

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA IN 1994

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The number of insurance companies operating in Nigeria during the review period increased to 136 with the commencement of business of eleven new entrants. While the income of all the companies increased substantially, expenditure declined. The report revealed that the growth rate income in the industry exceeded the expenditure rate, as income to expenditure ratio rose from 1.04 to 2.90 between 1993 and 1994. The assets of the insurance companies also increased by 14.2 per cent from its 1993 level, while the investment of the assets was mixed in 1994. However, the industry complied with government regulations on investment in government securities in the review period.

This report reviews the performance of the insurance industry in Nigeria in 1994 on the basis of the survey conducted by the Central Bank of Nigeria, which covered 136 insurance companies that had full Calendar year operations in Nigeria. Out of this, 84 responded indicating a response rate of 62.0 per cent. The report is divided into five parts. In part I, the structure and performance of the Nigerian Insurance industry is reviewed. Developments in life insurance business are discussed in part II, while activities in the non-life insurance business are examined in part III. Part IV analyses the composition of the industry's assets as well as the pattern of the portfolio investments in the industry. The report is summarised in part V.

PART I. STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

The Number and Type of Insurance Companies

The total number of insurance companies in Nigeria that operated full calendar year increased by 8.8 per cent from 125 in 1993 to 136 in 1994. While the number of registered wholly non-life rose from 89 to 93, indicating an increase of 4.5 per cent, and contributing 68.4 per cent of the total insurance class in Nigeria, the life and non-life companies increased by 20.6 per cent to 41 whose contribution to the total insurance is 30.2 per cent. The remaining 1.4 per cent of the class of insurance is held by wholly life (Table 1).

Ownership Structure

The number of wholly indigenous firms which rose from 107 by 10.3 per cent was responsible for the increase recorded in the number of insurance companies in the review period. Of the 136 insurance companies operating in the country, 118 were wholly Nigerian owned, while the remaining 18 were joint venture companies between Nigerian(s) and the

foreigner(s). Under the non-life, the wholly indigenous firms increased from 78 companies in 1993 to 82, while the composite indigenous establishment also rose to 35 from 28 companies in 1993 (Table 2).

Paid-Up Capital

The total paid-up capital of the insurance companies rose from ₦1,871.2 million in 1993 to ₦2,611.3 million, indicating an increase of 39.5 per cent. The increase was due largely to further compliance by a number of insurance companies with the statutory requirement stipulated in the insurance Decree No. 58 of 1991 which requires all insurance and re-insurance companies to increase their paid-up capital to a minimum of ₦5 million and ₦50 million, respectively. In addition, new companies registered during the review period met the stipulated minimum paid-up capital requirement, thereby boosting the paid-up capital in the insurance industry. The paid-up capital of the indigenous insurance companies increased from ₦1,691.2 million to ₦2,465.2 million, representing an increase of 45.8 per cent, while those of the joint venture companies declined by 23.2 per cent from ₦180.0 million in 1993 to ₦146.1 million. Consequently, share of the wholly-owned Nigerian companies in the total paid-up capital improved from 90.3 per cent in 1993 to 94.4 per cent, while that of the joint venture companies declined from 9.7 per cent in 1993 to 5.6 per cent (Table 3).

Income and Expenditure

While aggregate income of the insurance companies rose by 137.8 per cent from the level in 1993 to ₦17,187.6 million, total expenditure in the review period declined by 13.7 per cent from ₦6,88.9 million in 1993 to ₦5,945.5 million. The increased revenue generated was due to the premium adjustment on all classes of insurance cover on vehicles and miscellaneous income. The reduction in expenditure however, was attributed to the decline in volume of claims and net commission in the industry. A disaggregation of the income and expenditure by type of ownership showed that revenue of wholly-owned Nigerian insurance companies increased by 149.0 per cent to ₦14,911.7 million in the review period, while expenditure declined by 36.0 per cent to ₦3,799.6 million. However, the aggregate income and expenditure of the joint venture companies increased by 83.8 and 125.3 per cent to ₦2,276.4 and ₦2,145.9 million, respectively (Table 4).

