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**Independent Auditor's report
on African Oil and Energy
Insurance Pool**

Year ended December 31st, 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT

To the members of African Oil and Energy Insurance Pool

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of African Oil and Energy Insurance Pool which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of underwriting income, statement of changes in members' funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management Board's responsibility for the financial statements

The management board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the African Oil and Energy Insurance Pool agreement and for such internal control, as the management board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of African Oil and Energy Insurance Pool as at 31 December 2015, and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the African Oil and Energy Insurance Pool agreement.

Abidjan, 20 April 2016

Deloitte Côte d'Ivoire

Marc WABI,
Chartered Accountant
Partner

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MANAGEMENT EXPENSES	3	(1,076,547)	(1,172,151)
NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN		-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		5,923,429	247,574
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation		(327,767)	(742,057)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/LOSS		5,595,662	(494,483)

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AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

STATEMENT OF UNDERWRITING INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015	2014
		USD	USD
Underwriting income			
Gross written premiums	Note	19,093,197	20,969,004
Premium Reserve brought forward	7	8,387,602	6,360,804
Premium Reserve carried forward	7	(7,637,279)	(8,387,602)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross premium earned		19,843,520	18,942,206
Less: Re-insurance premiums		(3,137,309)	(2,208,143)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net earned premiums		16,706,211	16,734,063
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenses incurred			
Losses paid		(4,471,069)	(14,065,428)
Claim Reserve brought forward	7	4,943,428	8,666,148
Claim Reserve carried forward	7	(5,602,186)	(4,943,428)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross claims incurred		(5,129,827)	(10,342,708)
Claim recoveries		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net claims incurred		(5,129,827)	(10,342,708)
Commissions		(3,510,720)	(3,886,433)
Charges		(1,173,888)	(1,180,394)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenses		(9,814,537)	(15,409,535)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Underwriting surplus transferred to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Page 6)		6,891,674	1,324,528
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

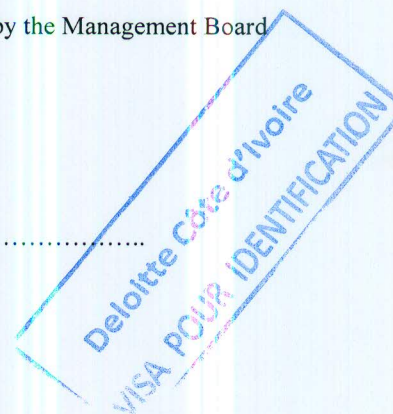
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015	2014
	Notes	USD	USD
ASSETS			
Amount due from ceding companies	4	14,980,557	12,483,677
Deposits retained by ceding companies		6,250	6,024
Sundry receivables	5	3,181,541	4,317,013
Short term deposits	10	51,115,468	49,085,990
Bank balance	10	4,320,326	4,637,220
		<u>73,604,142</u>	<u>70,529,924</u>
MEMBERS' FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Participating members' funds	6	<u>50,081,216</u>	<u>44,510,311</u>
LIABILITIES			
Premium reserve and claim reserve	7	13,239,465	13,331,030
Surplus due to members	8	2,883,007	2,903,472
Amount due to ceding companies		6,430,651	8,661,049
Sundry creditors	9	969,803	1,124,062
		<u>23,522,926</u>	<u>26,019,613</u>
		<u>73,604,142</u>	<u>70,529,924</u>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 24 were approved and authorized for issue by the Management Board on 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Chairman, Management Board

.....
Pool Manager



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' FUNDS

	Participating members account USD	Translation reserve USD	Total USD
At 1 January 2014			
-As previously reported	49,328,888	249,613	49,578,501
Prior year adjustment (Note 6)	(4,567,101)	-	(4,567,101)
-As restated	44,761,787	249,613	45,011,400
Surplus for distribution to members (Note 8)	(6,606)	-	(6,606)
Total comprehensive income for the year	247,574	(742,057)	(494,483)
At 31 December 2014	<u>45,002,755</u>	<u>(492,444)</u>	<u>44,510,311</u>
At 1 January 2015			
-As previously reported	45,002,755	(492,444)	44,510,311
Surplus for distribution to members (Note 8)	(24,757)	-	(24,757)
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,923,429	(327,767)	5,595,662
At 31 December 2015	<u>50,901,427</u>	<u>(820,211)</u>	<u>50,081,216</u>

The participating members account represents cumulative profits not distributed over the years. The surplus is shared out by participating members per their respective shares.



