Business		
Profit before tax	1,571	
Non taxable income (Income taxed at source)		
Interest income from deposit and Givnt Bond	(2,065)	
Income on dividend	-	
Adjustment of taxable depreciation		
Non deductible expenses	2	
Total taxable Income	<u>(492)</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 30%	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

15 (b) Current income tax liability

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Charge for the year:		
Income tax expense	212	1,565
Prior year (over)/ under provision	-	-
WHT Notes utilised	-	-
Payment during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>212</u>	<u>1,565</u>





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'001	Birr'000
15 (c) Profit before tax	1,571	
Life Business		
Non taxable income (Income taxed at source)		
Interest income from deposit	(2,065)	
Income on dividend	-	
Adjustment of taxable depreciation		
Non deductible expenses	2	
Total taxable Income	<u>(492)</u>	-
Tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 30%		-

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
15 (d) Current income tax liability		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Charge for the year:		
Income tax expense	-	-
Prior year (over)/ under provision	-	-
WHT Notes utilised	(229)	-
Payment during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(229)</u>	-

15 (e) Deferred income tax

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

The analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) is as follows:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
To be recovered after more than 12 months	1,271	1,271
To be recovered within 12 months	1,005	-
	<u>2,276</u>	<u>1,271</u>

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

	At 1 July 2021	Credit/ (charge) to profit or loss	Credit/ (charge) to equity	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
15 (f) Deferred income tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3363		(3,333)	30
Provisions	-			-
Unrealised exchange gain	-			-
Tax losses charged to profit or loss	-			-
Post employment benefit obligation	405		-405	0
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>3,768</u>	-	<u>(3,738)</u>	<u>30</u>





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	Credit/ (charge) to profit or loss		Credit/ (charge) to equity	30 June 2022
	At 30 June 2021 Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
15 (g) Deferred income tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	1,271		1,005	2,276
Provisions	-			-
Unrealised exchange gain	-			-
Tax losses charged to profit or loss	-			-
Post employment benefit obligation				-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	1,271	-	1,005	2,276

16 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
16 (a) Non -Life Business					
Cost					
As at 1 July 2020	121,538	32,951	6,523	4,343	165,355
Additions	6,152	6,010	1,524	1,820	15,505
Reclassifications					-
Disposals					-
As at 30 June 2021	127,690	38,961	8,047	6,163	180,860
As at 1 July 2021	127,690	38,961	8,047	6,163	180,860
Additions	-	8,173	1,552	1,451	11,177
Disposals					-
Reclassification					-
As at 30 June 2022	127,690	47,133	9,599	7,614	192,037
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 July 2020	(1,335)	(8,086)	(1,584)	(1,751)	(12,755)
Charge for the year	(2,363)	(3,233)	(824)	(735)	(7,156)
Adjustment					-
As at 30 June 2021	(3,698)	(11,319)	(2,408)	(2,486)	(19,911)
As at 1 July 2021	(3,698)	(11,319)	(2,408)	(2,486)	(19,911)
Charge for the year	(2,450)	(4,086)	(961)	(932)	(8,429)
Disposals					-
As at 30 June 2022	(6,147)	(15,404)	(3,369)	(3,418)	(28,340)
Net book value					
As at 30 June 2021	123,992	27,642	5,639	3,677	160,950
As at 30 June 2022	121,543	31,729	6,230	4,196	163,697

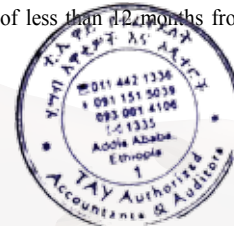




Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and Equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
16 (b) Life Business					
Cost					
As at 1 July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	1,087	75	-	1,161
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	-	1,087	75	-	1,161
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	(41)	(5)	-	(46)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	-	(41)	(5)	-	(46)
Net book value					
As at 30 June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	-	1,045	69	-	1,115
16 (c) It Project in Progresses					
As at 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Charged for the year	-	-	-	1,160	1,160
As at June 2022	-	-	-	1,160	1,160
	121,543	32,774	6,299	5,356	165,972
16 (c) Right to use Asset					
As at 30 June 2021				15,161	
Additions				5,614	
As at 30 June 2022				20,774	
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 30 June 2021				(9,960)	
Charge for the year				(4,660)	
As at 30 June 2022				(14,620)	
Net book value				6,154	