Analysis by class of insurance activities, revealed that the non-life sub-sector accounted for the bulk of the income which was ₦14,671.7 million, representing 85.4 per cent of the total revenue in the insurance industry. The life insurance group accounted for the remaining 14.6 per cent. Expenditure of the non-life sub-sector accounted for ₦3,798.9 million or 63.9 per cent of total expenses incurred in the insurance sector in 1994. However, the survey showed that expenditure of the life insurance companies which accounted for the remaining 36.1 per cent, increased sharply from what was recorded for 1992 and 1993. The sharp increase was attributable to the increased claim on life insurance (Table 5).

Performance

Considering the relative performance of the insurance industry, income to expenditure ratio rose from 1.04 in 1993 to 2.9, indicating that income grew faster than expenditure in 1994. Examining the performance further by ownership structure, the ratio increased for the

indigenous insurance companies from 1.01 in 1993 to 3.9, while it declined in the joint venture to 1.1 from 1.3 in 1993.

Analysis of the relative performance of the two classes of insurance activities (life and non-life) showed that the income to expenditure ratio in the life sub-sector fell from 1.54 in 1993 to 1.2, while that of the non-life sub sector increased to 3.9 from 0.99 in 1993. This indicated that the performance in the non-life sub-sector improved in 1994, in contrast with the position in the preceding year when both classes of insurance business performed poorly.

PART II. LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Income and Expenditure

Revenue of the life insurance sub-sector in 1994 was ₦2,515.9 million, representing an increase of 89.6 per cent over the preceding year's level. Of this amount, the wholly Nigerian companies operating in the sub-sector accounted for ₦1,261.7 million or 50.1 per cent of the total, while the joint venture companies accounted for the remaining 49.9 per cent. This compares with the respective revenue share of 68.0 and 32.0 per cent of the total for the indigenous and joint venture companies in the preceding year. Total expenditure by the life insurance sub-sector increased by 135.6 per cent over the level in 1993 to ₦2,146.6 million. The substantial increase in expenditure of the joint venture companies which rose from ₦285.4 million in 1993 to ₦1,282.0 million, accounted for 59.7 per cent of total expenditure in the sub-sector. The expenditure of the wholly Nigerian companies also increased by 38.2 per cent to ₦864.7 million, representing 40.3 per cent of the total. This indicated a change in the pattern of expenditure and ownership structure when compared with the joint venture and indigenous shares of 31.3 and 68.7 per cent, respectively in 1993 (Table 6).

Sources and Application of Funds

The four items that composed the source of income reported are premium income; interests, dividends and rents; profits on sales of assets and other miscellaneous income. The expenditure components comprise of net claims paid, bonuses, net commission, surrender and outstanding claims, management expenses as well as other expenses. The substantial increase recorded on revenue of life insurance companies in 1994 was largely contributed by miscellaneous income, while other items increased marginally except interests, dividends and rents that declined from the levels in 1993. The share of miscellaneous income to total revenue was 59.8 per cent in 1994, compared to 0.2 and 0.3 per cent recorded for 1992 and 1993 respectively. This development was a departure from the previous years pattern where premium income accounted for the largest source for the sub-sector. At ₦807.0 million, the share of the premium income to total revenue fell to 32.1 per cent in 1994 compared to 68.3 and 57.2 per cent recorded for 1992 and 1993, respectively. While income on interests, dividends and rents declined by 64.4 per cent from ₦559.7 million in 1993 to ₦199.5 million, representing 7.9 per cent of the total revenue of the life insurance companies in 1994. The wholly Nigerian insurance companies contributed half of total

income in the sub-sector while the joint venture companies accounted for the remaining half.