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015	2014
Cash flows generated from operating activities			
Reconciliation of the Income /(deficit) for the year to cash generated from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		5,923,429	247,574
Movement in premium reserve and claim reserve		(91,565)	(1,695,922)
Movement in translation reserve		(327,767)	(742,057)
Working capital changes;			
(Increase)/decrease in amount due from ceding companies		(2,496,880)	6,761,996
Decrease in sundry receivables		1,135,472	230,575
(Increase) in deposit retained by ceding companies		(226)	(319)
(Decrease)/Increase in amount due to ceding companies		(2,230,398)	3,860,033
(Decrease) in sundry creditors		(154,259)	(430,935)
Cash generated from operations		1,757,806	8,230,945
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Surplus paid to members	8	(45,222)	(156,836)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,712,584	8,074,109
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		53,723,210	45,649,101
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	55,435,794	53,723,210

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Classification of insurance contracts

Contracts under which the Pool accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the ceding company or cedant) by agreeing to compensate the cedant or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary are classified as insurance contracts.

Recognition and measurement of insurance contracts

Short-term insurance contracts are accounted for on an annual basis.

i. Short-term insurance contract premium

Written premium on short-term insurance contracts comprises premiums on contracts entered into during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period. Premium income for the period includes adjustments to premiums written in prior accounting periods or premium not yet advised by the cedant for contracts in force at the end of the period. An estimate is made at the reporting date to recognise retrospective adjustments to premium or commission.

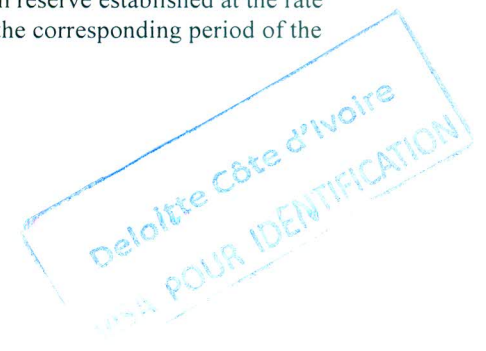
The outward reinsurance premiums relating to earned premiums are recognised as expense in accordance with the reinsurance services received.

ii. Claims arising from short-term insurance contracts

Claims incurred in respect of short-term insurance contracts consist of claims and claims handling expenses paid during the financial year as well as movements in premium reserve and claim fund. Outstanding claims comprise provisions for all the Pool's estimated ultimate costs of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date whether reported or not and related claim handling expenses. Outstanding claims that have occurred at the reporting date and have been notified to the Pool by the cedants are carried at their face value. Adequate provisions are also made for claims incurred but not reported at the reporting date using best available information. Outstanding claim provisions are disclosed at their carrying amounts and are not discounted except where there is a particularly long period from the claim incident to settlement in which case outstanding claims are discounted using a discount rate that best reflects current assessment of time value of money and associated risks. Anticipated reinsurance recoveries on claims are disclosed separately as assets.

iii. Claim reserve and Premium reserves

These consist of 100% of estimated losses reported by cedants and premium reserve established at the rate of 40% of the gross premium. The premium reserve retained is released in the corresponding period of the following year.



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currencies

The pool's constituent offices are geographically dispersed within Africa, and it conducts its operations in several currencies. In line with IAS 21 revised, the pool has selected a common currency, United States dollars, as its functional and presentation currency.

ii. Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on equities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

e) Underwriting results

Underwriting results of the Pool are determined by compiling information received from the member insurance companies in returns detailing, inter-alia, premiums, commissions and claims.

The reserves are computed on the basis of the best information available at the end of the reporting period date, including past experience as adjusted for changes in circumstances and information supplied in returns submitted by the member insurance companies.

f) Investment income

Investment income comprises interest receivable on term deposits, treasury bills and bonds for the year and is recognised on the accrual basis.

g) Investments

Investments comprise equity investments, fixed and floating rate instruments and deposits. At the initial recognition of an investment, management determines its classification, which is dependent on the purpose for which the investment was acquired, and re-evaluates that classification at every reporting date.

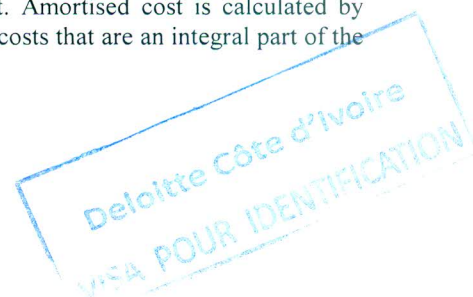
h) Financial instruments

Financial assets – Recognition, classification and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the pool becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The pool classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement at cost, receivables are subsequently remeasured to amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those which were either acquired for generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin, or are securities included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term profit-taking exists. Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at cost and subsequently re-measured to fair value based on quoted bid prices or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. All related realised and unrealised gains and losses are included in the profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding held for trading investments is reported as investment income.

i) Reinsurance receivables

All amounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value.

