

2025
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sagicor Life

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Financial Statements
31 December 2025

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Index

31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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OPINION OF THE ACTUARY

I certify that:

a. I am a member in good standing with my governing actuarial body, the Caribbean Actuarial Association and comply with its Codes of Professional conduct.

b. I meet the qualification standards of the Financial Services Commission (FSC) to value the actuarial reserves and other policy liabilities of Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited, and

c. The valuation of the actuarial reserves and other policy liabilities of Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited was conducted in accordance with the Insurance Act, 2001, Insurance Regulations 2001 and its regulations, International Financial Reporting Standards, generally accepted actuarial practice in Jamaica, and guidelines issued by the Financial Services Commission.

In my opinion the amount of the actuarial reserves and other policy liabilities of Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited reported in its annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended December 31, 2025, is appropriate for this purpose and the annual financial statements presents fairly the results of the valuation.



JANET SHARP, FSA, MAAA, CERA
APPOINTED ACTUARY FOR
SAGICOR LIFE JAMAICA LIMITED

FEBRUARY 27, 2026

Sagicor Life

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DIRECTORS | Mr. Peter Clarke (Chairman) | Mr. Christopher Zacca CD, JP | Mr. Andre Mousseau
Mr. Jeffrey Hall | Mr. Bruce R.V. James | Ms. Kathryn Lewis-Green | Dr. Sharma Taylor (Corporate Secretary)

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act, 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Jamaican Companies Act, we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner so required.



Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica
13 March 2026

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Acronyms

31 December 2025

ACRONYMS

Certain acronyms have been used throughout the financial statements and notes thereto to substitute phrases. The more frequent acronyms and associated phrases are set out below.

Acronym	Phrase
AC	Amortised Cost
CSM	Contractual Service Margin
ECL	Expected Credit Losses
FCF	Fulfilment Cash Flows
FVTOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss
GMM	General Measurement Model
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
LIC	Liability for Incurred Claims
LRC	Liability for Remaining Coverage
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
PAA	Premium Allocation Approach
VFA	Variable Fee Approach

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Assets			
Cash resources	**6**	955,234	1,732,165
Financial investments	**8**	209,513,464	188,107,933
Pledged assets	**8**	947,433	918,201
Lease receivables	**9**	94,428	94,428
Investment properties	**10**	1,375,200	1,518,371
Intangible assets	**11**	1,052,244	976,972
Property, plant and equipment	**12**	4,194,665	3,850,871
Right-of-use assets	**33**	4,419,255	398,609
Reinsurance contract assets	**13**	179,445	203,547
Insurance contract assets	**13**	138,545	-
Deferred income taxes	**15**	4,623,161	4,888,475
Investment in subsidiary	**34**	-	123,016
Taxation recoverable		7,523,650	5,692,961
Other assets	**17**	12,548,663	13,244,785
TOTAL ASSETS		247,565,387	221,750,334
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
Stockholders' Equity Attributable			
Stockholders' of the Company			
Share capital	**18**	7,854,938	7,854,938
Equity reserves	**19**	2,634,185	2,213,581
Retained earnings		48,497,590	43,772,969
Total Equity		58,986,713	53,841,488
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**24**	1,092,879	665,936
Taxation payable		1,096,264	359,801
Retirement benefit obligations	**14**	3,688,421	3,395,907
Lease Liabilities	**33**	3,723,667	320,310
Other liabilities	**25**	9,701,710	9,058,906
Insurance contract liabilities	**13**	150,105,905	136,201,945
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**13**	276,436	379,991
Investment contract liabilities	**26**	18,893,392	17,526,050
Total liabilities		188,578,674	167,908,846
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		247,565,387	221,750,334

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Peter Clarke **Chairman**

Willard Brown **Director**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Insurance revenue	**27**	46,009,790	42,445,101
Insurance service expenses	**27**	(35,708,109)	(36,908,920)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	**27**	(223,597)	(648,082)
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT		10,078,084	4,888,099
Interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI	**28**	1,899,287	1,733,836
Net (loss) / gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	**28**	(93)	1,123
Net gain / (loss) on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**28**	29,496	(83)
Interest income earned and capital net gain from assets measured at FVTPL	**28**	14,999,777	10,784,586
Interest and other investment expense	**28**	(1,085,965)	(796,929)
Expected credit gain / (losses)	**28/37(d)**	9,979	(6,015)
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	**28**	15,852,481	11,716,518
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**28**	(11,397,665)	(7,015,749)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**28**	(35,819)	(69,645)
NET INSURANCE FINANCE EXPENSE		(11,433,484)	(7,085,394)
NET INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT RESULT		14,497,081	9,519,223
Fee and other income	**29**	4,316,118	3,973,220
Commission expenses	**31**	(113,488)	(109,831)
Administration expenses	**31**	(7,995,458)	(7,576,705)
Depreciation & amortisation	**31**	(366,149)	(302,078)
Other taxes and levies	**32**	(242,082)	(228,078)
		(4,401,059)	(4,243,472)
Profit before Taxation		10,096,022	5,275,751
Taxation	**32**	(2,038,590)	(1,010,631)
Net Profit for the year		8,057,432	4,265,120

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Net Profit for the year		**8,057,432**	**4,265,120**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value reserve:			
Unrealised gains / (losses) on securities designated as FVTOCI		72,002	(105,557)
(Gains) / Losses recycled to the income statement on sale and maturity of FVTOCI securities	**19**	(2,010)	46,565
Provision for expected credit losses on securities designated as FVTOCI	**19**	132	(1,196)
		(1,878)	45,369
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Unrealised gains on owner-occupied properties	**19**	284,878	296,013
Re-measurements of retirement benefits obligations	**32**	21,404	(809,755)
Total other comprehensive income recognised directly in stockholders' equity, net of taxes		376,406	(573,930)
Total Comprehensive Income		8,433,838	3,691,190

Items in the statement above are stated net of taxes. The income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income is disclosed in Note 32(c).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2025	Note	Share Capital	Equity Reserves (Note 19)	Retained Earnings	Grand Total
		$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Balance as at January 1, 2025		7,854,938	2,213,581	43,772,969	53,841,488
Profit for the year		-	-	8,057,432	8,057,432
Other Comprehensive income, net of taxation		-	355,002	21,404	376,406
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	355,002	8,078,836	8,433,838
Transactions with owners -					
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	**23**	-	-	(3,283,000)	(3,283,000)
Transfer of Company shares		-	-	(5,613)	(5,613)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(3,288,613)	(3,288,613)
Transfers between reserves -					
To special investment reserve	**2(o)**	-	65,602	(65,602)	-
Total transfers between reserves		-	65,602	(65,602)	-
Balance December 31, 2025		7,854,938	2,634,185	48,497,590	58,986,713

2024	Note	Share Capital	Equity Reserves (Note 19)	Retained Earnings	Grand Total
		$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Balance as at January 1, 2024		7,854,938	1,908,334	44,256,486	54,019,758
Profit for the year		-	-	4,265,120	4,265,120
Other Comprehensive income, net of taxation		-	235,825	(809,755)	(573,930)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	235,825	3,455,365	3,691,190
Transactions with owners -					
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	**23**	-	-	(3,842,000)	(3,842,000)
Transfer of company shares		-	-	(27,460)	(27,460)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(3,869,460)	(3,869,460)
Transfers between reserves -					
To special investment reserve	**2(o)**	-	69,422	(69,422)	-
Total transfers between reserves		-	69,422	(69,422)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024		7,854,938	2,213,581	43,772,969	53,841,488

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net profit		**8,057,432**	**4,265,120**
Adjustments for:			
Items not affecting cash			
Adjustments for non-cash items, interest, and dividends	**35(a)**	1,772,319	3,429,244
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities	**35(a)**	(1,289,655)	(1,914,816)
Net investment purchases	**35(a)**	(7,754,327)	(9,132,664)
Interest received		10,922,578	10,320,937
Interest paid		(1,080,935)	(791,759)
Taxes paid		(1,339,588)	(1,536,239)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**9,287,824**	**4,639,823**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, net	**35(b)**	(233,196)	(184,261)
Purchase of intangible assets	**11**	(124,748)	(95,554)
Net cash used in Investing activities		(357,944)	(279,815)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Stock options cost above Black Scholes value		(5,613)	(27,460)
Dividends paid to stockholders	**23**	(3,283,000)	(3,842,000)
Lease repayment	**35(c)**	(361,621)	(513,107)
Net cash used in Financing activities		**(3,650,234)**	**(4,382,567)**
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		51,924	21,829
Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,279,646	(22,559)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		13,326,332	13,327,062
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	**7**	**18,657,902**	**13,326,332**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Identification and Principal Activities

(a) Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited (SLJ, the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. SLJ is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited (SGJ), which is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The ultimate parent Group is Sagicor Financial Company Limited (SFC), which is incorporated and domiciled in Bermuda. SFC has an overall interest of 49.11% (2024 – 49.11%) in SGJ.

The principal activities of the Company are the provision of life insurance, health insurance, annuities, retirement products, pension administration and investment services. The registered office of the Company is located at 28 - 48 Barbados Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica.

2. Summary of Material 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.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) and have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) investment securities, retirement benefit assets, investment property, certain property, plant and equipment, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), the determination of retirement benefit liabilities using the projected unit credit method and the determination of actuarial liabilities, using methods described in note 2(q). These financial statements do not consolidate the results of Bailey Williams Limited, a 70% subsidiary of the Company, as discussed in Note 2(z).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards 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. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from these estimates. 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.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective during the current year

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new interpretations and amendments, and has adopted the following, which are relevant to its operations.

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025). An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies(continued)

Standards amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which are not effective at the date of the statement of financial position, and which the Group has not early adopted. The Company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments, has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations, and has concluded as follows:

Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). These amendments:
• clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
• clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
• add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
• make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11 (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards:
• IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
• IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
• IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
• IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
• IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:
• the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
• required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
• enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies(continued)

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions or transactions that require settlement, in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. These rates represent the weighted average rates at which the Company trades in foreign currency.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

All foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in the income statement are presented net in the income statement within the corresponding item. Foreign exchange gains and losses on other comprehensive income items are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) within the corresponding item.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as FVTOCI 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 the income statement, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in OCI.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments, such as equities held at FVTPL, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Goodwill and other intangible assets recognised on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets of the foreign entity and translated at the rate ruling on December 31.

The groups of insurance contracts, including the CSM, that generate cash flows in a foreign currency are treated as monetary items. Applying IAS 21 at the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts, including the CSM, is translated into the functional currency at the closing rate. The Company has chosen to present the resulting foreign exchange differences within the line item 'Fee and other income'.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise:

- cash balances,
- short term deposits,
- other liquid securities with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date,
- bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand; and
- other borrowings from financial institutions made for the purpose of meeting cash commitments and which have maturities of three months or less from origination.

Cash equivalents are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents exclude balances held to meet statutory requirements.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Financial assets

(i) Classification of financial assets

The Company utilises a principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets. Debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or amortised cost based on the nature of the cash flows of these assets and the Company's business model. Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless they are not held for trading purposes, in which case an irrevocable election can be made on initial recognition to measure them at FVTOCI with no subsequent reclassification to profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are classified as and subsequently measured either at

Classification of debt instruments
Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Company's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories.

Measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), such as most loans and advances to banks and customers and some debt securities, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

Measured at FVTOCI

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in the income statement. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity, through OCI to the income statement and recognised as part of net investment income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Movements in the carrying amount are recognised in the income statement and presented within "Unrealized gains on financial assets measured at FVTPL". Interest income on a debt investment that is subsequently measured FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the income statement and presented in profit or loss within "Interest income from FVTPL investments" in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Held for trading securities are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or if they form part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit taking. Assets held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Financial assets (Continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets (Continued)

Business model assessment

Business models are determined at the level which best reflects how the Company manages portfolios of assets to achieve business objectives. Judgement is used in determining business models, which is supported by relevant, objective evidence including:

- The past experience on how the cash flows of these assets were collected;
- How the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management;
- How risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated;
- How the Company intends to generate profits from holding a portfolio of assets, and
- The historical and future expectations of asset sales within a portfolio.

Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI)

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent SPPI. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

(ii) Unit linked funds fair value model

The Company's liabilities include unit linked funds which are components of insurance contracts issued or unit linked investment contracts issued with terms that the full investment return earned on the backing assets accrue to the contract-holders. The financial assets backing these liabilities are consequently classified as and measured at FVTPL. This eliminates any accounting mismatch.

(iii) Embedded derivatives

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI. The Company may hold debt securities and preferred equity securities which may contain embedded derivatives. The embedded derivative of a financial investment is classified in the same manner as the host contract.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI

IFRS 9 requires the recognition of expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI and off statement of financial position loan commitments and financial guarantees.

At initial recognition, an allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months) ('12-month ECL').

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) an allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL'). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a SICR are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in 'stage 3'. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ("POCI") are treated differently as set out below.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Financial assets (Continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI (Continued)

To determine whether the life-time credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available including information from the past and forward-looking information. Factors such as whether payments of principal and interest are in delinquency, an adverse change in the credit rating of the borrower and adverse changes in the borrower's industry and economic environment are considered in determining whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the borrower.

(v) Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets

Financial assets that are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses are considered to be POCI. These financial assets are credit-impaired on initial recognition. The Company calculates the credit adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the fair value at origination of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of ECLs in estimated future cash flows. This rate is used to calculate interest revenue and amortized cost. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis, but they do not carry a day-1 loss.

(vi) Definition of default

The Company determines that a financial instrument is in default, credit-impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for 90 days or more;
- there are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay such as that a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition; and
- the financial asset is otherwise considered to be in default.

If such unlikeliness to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is 90 days past due.

(vii) Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

(viii) The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Measurement

ECLs are calculated by multiplying three main components, being the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD"), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company has calculated these inputs based on the estimated forward looking economic and historical experience of the portfolios adjusted for the current point in time. A simplified approach to calculating the ECL is applied to contract and other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. Generally, these receivables are due within 12 months unless there are extenuating circumstances. Under this approach, an estimate is made of the lifetime ECL on initial recognition. For ECL provisions modelled on a collective basis, provisioning is done based on groupings of exposures, on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Financial assets (Continued)

(viii) The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL (Continued)

Measurement (Continued)

The PD, LGD and EAD models which support these determinations are reviewed periodically during the year. Therefore, the underlying models and their calibration, including how they react to forward-looking economic conditions remain subject to review and refinement. This is particularly relevant for lifetime PDs, which have not been previously used in regulatory modelling and for the incorporation of 'downside scenarios' which have not generally been subject to experience gained through stress testing. The exercise of judgement in making estimations requires the use of assumptions which are highly subjective and sensitive to the risk factors, in particular to changes in economic and credit conditions across a large number of geographical areas. Many of the factors have a high degree of interdependency and there is no single factor to which loan impairment allowances as a whole are sensitive. Therefore, sensitivities (Note 38 (c)) are considered in relation to key portfolios which are particularly sensitive to a few factors and the results should not be further extrapolated.

One key difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECLs is the respective PD horizon. Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECLs also incorporate different exposures at default which is based on the amortizing schedule for non-revolving assets. Stage 1 estimates will use a maximum of a 12-month PD, while Stage 2 estimates will use a lifetime PD. Stage 3 estimates will continue to leverage existing processes for estimating losses on impaired exposures, however, these processes will be updated to reflect the requirements of IFRS 9, including the requirement to consider multiple forward-looking scenarios. An ECL estimate will be produced for each individual exposure, including amounts which are subject to a more simplified model for estimating ECLs. The measurement of ECLs for each stage and the assessment of SICR must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgment.