The expenditure of life insurance sub-sector increased by 57.6 per cent to ₦2,146.6 million in 1994. All the expenditure items contributed to the increase especially miscellaneous expenses incurred by companies in the sub-sector. The expenditure of wholly-Nigerian companies in the sub-sector increased by 38.0 per cent from the level in 1993 to ₦276.1 million, while the joint venture companies in the sub-sector increased over threefold (320.9 per cent) in 1994 from ₦285.4 million in 1993 to ₦1,201.2 million. The bulk of the increase in the income and expenditure for the life insurance in 1994 was dominated by the miscellaneous items (Table 7).

Loss Ratio

The loss ratio reflects the efficiency of the insurance companies operating in the country by comparing the premium received with the amount expended on claims (net claims paid plus surrender and outstanding claims). The loss ratio in the sub-sector rose to 26.3 per cent from 24.7 per cent in 1993. This showed that the performance of the insurance companies deteriorated in the review period compared with the preceding year. However, the performance of wholly-Nigerian companies in the sub-sector improved in 1994, as the loss ratio declined to 30.8 per cent from 50.4 per cent in 1993, while the joint venture companies performed poorly with the loss ratio increasing to 24.4 per cent from 15.1 per cent in 1993.

Expenses Ratio

Apart from loss ratio, expenses ratio also indicates efficiency of the insurance companies. In this regard, management expenses are calculated as a ratio of the gross premium. The ratio rose to 42.6 per cent from 24.2 per cent in 1993, indicating a reduction in management efficiency of the life insurance companies during the review period. The wholly indigenous companies were responsible for the poor performance in the sub-sector, as the expense ratio rose from 23.4 per cent in 1993 to 41.4 per cent. The joint venture companies however, recorded improved efficiency as the ratio fell to 19.9 per cent from 33.6 per cent in 1993.

PART III. NON-LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Income and Expenditure

The total income generated by the non-life insurance companies in 1994 was ₦14,671.7 million, indicating an increase of 148.6 per cent over ₦5,901.3 million recorded in 1993. At ₦13,649.5 million, the income generated by the indigenous companies increased by 168.3 per cent over its level in 1993, while joint venture companies income rose by 25.6 per cent to ₦1,022.2 million. However, expenditure of the non-life insurance companies decreased by 36.4 per cent from ₦5,975.7 million in 1993 to ₦3,798.9 million. While the expenses incurred by the indigenous companies in the sub-sector dropped by 44.7 per cent from ₦5,308.9 million in 1993 to ₦2,934.9 million, the joint venture companies expenses rose by 29.5 per cent to ₦863.9 million in 1994. The overall income-expenditure ratio for

the non-life insurance business operating in Nigeria improved from 1.47 in 1993 to 3.86 in the review period. However, the joint venture companies ratio declined from 1.30 to 1.18, indicating faster growth in expenditure compared with income (Table 8).

Source of Income

Premium income of the non-life insurance companies in 1994 increased by 194.4 per cent over its previous year's level and accounted for 99.0 per cent or ₦14,519.1 million of the total income in the sub-sector. Of this total, motor vehicle and marine, aviation and transit accounted for ₦2,284.9 million and ₦10,703.5 million, respectively, which together represent 88.5 per cent of the non-life insurance companies income in 1994 (Table 9).

Analysis by type of ownership showed that the wholly indigenous companies continued to account for the bulk of the income of the sub-sector as in the previous years. At ₦13,649.5 million, the group was responsible for 93.0 per cent of the total income while joint venture companies contributed the remaining 7.0 per cent or ₦1,022.2 million in 1994.