Right to use asset represent that ,the adoption of IFRS 16 a right -of-use -asset and related liabilities in connection with all former operating leases except for those low-value or having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application.





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
17 Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities		
17 (a) Non-Life Business		
Reinsurers' share of:		
-notified claims outstanding	96,972	31,878
-unearned premium reserve	57,740	40,908
-incurred but not reported	10,525	6,359
Total	165,237	79,145
17 (b) Non-Life Business		
Reinsurers' share of:		
-notified claims outstanding	1,577	
-unearned premium reserve		
-incurred but not reported	237	
Total	1,814	-
	167,052	79,145

At the end of the year

Amounts due from reinsurer's in respect of claims already paid by the Company on contracts that are reinsured are included in receivables arising out of reinsurance arrangements on the statement of financial position.

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
18 Investment securities		
Available - for - sale financial assets		
Unlisted equity securities at cost	158,867	104,686
Allowance for impairment losses		
Total	158,867	104,686
Maturity analysis		
Current		
Non-Current	158,867	104,686
Total	158,867	104,686

The Company holds equity investments in the following entities;

		<u>30-Jun-22</u>		<u>30-Jun-21</u>	
		Number of shares	amount of Birr,000	Percentage of	Percentage of ownership
Buna International Bank S.Co	-	1,449,792	144,979	4%	3.80%
S.Co	-	689	6,888	0.5%	0.63%
under formation					

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

The fair value of the unquoted equity securities carried at cost cannot be reliably estimated as there are no active markets for these financial instruments; they have therefore been disclosed at cost less impairment.





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June	30 June 2021
	2022	2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
19 Statutory deposit held to maturity		
Non- Life Business		
Statutory deposit	25,393	23,207
The movement during the yeas is as follows	2,044	4,436
As at June	27,436	27,643
Life Business		
Statutory deposit	-	-
The movement during the yeas is as follows	2,250	-
As at June	2,250	-
	29,686	27,643

The statutory deposit, being 15% of the paid up capital, is held in the National Bank of Ethiopia in compliance with Article 9 of the Licensing and Supervision of Insurance Business Proclamation No. 746/2012. The Company acquires Government bonds using its statutory deposit to earn interest for the period.

	30 June	30 June 2021
	2022	2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
20 Insurance Receivables		
20 (a) Non-Life Business		
Due from contract holders		
Due from agents and brokers	134,698	72,938
Gross amount	134,698	72,938
Less: Provision for impairment (note)		
- Specific impairment		
Net amount	134,698	72,938

	30 June	30 June 2021
	2022	2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Maturity analysis		
Current	73,271	49,563
Non- current	61,424	23,375
	134,695	72,938

20 (b) Life Business		
Due from contract holders		
Due from agents and brokers	1,214	-
Gross amount	1,214	-
Less: Provision for impairment (note)		
- Specific impairment		
Net amount	1,214	-

	30 June	30 June 2021
	2022	2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Maturity analysis		
Current	1,214	-
Non- current	-	-
	1,214	-
	135,912	72,938



[Signature]
 Chief Executive Officer





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

20c Reinsurance assets	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Reinsurance of insurance contract	134,698	72,938
Impairment provision		
	134,698	72,938

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

21 Other assets	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
21 (a) Non-Life Business		
Staff debtors	4,773	2,265
Prepaid staff benefit	731	233
Prepayments	3,125	4,041
Withholding tax receivable	3,545	4,234
Sundry receivables	29,543	17,848
Less: Provision for impairment		
- Specific impairment		
	41,717	28,620