For defaulted financial assets, based on management's assessment of the borrower, a specific provision of expected life-time losses which incorporates collateral recoveries, is calculated and recorded as the ECL. The resulting ECL is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For a revolving commitment, the Company includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

For defaulted financial assets, based on management's assessment of the borrower, a specific provision of ECLs which incorporates collateral recoveries, is calculated and recorded as the ECL. The resulting ECL is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Forward looking information
The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgment. PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

The weightings assigned to each economic scenario were as follows:

	Base	Upside	Downside
December 31, 2025:			
Investments portfolios	80%	10%	10%
Mortgage portfolios	65%	10%	25%

	Base	Upside	Downside
December 31, 2024:			
Investments portfolios	80%	10%	10%
Mortgage portfolios	65%	10%	25%

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Financial assets (Continued)

(viii) The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL (Continued)

Measurement (Continued)

Scenario design, including the identification of additional downside scenarios occurs on at least an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant. Scenarios are probability-weighted according to our best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights are updated on a quarterly basis. The base scenario reflects the most likely outcome and is assigned with the highest weighting.
The weightings assigned to each economic scenario as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025 are disclosed in Note 37(c)(i).

Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI, is recognized in the income statement. For FVTOCI debt instruments, an amount equal to the impairment recognised in the income statement, is also recognised in OCI. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value on FVTOCI assets are recognised in OCI. When a FVTOCI debt instrument is sold, the cumulative gain or loss and the cumulative provision for ECL previously recognised in OCI, are reclassified to profit or loss as part of net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

(ix) Interest income and interest earned on assets measured at FVTPL

Interest income is earned based on the interest rate before allowances. Interest earned on assets measured at FVTPL is recognised based on the effective interest rate. For assets that are credit-impaired when purchased or originated, the carrying amount after allowances for ECL is the basis for applying the interest rate.

(x) Modification of loans

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers and debt instruments. When this happens, the Company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Company does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flow to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan;
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in; or
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at fair value and recalculates the new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of negotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes and the purpose of determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk. At this point the Company will assess if the asset is POCI.

(xi) Reclassified balances

The Company reclassifies debt securities where its business model for managing those investments changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

(xii) Presentation in the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Debt and equity instruments measured at FVTPL
Realised changes in fair value, unrealised changes in fair value, interest income and dividend income are included in net investment income.

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost
• Interest income is included in interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortised cost in the statement of income.
• Credit impairment losses are included in the statement of income.
• Gain or loss on derecognition of debt securities is presented in the statement of income.

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI
• Interest income is included in interest income earned from financial assets measured at FVTOCI in the statement of income.
• Credit impairment losses are included in the statement of income.
• Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in OCI.
• On derecognition, the cumulative fair value gain or loss is transferred from OCI and is presented in the statement of income.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is stated in the Company's financial statements initially at cost less impairment.

(f) Investment properties

Investment property consists of freehold lands and freehold properties which are held for rental income and/or capital appreciation.

Investment property is recorded initially at cost. In subsequent financial years, investment property is recorded at fair values determined by independent valuers, with the appreciation or depreciation in value being taken to investment income. Fair value represents the price (or estimates thereof) that would be agreed upon in an orderly transaction between market participants at the valuation date. Fair values are derived using the market value approach and the income capitalisation approach, which reference market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific factors such as nature, location and condition of property.

Transfers to or from investment property are recorded when there is a change in use of the property. Transfers to owner-occupied property or to real estate developed for resale are recorded at the fair value at the date of change in use. Transfers from owner-occupied property are recorded at their fair value and any difference with carrying value at the date of change in use is dealt with in accordance with Note 2(i).

Investment property may include property of which a portion is held for rental to third parties and the other portion is occupied by the Company. In such circumstances, the property is accounted for as an investment property if the Company's occupancy level is not significant in relation to the total available occupancy. Otherwise, it is accounted for as owner-occupied.

Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(g) Leases

The Company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for are detailed below.

The Company leases various office spaces. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 6 years but may have extension options as described below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. Where these exist, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

(i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;

(ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

(iii) amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;

(iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Leases (Continued)

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The extension and termination options need to be approved by the lessor. There are no variable lease payments and there were no residual value guarantees on leases. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

i. where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
ii. uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held which does not have recent third-party financing; and
iii. makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to income statement over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

i. the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
ii. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
iii. any initial direct costs; and
iv. restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. While the Company revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the Company.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). For leases of land and buildings, management has included various extension options in the lease liability, as relocating from existing locations would be onerous.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

(h) Impairment of assets

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and buildings owned and used by the Company are treated as owner-occupied properties. These properties are stated at their fair values based on valuations by external valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Fair value represents the price (or estimates thereof) that would be agreed upon in an orderly transaction between market participants at valuation date. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising from the revaluation of owner-occupied properties are included in the owner occupied properties fair value reserve. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the owner occupied properties fair value reserve. All other reductions are taken directly to the income statement.

Owner-occupied properties include property held under joint operations with third parties for which the Company recognises its share of the joint operation's assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows. On the disposal of the property, the amount included in the fair value reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates that will write off the carrying value of each asset over the period of its expected useful life. Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold Land & Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold Buildings & Improvements	Period of lease, not to exceed ten years
Computer equipment	20% - 33 1/3%
Furniture	10%
Other equipment	15%
Motor vehicles	20%
Land is not depreciated.	

Property, plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement when the expenditure is incurred. On disposal of revalued assets, the revaluation amounts are transferred to retained earnings. Gains or losses recognised in income on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net sale proceeds to carrying value.

(j) Real estate developed for sale

Construction in progress for resale is classified as real estate held for resale and are accounted for in accordance with IAS 2, Inventory. They are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Gains and losses realised on the sale of real estate are included in revenue at the time of sale.

(k) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired business at the acquisition date. Goodwill on acquisition of businesses, including subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investment in associates.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is calculated as the amount by which the consideration paid and other related expenses exceed the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

At each year end date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of goodwill is fully recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Intangible assets (Continued)

(i) Goodwill(continued)

An excess of the identifiable net assets acquired over the acquisition cost is treated as negative goodwill. Negative goodwill related to expected post-acquisition losses is taken to income during the period the future losses are recognised. Negative goodwill which does not relate to expected future losses and expenses is recognised as income immediately.

On the disposal of a subsidiary or insurance business, the associated goodwill is derecognised and is included in the gain or loss on disposal. On the disposal of a subsidiary or insurance business forming part of a reportable operating segment, the proportion of the goodwill disposed is the proportion of the fair value of the asset disposed to the total fair value of the operating segment.

(ii) Contractual customer relationships

This asset represents the present value of the benefit to the Company from customer lists, contracts, or customers' relationships that can be identified separately and measured reliably. Customer relationships include those of insurance and banking customer relationships with an estimated useful life of 10 to 20 years.

(iii) Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their expected useful life of three years.

Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development team's employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently if events changed in circumstances indicate a potential impairment.

(l) Employee benefits

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

(i) Pension obligations

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The asset or liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for past service costs. 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 sovereign bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to OCI in the period in which they arise.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) Employee benefits (Continued)

(ii) Other post-retirement obligations

The Company provides supplementary health, dental and life insurance benefits to qualifying employees upon retirement. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to OCI in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

(iii) Annual leave

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the year-end date.

(iv) Share-based compensation

Share options

The Company participates in a Group share based arrangement plan, through which, its executives are awarded stock options over the shares of its immediate parent, SGJ whose shares are listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE). The stock option plan is a group plan, the important features of which are as follows:

- The plan is designed and implemented by SGJ;
- All terms and conditions of the plan are set by and can only be changed by SGJ;
- The valuation of the options is calculated by SGJ;
- SGJ has the obligation to settle all share-based payment transactions;
- All calculation and awards of options are done by SGJ and;
- All options are on SGJ's shares.

SGJ's shares for the stock option plan are held in a Trust, controlled and consolidated by SGJ. The fair value of the options awarded is calculated by SGJ using the Black-Scholes model and amortised over the vesting period of the options, four years. At the group level, the share-based payments transactions are accounted for as an equity-settled award as the Group is obligated to settle the liability with its own shares. The transaction is treated at the subsidiary level as cash-settled as SGJ awards its own shares to the subsidiaries' executives and request a cash recharge to the subsidiaries for the shares that it acquires in the open market. In substance, this transaction is a funding arrangement between SGJ and its subsidiaries. As SGJ awards stock options over its own equity to the executives of its subsidiaries (equity-settled share-based payment), each affected subsidiary records a charge, as described in the next paragraph, to its income statement; with a corresponding credit to liability, as a capital contribution over the vesting period of the share-based plan.

The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each statement of financial position date, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to cover the remaining vesting period.

Share grants

The market value of the shares issued at grant date is recognised as an expense when granted.

Share purchase plan

Employees of the Company are also eligible to purchase shares in the immediate parent Company under a share purchase plan.

(v) Productivity bonus plan

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for productivity bonuses as profit-sharing, paid to non-executive administrative staff based on a formula that takes into consideration the net profit for the period. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where past practice has created a constructive obligation.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) Employee benefits (Continued)

(vi) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated 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 terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary separation. Benefits falling due more than twelve months after the year end date are discounted to present value.

(m) Pension and investment funds

The Company has issued deposit administration and units linked contracts in which full return of the assets supporting these contracts accrue directly to the contract-holders. As these contracts are not operated under separate legal trusts, but form part of underlying contracts issued by the Company, they have been consolidated in these financial statements.

The Company manages a number of segregated pension funds, mutual funds and unit trusts. These funds are segregated and investment returns on these accrue directly to the unitholders. Consequently, the assets, liabilities and activity of these funds are not included in these financial statements.

(n) Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.

(i) Share issuance cost
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in stockholders' equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(ii) Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in stockholders' equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Dividends for the year that are declared after the year end date are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

(o) Special investment reserve

Unrealised gains on investment properties are recorded in the income statement under IFRS. Regulatory reserve requirements are met through the following:

- Net unrealised gains brought forward at the beginning of each year are transferred from the special Investment reserve to retained earnings at 10%.
- Net unrealised gains earned during the year are transferred from retained earnings to the special investment reserve at 90%.

Transfers to retained earnings

Unrealised gains on certain quoted equities were recorded in the investment and fair value reserves under IFRS. Regulatory reserve requirements are met by transferring the following:

- Net unrealised gains brought forward at the beginning of each year are transferred from the investment and fair value reserves to retained earnings at 25%.
- Net unrealised gains earned during the year are transferred from the investment and fair value reserves to the retained earnings at 25%.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification

Financial liabilities are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are classified as and subsequently measured either at amortised cost, or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The financial liabilities described under the unit linked fair value model (see section (a) above) are classified and measured at FVTPL as the Company is obligated to provide investment returns to the unit holder in direct proportion to the investment returns on a specific portfolio of assets, which are also carried at FVTPL. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

During the ordinary course of business, the Company issues investment contracts or otherwise assumes financial liabilities that expose the Company to financial risk. The recognition and measurement of the Company's principal types of financial liabilities are disclosed the following paragraphs.

Loans and other debt obligations

Loans and other debt obligations are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, obligations are stated at amortised cost and any difference net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the loan obligations using the effective yield method.

(q) Insurance Operations

(i) Summary of measurement approaches

The Company uses different measurement approaches, depending on the portfolio of contract issued, as follows:

Contracts Issued	**Product Classification**	**Measurement Model**
Traditional Life contracts	Insurance contracts	GMM
Universal Life contracts	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Other Living Benefits	Insurance contracts	GMM
Single Premium Health and	Insurance contracts	GMM
Annuities	Insurance contracts	GMM
Universal Life contract with direct participation features	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	VFA
Variable endowments with direct participation features	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	VFA
Group Life & Health	Insurance contracts	PAA
Living Benefits - Individual	Insurance contracts	PAA

For underlying direct insurance contracts measured under GMM or VFA, the corresponding reinsurance contract portfolios are measured using GMM. For underlying direct insurance contracts measured under PAA, the corresponding reinsurance contract portfolios are measured using PAA.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(ii) Definition and classification

The Company issues insurance contracts that transfer significant insurance risk from the policyholder. The Company defines insurance risk as an insured event that could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in a scenario that has a discernible effect on the economics of the transaction. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Company uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for its duration, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly over time.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Company to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and are not treated as insurance contracts.

Certain life policies issued by the Company contain direct participation features such as universal life contracts with direct participation features and variable endowments with direct participation features which entitle the policyholder to receive additional payments, supplementary to the main insurance benefit. Policy bonuses and policy dividends, together with residual gains in the participating accounts constitute direct participation features. The Company accounts for these contracts under IFRS 17.

An insurance contract with direct participation features is defined by the Company as one which, at inception, meets the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Company expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

These criteria are assessed at the individual contract level based on the Company's expectations at the contract's inception, and they are not reassessed in subsequent periods, unless the contract is modified. The variability in the cash flows is assessed over the expected duration of a contract. The duration of a contract considers all cash flows within the boundary (see note 2(q)(iv)).

IFRS 17 defines investment components as the amounts that an insurance contract requires an insurer to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event has occurred. Investment components which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are not separately accounted for. However, receipts and payments of the investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses. Investment components in some Universal Life and Indexed Deferred Annuities comprise policyholder account values less applicable surrender fees. The Company uses judgement to assess whether the amounts expected to be paid to the policyholder constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The variable fee comprises the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on a fixed percentage of investment management fees (withdrawn annually from policyholder account values based on the fair value of underlying assets and specified in the contracts with policyholders), less the FCF that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The measurement approach for insurance contracts with direct participation features is referred to as the VFA. The VFA modifies the accounting model in IFRS 17 to reflect that the consideration that an entity receives for the contracts is a variable fee.

All other insurance contracts originated by the Company are without direct participation features.

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(ii) Definition and classification (Continued)

All references to insurance contracts in these financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held unless specifically stated otherwise.

(iii) Unit of account

The Company manages insurance contracts issued by product lines where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts) and are:

1. contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
2. contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or
3. a group of remaining contracts.

These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

For each portfolio of contracts, the Company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available, to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. Expected profitability is determined at the contract level, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to access profitability at a higher level. The Company uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Company has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same group without performing an individual contract assessment.

For contracts measured under the GMA and VFA models, the Company develops rates or prices for the range of insurance contracts that may be issued under a given product form. Rates would typically be intended to result in similar levels of profitability across all insurance contracts issued.

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

Similar to the treatment of the direct (underlying) contracts, the Company divides reinsurance contracts held into contracts with similar insurance risk. The risks for reinsurance contracts in the life business are mortality, morbidity, hybrid and longevity risks which correspond to portfolios of direct contracts. The hybrid risk for reinsurance contracts refers to treaties that cover both mortality and lapse benefits and therefore have more than one type of risk. The Company manages all reinsurance treaties on the same basis as it does for line of business reporting described above for direct contracts. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Company's policy is to aggregate reinsurance contracts held concluded within a calendar year (annual cohorts) into groups limited to reinsurance contracts arising from a single treaty. IFRS 17 requires that reinsurance contracts be placed in

1. contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any;
2. contracts for which, at initial recognition, there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and
3. remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(iii) Unit of account (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer.

Groups of reinsurance contracts are recognised at the earlier of:

1. The beginning of the coverage period; and
2. The date at which an onerous group of underlying contracts was recognised if it entered into the reinsurance before that date.

For proportionate contracts, recognition is delayed until the date when the underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is after the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. Most life reinsurance treaties are proportionate and are entered into on or before the underlying contracts are recognised.

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

Insurance and reinsurance contracts are derecognised when it is:

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

When an insurance contract is modified by the Company as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Company treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Company derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

a) if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Company would have concluded that the modified contract:
   i. is not within the scope of IFRS 17;
   ii. results in different separable components;
   iii. results in a different contract boundary; or
   iv. belongs to a different group of contracts.

b) the original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition.

c) the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(iii) Unit of account (Continued)

When a new contract is required to be recognised as a result of modification and it is within the scope of IFRS 17, the new contract is recognised from the date of modification and is assessed for, amongst other things, contract classification, including the VFA eligibility, component separation requirements and contract aggregation requirements.