Expenditure of Non-life Business

Expenses incurred by non-life insurance companies to settle claims from customers declined in the two main categories net claims and other underwriting expenses. The total expenditure declined by 36.4 per cent from ₦5,798.9 million in 1993 to ₦3,798.9 million. Net claims from customers fell by 51.0 per cent from ₦2,684.1 million in 1993 to ₦1,315.3 million, in the review period. This category of expenses accounted for 34.6 per cent of the total expenses in the sub-sector in 1994. Similarly, other underwriting expenses which accounted for 65.4 per cent of total expenditure dropped to ₦2,483.6 million from ₦3,291.6 million in 1993. Expenditure of the wholly indigenous companies was ₦2,934.9 million 1994, indicating a decline of 44.7 per cent from ₦5,308.9 million in 1993, while expenses incurred by the joint venture companies increased by 29.5 per cent to ₦863.9 million in the review period.

Loss Ratio

The relative performance of the non-life insurance companies showed that the loss ratio increased, indicating poor performance in the sub-sector in 1994. Wholly indigenous insurance companies loss ratio rose to 93.2 per cent from 17.5 per cent in 1993. The joint venture insurance companies loss ratio also increased from 25.5 per cent in 1993 to 74.6 per cent during the review period.

Expenses Ratio

The expenses ratio of the wholly indigenous companies improved in 1994 as it fell from 18.4 per cent in 1993 to 12.9 per cent. In contrast, that of the joint venture insurance companies rose to 30.6 per cent from 29.2 per cent in 1993.

PART IV. ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Assets

As shown in Table 11, the total assets of the insurance companies increased by 14.2 per cent to ₦23,220.9 million from ₦20,330.0 million in 1993. All the components of assets

increased except stocks, bonds and shares which decreased from 25.1 per cent in 1993 to 9.0 per cent of total assets. The contributions of government securities, mortgages and loan, cash & bills receivable and miscellaneous items to total assets were 25.5, 25.7, 10.1 and 29.7 per cent, respectively. Both the life and non-life insurance companies increased their assets holding in 1994. The life insurance companies assets increased by 8.3 per cent to ₦7,162.4 million while that of the non-life insurance companies increased by 17.1 per cent to ₦16,058.5 million in 1994. Life insurance companies assets holding declined in government securities, stocks, bonds and shares, cash & bills receivable and miscellaneous items. The share of the components in total assets were 7.1, 15.1, 8.8 and 12.3 per cent, respectively. However, assets holding in mortgage and loans in the sub-sector increased threefolds, and contributed 56.7 per cent of the total assets in life insurance business in 1994. Non-life insurance companies assets in government securities, cash & bills receivable and miscellaneous items increased in 1994 and their share in total assets were 33.7, 10.7 and 37.5 per cent, respectively. Assets of stocks, bonds and shares and mortgage and loans in the sub-sector, however, fell and accounted for 6.2 and 11.9 per cent of total assets, respectively (Tables 11 and 12).

Distribution of Assets and Investment

According to the insurance companies Decree No. 58 of 1991, all insurance companies in Nigeria are to invest 25 per cent of their assets in government and semi-government securities. The life insurance companies are expected to commit as much as 25 per cent of their investment into mortgages and loans, while 10 per cent of all non-life insurance assets are to be placed in real estate property. The investment pattern of the life insurance sub-sector during the review period was concentrated on other loans which accounted for 60 per cent of the total investment in the sector, while 11.3 per cent invested on mortgages and loans fell short of the statutory requirement in the sector. Government securities accounted for 42.3 per cent of the total investment in the insurance sector in 1994, thus indicating compliance with statutory requirement.

PART V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The report shows that 136 insurance companies operated full calendar year in 1994. Of the eleven new entrants registered, four were engaged wholly non-life, while the remaining seven went into the composite (life and non-life) type of insurance business. The income of all the insurance companies increased to ₦17,187.6 million from ₦7,228.3 million in 1993, while expenditure declined to ₦5,945.5 million from ₦6,886.9 million in 1993. The drop in total expenditure was due to the decline in the expenditure of the wholly-Nigerian companies during the review period. The performance in the life insurance sub-sector did not improve in 1994, as the loss ratio increased to 26.3 per cent from 24.7 per cent while expenses ratio rose to 42.6 per cent from 24.2 per cent in 1993. Assets of all the insurance companies in 1994 increased by 14.2 per cent to ₦23,220.9 million. Of the total assets of insurance companies, government securities accounted for 42.3 per cent of the total assets. The non-life insurance companies complied with the investment requirement for the sub-sector while the life insurance companies failed to meet the required official targets in the review period.