Maturity analysis

Current	41,157	27,492
Non- current	2,471	1,128
	43,628	28,620

21 (b) Life Business		
Staff debtors	156	
Prepaid staff benefit		
Prepayments	5	
Withholding tax receivable	229	
Sundry receivables	1,934	
Less: Provision for impairment		
- Specific impairment		
	2,323	
<i>Maturity analysis</i>	2,323	
Current	-	
Non- current	2,323	
	44,041	28,620

Other receivables consist of prepayments , staff debtors and other account receivables. The Company has an internal system of assessing the credit quality of other receivables through established policies Nand approval system. The Company constantly monitor its exposure to these receivables via periodic performance review. The exposure to credit risk associated with other receivable is low.

22 Asset held for sale	30 June	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
	40,686	21,274
	40,686	21,274

Chairman, Board of Directors

Chief Executive Officer





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
23 Cash and cash equivalents		
23 (a) Non-life Business		
Cash in hand	68	66
Cash at bank	96,865	52,317
Fixed time deposits with local Banks	197,000	200,713
	293,933	253,096
23 (b) Life Business		
Cash in hand	2	-
Cash at bank	1,682	-
Fixed time deposits with local Banks	25,140	-
	26,824	-
	320,757	253,096

Fixed time deposits have an average maturity of 12 months, and are made depending on the cash requirements of the company. The average interest rate on the deposits is 10%. The carrying amounts reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date.

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'001
Maturity analysis		
Current	320,757	253,096
Non- current	-	-
	320,757	253,096

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

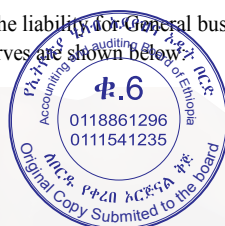
	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Cash in hand	70	66
Cash at bank	320,687	253,030
Total	320,757	253,096

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
24 Insurance contract liabilities		
24 (a) Non-Life Business		
Outstanding claims	186,803	97,602
Claims incurred but not reported	33,949	24,241
	220,752	121,843

	30 June	
	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
24 (a) Life Business		
Outstanding claims	3,077	-
Claims incurred but not reported	694	-
	3,772	-
	224,524	121,843

25 Provision for unearned premium

These provisions represent the liability for General business contracts where the Company's obligations are not expired at the year end. Movements in the reserves are shown below





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
25 (a) Non-Life Business			
Year ended 2022			
At beginning of year	185,440	40,908	144,532
Increase /(Decrease) in the year	57,975	16,832	41,143
	243,415	57,740	185,675
Year ended 2021			
At beginning of year	138,293	27,858	138,293
Increase /(Decrease) in the year	47,148	13,050	47,148
Provision for unearned premium	185,440	40,908	185,440
	Gross Birr'000	Reinsurance Birr'000	Net Birr'000
25 (b) Life Business			
Year ended 2022			
At beginning of year	4,970	-	4,970
Increase /(Decrease) in the year	4,970	-	4,970
Year ended 2021			
At beginning of year	4,970	-	4,970
Increase /(Decrease) in the year	-	-	-
Provision for unearned premium	248,385	57,740	185,440
	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	
	Birr'000	Birr'000	
26 Insurance payables			
26 (a) Non-Life Business			
Due to contract holders		-	
Due to reinsurers	214,295	115,024	
Due to agents, brokers and intermediaries		-	
Gross amount	214,295	115,024	
	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	
	Birr'000	Birr'000	
26 (a) Non-Life Business			
Due to contract holders		-	
Due to reinsurers	4,537	-	
Due to agents, brokers and intermediaries		-	
Gross amount	4,537	-	
	218,832	115,024	