Amounts recoverable under the retrocession contracts are recognised in the same year as the related claims and are disclosed in the income statement and statement of financial position on a gross basis.

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance and retrocession contracts are assessed for impairment losses at each reporting date. Such assets are deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after their initial recognition that the Pool may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the pool will receive from the debtors.

The carrying amounts of the assets are reduced by the impairment losses and the impairment losses recognised in the profit or loss account for the period.

j) Taxation

The Pool is exempt from taxation.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

l) Comparatives

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

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING THE ENTITY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The key areas of judgment in applying the pool's accounting policies are dealt with below:

(a) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see b below), that the management have made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING THE ENTITY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Claims

A significant degree of judgement has been applied in the determination of the adequacy of provision for outstanding claims and claims incurred but not reported at the reporting date. In addition, the income statement includes estimates for premium, claims and charges data that were not received from ceding companies at the date of the financial statements.

3 MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Pool Managers' commission - African Reinsurance Corporation	954,660	1,048,450
Management board fees	9,600	4,600
Auditors' remuneration	10,500	10,541
Advertising expenses - African Insurance Organisation	2,275	1,928
Bank charges	1,350	1,787
Provision for doubtful balances	95,466	104,845
Operational Travels & Allowances	2,696	-
	<u>1,076,547</u>	<u>1,172,151</u>

4 AMOUNT DUE FROM CEDING COMPANIES

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Amount due from Ceding Companies	15,774,067	13,181,723
Provision for impairment	(793,510)	(698,046)
	<u>14,980,557</u>	<u>12,483,677</u>

5 SUNDRY RECEIVABLES

African Reinsurance Corporation	997,637	2,454,624
African Aviation Pool	2,169,174	1,855,722
Accrued Interest	14,730	6,667
	<u>3,181,541</u>	<u>4,317,013</u>

The prior period adjustment relates to correction of prior period balances on amounts due from ceding companies.

7 PREMIUM RESERVE AND CLAIM RESERVE

Claim Reserve	5,602,186	4,943,428
Premium Reserve	7,635,645	8,387,602
	<u>13,239,465</u>	<u>13,331,030</u>
	=====	=====

The premium reserve and claim reserves represents 100% of estimated losses reported by cedants and a premium reserve established at the rate of 40% of the gross premiums. The premium reserve retained is released in the corresponding period of the following year.

8 SURPLUS DUE TO MEMBERS

At beginning of year	2,903,472	3,053,702
Prior year surplus approved for payment in the current year	24,757	6,606
Paid during the year	(45,222)	(156,836)
	<u>2,883,007</u>	<u>2,903,472</u>
	=====	=====

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AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9 SUNDRY CREDITORS

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Managers` commission payable - African Reinsurance Corporation	947,061	1,100,437
Audit fees	8,717	8,000
African Insurance Organisation	9,625	9,625
Board management fee	4,400	6,000
	<u>969,803</u>	<u>1,124,062</u>

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

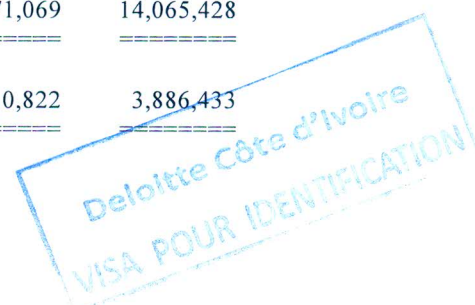
Short term deposits	51,115,468	49,085,990
Bank balance	4,320,326	4,637,220
	<u>55,435,794</u>	<u>53,723,210</u>

11 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The African Oil and Energy Insurance Pool is related to various insurance and reinsurance companies who are members of the African Insurance organisation. All premiums and claims paid as disclosed in the underwriting revenue statement represents related party transactions. In addition, the pool is related to African Reinsurance Corporation as the corporation is a member of the pool and also serves as the pool manager.

Below is an analysis of balances held with the members of the pool and transactions entered into with the members.