TABLE 1**DISTRIBUTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS AND NUMBER**

1992		1993		1994	
NO. OF COMPANIES	% OF TOTAL	NO. OF COMPANIES	% OF TOTAL	NO. OF COMPANIES	% OF TOTAL
2	1.65	2	1.60	2	1.47
87	71.90	89	71.20	93	68.38
32	26.45	34	27.20	41	30.15
121	100.00	125	100.00	136	100.00

TABLE 2
STRUCTURE OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS & OWNERSHIP

BUSINESS TYPE AND OWNERSHIP PATTERN	1992		1993		1994	
	NO. OF COMPANIES	% OF TOTAL	NO. OF COMPANIES	% OF TOTAL	NO. OF COMPANIES	% OF TOTAL
LIFE	2	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00
a. Nigerian	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
b. Joint	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
NON-LIFE	87	100.00	89	100.00	93	100.00
a. Nigerian	76	87.40	78	90.00	82	88.17
b. Joint	11	12.60	11	10.00	11	11.83
LIFE & NON-LIFE	32	100.00	34	100.00	41	100.00
a. Nigerian	26	81.20	28	80.00	35	85.37
b. Joint	6	18.80	6	20.00	6	14.63
ALL COMPANIES	121	100.00	125	100.00	136	100.00
a. Nigerian	103	84.30	107	90.00	118	86.76
b. Joint	18	15.70	18	10.00	18	13.24

TABLE 3
PAID-UP CAPITAL OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA
BY VALUE
(N'000)

	WHOLLY NIGERIAN		JOINT		TOTAL	
1992	739,942	86.70	113,159	13.30	853,101	100.00
1993	1,691,208	90.30	180,046	9.70	1,871,254	100.00
1994	2,465,249	94.40	146,122	5.60	2,611,372	100.00

TABLE 4
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL INSURANCE
COMPANIES IN NIGERIA - SUMMARY BY TYPE OF
OWNERSHIP
(N' 000)

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
WHOLLY NIGERIAN	2,095,795	5,989,447	14,911,216	1,539,424	5,934,668	3,799,611
JOINT	1,254,109	1,238,849	2,276,379	445,151	952,264	2,145,916
TOTAL	3,349,904	7,228,296	17,187,595	1,984,575	6,886,932	5,945,527

TABLE 5
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL INSURANCE
COMPANIES IN NIGERIA - SUMMARY BY CLASS OF
INSURANCE
(N' 000)

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
LIFE	732,003	1,327,039	2,515,920	213,060	911,198	2,146,647
NON-LIFE	2,617,901	5,901,257	14,671,675	1,771,515	5,975,734	3,798,880
TOTAL	3,349,904	7,228,296	17,187,595	1,984,575	6,886,932	5,945,527

TABLE 6
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES IN NIGERIA - SUMMARY BY TYPE OF
OWNERSHIP
(₦' 000)

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
WHOLLY NIGERIAN	495,564	902,136	1,261,734	79,610	625,792	864,663
JOINT	237,439	424,903	1,254,186	133,450	285,406	1,281,984
TOTAL	732,003	1,327,039	2,515,920	213,060	911,198	2,146,647

TABLE 7
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LIFE INSURANCE
BUSINESS IN NIGERIA
(₦ '000)