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





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	<u>Birr'000</u>	<u>Birr'000</u>
27 Other payables		
27 (a) Non-Life Business		
Facultative co - insurance	4,796	1,737
Value Added Tax	21	1,453
Premium portfolio withdrawal - entry	2,704	6,133
Cash indemnity allowance	140	127
National Bank of Ethiopia (Additional statutory deposit)	4,293	935
Withholding tax payable	407	255
Insurance fund agency	55	334
Pension fund payable	538	380
Employee income tax	980	609
Accruals	15,575	16,862
Commission payable	94	223
Annual leave payable	4,435	3,283
Directors fee payable	1,350	1,237
Lease liability	6,270	1,359
Sundry payables	2,655	1,452
Gross amount	<u>44,313</u>	<u>36,378</u>

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	<u>Birr'000</u>	<u>Birr'000</u>
27 (b) Borrowing		
Bank Loan	71,983	76,820
	<u>71,983</u>	<u>76,820</u>

On May 2019 the Company borrow Birr 82,495,000.00 from Bunna International Bank (S.C.) with interest rate of 18.9% per annum, for additional financing to purchase Head office Quarter Building that would be paid semi-annual for 10 years. In 2020/2021 the Bank made a discount and the rate become 17.69% per annum. This Year the 4th and 5th instalment total birr 18,196,594.00 was Paid i.e. (Interest 14,113,502.56 and Principal 4,083,091.44)

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	<u>Birr'000</u>	<u>Birr'000</u>
Maturity analysis		
Current		
Loan current mature	47,372	3,890.00
Non- current	-	-
	<u>47,372</u>	<u>3,890</u>

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	<u>Birr'000</u>	<u>Birr'000</u>
27 (c) Life Business		
A/P to Bunna H.O	4,972	
Accruals	118	
Pension fund payable	11	
Employee income tax	18	
Sundry payables	16	
	<u>5,135</u>	
	<u>49,447</u>	<u>36,378</u>





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
28 Differed commission income		
Non-Life Business	14,640	10,196
Life Business	556	-
	15,196	10,196

29 Severance Pay

The Company Employees are entitled to a Severance Benefit. The Severance Benefit Entitlement is provided under the Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003 and Labour Proclamation Amendment No. 494/2006 if an employee is terminated due to redundancy. And new Labour proclamation No. 1156/2019

The insurance company operates an unfunded severance pay plan for its employees who have served the company for 5 years and above and are below the retirement age (i.e. has not met the requirement to access the pension fund). The final pay-out is determined by reference to current benefit's level (monthly salary) and number of years in service and is calculated as 1 month salary for the first year in employment plus 1/3 of monthly salary for each subsequent in employment to a maximum of 12 months final monthly salary.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Present value of funded obligations		
Retirement benefit obligations	2,117	1,351.80
	2,117	1,352

The movement in the severance pay obligation during the year is as follows:

Year ended

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Opening benefit obligation – Restated		
Current service cost net of employees' contributions		998
Interest cost		615
Past Service cost		165
Actuarial (gain)/ loss		-
Benefits and Expenses paid		(138)
Closing benefit obligation		(289)
	0	1,352

The amounts recognised in the income statement for the year are as follows:

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Current service cost		242
Net interest cost	-	76
Past Service cost	-	797
	797	318





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)

Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended June 30,2022

29 (a) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on retirement benefits obligations	(173)	138
At the end of the year	(173)	138

30 Other reserves

These relate to the actuarial gains or losses on retirement benefit obligations.

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
At start of year	4,081	3502
Transfer to profit and loss account	(405)	
Charge during the year	(3,676)	578
	(0)	4,081

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
- discount rate	14.25%	14.25%
-Salary Increase rate	12%	12%

The rate of discount of 14.25% p.a based on the average lending rate in the second quarter of 2021/22 as provided by the National Bank of Ethiopia quarterly Bulletin.

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice, published statistics and experience in the industry.