When an insurance contract not accounted for under the PAA is derecognised from within a group of insurance contracts, the Company:

a) adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group;

b) adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the LRC of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
   i. if the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service;
   ii. if the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party; or
   iii. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment for the premium that the Company would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification; when recognising the new contract in this case, the Company assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received; and

c) adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining insurance contract services, to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

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

a) if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;
b) if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party; or
c) if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium that the entity would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

(iv) Measurement

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Company expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

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

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(iv) Measurement (Continued)

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary (Continued)

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation. Refer to note 3(b)(i).

Discount rate applied for discounting of future cash flows are listed below:

	2025				
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
Jamaican Portfolio					
JMD	6.14%	7.39%	9.05%	9.57%	9.59%
USD	4.88%	5.61%	6.61%	6.94%	6.95%

	2024				
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
Jamaican Portfolio					
JMD	6.38%	7.91%	10.94%	11.93%	11.96%
USD	6.60%	5.51%	6.02%	6.10%	6.10%

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

The Company estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts.

The Company uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

Contract boundary

The Company uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums, or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

a) the Company has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or

b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
   - the Company has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
   - the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

With the exception of contracts that change character referred to in the discussion below, the Company does not have any contracts where it has the right to reassess the risk nor to terminate unilaterally at an individual contract level. For certain universal life and health insurance contracts, the Company has the right to reset premiums to reflect expected experience for the product. However, the Company does not have the right to reprice at the portfolio level as it intends on aggregating contracts with the right to reprice with contracts for which it does not have the right to reprice in the same portfolio.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all of the cash flows within its boundary. Some insurance contracts issued by the Company provide policyholders with an option to alter the nature of the contract by exchanging one contract for another, for example, a term life contract being exchanged for a permanent contract or a deferred annuity contract being exchanged for a payout annuity. The Company assesses its practical ability to reprice such insurance contracts in their entirety to determine if the related cash flows are within or outside the insurance contract boundary.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(iv) Measurement (Continued)

Contract boundary(Continued)

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

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

The contract boundary for the Company's life proportional treaties aligns with the notice period where the treaty provides for termination resulting in a series of reinsurance contracts related to that treaty all with the contract boundary equal to the notice period. Any direct contract written and ceded during the period covered by the contract boundary becomes an underlying contract for the reinsurance contract. Cash flows falling within the contract boundary will be determined in relation to the cash flows arising from the direct (underlying) contracts. Since most treaties cover the direct contracts, as long as the direct contracts are in force, the associated cash flows will be projected for the life of the direct contracts.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provide coverage for claims incurred during an accident year. Thus, all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to be incurred in the accident year are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts held.

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

Insurance acquisition costs

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

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

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

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

Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows assets not yet allocated to a group are assessed for recoverability if facts and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. Impairment losses reduce the carrying amount of these assets and are recognised in insurance service expenses. Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(iv) Measurement (Continued)

Insurance acquisition costs (Continued)

The recoverability assessment is performed in two steps, as follows:

1. an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of each asset for insurance acquisition cash flows exceeds the expected net cash inflow as determined by the FCF as at initial recognition for the related group of insurance contracts;

2. in addition, when insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a group of contracts are allocated to groups that include expected contract renewals, such insurance acquisition cash flows should not exceed the expected net cash inflow from the expected renewals as determined by the FCF as at initial recognition for the expected renewals; an impairment loss is recognised for the excess to the extent not recognised in step (1) above.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

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

Methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are discussed in note 3.

(v) Initial measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

Contractual service margin

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

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

a) the initial recognition of the FCF;
b) cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date; and
c) the derecognition of any insurance acquisition cash flows asset.

When the above calculation results in a net outflow, the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in net income / (loss) immediately, with no CSM recognised on the statement of financial position on initial recognition, and a loss component is established in the amount of loss recognised (refer to the “Onerous contracts – Loss component” section in (vi) Subsequent measurement – Company's of contracts not measured under the PAA).

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or net cost at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Company recognises the net cost immediately in net income / (loss). For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Company will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives insurance contract services from the reinsurer in the future and is calculated as the sum of:

a) the initial recognition of the FCF; and
b) cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date; and
c) any income recognised in net income / (loss) when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(v) Initial measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

Contractual service margin(Continued)

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in (c) above. This amount is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

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

For insurance contracts acquired in a portfolio transfer or a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3, at initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses arising from:

a) the initial recognition of the FCF; and
b) cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date, including the fair value of the groups of contracts acquired as at the acquisition date as a proxy of the premiums received.

(vi) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

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

a) the LRC, comprising:
   - the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
   - the CSM of the group at that date; and
b) the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

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

a) the asset for remaining coverage, comprising:
   - the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
   - the CSM of the group at that date; and
b) the asset for the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

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

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

a) changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in net income / (loss); and
b) changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

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

a) experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
b) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC,determined by comparing
   (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in a period with
   (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and
c) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(vi) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (Continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows (Continued)

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

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

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

a) changes in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and
b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
   i. changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;
   ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
   iii. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC,determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in a period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable;
   iv. differences between loans to a policyholder expected to become repayable in the period and the actual loan to a policyholder that becomes repayable in the period and
   v. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (i)-(v) are measured using the current discount rates.

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

a) changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;
b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
   i. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
   ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash
   iii. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows.

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

a) The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
b) For contracts measured under the GMM or VFA, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
c) Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent that the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM.
d) The amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided during the period is determined after all other adjustments above.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(vi) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (Continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows (Continued)

The Company prepares financial statements on a quarterly basis. The Company has elected to treat every quarter as a discrete interim reporting period, and estimates made by the Company in previous interim periods are not changed when applying IFRS 17 in subsequent interim periods or in the annual financial statements.

If an estimate in the previous quarter changes significantly in the fourth quarter, the nature and amount of such changes are disclosed in the annual statements.

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

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

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

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using an average discount rate determined at initial recognition that is applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items. The discount rate used for accretion of interest on the CSM is determined using the top-down approach. The locked-in discount rate for a group is determined as the average of the discount rates applied at the beginning and ending of each period.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

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

Release of the CSM to net income / (loss)

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(vi) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (Continued)

Release of the CSM to net income / (loss) (Continued)
The coverage period is defined as a period during which the entity provides insurance contract services. Insurance contract services include coverage for an insured event (insurance coverage), the generation of an investment return for the policyholder, if applicable (investment-return service) for the contracts under the GMM, and the management of underlying items on behalf of the policyholder (investment-related service) for the contracts under the VFA. The period of investment-return service or investment-related service ends at or before the date when all amounts due to current policyholders relating to those services have been paid. Investment-return services are provided only when an investment component exists in insurance contracts or the policyholder has a right to withdraw an amount, and the Company expects these amounts to include an investment return that is achieved by the Company by performing investment activities to generate that investment return.

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of service provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

a) the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the group;
b) the expected coverage period of contracts in the group; and
c) the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected coverage period of contracts in the group.

The Company uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits with respect to insurance coverage. For investment-return and investment-related services, policyholders' account values are used to determine the quantity of benefits provided.

The Company determines coverage units as follows:

Product	Coverage Units
Traditional Life contracts	Sum insured
Universal Life contracts	Net amount at risk and fund value
Universal Life contract with direct	Net amount at risk and fund value
Other Living Benefits	Sum insured
Single Premium Health and Creditor Life	Sum insured
Payout annuities	Periodic benefits
Endowment	Greater of maturity benefit and death
Group Life	Maximum benefit
Deferred Annuities	Account value (during the accumulation period)

The Company reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units, using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items, except for contracts measured under the VFA which use the current discount rate.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to net income / (loss) as insurance contract services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

The coverage period for these reinsurance contracts is determined based on the coverage period of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary. Refer to the Contract boundary section in note 2(q)(iv) above.

Onerous contracts – Loss component

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

Onerous contracts – Loss component(Continued)
When a loss component exists, the Company allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

a) expected incurred claims and other liability and other directly attributable expenses for the period;
b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
c) finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

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

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

When the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group, a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component results in an amount immediately recognised within the statement of income within the net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held.

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

(vii) Initial and subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

The Company has determined that all contracts within the Group Life and Health lines of business (with the exception of the Single premium group creditor products) have a coverage period of one year or less and are therefore automatically eligible for PAA. The Company does not have contracts that have a coverage period of more than one year that are measured under PAA.

For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows are expensed as incurred given that all contracts under PAA have contracts that are one year or less.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Company measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid.

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

a) the LRC; and
b) the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

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

a) the asset for remaining coverage; and
b) the asset for incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

For non-onerous insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:

a) increased for premiums received in the period
b) decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
c) decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
d) increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(vii) Initial and subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under the PAA (Continued)

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

a) increased for ceding premiums paid in the period;

b) decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Company does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money, because insurance premiums are due within the coverage period of contracts, which is one year or less. The Company has determined that for all groups of contracts issued for which there is no significant financing component, the LRC will not be discounted. At the inception of the contract, the Company considers the facts and circumstances, with the use of judgement, to determine if there is a significant financing component.

The Company does not adjusts the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the risk of reinsurer's non-performance, because the reinsurers of the company (Swiss Re and Munich Re) are rated A+ Superior by AM Best, AA- by Fitch, Aa3 by Moody's. AA- by S&P. Munich Re's ratings are the same except for AA by Fitch and AA by S&P.

There are no investment components within insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are measured under the PAA.

For contracts measured under the PAA and GMM, the LIC is measured similarly. Future cash flows are not adjusted for the time value of money.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is onerous on initial recognition or becomes onerous subsequently, the Company increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the FCF determined using a methodology similar to the GMM with the amount of such an increase recognised in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is established for the amount of the loss recognised. Subsequently, the loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the FCF determined using a methodology similar to the GMM relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the LRC without the loss component.

When a loss is recognised on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group, the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA is increased by the amount of income recognised in net income / (loss) and a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted for the amount of income recognised. The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

(viii) Amounts recognised in the statement of income within the insurance service result

Insurance revenue

As the Company provides insurance contract services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, insurance revenue comprises the following:

- Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:

  a) claims and other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
     i. amounts allocated to the loss component;
     ii. repayments of investment components and policyholder rights to withdraw an amount
     iii. insurance acquisition expenses; and
     iv. amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see (b));

  b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
     i. changes included in insurance finance income (expenses);
     ii. changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
     iii. amounts allocated to the loss component;

  c) the CSM release.

     In period cash-flow variance would go through CSM if they are investment component, premium related or policy loan cash flow variances.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(viii) Amounts recognised in the statement of income within the insurance service result (Continued)

Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows based on the applicable coverage units of each group.

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

Insurance service expenses include the following:

a) incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment component and policy loans, reduced by loss component allocations;
b) insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation;
c) changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
d) changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses; and
e) insurance acquisition cash flows assets impairment net of reversals.

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

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

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the statement of income.

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

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

a) ceding premiums paid;
b) incurred claims recovery, excluding investment components reduced by loss-recovery component allocations;
c) changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery;
d) effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance; and
e) amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued:
   i. income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
   ii. reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held; and
   iii. reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts.

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

For groups of reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA, the Company recognises reinsurance expenses based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

For contracts measured under the GMM, reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance Operations (Continued)

(viii) Amounts recognised in the statement of income within the insurance service result (Continued)

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

(ix) Amounts recognised in the statement of income within net insurance finance income / expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses

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

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

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

a) interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM; and
b) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

For contracts measured under the VFA, insurance finance income or expenses include changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

For contracts measured under the PAA, there are not amounts within insurance finance income or expenses.

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

The Company includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in net income / (loss) (that is, the profit or loss option (the PL option) is applied.

The groups of insurance contracts, including the CSM, that generate cash flows in a foreign currency are treated as monetary items. Applying IAS 21 at the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts, including the CSM, is translated into the functional currency at the closing rate. The Group has chosen to present the resulting foreign exchange differences within the line item ‘other income’.

(x) Deposit administration and other investment contracts

Deposit administration contracts are issued by an insurer to registered pension schemes for the deposit of pension plan assets with the insurer.

Deposit administration liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at:

- amortised cost where the insurer is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in the form of interest;

Deposit administration contributions are recorded directly as liabilities. Withdrawals are deducted directly from the liability. The interest or investment return provided is recorded as an interest expense.
In addition, the Company may provide pension administration services to the pension schemes. The Company earns fee income for both pension administration and investment services.

Other investment contracts are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost and are accounted for in the same manner as deposit administration contracts which are similarly classified.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Revenue recognition

Revenues from service contracts with customers consist primarily of management and administration fees earned from third party investment funds, pension plans and insurance benefit plans (managed funds or administrative service only (ASO) benefit plans). These service contracts generally impose single performance obligations, each consisting of a series of similar related services to the unitholder or policyholder of each fund or plan. The Company's performance obligations within these service arrangements are generally satisfied over time as the unitholders and policyholders simultaneously receive and consume contracted benefits over time.

Revenue from service contracts with customers is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligation of the contract. For obligations satisfied over time, revenue is recognised monthly or over some other period. For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognised at that point in time.

The various fees are billed periodically and are collected either by deduction or within a short period of time.

(i) Fee Income

Fees consist primarily of investment management fees arising from services rendered in conjunction with the issue and management of investment contracts where the Company actively manages the consideration received from its customers to fund a return that is based on the investment profile that the customer selected on origination of the instrument. Fee income is recognised on an accrual basis. Loan origination fees for loans which are likely to be drawn down are deferred, together with related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the loan. Fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

The Company charges customers for asset management and other related services using the following approaches:

- Front-end fees are charged to the client on inception. This approach is used particularly for single premium contracts. The consideration received is deferred as a liability and recognised over the life of the contract on a straight-line basis.
- Regular fees charged to the customer periodically either directly or by making a deduction from invested funds. Fees charged at the end of the period are accrued as a receivable that is offset against the financial liability when charged to the customer.

(s) Interest (income)/expense

Interest income (expense) is computed by applying the effective interest rate based to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (liability), except for financial assets that are purchased, originated or subsequently become credit impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (i.e. after deduction of the loss allowance). Interest includes coupon interest and accrued discount and premium on financial instruments.

(t) Taxation

(i) Current and deferred taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity. In these cases, the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. 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.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred income 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 income 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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(t) Taxation (Continued)

(ii) Income taxes

The Company is subject to taxes on income in the jurisdiction in which business operations are conducted. Rates of taxation in the principal jurisdictions for the current year are set out in the table below.

Income tax rates	Life insurance and non-registered annuities	Registered annuities
Jamaica	25% of profit before tax	Nil

(iii) Asset taxes

The Company is subject to an asset tax in Jamaica. The asset tax is levied on insurance institutions, and is 0.25% of adjusted assets held at the end of the year.

(u) Fiduciary activities

The Company acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Company.

(v) Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash resources, investments, lease receivables, other assets, securities sold under repurchase agreements, due to banks and other financial institutions, customer deposits and other liabilities.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are discussed in Note .

(w) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset with the net amount presented in the statements of financial position, only if the Company holds a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognized amounts must be enforceable in both the normal course of business, and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of both the Company and its counterparty. In all other situations they are presented gross. When financial assets and financial liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position, the associated income and expense items will also be offset in the income statements, unless specifically prohibited by an applicable accounting standard.

(x) Securities purchased under agreements to resell

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions and are recorded at the amount at which the securities were acquired or sold plus accrued interest. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded at amortized cost. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

(y) Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(z) Consolidation

The Company holds 70% of the issued share capital of Bailey Williams Limited, a company incorporated in Jamaica. The Company has elected not to present consolidated financial statements in accordance with the exemption set out in section 147(2)(b)(i) of the Jamaican Companies Act, which is consistent with the exemption permitted in IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements', as it and its subsidiary are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited, which is incorporated in the Jamaica and its consolidated financial statements are publicly available on the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

(aa) Presentation of current and non-current assets and liabilities

In Note 37(c) (ii), the maturity profiles of financial and insurance assets and liabilities are identified. For other assets and liabilities, balances presented in Notes 10, 11, 12, 14, 25 and 32 are non-current unless otherwise stated in those notes.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements 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.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

(i) Consolidation of Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund (PIF)

A number of significant judgements, as highlighted below, were made by the Company in determining whether or not PIF should be consolidated within the financial statements of the Company.

- Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund

  IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, is not prescriptive as to what level of exposure definitely result in control and the assessment should therefore be based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Determining whether a fund manager has control over the fund it manages, therefore involves significant judgement. Although the contractual terms provide the Company with power over PIF, management is of the view that the overall exposure of the Company to the variability of returns is not sufficient to conclude that the Company has control. Management considers that the Company does not have control of Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund. Therefore, the Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund has not been consolidated in these financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Areas of key sources of estimation uncertainty include the following:

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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 discussed 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 arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The Company disaggregates information to disclose life insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held separately. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the Company is managed.

Contracts not measured under PAA

- Areas of Judgement

  Areas of judgement which broadly impact the Company's reporting include definition and classification of insurance contracts, the unit of account identified in which insurance contracts are assessed, and the level of aggregation applied for measurement and reporting purposes. Specific areas of judgement and estimates impacting contracts not measured under PAA are described in subsequent notes.

  - Definition and classification
    - Whether contracts are within the scope of IFRS 17 and, for contracts determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17, what measurement model is applicable. The Company was required to determine the classification of contracts issued in Participating product lines as insurance or investment contracts.

    - Whether a contract issued accepts significant insurance risk and, similarly, whether a reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk. The Company issues investment contracts with discretionary participation features. In assessing whether these are within the scope of IFRS 17, the Company assessed if the discretionary amount is a significant amount of the total benefits.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continuted)

Contracts not measured under PAA (Continued)

- Areas of Judgement (Continued)
- Definition and classification (Continued)
    - Whether contracts that were determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17 meet the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features, particularly:
        - whether the pool of underlying items is clearly identified;
        - whether amounts that an entity expects to pay to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
        - whether the Company expects the proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholders that vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items to be substantial.
- Unit of account

  The Company was required to make judgements involved in combination of insurance contracts and separation of distinct components:
    - Combination of insurance contracts - whether the contracts with the same or related counterparty achieve or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect and require combination.
    - Separation – whether components in a contract are distinct (that is, they meet the separation criteria).
    - Separation of contracts with multiple insurance coverage – whether there are facts and circumstances where the legal form of an insurance contract does not reflect the substance and separation is required.
- Insurance contracts aggregation

  The Company was required to make judgements involved in the identification of portfolios of contracts (that is, having similar risks and being managed together) This included the aggregation of insurance contracts issued on initial recognition into groups of onerous contracts, groups of contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous, and groups of other contracts and a similar grouping assessment for reinsurance contracts held.

Areas of judgements include:

- The determination of contract sets within portfolios and whether the Company has reasonable and supportable information to conclude that all contracts within a set would fall into the same group; and
- Judgements might be applied on initial recognition to distinguish between non-onerous contracts (those having no significant possibility of becoming onerous) and other contracts.

  For contracts not measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in assumptions that might result in contracts becoming onerous is an area of judgement.
- The methods used to measure insurance contracts
  The Company primarily uses deterministic approach to estimate the present value of future cash flows.

  The following assumptions were used when estimating future cash flows:
  (i) Mortality and morbidity rates (life insurance and reinsurance business)

  Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, (tables from the Canadian Institute of Actuaries) 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, allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract type.

  An increase in expected mortality and morbidity rates will increase the expected claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Contracts not measured under PAA (Continued)

(ii) Longevity

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by a number of factors including (but not limited to) policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in expected longevity will lead to an increase in expected cost of annuity payments which will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

(iii) Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in–force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. Inflation is considered a non-financial assumption and is derived from the long run expense increases based on the Company's experience and management's expectation of the related expense control measures.

The cash flows within the contract boundary include an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Such overheads are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational. The overheads are also consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. An increase in the expected level of expenses will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

(iv) Lapse and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non–payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Company's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends.

An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits of the Company.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Contracts not measured under PAA (Continued)

- Discount rates

  Life insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows. Discount rates are composed of an observable component, an assumed ultimate discount rate and interpolation between the two.

  During the observable period, a top down approach was used, where the discount rate is determined as the yield implicit in the fair value of a reference portfolio adjusted for differences between the reference portfolio of assets and respective liability cash flows. Reference portfolios were selected to reflect the currency of the liabilities, the Company's investment strategies and the characteristics of the liabilities and are comprised of a mix of sovereign and corporate bonds available on the markets. The yield from the reference portfolio is adjusted to remove both expected and unexpected credit risk and, where applicable, other asset characteristics that are not related to the insurance contract liabilities. These adjustments are estimated using information from observed historical levels of default for bonds included in the reference portfolio.

  Where cash flows vary with an underlying, cash flows are projected assuming returns on the underlying that are consistent with the discount rate.

- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

  The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts and covers insurance risk, lapse risk and expense risk. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the best estimate amount. For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Company to the reinsurer.

  The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a margin approach, calibrated to the cost of capital and target confidence levels. The margin approach involves applying shocks to the insurance assumptions used to project expected cash flows so as to produce an increase in the FCF. Shocks are selected using the projected cost of insurance risk capital such that the resulting risk adjustment falls within the Company's target confidence level range.

  The risk adjustment for insurance and reinsurance contracts corresponds to a confidence level between 70% to 75% (2024 - between 70% to 75%).

- Amortisation of the Contractual Service Margin

  The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Company will recognise as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognised in net income / (loss) as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount is determined by:

  Identifying the coverage units in the group;

  Allocating the CSM at the end of the period (before recognising any amounts in net income / (loss) to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future;

  Recognising in net income / (loss) the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period.

  The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage period. For groups of insurance contracts, the quantity of benefits is the contractually agreed sum insured, maturity benefit or payout over the period of the contracts.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continuted)

Contracts not measured under PAA (Continued)

- Amortisation of the Contractual Service Margin (Continued)

  The total coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to adjust for the reduction of remaining coverage for claims paid, expectations of lapses and cancellation of contracts in the period. They are then allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

  For reinsurance contracts held, the number of coverage units in a group reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in force. The quantity of benefit is the maximum potential loss. The remaining coverage units are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to reflect the expected pattern of service and the expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts. The remaining coverage is allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

  For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM amortisation reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force.

- Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

  The Company applies judgement in determining the inputs used in the methodology to systematically and rationally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts. This includes judgements about whether insurance contracts are expected to arise from renewals of existing insurance contracts and, where applicable, the amount to be allocated to groups including future renewals and the volume of expected renewals from new contracts issued in the period. Insurance acquisition cash flows assets not yet allocated to a group are assessed for recoverability if facts and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. Impairment losses reduce the carrying amount of these assets and are recognised in insurance service expenses. Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continuted)

Contracts measured under PAA

- Areas of Judgement

  Areas of judgement which broadly impact the Company's reporting include definition and classification of insurance contracts, the unit of account identified in which insurance contracts are assessed, and the level of aggregation applied for measurement and reporting purposes. Specific areas of judgement and estimates impacting contracts measured under PAA are described in subsequent notes.

  For insurance contracts with a coverage period of more than one year and for which the entity applies the PAA, the eligibility assessment might involve significant judgement. All contracts measured by the Company under the PAA have a coverage period of one year or less. Thus, no assessment for the PAA is separately required and no judgement was involved. For contracts measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in applicable facts and circumstances is an area of judgement.

  For insurance contracts issued measured under the PAA, management judgement might be required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous. Further, judgement is required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that any changes in the onerous group's profitability and whether any loss component remeasurement is required.

  The determination of whether laws or regulations constrain the Company's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different risk profiles, so that the Company might include such contracts in the same group, disregarding the aggregation requirements, is an area of judgement.

  All contracts measured by the Company were determined to be non-onerous on initial recognition.

- Insurance and reinsurance contracts

  The Company applies the PAA to simplify the measurement of insurance contracts in its group life and health insurance portfolios. When measuring liabilities for remaining coverage, the PAA is broadly similar to the Company's previous accounting treatment under IFRS 4. However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Company has elected not to discount the cash flows within the LIC for certain groups of contracts where the cash flows are expected to be paid within a year of the date on which the claim is incurred. For all groups of contracts, the Company includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(i) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Contracts measured under PAA (Continued)

- Liability for incurred claims

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

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. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (including claims handling costs), and claim counts 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 probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Estimates of salvage recoveries and subrogation reimbursements are considered as an allowance in the measurement of ultimate claims costs.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally require to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment by using the margin approach. Risk adjustment percentages were determined according to a confidence level range of 80% to 90%.

- Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

The Company applies judgement in determining the inputs used in the methodology to systematically and rationally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts. This includes judgements about the amounts allocated to insurance contracts expected to arise from renewals of existing insurance contracts in a group and the volume of expected renewals from new contracts issued in the period.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revisits the assumptions made to allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups and where necessary revises the amounts of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows accordingly.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(ii) Pension and post-retirement benefits

The cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension and the other post-retirement liabilities depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pension and post-retirement benefits include the expected long-term rate of return on the relevant plan assets, the discount rate and, in the case of the post-employment medical benefits, the expected rate of increase in medical costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the net periodic cost (income) recorded for pension and post-retirement benefits and may affect planned funding of the pension plans. The expected return on plan assets assumption is determined on a uniform basis, considering long-term historical returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investments returns. The discount rate represents the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows required to meet the pension, life insurance and medical benefits as they fall due. The discount rate is based on yields on long term Government of Jamaica and CARICOM bonds. The expected rate of increase of medical costs is based on expected increases in utilisation and general increases in medical expenses above expected price inflation. Other key assumptions for the pension and post-retirement benefits cost and credits are based in part on current market conditions.

(iii) Estimated impairment of intangible assets

Goodwill
The assessment of goodwill impairment involves the determination of the fair value of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated. Determination of the recoverable amounts involves the estimation of future net income of these business units and the expected returns to providers of capital to the business units and the Company as a whole. Determinations of recoverable amounts can be sensitive to certain key inputs such as earnings forecasts, discount rates and terminal value growth rates. Amounts actually recovered from CGUs through either sale or use may differ from the amounts estimated.

Other intangible assets
The assessment of impairment of other intangible assets involves the determination of the intangible asset's fair value or value in use. In the absence of an active market for an intangible, its fair value may need to be estimated. In determining an intangible asset's value in use, estimates are required of future cash flows generated because of the assets.

(iv) Income taxes

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for possible tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

In determining ECL, management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a SICR and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions. Further information about the judgements involved is included in the earlier sections 'Measurement' and 'Forward-looking information'.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(v) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- Establishing staging for debt securities and deposits

The Company's internal credit rating model is a 10-point scale which allows for distinctions in risk characteristics and is referenced to the rating scale of international credit rating agencies. The scale is set out in the following table:

Category		Sagicor Risk Rating		Classification	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	AM Best
Non-default	Investment grade	1		Minimal risk	AAA, AA	Aaa, Aa	AAA, AA	aaa, aa
		2		Low risk	A	A	A	A
		3		Moderate risk	BBB	Baa	BBB	bbb
	Non-investment grade	4		Acceptable risk	BB	Ba	BB	bb
		5		Average risk	B	B	B	B
	Watch	6		Higher risk	CCC, CC	Caa, Ca	CCC, CC	ccc, cc
		7		Special mention	C	C	C	C
Default		8		Substandard	D	C	DDD	D
		9		Doubtful			DD	
		10		Loss			D	

The Company uses its internal credit rating model to determine in which of the three stages an asset is to be categorized for the purposes of ECL. Once the asset has experienced a SICR the investment will move from Stage 1 to Stage 2. Sagicor has assumed that the credit risk of a financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset that is investment grade or Sagicor risk rating of 1-3 is considered low credit risk. Stage 1 investments are rated (i) investment grade, or (ii) below investment grade and have not been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 2 investments are assets which (i) have been downgraded from investment grade to below investment grade, or (ii) are rated below investment grade and have been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 3 investments are assets in default.

- Establishing staging for other assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables and loan commitments.

Exposures are considered to have resulted in a SICR and are moved to stage 2 when:

Qualitative test
Accounts that meet the portfolio's 'high risk' criteria and are subject to closer credit monitoring.

Backstop Criteria
Accounts that are 30 calendar days or more past due. The 30 days past due criterion is a backstop rather than a primary driver of moving exposures into stage 2.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(v) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- Forward looking information
  When management determines the macro-economic factors that impact the portfolios of financial assets, they first determine all readily available information within the relevant market. Portfolios of financial assets are segregated based on product type, historical performance and homogenous country exposures. There is often limited timely macro-economic data for Jamaica. Management assesses data sources from the government, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other reliable data sources. A regression analysis is performed to determine which factors are most closely correlated with the credit losses for each portfolio. Where projections are available, these are used to look into the future up to three years and subsequently the long-term average performance is then used for the remaining life of the product. These projections are re-assessed on a quarterly basis.

4. Interest in Structured Entities

A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well-defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities. An interest in a structured entity is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement which creates variability in returns arising from the performance of the entity for the Company. Such interests include holdings of debt or equity securities and investment management agreements. Structured entities are assessed for consolidation in as discussed in Note 3(a)(i).

Consolidated Structured Entity
The Company has no consolidated structured entity.

Unconsolidated Structured Entity

The Company established the PIF to provide customers and pension funds with several investment opportunities.

PIF
PIF administers assets of the Pooled Pension Investment Funds ("PPIF") which are held in trust on behalf of pension funds. The Trust has independent trustees. The administration of the assets in trust is done by the Company. The investment manager of these Funds is a fellow subsidiary, Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited. Both the administration of the assets and the provision of investment management services entitled the Company to receive management fees based on the assets under management.

The table below shows the total assets of PIF, the Company's interest in and income arising from involvement with PIF as well as the maximum exposure to loss. The maximum exposure to loss from the Company's interests represents the maximum loss that the Company could incur as a result of its involvement with PIF, regardless of the probability of the loss being incurred. The income from the Company's interest includes recurring and non-recurring fees and any mark-to-market gains/losses on a net basis.

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Total assets of PIF	194,082,456	189,026,827
Maximum exposure to loss	16,295,078	15,568,333
Total Income/(loss) from the Company's interests	614,892	947,146

The Company has not provided any non-contractual financial support during the period and does not anticipate providing non-contractual support to the company in the future.

5. Responsibilities of the Appointed Actuary and External Auditors

The Board of Directors pursuant to the Insurance Act appoints the Actuary whose responsibility is to carry out an annual valuation of the Company's policy liabilities in accordance with accepted actuarial practice and regulatory requirements and report thereon to the policyholders and stockholders. In performing the valuation, the Actuary makes assumptions as to the future rates of interest, asset defaults, mortality, morbidity, claims experience, policy termination, inflation, reinsurance recoveries, expenses and other contingencies, taking into consideration the circumstances of the Company and the insurance policies in force.

The stockholders pursuant to the Companies Act appoint the external auditors. Their responsibility is to conduct an independent and objective audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and report thereon to the stockholders. In carrying out their audit, the auditors also make use of the work of the appointed Actuary and the report on the policy liabilities.

6. Cash Resources

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Balances with banks payable on demand	955,080	1,732,011
Cash in hand	154	154
	955,234	1,732,165

The entire balance is expected to be recovered within less than twelve months after the financial year end.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Cash resources	955,234	1,732,165
Short term deposits	15,202,995	10,103,635
Treasury bills	1,095,947	432,444
Securities purchased under resale agreements	2,213,452	1,432,592
Bank overdrafts (Note 24)	(809,726)	(374,504)
	18,657,902	13,326,332

8. Financial Investments

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Financial assets FVTPL -		
Debt Securities		
Sovereign bonds	109,089,730	93,142,749
Corporate bonds	15,657,070	20,255,598
	124,746,800	113,398,347
Equities		
Quoted and unquoted equities	4,829,375	5,219,272
Unit trusts	31,843,670	31,121,065
	36,673,045	36,340,337
Total FVTPL	161,419,845	149,738,684
Financial assets at FVTOCI -		
Debt Securities		
Sovereign bonds	1,944,289	1,782,708
Corporate bonds	5,841,927	4,214,896
Total FVTOCI	7,786,216	5,997,604
Investments at amortized cost, net of ECL -		
Debt Securities		
Sovereign bonds	2,337,869	554,263
Corporate bonds	9,056,639	9,781,373
Securities purchased under resale agreement	2,219,961	1,503,872
Mortgage Loans	5,141,610	5,036,970
Short term deposits	22,498,757	16,413,368
Total investments at amortised cost, net of ECL	41,254,836	33,289,846
Less:- Pledged assets	(947,433)	(918,201)
Total Financial Investments	209,513,464	188,107,933

8. Financial Investments (Continued)

The table below shows the composition of FVTPL securities according to those securities that were mandatorily designated, and those that were designated by election.