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
a) Net premium income earned from members	<u>16,706,211</u>	<u>16,734,063</u>
b) Losses paid	<u>4,471,069</u>	<u>14,065,428</u>
c) Commission	<u>3,510,822</u>	<u>3,886,433</u>



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

	2015 USD	2014 USD
d) Charges	1,173,888	1,180,394
e) Management commission paid to African Reinsurance Corporation	954,660	1,048,450
f) Key management compensation Management board fees	9,600	4,600
g) Amount due from Ceding Companies	14,980,557	12,483,677
h) Amount due to Ceding Companies	6,430,651	8,661,049

12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The pool's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market, credit and liquidity risks. The pool's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the Management Board. The pool members identify, evaluate and manage financial risks. The board provides the overall principles for overall risk management policies covering areas such as market risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk and investing excess liquidity.

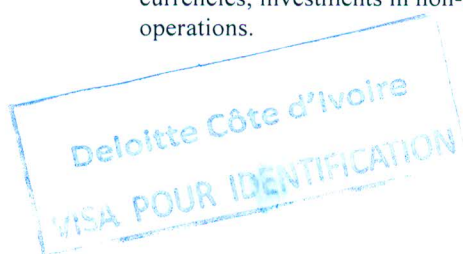
a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk reflects interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risks.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The pool maintains assets and liabilities in several currencies and thus is exposed to the risk of exchange rate movements associated with assets and liabilities matching. The pool does not apply hedging techniques to mitigate its currency risk but ensures the net exposure to this risk is within acceptable levels by constantly reviewing the level of mismatch. The pool has offices in various locations whose currencies, in addition to its unit of account, represent approximately 95% of its business volumes. The assets and liabilities in these currencies are matched to the level desired by the pool.

The pool transacts business with counterparties in a number of countries and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Euro, Great Britain Pound and Nigerian naira. However, the pool's primary exposure is to the Nigerian naira and Great Britain Pound. Foreign exchange risk arises from reinsurance transactions recorded in local currencies, investments in non-reporting currencies and recognised assets and liabilities in foreign operations.



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

The carrying amounts of the pool's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	NAIRA USD	GBP USD
2015- Financial assets		
Bank balances	5,118	44,413
	=====	=====
2014- Financial assets		
Bank balances	5,723	48,840
	=====	=====

Foreign exchange risk – Appreciation/Depreciation of USD against other currencies by 1%.

The following sensitivity analysis shows how profit transferred to members account would change if the US Dollar had weakened/strengthen against the relevant currencies with all other variables held constant at the end of the reporting period.

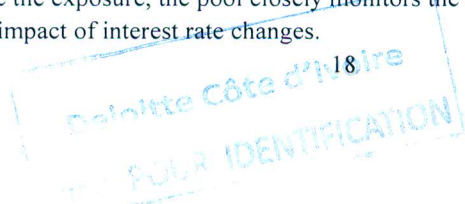
	2015 USD profit transferred to members account	2014 USD profit transferred to members account
Currency - GB pounds		
+ 1 percentage point movement	444	488
- 1 percentage point movement	(444)	(488)
Currency – Naira		
+ 1 percentage point movement	51	57
- 1 percentage point movement	(51)	(57)

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the pool will be adversely affected by changes in prices, in relation to investments such as equity shares. The pool does not hold any quoted shares or marketable securities which are susceptible to changes in prices.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the pool will be adversely affected by changes in interest rates of amounts borrowed or invested. The pool has invested in short term deposits. The interest rates vary from time to time depending on the prevailing economic circumstances. To minimise the exposure, the pool closely monitors the interest rate trends to minimize the potential adverse impact of interest rate changes.



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The table below summarises the exposure to interest rate risk at the end of each reporting period.

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Financial assets		
Short term deposits	51,115,468	49,085,990
	=====	=====

Interest rate risks – increase/decrease of 1% in Net Interest Margin

Based on a sensitivity rate of 1%, with all other variables held constant, the Pool’s profit for the year would decrease/increase by USD 1,083 (2014 – USD 952). A 1% increase or decrease represents management’s assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

b) Credit risk

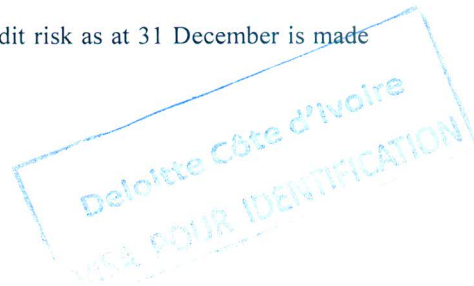
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Pool is exposed to credit risk through its financial assets, which include short-term bank deposits, fixed income securities and receivables.

Short-term bank deposits are placed with financial institutions of very high credit rating and are spread over a number of institutions to avoid undue concentration. The pool’s financial regulations prescribe minimum acceptable credit rating and maximum allowable exposure to any single counter-party.