As experienced in other similar arrangements

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male %</u>	<u>Female %</u>
20	15.000	15.000
25	12.000	12.000
30	6.000	6.000
35	2.500	2.500
40	1.800	1.800
45	1.000	1.000
50	0.000	0.000
55	0.000	0.000
60	0.000	0.000

Mortality in Service

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





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male %</u>	<u>Female %</u>
20	0.111	0.111
25	0.112	0.111
30	0.116	0.113
35	0.132	0.120
40	0.188	0.147
45	0.330	0.231
50	0.599	0.420
55	1.035	0.750
60	1.720	1.272
∑		

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male %</u>	<u>Female %</u>
20	0.040	0.040
25	0.040	0.040
30	0.040	0.040
35	0.040	0.040
40	0.063	0.050
45	0.111	0.080
50	0.200	0.140
55	0.350	0.235
60	0.570	0.420

iii) Withdrawal from Service

The withdrawal rates are believed to be reasonably representative of the Ethiopian experience. The valuation assumed a rate of withdrawal of 10% at the youngest ages falling with increasing age to 1% at age 45.

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

Change in assumption

Impact on defined benefit obligation

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	Impact of an increase	Impact of a decrease	Impact of a decrease	Impact of an increase
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Discount rate			14.25%	22
Salary Increase rate				
Mortality experience		1 Year	12%	(25)

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





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
31(a) Ordinary share capital		
Subscribed:		
Non-Life Business	185,000	200,000
Lfe Business	15,000	
Total	200,000	200,000
Issued and fully paid		
ordinary shares of Birr 100 each		
Non-Life Business	182,906	173,537
Life Business	15,000	
Total	197,906	173,537

The Company is wholly owned by public and private institutions. Total subscribed shares at the balance sheet date was Birr 200,000,000 (2022) out of which Birr197,906,000.00 was paid.

31b Share Premium

-

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

32 Earnings per share

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

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Profit attributable to shareholders (Birr)	36,837	23,876
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	183,033	156,253
Basic & diluted earnings per share (Birr)	20.13%	15.28%

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There were no potentially dilutive shares at the reporting date (1 July 2017:nil), hence the basic and diluted earning per share have the same value.





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
33 Retained earnings		
33 (a) Non-Life Business		
At the beginning of the year	29,961	16,699
less dividend Paid	(29,960)	(16,699)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	43,510	36,230
Prior year adjustment	(1,018)	
Other comprehensive income		
Income tax	(212)	(1,566)
Transfer to directors incentive	(1,350)	(1,237)
Transfer to legal reserve	(4,093)	(3,466)
At the end of the year	36,837	29,961

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
33 (b) Life Business		
At the beginning of the year		-
less dividend Paid		-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	1,571	
Prior year adjustment		-
Other comprehensive income		-
Income tax	-	-
Transfer to directors incentive		-
Transfer to legal reserve	(157)	-
At the end of the year	1,414	-
	38,251	29,961

34 Legal reserve

In compliance with Article 12 of proclamation No. 86/1994, 10% of the net profit after tax is transferred to legal reserve account until the balance reaches paid up capital

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
34 (a) Non Life Business		
Balance brought forward as at 1 July 2021	10,657	7,190
Current year transfer	4,093	3,466
Balance carried forward	14,750	10,657

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
34 (b) Life Business		
Balance brought forward as at 1 July 2021	-	-
Current year transfer	157	-
Balance carried forward	157	-