	2025			2024		
	Mandatory designation $ '000	Designated by election $ '000	Total $ '000	Mandatory designation $ '000	Designated by election $ '000	Total $ '000
Unit trust and equities	36,673,045	-	36,673,045	36,340,337	-	36,340,337
Debt securities	8,054,032	116,692,768	124,746,800	7,767,271	105,631,076	113,398,347
	44,727,077	116,692,768	161,419,845	44,107,608	105,631,076	149,738,684

Items pledged as collateral:

Assets of the Company are pledged as collateral with financial institutions. Mandatory cash reserves and investment securities are also held with the Financial Services Commission. The balance below represents the total for which the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge.

	Asset	
	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Balance with regulators	947,433	918,201

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment

The following tables contain analyses of the credit risk exposure of financial investments for which an ECL allowance is recognized. The Company categorises its financial assets into investment grade, non-investment grade, watch, default and unrated.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets carried at fair value represents their amortised cost, as this is the maximum amount of credit loss the Company will suffer in the event of a total default of the counterparty. For financial assets carried at FVTOCI, the amounts shown in the tables will therefore not necessarily reconcile to the financial statements, as the carrying amounts have been adjusted for fair value movements.

The securities purchased for resale, policy loans, deposits and lease receivables are all stage 1 and there is no ECL. The maximum exposure is therefore equivalent to the carrying amounts as follows:

	2025				
	ECL Staging				
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS – AMORTISED COST	Stage 1 12-month ECL $ '000	Stage 2 lifetime ECL $ '000	Stage 3 lifetime ECL $ '000	Purchased credit-impaired $ '000	Total $ '000
Credit grade:					
Investment	2,199,163	-	-	-	2,199,163
Non-investment	38,193,798	350,224	-	-	38,544,022
Default	-	-	555,194	-	555,194
Gross carrying amount	40,392,961	350,224	555,194	-	41,298,379
Loss allowance	(9,638)	(8,014)	(25,891)	-	(43,543)
Carrying amount	40,383,323	342,210	529,303	-	41,254,836

8. Financial Investments (Continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

	2024				
	ECL Staging				
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS – AMORTISED COST	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 lifetime ECL**	**Purchased credit-impaired**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Credit grade:					
Investment	393,685	-	-	-	393,685
Non-investment	32,129,114	193,597	-	-	32,322,711
Default	-	-	629,827	-	629,827
Gross carrying amount	32,522,799	193,597	629,827	-	33,346,223
Loss allowance	(13,650)	(4,338)	(38,389)	-	(56,377)
Carrying amount	32,509,149	189,259	591,438	-	33,289,846

Mortgage loans are included above and are collaterised by the underlying residential and commercial properties. The values ascribed to these properties have been considered in arriving at the LGDs for each mortgage loan. The total value of the collateral as at year end with respect mortgage loans that were credit-impaired at the reporting date (stage 3) was $2,141,300,000 (2024 - $1,945,267,000).

	2025				
	ECL Staging				
DEBT SECURITIES – FVTOCI	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 lifetime ECL**	**Purchased credit-impaired**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Credit grade:					
Investment	7,457,309	-	-	-	7,457,309
Non-investment	1,499,814	-	-	-	1,499,814
Maximum credit exposure	8,957,123	-	-	-	8,957,123
Loss allowance	(2,301)				(2,301)
Maximum credit exposure, net of ECL	8,954,822	-	-	-	8,954,822

	2024				
	ECL Staging				
DEBT SECURITIES – FVTOCI	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 lifetime ECL**	**Purchased credit-impaired**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Credit grade:					
Investment	4,693,933	-	-	-	4,693,933
Non-investment	2,015,343	-	-	-	2,015,343
Maximum credit exposure	6,709,276	-	-	-	6,709,276
Loss allowance	(2,168)				(2,168)
Maximum credit exposure, net of ECL	6,707,108	-	-	-	6,707,108

Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments not subject to impairment

For financial investments measured at FVTPL which are related to under the unit-linked funds insurance and investment contracts, the unit holders bear the credit risk and the Company has no direct credit exposure.

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2025	**2024**
	$ '000	**$ '000**
Financial assets designated at fair value		
Debt securities	8,054,032	7,767,271
Equity securities	29,651,667	29,530,212

8. Financial Investments (Continued)

IFRS 9 maximum exposure to credit risk

The following tables explain the changes in the maximum exposure to credit risk between the beginning and the end of the period due to the circumstances below. With the exception of FVTOCI investments, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals the carrying amount.

	ECL Staging				
DEBT SECURITIES – FVTOCI	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 lifetime ECL**	**Purchased credit-impaired**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at & January 1, 2024	5,835,412	-	-	-	5,835,412
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,073,442	-	-	-	1,073,442
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(186,064)	-	-	-	(186,064)
Changes in principal and interest	(27,352)	-	-	-	(27,352)
Foreign exchange adjustment	13,838	-	-	-	13,838
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at & December 31, 2024	6,709,276	-	-	-	6,709,276
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,904,941	-	-	-	2,904,941
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(656,643)	-	-	-	(656,643)
Changes in principal and interest	(44,238)	-	-	-	(44,238)
Foreign exchange adjustment	43,787	-	-	-	43,787
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at & December 31, 2025	8,957,123	-	-	-	8,957,123

8. Financial Investments (Continued)

IFRS 9 maximum exposure to credit risk (Continued)

	ECL Staging				
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - AMORTISED COST	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 lifetime ECL**	**Purchased credit-impaired**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 1, 2024	29,102,979	363,819	440,589	-	29,907,387
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(126,880)	126,880	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(179,914)	-	179,914	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	114,771	(114,771)	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(73,157)	73,157	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	16,311	(16,311)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	60,138	-	(60,138)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	59,412,736	27,655	11,942	-	59,452,333
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(57,050,095)	(6,872)	(19,900)	-	(57,076,867)
Changes in principal and interest	1,189,064	(146,268)	20,574	-	1,063,370
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024	32,522,799	193,597	629,827	-	33,346,223
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(261,946)	261,946	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(106,407)	-	106,407	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	57,703	(57,703)	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(74,150)	74,150	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	46,159	(46,159)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	88,322	-	(88,322)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	55,818,296	-	-	-	55,818,296
Financial assets fully derecognised	(51,380,433)	(6,576)	(29,174)	-	(51,416,183)
Changes in principal and interest	3,654,627	(13,049)	(91,535)	-	3,550,043
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2025	40,392,961	350,224	555,194	-	41,298,379

8. Financial Investments (Continued)

Concentration of debt instruments

The Company also manages its exposure to credit risk by analysing the financial investments by type of debt security, whether corporate or sovereign, and the location and sector of the issuer. The table below is a summary of the significant category and sector concentrations of debt instruments subject to expected credit losses.

The table below is a summary of financial instruments by location, sovereign and corporate.

	2025	2024
	$ '000	$ '000
Debt securities		
Sovereign debt instruments		
Jamaica	109,635,102	94,401,741
USA	3,132,164	965,721
Other	604,622	112,258
Corporate debt instruments		
Jamaica	19,303,066	25,743,000
Trinidad & Tobago	75,287	72,863
USA	9,959,358	7,227,470
Other	1,217,925	1,208,534
	143,927,524	129,731,587

The table below is a summary sector concentration of corporate instruments.

	2025	2024
	$ '000	$ '000
Corporate debt instruments		
Communication Services	1,364,899	612,752
Consumer Discretionary	1,906,269	1,441,258
Consumer Staples	234,471	348,899
Energy	3,585,411	8,452,817
Financials	16,558,308	17,603,786
Health Care	1,295,657	922,957
Industrials	2,287,566	2,278,052
Information Technology	2,172,850	1,339,692
Materials	218,209	228,177
Real Estate	144,664	213,202
Tourism	17,306	21,754
Utilities	770,026	788,521
	30,555,636	34,251,867

9. Lease Receivables

	2025	2024
	$ '000	$ '000
Gross investment in finance leases -		
Later than one year and not later than five years [(i)]	94,428	94,428

(i) The above represents the principal amount for lease receivables and does not include unearned interest.

10. Investment Properties

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
At beginning of year	1,518,371	1,522,237
Additions during the year	6,185	-
Disposal during the year	(180,571)	(248,666)
Fair value gains	31,215	244,800
At end of year	1,375,200	1,518,371

The investment properties as at 31 December were valued at current market value by NIA Jamaica Langford & Brown and Allison Pitter and Co. Limited, qualified property appraisers and valuers.

Rental income and repairs and maintenance expenditure in relation to investment properties are as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Rental income	67,537	59,507
Direct operating expenses	(13,270)	(27,749)

During the year, only some of the properties were tenanted and generated rental income. Operating expenses related to the properties which were not tenanted was NIL The valuations of investment property have been classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement. The valuations have been performed using a sales comparison approach but, as there have been a limited number of similar sales in the local market, adjustments have been made to incorporate adjustments using judgement, regarding size, age, condition of comparable properties and the state of the local economy that are unobservable.

11. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost -			
At January 1, 2024	855,190	847,664	1,702,854
Additions	-	95,554	95,554
At December 31, 2024	855,190	943,218	1,798,408
Additions		124,748	124,748
At December 31, 2025	855,190	1,067,966	1,923,156
Amortisation -			
At January 1, 2024	-	770,611	770,611
Amortisation charge	-	50,825	50,825
At December 31, 2024	-	821,436	821,436
Amortisation charge	-	49,476	49,476
At December 31, 2025	-	870,912	870,912
Net Book Value -			
At December 31, 2024	855,190	121,782	976,972
At December 31, 2025	855,190	197,054	1,052,244

Amortisation charges of $49,476,000 (2024 - $50,825,000) have been included in expense for the company. Customer relations were amortised over 10 – 20 years and computer software are being amortised over 5 years.

The allocation of goodwill to the Company's Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is as follows:

	2025	2024
	$ '000	$ '000
Long Term Insurance Division	855,190	855,190

At December 31, 2025, management tested goodwill allocated to the Individual Lines Division for impairment.

The recoverable amount of Long Term Insurance Division is determined using fair value less costs to sell through the Capitalised Earnings Approach. These amounts use projected sustainable earnings based on audited earnings and financial budgets approved by management covering a three-year period and the earnings multiples stated below. The recoverable amounts are considered to be level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

11. Intangible Assets (Continued)

Management's approach and the key assumptions used to determine the CGU's Fair Value Less Cost of Sell (FVLCS) were as follows:

	2025				2024			
	Earnings Multiple	Cost to Sell	Post-tax Discount Rate	Long-term Growth Rate	Earnings Multiple	Cost to Sell	Post-tax Discount Rate	Long-term Growth Rate
Long Term Insurance Division	11.0%	5%	13.1%	4.5%	9.1%	5%	13.8%	4.5%

The inputs are determined as follows:

- Earnings multiple represents the inverse of the capitalisation rate that is, 1 divided by post-tax discount rate less long-term growth rate.
- Cost to sell is estimated cost, based on management’s experience of the typical incidental costs associated with a sale of business such as legal and professional fees as well as statutory charges, to dispose of the CGU as a going-concern business.
- Post-tax discount rate reflects specific risks related to the business, industry and country of operation.
- Long-term growth rate (%) is based on historical/projected financial performance of each CGU, nominal GDP growth rates and factors specific to the industry each CGU operates in.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Buildings & Improvements	Freehold Land & Buildings	Furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost or Valuation -					
At January 1, 2024	617,487	2,993,816	2,202,048	193,955	6,007,306
Additions	9,530	-	160,140	14,591	184,261
Revaluation adjustments	-	308,875	-	-	308,875
Transfer	-	-	(896)	-	(896)
Disposals	-	-	-	(25,930)	(25,930)
At December 31, 2024	627,017	3,302,691	2,361,292	182,616	6,473,616
Additions	103,790	-	99,406	30,000	233,196
Revaluation adjustments	-	299,183	-	-	299,183
Disposals	-	-	(262)	(31,027)	(31,289)
At December 31, 2025	**730,807**	**3,601,874**	**2,460,436**	**181,589**	**6,974,706**
Accumulated Depreciation -					
At January 1, 2024	404,586	32,750	1,861,423	163,920	2,462,679
Charge for the year	37,710	19,768	122,309	20,666	200,453
Relieved on revalued assets	-	(14,382)	-	-	(14,382)
Transfer	-	-	(75)	-	(75)
Relieved on disposals	-	-	-	(25,930)	(25,930)
At December 31, 2024	**442,296**	**38,136**	**1,983,657**	**158,656**	**2,622,745**
Charge for the year	46,469	22,200	116,337	18,182	203,188
Relieved on revalued assets	-	(16,156)	-	-	(16,156)
Relieved on disposals	-	-	(109)	(29,627)	(29,736)
At December 31, 2025	**488,765**	**44,180**	**2,099,885**	**147,211**	**2,780,041**
Net Book Value -					
At December 31, 2024	184,721	3,264,555	377,635	23,960	3,850,871
At December 31, 2025	242,042	3,557,694	360,551	34,378	4,194,665

In accordance with the Company's policy, owner-occupied properties were independently revalued during the year by professional real estate valuators. The excess of the revalued amount of these property, plant and equipment over the carrying value on such date, amounting to $315,339,000 (2024 - $323,257,000), has been credited to investment and fair value reserves.