The pool’s fixed income portfolio is managed through use of prudent standards of diversification and rating quality of issues and issuers. Specific provisions limit the allowable holdings of a single issue and issuer and industry or sector. This is to minimise significant concentration risk associated with the fixed income portfolio.

Credit risk relating to receivables is mitigated by the large number of cedants and their dispersion across the continent. A significant number of the companies from whom receivables are due are equally members of the pool. In addition, the liability for outstanding claims is in respect of insurance contracts with the same counter parties. Receivables are presented at present value net of impairment provision. A periodic evaluation of cedants and retrocessionaires is carried out to minimise exposure to significant losses from insolvencies. Transaction terms are also strictly monitored to keep balances as current as possible.

The amount that best represents the pool’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December is made up as follows:



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

	Fully Performing USD	Past Due USD	Impaired USD	Total USD
2015				
Amount due from ceding companies	15,774,067	-	793,510	14,980,557
Short term deposits	51,115,468	-	-	51,115,468
Bank balances	4,320,326	-	-	4,320,326
	<u>71,209,861</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>793,510</u>	<u>70,416,351</u>
2014				
Amount due from ceding companies	13,181,723	-	698,046	12,483,677
Short term deposits	49,085,990	-	-	49,085,990
Bank balances	4,637,220	-	-	4,637,220
	<u>66,904,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>698,838</u>	<u>66,206,095</u>

a) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management board, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the pool's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The pool manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

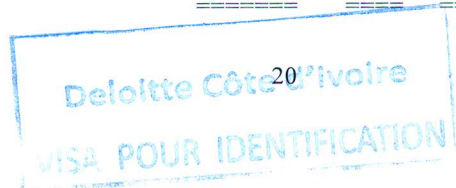
The following table analyses the pool's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the end of each reporting period to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Up to 1 year USD	1-2 years USD	2-3 years USD	3-4 years USD	4-5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Total USD
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Financial liabilities

At 31 December 2015

Amount due to Ceding Companies	6,430,651	-	-	-	-	-	6,430,651
African Reinsurance Corporation	947,061	-	-	-	-	-	947,061
African Insurance Organisation	9,625	-	-	-	-	-	9,625
	<u>7,387,337</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,387,337</u>



AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

	Up to 1 year USD	1-2 years USD	2-3 years USD	3-4 years USD	4-5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Total USD
At 31 December 2014							
Amount due to Ceding Companies	8,661,049	-	-	-	-	-	8,661,049
African Reinsurance Corporation	1,100,437	-	-	-	-	-	1,100,437
African Insurance Organisation	9,625	-	-	-	-	-	9,625
	<u>9,771,111</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,771,111</u>

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no material contingent liabilities in respect of pending litigation involving the pool for which no provisions have been made in these financial statements.

14 CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD).



APPENDIX

AFRICAN OIL AND ENERGY INSURANCE POOL

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015 USD	2014 USD	2013 USD	2012 USD	2011 USD
ASSETS					
Bank balances	4,320,326	4,637,220	80,352	79,227	6,197,321
Investments	51,115,468	49,085,990	45,568,749	43,076,573	36,110,750
Deposit retained by ceding companies	6,250	6,024	5,705	5,817	5,856
Amount due from ceding companies	14,980,557	12,483,677	19,245,673	25,301,445	23,589,851
Sundry debtors	3,181,541	4,317,013	4,547,588	4,463,613	4,063,213
Total assets	73,604,142	70,529,924	69,448,067	72,926,675	69,966,991
LIABILITIES					
Surplus due to members	2,883,007	2,903,472	3,053,702	2,794,431	3,027,267
Amount due to Ceding Companies	6,430,651	8,661,049	4,801,016	4,328,863	4,000,486
Managers' Commission Payable	947,061	1,100,437	1,532,747	4,421,368	3,676,122
Sundry Creditors	22,742	23,625	22,250	19,500	13,750
Premium reserve and claim reserve	13,239,465	13,331,030	15,026,952	11,590,802	11,255,057
Total liabilities	23,522,926	26,019,613	24,436,667	23,154,964	21,972,682
FUNDED BY:					
Members' account	50,081,216	44,510,311	45,011,400	49,771,711	47,994,309
Total liabilities and members funds	73,604,142	70,529,924	69,448,067	72,926,675	69,966,991
PROFIT AND LOSS					
Gross premium	19,093,197	20,969,004	15,902,011	14,904,928	16,350,761
Profit/(Loss) for the year	5,923,429	247,574	(4,750,653)	2,592,709	8,153,074

Deloitte Côte d'Ivoire
POUR IDENTIFICATION