14,907 **10,657**





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

Currency: Ethiopian Birr
30 June 2022 **30 June 2021**
Birr'000 **Birr'000**

35 Cash generated from operating activities

Profit before tax	45,081	36,230
Adjustments for non- cash items:		
Prior period adjustment	(1,018)	
Depreciation on property and equipment	8,475	7,156
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Dividend received	(20,588)	(10,732)
Defined benefit oblaigaiion		138
Directive incentive paid	(1,350)	(1,260)
Changes in working capital:		
-Decrease/ (increase) in Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	(87,906)	(11,193)
-Increase/ (decrease) in Asset held for sale	(19,412)	(10,874)
-Decrease/ (increase) in insurance receivables	(62,974)	(18,395)
-Decrease/ (increase) in Deferred acquisition costs	(4,074)	(3,235)
-Decrease/ (increase) in other assets	(15,862)	(14,776)
-Decrease/ (increase) Deferred income tax Asset	4,180	(442)
-Decrease/ (increase) Deferred income tax Liabilities	1,005	-
-Decrease/ (increase) Current income Tax Liabilities	(1,353)	1,565
-Increase/ (decrease) in outstanding claims	102,680	10,928
-Increase/ (decrease) in Provision for unearned premium	62,945	47,148
-Increase/ (decrease) in Deffered commision income	5,000	2,554
crease/ (decrease) in Retirement benefit obligatic	765	354
-Increase/ (decrease) in Insurance payables	103,808	30,044
-Increase/ (decrease) in Other payables	13,069	(28)
	132,472	65,182

36 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions . The company has various related paries most of whom the related by virtue of being shareholders. the other related parties include staff of the company.

37(a) Key management compensation

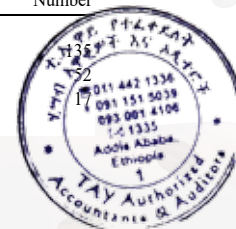
Key management has been determined to be the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for is shown. There were no sales or purchase of goods and services between the Company and key management personnel as at 30 June 2022.

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2404	1,522
Post-employment benefits		
Sitting allowance	240	60
	2,644	1,582

37(b) Directors and employees

i) The average number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the Insurance during the year was as follows:

	30 June 2022	1 July 2021
	Number	Number
Professionals and High Level Supervisors	144	49
Semi-professional, Administrative and Clerical	49	19
Technician and Skilled	19	19
Manual and Custodian	19	19





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

	212	204
ii) The table below shows the number of employees (excluding directors), earned as emoluments in the year and were within the bands stated.		
	30 June 2022 Birr'000	1 July 2021 Birr'000
< 10,000	102	119
10,001 - 30,000	86	81
30,001 - 50,000	17	4
Above 50,000	7	
	212	204
38 Contingent liabilities		
	30 June 2022 Birr'000	1 July 2021 Birr'000
		-
		2,000
		2,000





Bunna Insurance Share Company (S.C)
Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended June 30,2022

39 Commitments

The company has no commitments, not provided in these financial statemns as at June 30,2022(2021 nil), (2020:nil)

40 Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company leases various properties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between two and five years, and majority of these lease agreements are renewable at the end of the each lease period at market rate.

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

	30 June 2022	1 July 2021
	Birr'000	Birr'000
No later than 1 year	3,996	37,820
Later than 1 year and no later than 2 years	2,151	7,020
Later than 2 years but not later than 5 years		
Total	6,147	44,840

41 Events after reporting period

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant post balance sheet events which could have a material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 30 June 2021 and on the profit for the period ended on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.