If revalued assets of the Company were stated on a historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Cost	589,042	589,042
Accumulated depreciation	(77,130)	(72,948)
Net book value	511,912	516,094
Carrying value of revalued assets	3,557,694	3,264,555

13. Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities

The table below presents a summary of contract assets and liabilities held by the Company

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Insurance contract assets	138,545	-
Insurance contract liabilities	150,105,905	136,201,945
Reinsurance contract assets	179,445	203,547
Reinsurance contract liabilities	276,436	379,991

The following table presents insurance contract and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities by contract type and summarises those contracts which are measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA) and those which are not measured under the PAA.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Insurance contracts issued (includes direct participation contracts)		
Contracts measured under PAA - net (asset) / liability, end of period	5,764,245	5,671,452
Contracts not measured under PAA (VFA) - net (asset) / liability, end of period	31,044,611	29,684,220
Contracts not measured under PAA (GMM) - net (asset) / liability, end of period	113,158,504	100,846,273
Total - Net liability, end of period	149,967,360	136,201,945
Reinsurance contracts held		
Contracts measured under PAA - net asset / (liability), end of period	(89,470)	(91,712)
Contracts not measured under PAA (GMM) - net asset / (liability), end of period	(7,521)	(84,732)
Total - Net (liability)/asset, end of period	(96,991)	(176,444)

13. Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

The following tables explain the components of insurance contract and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities, in addition to changes in these balances for the period.

i. a) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims components

Short Term Insurance

	2025				2024			
	LRC	LIC			LRC	LIC		
Insurance contracts issued Contracts measured under PAA	**Excluding loss component**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**	**Excluding loss component**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Insurance contract liabilities, beginning of period	(884,427)	6,262,470	293,409	5,671,452	(345,063)	5,143,075	234,214	5,032,226
Insurance contract assets, beginning of period	-	-	-	-	(211,526)	206,357	-	(5,169)
Net balance – (asset) / liability, beginning of period	(884,427)	6,262,470	293,409	5,671,452	(556,589)	5,349,432	234,214	5,027,057
Insurance revenue	(25,930,225)	-	-	(25,930,225)	(24,507,671)	-	-	(24,507,671)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	20,206,666	(460)	20,206,206	-	20,015,708	59,195	20,074,903
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	2,685,712	-	-	2,685,712	2,731,971	-	-	2,731,971
Total insurance service expenses	2,685,712	20,206,666	(460)	22,891,918	2,731,971	20,015,708	59,195	22,806,874
Total amounts recognised in the insurance services result	(23,244,513)	20,206,666	(460)	(3,038,307)	(21,775,700)	20,015,708	59,195	(1,700,797)
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	(23,244,513)	20,206,666	(460)	(3,038,307)	(21,775,700)	20,015,708	59,195	(1,700,797)
Cash flows								
Premiums received	25,770,263	-	-	25,770,263	24,073,891	-	-	24,073,891
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	(20,135,200)	-	(20,135,200)	-	(19,102,670)	-	(19,102,670)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,503,963)	-	-	(2,503,963)	(2,626,029)	-	-	(2,626,029)
Total cash flows	23,266,300	(20,135,200)	-	3,131,100	21,447,862	(19,102,670)	-	2,345,192
Net balance – (asset) / liability, end of period	(862,640)	6,333,936	292,949	5,764,245	(884,427)	6,262,470	293,409	5,671,452
Insurance contract liabilities, end of period	(862,640)	6,333,936	292,949	5,764,245	(884,427)	6,262,470	293,409	5,671,452
Insurance contract assets, end of period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net balance – (asset) / liability, end of period	(862,640)	6,333,936	292,949	5,764,245	(884,427)	6,262,470	293,409	5,671,452

i. a) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims components(continued)

Long Term Insurance

	2025				2024			
	LRC		LIC		LRC		LIC	
Insurance contracts issued Contracts not measured under PAA	**Excluding loss component**	**Loss component**		**Total**	**Excluding loss component**	**Loss component**		**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Insurance contract liabilities, beginning of period	113,337,833	13,701,400	3,491,260	130,530,493	104,917,918	11,700,706	2,859,005	119,477,629
Insurance revenue	(20,079,565)	-	-	(20,079,565)	(17,937,430)	-	-	(17,937,430)
Insurance service expenses				-				-
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(734,662)	11,449,698	10,715,036	-	(660,899)	11,384,635	10,723,736
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(29,761)	-	(29,761)	-	2,085,931	-	2,085,931
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	2,130,916	-	-	2,130,916	1,292,379	-	-	1,292,379
Total insurance service expenses	2,130,916	(764,423)	11,449,698	12,816,191	1,292,379	1,425,032	11,384,635	14,102,046
Total amounts recognised in the insurance services result	(17,948,649)	(764,423)	11,449,698	(7,263,374)	(16,645,051)	1,425,032	11,384,635	(3,835,384)
Finance (income) / expenses from insurance contracts issued	10,796,265	601,400		11,397,665	6,491,040	524,710	-	7,015,750
Effect of exchange rate changes	695,776	149,382	5,845	851,003	291,288	50,952	1,630	343,870
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	(6,456,608)	(13,641)	11,455,543	4,985,294	(9,862,723)	2,000,694	11,386,265	3,524,236
Investment components	(12,837,143)	-	12,837,143	-	(11,803,273)	-	11,803,273	-
Cash flows								
Premiums received	38,043,278	-	-	38,043,278	35,764,303	-	-	35,764,303
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(22,787,010)	(22,787,010)	-	-	(22,557,283)	(22,557,283)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,568,940)	-	-	(6,568,940)	(5,678,392)	-	-	(5,678,392)
Total cash flows	31,474,338	-	(22,787,010)	8,687,328	30,085,911	-	(22,557,283)	7,528,628
Net balance – liability, end of period	125,518,420	13,687,759	4,996,936	144,203,115	113,337,833	13,701,400	3,491,260	130,530,493
Insurance contract liabilities, end of period	121,062,793	12,864,037	10,414,830	144,341,660	113,337,833	13,701,400	3,491,260	130,530,493
Insurance contract assets, end of period	4,455,627	823,722	(5,417,894)	(138,545)	-	-	-	-
Net balance – liability, end of period	125,518,420	13,687,759	4,996,936	144,203,115	113,337,833	13,701,400	3,491,260	130,530,493

13. Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

i. b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

Long Term Insurance(Continued)

	2025				2024			
Insurance contracts issued Contracts not measured under PAA	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**CSM**	**Total**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**CSM**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Insurance contract liabilities, beginning of period	80,638,059	10,308,490	39,583,944	130,530,493	71,063,394	9,682,958	38,731,277	119,477,629
Changes that relate to current service								
CSM recognised in net income for the services provided	-	-	(5,671,950)	(5,671,950)	-	-	(5,231,159)	(5,231,159)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for	-	(1,030,794)	-	(1,030,794)	-	(1,015,630)	-	(1,015,630)
Experience adjustments	(530,869)	-	-	(530,869)	325,475	-	-	325,475
	(530,869)	(1,030,794)	(5,671,950)	(7,233,613)	325,475	(1,015,630)	(5,231,159)	(5,921,314)
Changes that relate to future service								-
Changes in estimate that adjust the CSM	2,273,557	(584,056)	(1,689,501)	-	2,474,122	(320,176)	(2,153,946)	-
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(66,345)	20,577	-	(45,768)	2,087,060	(24,632)	-	2,062,428
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(8,826,454)	1,216,431	7,626,030	16,007	(7,089,890)	1,071,565	6,041,827	23,502
	(6,619,242)	652,952	5,936,529	(29,761)	(2,528,708)	726,757	3,887,881	2,085,930
Total amounts recognised in the insurance service	(7,150,111)	(377,842)	264,579	(7,263,374)	(2,203,233)	(288,873)	(1,343,278)	(3,835,384)
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	7,651,535	1,396,372	2,349,758	11,397,665	3,931,249	922,670	2,161,831	7,015,750
Effect of exchange rate changes	805,903	(4,767)	49,867	851,003	318,021	(8,265)	34,114	343,870
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	1,307,327	1,013,763	2,664,204	4,985,294	2,046,037	625,532	852,667	3,524,236
Cash flows								-
Premiums received	38,043,278	-	-	38,043,278	35,764,303	-	-	35,764,303
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(22,787,010)	-	-	(22,787,010)	(22,557,283)	-	-	(22,557,283)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,568,940)	-	-	(6,568,940)	(5,678,392)	-	-	(5,678,392)
Total cash flows	8,687,328	-	-	8,687,328	7,528,628	-	-	7,528,628
Net balance – liability, end of period	90,632,714	11,322,253	42,248,148	144,203,115	80,638,059	10,308,490	39,583,944	130,530,493
Insurance contract liabilities, end of period	99,760,912	9,926,093	34,654,655	144,341,660	80,638,059	10,308,490	39,583,944	130,530,493
Insurance contract assets, end of period	(9,128,198)	1,396,160	7,593,493	(138,545)	-	-	-	-
Net balance – liability, end of period	90,632,714	11,322,253	42,248,148	144,203,115	80,638,059	10,308,490	39,583,944	130,530,493

13. Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

i. c) Impact of contracts recognised in the period

Long Term Insurance(Continued)

	2025			2024		
	Contract issued		Total	Contract issued		Total
Insurance contracts issued	Non-onerous	Onerous		Non-onerous	Onerous	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4,606,145)	(30,194)	(4,636,339)	(4,334,262)	(216,862)	(4,551,124)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(17,779,413)	(158,224)	(17,937,637)	(15,693,533)	(2,192,292)	(17,885,825)
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	(22,385,558)	(188,418)	(22,573,976)	(20,027,795)	(2,409,154)	(22,436,949)
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	31,210,367	190,063	31,400,430	27,107,878	2,418,961	29,526,839
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(1,198,779)	(17,652)	(1,216,431)	(1,038,256)	(33,309)	(1,071,565)
CSM	(7,626,030)	-	(7,626,030)	(6,041,827)	-	(6,041,827)
Increase / (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	-	(16,007)	(16,007)	-	(23,502)	(23,502)

i. d) Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 – The CSM by transition method

Long Term Insurance(Continued)

	2025			2024		
Insurance contracts issued	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	Total	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CSM, beginning of period	35,612,457	3,971,487	39,583,944	30,863,400	7,867,877	38,731,277
Changes that relate to current service						-
CSM recognised in net income / (loss) for the services	(5,058,390)	(613,560)	(5,671,950)	(4,667,805)	(563,354)	(5,231,159)
Changes that relate to future service						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(3,367,466)	1,677,965	(1,689,501)	1,435,235	(3,589,181)	(2,153,946)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	7,626,030	-	7,626,030	6,041,827	-	6,041,827
	(799,826)	1,064,405	264,579	2,809,257	(4,152,535)	(1,343,278)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	2,163,104	186,654	2,349,758	1,939,800	222,031	2,161,831
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	49,867	49,867	-	34,114	34,114
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	1,363,278	1,300,926	2,664,204	4,749,057	(3,896,390)	852,667
CSM, end of period	36,975,735	5,272,413	42,248,148	35,612,457	3,971,487	39,583,944

13. Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

ii. a) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and the incurred claims components

Short Term Insurance	**2025**				**2024**			
	Remaining coverage	**Incurred claims**			**Remaining coverage**	**Incurred claims**		
Reinsurance contracts held Contracts measured under PAA	**Excluding loss recovery component**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**	**Excluding loss recovery component**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Reinsurance contract liabilities, beginning of period	(197,504)	(1,137)	788	(197,853)	(90,925)	19,856	(100)	(71,169)
Reinsurance contract assets, beginning of period	(367,678)	467,448	6,371	106,141	(378,719)	449,197	5,800	76,278
Net balance – (asset) / liability, beginning of period	(565,182)	466,311	7,159	(91,712)	(469,644)	469,053	5,700	5,109
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held								
Reinsurance expense	(963,263)	-	-	(963,263)	(954,572)	-	-	(954,572)
Claims Recovered	-	716,922	1,984	718,906	-	429,022	1,459	430,481
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(963,263)	716,922	1,984	(244,357)	(954,572)	429,022	1,459	(524,091)
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	(963,263)	716,922	1,984	(244,357)	(954,572)	429,022	1,459	(524,091)
Cash flows								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	913,916	-	-	913,916	859,034	-	-	859,034
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(667,317)	-	(667,317)	-	(431,764)	-	(431,764)
Total cash flows	913,916	(667,317)	-	246,599	859,034	(431,764)	-	427,270
Net balance – asset / (liability), end of period	(614,529)	515,916	9,143	(89,470)	(565,182)	466,311	7,159	(91,712)
Reinsurance contract liabilities, end of period	(233,097)	48,563	2,359	(182,175)	(197,504)	(1,137)	788	(197,853)
Reinsurance contract assets, end of period	(381,432)	467,353	6,784	92,705	(367,678)	467,448	6,371	106,141
Net balance – asset / (liability), end of period	(614,529)	515,916	9,143	(89,470)	(565,182)	466,311	7,159	(91,712)

13 Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)
ii. a) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and the incurred claims components

Long Term Insurance	2025				2024			
	Remaining coverage			Total	Remaining coverage			Total
Reinsurance contracts held Contracts not measured under PAA	**Excluding loss recovery component**	**Loss recovery Component**	**Incurred claims**		**Excluding loss recovery component**	**Loss recovery Component**	**Incurred claims**	
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Reinsurance contract liabilities, beginning of period	(137,455)	1,265	(45,948)	(182,138)	(204,783)	1,010	(18,957)	(222,730)
Reinsurance contract assets, beginning of period	18,924	-	78,482	97,406	(55,539)	-	360,278	304,739
Net balance – asset / (liability), beginning of period	(118,531)	1,265	32,534	(84,732)	(260,322)	1,010	341,321	82,009
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held				-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance expenses	5,852	-	-	5,852	(104,153)	-	-	(104,153)
Claims recovered	-	(239)	15,681	15,442	-	(4,356)	(20,123)	(24,479)
Changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying	-	(534)	-	(534)	-	4,641	-	4,641
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**5,852**	**(773)**	**15,681**	**20,760**	**(104,153)**	**285**	**(20,123)**	**(123,991)**
Finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(35,860)	41	-	(35,819)	(69,615)	(30)	-	(69,645)
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	(30,008)	(732)	15,681	(15,059)	(173,768)	255	(20,123)	(193,636)
Cash flows								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	115,012	-	-	115,012	315,559	-	-	315,559
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(22,742)	(22,742)	-	-	(288,664)	(288,664)
Total cash flows	115,012	-	(22,742)	92,270	315,559	-	(288,664)	26,895
Net balance – asset / (liability), end of period	(33,527)	533	25,473	(7,521)	(118,531)	1,265	32,534	(84,732)
Reinsurance contract liabilities, end of period	(46,653)	533	(48,140)	(94,260)	(137,455)	1,265	(45,948)	(182,138)
Reinsurance contract assets, end of period	13,126	-	73,613	86,739	18,924	-	78,482	97,406
Net balance – asset / (liability), end of period	**(33,527)**	**533**	**25,473**	**(7,521)**	**(118,531)**	**1,265**	**32,534**	**(84,732)**

13. Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

ii. b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

Long Term Insurance

	2025				2024			
Reinsurance contracts held Contracts not measured under PAA	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**CSM**	**Total**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**CSM**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Reinsurance contract liabilities, beginning of period	(372,309)	67,456	122,715	(182,138)	(394,209)	57,925	113,556	(222,728)
Reinsurance contract assets, beginning of period	(55,096)	24,496	128,006	97,406	182,071	22,295	100,371	304,737
Net balance – asset / (liability), beginning of period	(427,405)	91,952	250,721	(84,732)	(212,138)	80,220	213,927	82,009
Changes that relate to current service								
CSM recognised in net income / (loss) for the services received	-	-	92,128	92,128	-	-	(26,470)	(26,470)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(6,596)	-	(6,596)	-	(7,938)	-	(7,938)
Experience adjustments	(64,238)	-	-	(64,238)	(94,224)	-	-	(94,224)
	(64,238)	(6,596)	92,128	21,294	(94,224)	(7,938)	(26,470)	(128,632)
Changes that relate to future service								
Changes in estimate that adjust the CSM	(13,151)	1,657	11,494	-	(19,110)	(19,117)	38,227	-
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	9,858	(7,619)	(5,521)	(3,282)	11,396	2,887	(9,642)	4,641
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(76,477)	16,187	63,038	2,748	(28,543)	6,920	21,623	-
	(79,770)	10,225	69,011	(534)	(36,257)	(9,310)	50,208	4,641
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(144,008)	3,629	161,139	20,760	(130,481)	(17,248)	23,738	(123,991)
Finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(66,790)	12,666	18,305	(35,819)	(111,681)	28,980	13,056	(69,645)
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	(210,798)	16,295	179,444	(15,059)	(242,162)	11,732	36,794	(193,636)
Cash flows								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	115,011	-	-	115,011	315,559	-	-	315,559
Recoveries from reinsurance	(22,741)	-	-	(22,741)	(288,664)	-	-	(288,664)
Total cash flows	92,270	-	-	92,270	26,895	-	-	26,895
Net balance – asset / (liability), end of period	(545,933)	108,247	430,165	(7,521)	(427,405)	91,952	250,721	(84,732)
Reinsurance contract liabilities, end of period	(469,992)	79,265	296,467	(94,260)	(372,309)	67,456	122,715	(182,138)
Reinsurance contract assets, end of period	(75,941)	28,982	133,698	86,739	(55,096)	24,496	128,006	97,406
Net balance – asset / (liability), end of period	(545,933)	108,247	430,165	(7,521)	(427,405)	91,952	250,721	(84,732)

13. Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Long Term Insurance

ii. c) Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 – The CSM by transition method

Long Term Insurance

	2025			2024		
Reinsurance contracts held	**New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition**	**Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition**	**Total**	**New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition**	**Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
CSM, beginning of period	(158,879)	(91,842)	(250,721)	(94,651)	(119,276)	(213,927)
Changes that relate to current service						
CSM recognised in net income / (loss) for the services provided	(7,059)	(85,069)	(92,128)	17,066	9,404	26,470
Changes that relate to future service						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(8,332)	(3,162)	(11,494)	(46,615)	8,388	(38,227)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(63,038)	-	(63,038)	(21,623)	-	(21,623)
Reversal of loss-recovery component from onerous underlying contracts	4,619	902	5,521	-	9,642	9,642
	(73,810)	(87,329)	(161,139)	(51,172)	27,434	(23,738)
Finance income / (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(10,921)	(7,384)	(18,305)	(13,056)	-	(13,056)
Total amounts recognised in total comprehensive income	(84,731)	(94,713)	(179,444)	(64,228)	27,434	(36,794)
CSM, end of period	(243,610)	(186,555)	(430,165)	(158,879)	(91,842)	(250,721)

13. Insurance and Resinurance Contract Assets and Liabilities (continued)

iii. Liability for Incurred Claims

Summary of LIC by type of insurance

	Long term insurance	Short term insurance	Total
December 31, 2025	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Gross LIC:			
Insurance contracts issued	4,996,936	6,626,885	11,623,821
			-
Reinsurers' share of LIC:			
Reinsurance contracts held	25,473	525,059	550,532
December 31, 2024			
Gross LIC:			
Insurance contracts issued	3,491,260	6,555,879	10,047,139
Reinsurers' share of LIC:			
Reinsurance contracts held	32,534	473,470	506,004

The liability for incurred claims represented by insurance lines of business is as follows:

	Gross LIC		Reinsurers' share	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Life insurance and annuity benefits	10,950,822	9,436,390	495,428	502,359
Health	672,999	610,749	55,104	3,645
	11,623,821	10,047,139	550,532	506,004

14. Retirement Benefits

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Retirement benefit obligations -		
Pension scheme	1,601,905	1,131,543
Other post-retirement benefits	2,086,516	2,264,364
	3,688,421	3,395,907

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for eligible sales agents and administration staff joining on or after August 1, 2009 and a defined benefit plan for eligible administrative staff before August 1, 2009. The assets are held in a trust fund and are separate and apart from the assets of the Company. The defined benefits for the staff are based on service and salary, whereas the benefits for agents are based on contributions and interest.
The solvency level (the ratio of assets to past service liabilities) as at the last triennial funding valuation (2021) was 108%.