	WHOLLY NIGERIAN			JOINT			ALL COMPANIES		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
INCOME									
a. Premium	478,414	464,875	585,601	208,253	294,565	221,415	686,667	759,440	807,016
b. Interests, Dividends & Rents	14,377	431,883	71,552	29,161	127,848	127,979	43,538	559,731	199,531
c. Profit on Sale of Assets	99	3,625	5,012	25	84	88	124	3,709	5,100
d. Other Receipts	1,674	1,753	599,569	9	2,406	904,704	1,674	4,159	1,504,273
TOTAL	494,564	902,136	1,261,734	237,439	424,903	1,254,186	732,003	1,327,039	2,515,920
EXPENDITURE									
a. Net Claims Paid	37,366	197,134	184,253	41,155	52,355	50,593	78,521	249,489	234,846
b. Bonuses	1,415	12,931	613	5,200	247	30,164	6,615	13,178	30,777
c. Net Commission	7,323	109,176	63,945	11,085	44,986	48,409	18,408	154,162	112,354
d. Surrenders & Annuities	4,267	21,125	4,277	16,230	29,526	48,183	20,497	50,651	52,460
e. Management Expenses	18,480	275,834	413,690	59,485	148,751	215,138	87,965	423,785	628,828
f. Other Expenditure	759	10,392	197,885	295	9,541	889,497	1,054	19,933	1,087,382
TOTAL	79,610	626,592	864,663	133,450	285,406	1,201,227	213,060	911,198	2,146,647

TABLE 8
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF NON-LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES IN NIGERIA - SUMMARY BY TYPE OF
OWNERSHIP
(₦' 000)

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
WHOLLY NIGERIAN	1,601,231	5,087,311	13,649,482	1,459,814	5,308,876	2,934,948
JOINT	1,016,670	813,946	1,022,193	311,701	666,858	863,932
TOTAL	2,617,901	5,901,257	14,671,675	1,771,515	5,975,734	3,798,880

TABLE 9
SOURCES OF INCOME OF NON-LIFE INSURANCE
BUSINESS IN NIGERIA
(N'000)

	WHOLLY NIGERIAN			JOINT			ALL COMPANIES		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
A PREMIUM	1,541,837	4,141,350	13,559,254	1,003,354	790,568	959,895	2,545,691	4,931,918	14,519,149
a. Fire	277,409	473,689	396,362	561,839	69,807	139,132	839,249	543,496	535,494
b. Accident	200,334	561,669	482,925	49,444	43,829	119,897	249,777	605,498	602,822
c. Motor Vehicle	634,857	1,478,402	1,832,804	271,425	429,567	452,075	906,282	1,907,969	2,284,879
d. Employer's Liability	10,317	81,233	44,213	13,861	14,426	17,921	24,178	95,659	62,134
e. Marine, Aviation & Transit	307,335	503,726	10,585,911	56,149	62,871	117,583	363,484	566,597	10,703,494
f. Miscellaneous	11,585	1,042,631	217,039	51,136	170,068	113,287	162,721	1,212,699	330,326
B. OTHER INCOME	59,394	945,961	90,228	12,816	23,378	62,298	60,534	969,339	152,526
a. Interests, Dividend & Rents	48,477	854,940	31,821	9,820	22,400	38,687	58,297	877,340	70,508
b. Other Receipts	10,917	91,021	58,407	2,996	978	23,611	2,237	91,999	82,018
TOTAL	1,601,231	5,087,311	13,649,482	1,016,670	813,946	1,022,193	2,606,225	5,901,257	14,671,675