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Branch Address

Branch	Mobile	Office	Fax
Main	+251-960-441744	+251-111-574723 +251-111263672	+251-111-580724
Bole	+251-960-441743	+251-116-392160	+251-116-392167
Kera	+251-960-441740	+251-115-572972	+251-115-572946
Meshualkiya	+251-960-441747	+251-114-706796	+251-111-119207
Kazanchis	+251-960-441738	011-558-4857	+251-115-584857
Sebategna	+251-960-441735	+251-112-732364	+251-112-732392
Hayahult	+251-960-441742	+251-116-616295	+251-116-185034
WelloSefer	+251-960-441739	+251-114-701451	+251-114-701449
Lideta	+251-960-441741	+251-115-576916	+251-115-576933
Dir Tera (Merkato)	+251-960-441734	+251-112-734598	+251-112-734605
Saris	+251-960-441733	+251-114-707963	+251-114-707984
Piazza	+251-960-441737	+251-111-263617	+251-111-263823
Addisu Gebeya	+251-986-019338	+251-111-546464	+251-111-547838
Lebu	+251-902-486619	+251-114-625011	+251-114-625385
Arat Kilo	+251-911-183802	+251-111-263023	+251-111-263188
Africa Godana	+251-912-880381	+251116-147370	+251-116-147372
Megenagna	+251-911-181960	+251-116-675089	+251-116-734236
Gerji	+251-920-792605	+251116-395135	+251-116-395379
Mekelle	+251-960-441752	+251-342-415137	+251-342-415237
Bahir Dar	+251-960-441751	+251-582-264081	+251-582-264493
Adama	+251-960-441750	+251-222-112035	+251-222-113058
Dessie	+251-960-441748	+251-333-122038	+251-333-126034
Hawassa	+251-960-441749	+251-462-121303	+251-462-121142
Debre-Markos	+251-944-7235	+251-581-781863	+251-581-787341
Gonder	+251-986-019340	+251-583-205252	+251-58-3205353
Jimma	+251-917-831677	+251-47-2118700	+251-47-2118701
Debre Birhan	+251-904-113278	+251-116-375426	+251-116-376532
Dire Dawa	+251-920-263399	+251-252-117815	+251-252-117816
Arbaminch	+251-916-702828	+251-461-811100	+251-461-814858
Semera	+251-910-080004	+251-333-664929	+251-333-66-02-82
Welidya	+251-960-441748	+251-334-314849	+251-334-314849





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8th Annual General shareholders Assembly





2013/14 ዓመታዊ ስብሰባ 2021/22 Annual Meeting





2013/14 ዓመታዊ ስብሰባ 2021/22 Annual Meeting





2013/14 ዓመታዊ ስብሰባ 2021/22 Annual Meeting





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Addis Ababa Branch Managers with CEO



ልዩነታችን አገልግሎታችን
Our Difference is Our Service





ክፍለ ሀገር ቅርንጫፍ ሥራ አስኪያጆች ከዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ ጋር
Outline Branch Managers with CEO





የአዲስ አበባ ቅርንጫፍ ሥራ አስኪያጆች
Addis Ababa Branch Managers



W/ro Kidist Asrat
Main Branch



Ato Bizayehu Legesse
Bole Branch



Ato Neway Molla
Kera Branch



W/ro Betelhem Kifle
WelloSefer Branch



W/ro Meskerem Belete
Saris Branch



Ato Gizachew Alazar
Lideta Branch



Ato Haile G/Tnsai
Meshualkiya Branch



Ato Ermias Shita
Hayahult Branch



Ato Endris Mohammed
Africa Godana Branch





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Addis Ababa Branch Managers



Ato Adinew Arega
Lebu Branch



Ato Zenebe Seifu
Piazza Branch



W/ro Hirut Alemu
Arat Kilo Branch



Ato Ahmed Belay
Gerji Branch



Ato Yared Zebene
Addisu Gebeya Branch



Ato Michael Mulugeta
Dir Tera Branch



W/ro Rahel Teferi
Kazanchis Branch



Ato Solomon Girum
Merkato Sebategna Branch



Ato Habtamu Mulugeta
Megenagna Branch





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Outline Branch Managers



Ato Jemal Seid
Dessie Branch



Ato Norahun Bayeh
Bahir Dar Branch



Ato Werekeneh Kebede
Adama Branch



Ato Ambereber Philipos
Hawassa Branch



Ato Endale Haile
Gonder Branch



Ato Yibra Fekadu
Jimma Branch



Ato Tsegaye Mekonnen
Debre Birhan Branch



Ato Abdela Yimam
Semera Branch Branch



Ato Tsedeke
Dire Dawa Branch



Ato Mesfin Etecha
Arba Minch Branch







ልዩነታችን አገልግሎታችን
Our Difference is Our Service