The law requires each plan sponsor to be an ordinary annual contributor but does not stipulate a minimum funding rate or solvency level. In absence of guidance from the regulator, the actuaries have agreed on a minimum employer contribution rate of 0.50% of payroll per annum where plan rules do not specify a minimum.

The Trustees of the pension schemes ensure that benefits are funded, benefits are paid, and that assets are invested to maximise returns subject to acceptable investment risks while considering the liability profile.

Any plan surplus or funding deficiency for the defined benefits plans as determined by independent actuaries annually using the Projected Unit Credit Method are absorbed by the Company.

(a) Pension schemes

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

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Present value of funded obligations	17,745,242	16,540,249
Fair value of plan assets	(16,143,337)	(15,408,706)
Deficit of funded plan	1,601,905	1,131,543
Liability in the statement of financial position	1,601,905	1,131,543

14. Retirement Benefits

(a) Pension schemes (Continued)

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Liability at beginning of year	16,540,249	14,490,385
Current service cost	544,146	459,163
Interest cost	1,519,712	1,524,283
Net expense recognised in income	2,063,858	1,983,446
Re-measurement:		
(Gains)/Losses from changes in financial assumptions	(416,918)	1,126,082
Gains from changes in experience	(303,728)	(618,987)
Net (gains)/losses losses recognised in OCI	(720,646)	507,095
Contributions by the members	859,283	726,865
Benefits paid	(997,502)	(1,167,542)
Net liability, end of year	17,745,242	16,540,249

Movement in the fair value of plan assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Opening balance	15,408,706	14,586,506
Contributions made by the Employer	454,966	484,480
Contributions by the members	859,283	726,865
Benefits paid	(997,502)	(1,167,542)
Interest income on plan assets	1,478,531	1,606,862
Re-measurement:		
Losses from changes in experience	(1,060,647)	(828,465)
Net gains recognised in OCI	734,631	822,200
Balance, end of year	16,143,337	15,408,706

14. Retirement Benefits

(a) Pension schemes (Continued)

The amounts recognised in the income statements as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Current service cost	544,146	459,163
Interest cost on plan obligations	1,519,712	1,524,283
Interest income on plan assets	(1,478,531)	(1,606,862)
Total, included in staff cost (Note 31(a))	585,327	376,584

The amounts recognised in OCI (Note32(c) is as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Change in financial assumptions	(416,918)	1,126,082
Experience adjustments	756,919	209,478
	340,001	1,335,560
Deferred tax	(85,000)	(333,890)
	255,001	1,001,670

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate J$ Benefits	10.0%	9.5%
Discount rate - US$ Indexed Benefits	7.5%	7.0%
Inflation	5.0%	5.0%
Expected return on plan assets	10.5%	10.0%
Future salary increases	8.5%	8.0%
Future pension increases	0.5%	0.5%
Average expected remaining working lives (years)	14	13

Pension plan assets are comprised as follows:

	2025		2024	
	$ '000	%	$ '000	%
Equities	4,253,700	26	4,416,909	29
Mortgages and real estate	3,372,915	20	3,364,170	21
Money market fund	754,189	5	593,798	4
Fixed income fund	2,745,363	17	2,285,659	15
Foreign currency fund	1,866,559	12	1,815,656	12
Global market fund	586,779	4	582,094	4
Inflation-linked	2,563,832	16	2,350,420	15
	16,143,337	100	15,408,706	100

14. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(a) Pension schemes (Continued)

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory. These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years for a pensioner retiring at age 65.

(b) Other post-retirement benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the Company offers retiree medical and life insurance benefits that contribute to the health care and life insurance coverage of employees and beneficiaries after retirement. The method of accounting and frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

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

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Present value of unfunded obligations	2,449,764	2,594,589
Fair value of plan assets	(363,248)	(330,225)
Liability in the statement of financial position	2,086,516	2,264,364

Movement in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Liability at beginning of year	2,594,589	2,638,739
Current service cost	41,764	46,065
Past Service Cost	61,803	-
Interest cost	252,976	296,156
Net expense recognised in income	356,543	342,221
Re-measurement:		
(Gains)/Losses from changes in financial assumptions	(134,138)	526,026
Gains from changes in experience	(234,402)	(781,912)
Net gains recognised in OCI	(368,540)	(255,886)
Benefits paid	(132,828)	(130,485)
Liability at the end of the year	2,449,764	2,594,589

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Current service cost	41,764	46,065
Past Service Cost	61,803	-
Interest cost on plan obligation	252,976	296,156
Interest income on plan assets	(33,023)	(34,060)
Total, included in staff cost (Note 31(a))	323,520	308,161

The amounts recognised in OCI are as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Change in financial assumptions	(134,138)	526,026
Interest income on plan assets	(234,402)	(781,912)
	(368,540)	(255,886)
Deferred tax	92,135	63,971
	(276,405)	(191,915)

The principal actuarial assumption used was as follows:

	2025	2024
Rate of medical inflation	7.00%	7.00%

14. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(b) Other post-retirement benefits (Continued)

Movement in the fair value of plan assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Balance, as previously reported	330,225	296,165
Interest income on plan assets	33,023	34,060
Balance, end of year	363,248	330,225

(c) Plan risks

Through its defined benefit pension plans and post-employment medical plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks. The Company does not use derivatives to manage its plan risks. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. Pensions are secured through the purchase of annuities. The remaining assets are invested in segregated pooled funds. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

The most significant of these plan risks are detailed below:

(i) Investment risk
The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to Government of Jamaica bond yields. If plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit.

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the pension scheme. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term assets with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due. The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the pension obligations.

(ii) Changes in bond yields
A decrease in Government of Jamaica bond yields will increase plan liability, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on plan's assets which are linked to debt investment.

(iii) Salary risk
The present value of the plan liabilities is calculated in reference to the future salaries of members. Therefore, an increase in the salary of members will increase the plan's liability.

(iv) Life expectancy
The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities.

(d) Sensitivity tests

(i) The effect of a 1% increase/decrease in the medical inflation rate assumption:

2025		2024	
Decrease by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits
$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
(211,448)	251,701	(236,038)	283,013

14. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(d) Sensitivity tests (Continued)

(ii) Impact of a 1% increase/decrease in the discount rate assumption:

2025		2024	
Decrease by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits
$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
950,909	292,587	959,214	324,053

2025		2024	
Increase by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits
$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
(745,871)	(242,944)	(751,837)	(267,359)

(iii) Impact of a 1% increase/decrease in future salary increases:

2025		2024	
Decrease by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Pension benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Pension benefits	Decrease by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Health & Life benefits
$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
(283,498)	(17,633)	(282,061)	(15,938)

2025		2024	
Increase by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Pension benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Health & Life benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Pension benefits	Increase by 1% Increase/(Decrease) in Health & Life benefits
$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
321,871	20,269	318,165	18,269

14. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(d) Sensitivity tests (Continued)

(iv) Impact of a .5% (2024 - .5%) increase/decrease in future pension increases:

2025		2024	
Decrease by .5% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Increase by .5% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Decrease by .5% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Increase by .5% Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000
(770,828)	821,915	(772,325)	824,561

(v) Impact of a 1-year change in life expectancy:

2025		2024	
Decrease by 1-year Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Decrease by 1 year Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits $ '000	Decrease by 1-year Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Decrease by 1 year Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits $ '000
(76,548)	(67,405)	(81,125)	(74,120)

2025		2024	
Increase by 1-year Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Increase by 1 year Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits $ '000	Increase by 1-year Increase/ (Decrease) in Pension benefits $ '000	Increase by 1 year Increase/ (Decrease) in Health & Life benefits $ '000
73,311	66,834	76,438	73,689

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. 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.

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the pension scheme. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due. The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the pension obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods. The Company does not use derivatives to manage its risk. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets in 2025 consists of bonds and equities.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 30 years (2024 – 30 years).

15. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal rate of 25% (2024 - 25%) for the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, net recognized on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Deferred income tax assets, net	(4,623,161)	(4,888,475)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position, prior to offsetting, are as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Deferred income tax assets	(4,623,161)	(5,037,974)
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	149,499
	(4,623,161)	(4,888,475)

The amounts shown in the statement of financial position included the following:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(3,979,123)	(778,326)

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Balance as at 1 January	(4,888,475)	(4,686,768)
Tax charged to the income statement (Note 32(a))	204,515	60,632
Tax charged/(credited) to components in OCI (Note 32 (c))	60,799	(262,339)
Balance as at 31 December	(4,623,161)	(4,888,475)

15. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

	Property, plant and equipment	Fair value gains	Unused Tax Losses	Unrealised foreign exchange	Post-employment benefits	Other	Total
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
At January 1, 2024	105,497	(215,601)	(3,895,484)	(350,367)	(561,614)	230,801	(4,686,768)
(Credited)/Charged to income statement	16,758	(10,301)	389,443	89,754	(17,445)	(407,577)	60,632
(Credited)/Charged to OCI	27,244	(19,664)	-	-	(269,919)	-	(262,339)
At December 31, 2024	149,499	(245,566)	(3,506,041)	(260,613)	(848,978)	(176,776)	(4,888,475)
(Credited)/Charged to income statement	(185,589)	172,554	257,642	69,938	(80,263)	(29,767)	204,515
Charged to OCI	30,461	23,203	-	-	7,135	-	60,799
At December 31, 2025	(5,629)	(49,809)	(3,248,399)	(190,675)	(922,106)	(206,543)	(4,623,161)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	2025	2024
	$ '000	$ '000
Deferred income tax assets -		
Unrealised foreign exchange	(190,675)	(260,613)
Tax losses unutilised (a)	(3,248,399)	(3,506,041)
Post-employment benefits	(922,106)	(848,978)
Property, plant and equipment	(5,629)	-
Fair Value Gains	(49,809)	(245,566)
Other	(206,543)	(176,776)
	(4,623,161)	(5,037,974)
Deferred income tax liabilities -		
Property, plant and equipment	-	149,499
	-	149,499
	(4,623,161)	(4,888,475)

(a) The measurement of revenue and the ultimate determination of profits under IFRS 17, will result in profits recorded in prior periods being subject to corporation tax twice. To address this, a “tax transitional amount” was determined as the difference between retained earnings under IFRS 4 and the restated amount. Deferred income tax was recorded on the amount.

16. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party, in making financial or operational decisions.

Related companies include its subsidiary, the ultimate parent company, parent company and fellow subsidiaries. Related parties include directors, key management and companies for which the Company and its parent company provide management services. Related parties also include the PIF and other managed funds.

(a) The statement of financial position includes the following balances with related parties and companies:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Due from related parties -		
Ultimate parent company	134,734	206,318
Parent company	4,721,931	4,565,631
Fellow subsidiaries	31,670	29,484
Other managed funds	1,000,001	728,549
	5,888,336	5,529,982

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Due to related companies -		
Parent company	1,065	73,518
Other related companies	89,636	38,075
Other managed funds	169,643	36,724
	260,344	148,317

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Loans and Financial Investments-		
Promissory Note with Parent	8,902,898	9,726,934
Loans with subsidiary	58,282	58,282
Short term deposits	1,523	1,523
Securities purchased under resale agreements with Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited	2,219,958	1,503,870
Sagicor Select Funds Units	69,843	66,933
Sagicor Sigma Global Funds Units	31,533,124	30,830,797
	42,785,628	42,188,339

16 Related Party Balances and Transactions (Continued)

(b) The following arose from transactions with related parties and companies during the year:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Parent company -		
Management fees	3,187,826	2,930,470
Investment income	157,208	171,255
Ultimate Parent company -		
Shared services fees	329,593	234,540
Fellow subsidiaries -		
Investment income	137,211	183,249
Administration fee income	54,603	50,228
Commission Expense	182,633	152,827
Sagicor Pooled Investment Funds -		
Management fee income	1,355,828	1,458,769
Administration fee income	129,343	112,527
Other related parties -		
Sagicor Sigma Global Funds administration fee income	1,480,195	1,457,056
Lease payments	566,433	553,482
Lease interest expense	204,812	40,375
Other administration fee income	4,797	4,425
Self-Directed Funds management fee income	329,833	274,405
Key management compensation -		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	717,785	791,189
Share based payments	58,545	164,539
Contributions to pensions and insurance schemes	37,569	39,305
	813,899	995,033
Directors' emoluments -		
Fees	32,732	30,208
Management remuneration (included above)	207,925	280,979
	240,657	311,187

17. Other Assets

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Due from sales representatives	719,451	752,098
Real estate developed for resale – (i)	3,768,738	4,638,042
Due from related parties (Note 16(a))	5,888,336	5,529,982
Due from Government Employees Administrative Scheme Only Fund, Government Pensioners Administrative Scheme Only Fund and Other ASO	329,649	251,951
Prepayments	1,395,397	1,867,706
Other receivables	454,829	212,743
	12,556,400	13,252,522
Provision against doubtful receivables	(7,737)	(7,737)
	12,548,663	13,244,785

All financial assets will be will be realized in the next 12 months and management expects that the real estate developed for sale will be realized within the next 12 to 18 months.

Current portion of Other Assets disclosed under Note 37 (c)(ii).

(i) Real estate developed for sale relates to the construction of residential and commercial complexes.