TABLE 10

**BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE FOR NON-LIFE INSURANCE
BUSINESS IN NIGERIA
(N'000)**

	WHOLLY NIGERIAN			JOINT			ALL COMPANIES		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
A NET CLAIMS	468,347	2,417,221	990,180	145,540	266,884	325,114	613,887	2,684,105	1,315,294
a. Fire	103,634	1,143,180	228,661	11,161	17,854	38,735	114,795	1,161,034	267,396
b. Accident	49,944	423,504	156,075	16,824	25,227	37,753	66,768	448,731	193,828
c. Motor Vehicle	188,516	462,067	431,151	789,925	145,264	174,012	267,441	607,331	605,163
d. Employer's Liability	2,243	4,375	15,875	6,061	8,453	6,163	8,304	12,828	22,038
e. Marine, Aviation & Transit	67,488	108,458	104,339	13,726	11,024	28,026	81,214	119,482	132,365
f. Miscellaneous	56,522	275,637	54,079	18,843	59,062	40,425	75,365	334,699	94,504
B. OTHER UNDERWRITING EXPENSES	991,467	2,891,655	1,944,768	166,161	399,974	538,818	1,157,628	3,291,629	2,483,586
a. Management Expenses	718,149	1,145,750	1,473,736	145,409	337,287	422,467	863,558	1,483,037	1,896,203
b. Net Commission	259,419	952,754	318,239	8,443	60,095	88,972	267,862	1,012,849	407,211
c. Other Expenses	13,899	793,151	152,793	12,309	2,592	27,379	26,208	795,743	180,172
TOTAL	1,459,814	5,308,876	2,934,948	311,701	666,858	863,932	1,771,515	5,975,734	3,798,880

TABLE 11
ASSETS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA
(N'000)

TYPE OF ASSET	LIFE			NON-LIFE			ALL COMPANIES		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
a. Government Securities	357,691	523,001	511,272	271,253	3,333,350	5,417,112	628,944	3,856,351	5,928,384
b. Stocks, Bonds & Shares	525,813	2,197,025	1,082,428	461,624	2,896,998	996,016	987,437	5,094,023	2,078,444
c. Mortgage & Loans	174,010	846,927	4,060,937	1,076,566	2,330,862	1,917,636	1,250,576	3,177,789	5,978,573
d. Cash & Bills Receivable	909,505	1,283,881	628,561	694,395	905,745	1,712,096	1,603,900	2,189,626	2,340,657
e. Miscellaneous	1,712,432	1,753,761	879,164	3,983,441	4,248,409	6,015,635	5,695,873	6,012,170	6,894,799
TOTAL	3,679,451	6,614,595	7,162,362	6,487,279	13,715,364	16,058,495	10,166,730	20,329,959	23,220,857

TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
ASSETS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

TYPE OF ASSET	LIFE			NON-LIFE			ALL COMPANIES		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
a. Government Securities	9.3	7.9	7.1	4.6	24.3	33.7	6.4	18.9	25.5
b. Stocks, Bonds & Shares	13.6	33.2	15.1	7.7	21.2	6.2	10.0	25.1	9.0
c. Mortgage & Loans	7.1	12.8	56.7	7.1	17.0	11.9	7.1	15.6	25.7
d. Cash & Bills Receivable	23.6	19.4	8.8	13.7	6.6	10.7	17.6	10.8	10.1
e. Miscellaneous	46.4	26.7	12.3	66.9	30.9	37.5	58.9	29.6	29.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 13
INVESTMENT PATTERN OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA
BY CATEGORY (₦'000)

TYPE OF ASSET	LIFE			NON-LIFE			ALL COMPANIES		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
a. Government Securities	357,629	523,001	511,272	271,253	3,333,350	5,417,112	628,882	3,856,351	5,928,384
b. Stocks, Bonds & Shares	525,813	2,197,025	1,082,428	461,624	2,896,998	996,016	987,437	5,094,023	2,078,444
c. Real Estate & Mortgage Loan	273,214	540,284	640,845	422,301	1,993,590	1,914,714	695,515	2,533,874	2,555,559
d.. Other Loans	100,796	306,643	3,420,092	654,265	337,272	2,922	755,061	643,915	3,423,014
TOTAL	1,257,452	3,566,953	5,654,637	1,809,443	8,561,210	8,328,134	3,066,895	12,128,163	13,985,401