18. Share Capital

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Authorised		
13,598,340,000 (2024 – 13,598,340,000) Ordinary shares		
Issued and fully paid:		
3,760,991,782 (2024 – 3,760,991,782) Ordinary shares at no par	7,854,938	7,854,938

19. Equity Reserves

	Note	Investment and Fair Value Reserves		Other Reserves		
		Owner occupied properties fair value reserve	Fair value reserves (FVTOCI)	Capital redemption reserve	Special investment reserve	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance as at January 1, 2024		2,418,491	(989,114)	2,675	476,282	1,908,334
Net gains recycled to revenue on disposal and maturity of FVTOCI securities		-	46,565	-	-	46,565
Net unrealized losses on FVTOCI securities		-	(125,221)	-	-	(125,221)
Provision for expected credit losses- IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities		-	(1,196)	-	-	(1,196)
Unrealized gains on revaluation of owner-occupied properties		323,257	-	-	-	323,257
Deferred tax on unrealized capital (losses)/ gains		(27,244)	19,664	-	-	(7,580)
Total comprehensive income for the year		296,013	(60,188)	-	-	235,825
Transfers between reserves -						
To special investment reserve	2(o)	-	-	-	69,422	69,422
Total transfers between reserves		-	-	-	69,422	69,422
Balance as at December 31, 2024		2,714,504	(1,049,302)	2,675	545,704	2,213,581
Net losses recycled to revenue on disposal and maturity of FVTOCI securities		-	(2,010)	-	-	(2,010)
Net unrealized gains on FVTOCI securities		-	95,206	-	-	95,206
Provision for expected credit losses- IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities		-	132	-	-	132
Unrealized gains on revaluation of owner-occupied properties		315,339	-	-	-	315,339
Deferred tax on unrealized capital (losses)		(30,461)	(23,204)	-	-	(53,665)
Total comprehensive income for the year		284,878	70,124	-	-	355,002
Transfers between reserves -						
To special investment reserve		-	-	-	65,602	65,602
Total transfers between reserves		-	-	-	65,602	65,602
Balance at December 31, 2025		2,999,382	(979,178)	2,675	611,306	2,634,185

The Investment and Fair Value Reserve represents the unrealised surplus or deficit on the re-measurement of securities classified as FVOTCI and the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. The reserves also include ECL's recognized and reversed on disposal and sale of investments and an adjustment for gains or losses on FVTOCI securities which have matured or have been disposed of. They also include actuarial liabilities recognized in OCI.

The Special Investment Reserve represents a non-distributable reserve under the provisions of the Insurance Regulations, 2001 Note 2(o).

20. Stock Options

Long-term incentive plan

The Company offers a Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plan to senior executives. Under the LTI plan, executives are entitled but not obliged to purchase the Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited stock at a pre-specified price at some future date. The options are granted each year on the date of the Board of Directors Human Resources Committee meeting following the performance year at which the stock option awards are approved. Stock options vest in 4 equal instalments beginning the first December 31 following the grant date and for the next three December 31st dates thereafter (25% per year). Options are not exercisable after the expiration of 7 years from the date of grant. The number of stock options in each stock option award is calculated based on the LTI opportunity via stock options (percentage of applicable salary) divided by the Black-Scholes value of a stock option of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited stock on 31 March of the measurement year. The exercise price of the options is the closing bid price on 31 March of the measurement year.This plan was discontinued effective 31 December 2023.

Details of the combined share options outstanding are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Options (thousands)	Weighted Average exercise price in $ per share	Options (thousands)	Weighted Average exercise price in $ per share
At beginning of year	9,017	45.43	9,325	44.85
Granted -2024				
-2025				
Expired	(155)	34.10	(58)	23.65
Exercised	(614)	34.10	(250)	28.90
At end of year	8,248	46.48	9,017	45.43
Exercisable at the end of the period	7,743	47.81	7,598	45.55

Stock options outstanding at the end of the year for the company have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Expiry Date	2025 $ '000	Exercise Price	2024 $ '000	Exercise Price
March 2023	-	10.49	-	10.49
March 2024	-	23.65	-	23.65
March 2025	-	34.10	782	34.10
March 2026	1,339	36.45	1,339	36.45
March 2027	1,646	39.99	1,662	39.99
March 2028	1,523	52.40	1,523	52.40
March 2029	1,807	51.88	1,807	51.88
March 2030	1,933	57.44	1,904	57.44
	8,248	47.63	9,017	45.38

For options outstanding at the end of the year, exercise prices range from $36.45 to $57.44 (2024 - $34.10 to $57.44). The remaining contractual terms range from 3 months to 7 years (2024 – 3 months to 7 years).

The weighted average share price for options exercised during the year was $17.41 (2024 - $16.66).

The stock options reserve balance at the year-end represents the accumulated fair value of services provided by employees in consideration for shares, as measured by reference to the fair value of the shares.

	2025
Share Price	$ 52.90
Dividend Yield	2.38%
Standard Deviation	28%
Risk Free ratio	6.30%
Expected Volatility	7 years

20. Stock Options (Continued)

Long-term incentive plan (Continued)

In 2019, the Sagicor Group Jamaica Board HR & Compensation Committee approved the amendment to the termination rules in the Sagicor Group Jamaica LTI Plan to conform with those in the SFC Plan. This amendment relates to the Accelerated Vesting under certain circumstances.

The Company also has in place a share purchase plan which enables its administrative and sales staff to purchase a pool of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited shares at a predetermined discount rate of the closing bid price on December 31 each year. During 2025, the Staff Share Purchase Plan Trust purchased 3,229,000 shares (2024 – 3,000,000). At the point at which the shares are transferred to staff, the Subsidiary Companies recognize their share of the cost of those shares in the income statement.

21. Investment and Fair Value Reserve

This represents the unrealised surplus or deficit on the re-measurement of securities classified as FVOTCI and the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. The reserves also include ECL's recognized and reversed on disposal and sale of investments and an adjustment for gains or losses on FVTOCI securities which have matured or have been disposed of. An analysis of the investment and fair value reserves is as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Unrealised gains on owner-occupied properties	2,999,382	2,714,504
Unrealised gains on FVTOCI securities	(979,178)	(1,049,302)
	2,020,204	1,665,202

22. Other Reserves

Special Investment Reserve
This represents a non-distributable reserve under the provisions of the Insurance Regulations, 2001 (Note 2 (o)).

23. Dividends Declared

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
First interim dividend – 0.34 cents per share (2024 – 0.82 cents per share)	1,283,000	3,100,000
Second interim dividend – 0.53 cents per share (2024 – 0.20 cents per share)	2,000,000	742,000
	3,283,000	3,842,000

Dividends represented a dividend per stock unit of $0.87 (2024 $1.02).

24. Due to Banks and Other Financial Institutions

	Interest Rate %	Maturity Period	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Long term loans:				
National Housing Trust	various	various	283,153	291,432
Bank overdraft:				
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	48%	2025	808,999	374,504
Other	various	various	727	-
			1,092,879	665,936

The current portion of the Due to Banks and other Financial Liabilities is disclosed under Note 37(c) (ii).

a) *National Housing Trust (NHT)*
This is a third-party financing agreement between the company and the National Housing Trust and attracts interest rates ranging from 0.0% to 2%.

b) *Bank Overdrafts*
The bank overdraft balance represents book overdraft at year end. The actual balances at bank were positive at year end.

25. Other Liabilities

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Accounts payable and accruals	515,610	565,868
Dividends payable	70,520	70,568
Due to related parties (Note 16)	260,344	148,317
Premiums not applied	3,598,525	4,314,112
Mortgage principal and real estate payables	1,075,563	764,362
Staff related payables and Statutory payables	2,317,701	1,980,553
Cheques issued but uncashed	342,322	320,772
Miscellaneous	1,521,125	894,354
	9,701,710	9,058,906

Of the carrying amount, nil (2024 - nil) is expected to be settled after more than twelve months after the financial year end. The remaining balance is expected to be settled less than twelve months after the financial year end.

26. Investment Contract Liabilities

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Amortised cost -		
Amounts on deposit	17,289,019	15,865,856
Deposit administration fund	1,484,335	1,539,095
Other investment contracts	120,038	121,099
	18,893,392	17,526,050

The current portion of Financial Instruments disclosed under Note 37(c) (ii).

27. Insurance Revenue and Service Expenses

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts held, for 2025 and 2024, is included in the following tables.

Additional information on amounts recognised in the statement of income and OCI is included in the insurance contract balances reconciliations in Note 13.

(a)

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Insurance revenue		
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:		
Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses after loss component allocation	11,245,905	10,398,262
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk	1,030,794	1,015,630
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	5,671,950	5,231,159
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	2,130,916	1,292,379
Insurance revenue for contracts not measured under the PAA	20,079,565	17,937,430
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	25,930,225	24,507,671
Total insurance revenue	46,009,790	42,445,101
Insurance service expenses		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(30,921,242)	(30,798,639)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	29,761	(2,085,931)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(4,816,628)	(4,024,350)
Total insurance service expenses	(35,708,109)	(36,908,920)
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:		
Change in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	(6,596)	(7,938)
Experience adjustments	(64,238)	(94,224)
CSM recognised for the services received	92,128	(26,470)
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not measured under the PAA	21,294	(128,632)
Reinsurance expenses – contracts measured under the PAA	(963,263)	(954,572)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	718,906	430,481
Changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	(3,282)	4,641
Contracts initially recognised in the year	2,748	-
Total net (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(223,597)	(648,082)
Total insurance service result	10,078,084	4,888,099

(b) Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

For insurance contracts not measured under the PAA, an analysis of the related CSM by transition method is

INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Insurance revenue		
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective	12,088,553	10,020,876
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	7,991,012	7,916,554
	20,079,565	17,937,430
CSM, end of year		
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective	36,975,735	35,612,457
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	5,272,413	3,971,487
	42,248,148	39,583,944
REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD		
CSM, end of year		
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective	(243,610)	(158,879)
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	(186,555)	(91,842)
	(430,165)	(250,721)

27 Insurance Revenue and Service Expenses (Continued)

(c) Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

The following tables summarise the expected recognition of the contractual service margin based on the estimate of the CSM using discounted coverage units to allocate the CSM to each year.

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED		
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Number of years until expected to be recognised		
1	2,818,030	2,644,515
2	2,435,849	2,345,256
3	2,137,945	2,045,317
4	1,919,996	1,817,650
5	1,747,609	1,655,076
6-10	7,375,184	6,591,884
>10	23,813,535	22,484,246
Total	42,248,148	39,583,944

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD		
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Number of years until expected to be recognised		
1	27,506	15,884
2	28,049	19,288
3	23,465	17,228
4	20,022	15,637
5	17,261	14,501
6-10	69,141	63,043
>10	244,721	105,140
Total	430,165	250,721

28. Total Investment Income and Net Insurance Finance Result

	2025 Amortized cost assets $ '000	2025 FVTOCI assets $ '000	2025 Total $ '000
Interest income -			
Debt securities	469,639	476,354	945,993
Mortgage loans	279,734	-	279,734
Securities purchased for re-sale	110,531	-	110,531
Deposit	563,029	-	563,029
Total Interest Income	1,422,933	476,354	1,899,287
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI			29,496
Net loss on de-recognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost			(93)
			1,928,690
FVTPL investments			
Interest income			9,066,446
Dividend income			11,638
Unrealised gain on financial assets			5,404,597
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets			427,959
			14,910,640
Investment properties:			
Appreciation on investment properties			31,215
Net Rental income			65,817
			97,032
Other investment income and expense:			
Other direct investment expense			(7,895)
Income earned and capital gain from assets measured at FVTPL and other investment income			14,999,777
Total Investment Income			16,928,467
Interest expense -			
Investment contracts			(876,123)
Due to banks and other financial institutions			(5,030)
Lease liabilities			(204,812)
			(1,085,965)
Expected credit gains			9,979
Net investment income			15,852,481

28. Total Investment Income and Net Insurance Finance Result (Continued)

	2024 Amortized cost assets $ '000	2024 FVTOCI assets $ '000	2024 Total $ '000
Interest income -			
Debt securities	312,154	358,058	670,212
Mortgage loans	292,843	-	292,843
Securities purchased for re-sale	136,590	-	136,590
Deposit	634,191	-	634,191
	1,375,778	358,058	1,733,836
Net loss on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI			(83)
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost			1,123
			1,734,876
FVTPL investments			
Interest income			9,003,757
Dividend income			38,948
Unrealised gain on financial assets			1,511,892
Net losses on de-recognition of financial assets			(53,448)
			10,501,149
Investment properties:			
Appreciation on investment properties			244,800
Net Rental income			57,787
			302,587
Other investment income and expense:			
Other direct investment expense			(19,150)
Income earned and capital gain from assets measured at FVTPL and other investment income			10,784,586
Total investment loss			12,519,462
Interest expense -			
Investment contracts			(751,384)
Due to banks and other financial institutions			(5,170)
Lease liabilities			(40,375)
			(796,929)
Expected credit losses			(6,015)
Net investment loss			11,716,518

28. Total Investment Income and Net Insurance Finance Result (Continued)

An analysis of net investment income and net insurance finance expenses is presented in the following tables:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Net investment income / (expenses) – Underlying assets (a)		
Interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI	1,053,069	744,010
Net (loss) / gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at	(58)	1,292
Net gain / (loss) on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	29,496	(83)
Interest income earned and capital net gain from assets measured at FVTPL and other investment income	14,139,148	9,906,093
Net credit impairment loss	(937)	(1,386)
Net investment gains – Underlying assets	**15,220,718**	**10,649,926**
Net investment income – Other investments		
Loss on derecognition of amortised cost investments	(35)	(169)
Interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI	846,218	989,826
Net gain on FVTPL investments	771,492	595,056
Net credit impairment gain / (loss)	10,916	(4,629)
Net investment income – Other investments	**1,628,591**	**1,580,084**

(a) Underlying assets are those directly related to the insurance portfolio.

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Net investment income – Other		
Investment property – rental income	65,817	57,787
Investment property – unrealised gains	31,215	244,800
Net investment income – Other	97,032	302,587
Total net investment income	**16,946,341**	**12,532,597**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued		
Changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	(1,648,811)	(2,333,280)
Interest accreted	(5,395,904)	(4,109,595)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(4,352,950)	(572,874)
	(11,397,665)	(7,015,749)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held		
Interest accreted	(7,828)	(4,974)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates	(27,991)	(64,671)
	(35,819)	(69,645)
Net insurance finance	(11,433,484)	(7,085,394)
Summary of the amounts recognised in the statement of income		
Net investment income – Underlying assets (a)	15,220,718	10,649,926
Net investment income – Other investments	1,628,591	1,580,084
Net investment income – Other	97,032	302,587
Net insurance finance expenses	(11,433,484)	(7,085,394)
	5,512,857	5,447,203

29. Fee and Other Income

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Products and services transferred over time		
Service contract revenue	3,969,972	3,833,815
	3,969,972	3,833,815
Other Revenue		
Foreign exchange	22,994	6,326
Other fees and commission income	198,167	134,333
Other income / (Miscellaneous fees)	124,985	(1,254)
	346,146	139,405
	4,316,118	3,973,220

30. Finance Costs

Finance costs represent interest costs incurred on loans used for business development.

31. Administration Expenses

	2025			
	Attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	Total
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Advertising and branding	232,608	12,663	165,605	410,876
Auditors renumeration	-	-	111,363	111,363
Commissions and fees	14,527	60,090	7,690	82,307
Commission and Sales Expense(ii)	4,274,942	3,501,261	113,488	7,889,691
Communication and technology	206,965	396,233	1,089,142	1,692,340
Employee training	-	-	63,707	63,707
Fraud and operational losses	-	-	1,367	1,367
Insurance expense	4,630	46	194,656	199,332
Legal & professional fees	44,963	59,269	91,300	195,532
Management fees[(i)]	-	886,624	2,301,202	3,187,826
Office accommodation	136,926	63,576	318,002	518,504
Policy stamp duty and reimbursements	62,654	-	18,452	81,106
Postage, printing and office supplies	99,385	60,986	25,904	186,275
Salaries & related benefits (a)	1,756,832	1,671,886	2,214,134	5,642,852
Sales and convention incentives	356,512	15	47,002	403,529
Service outsourced	64,713	164,519	855,844	1,085,076
Other expenses	113,559	228,720	490,088	832,367
Depreciation & amortisation	207,288	213,176	366,149	786,613
	7,576,504	7,319,064	8,475,095	23,370,663

(a) Staff costs

	Attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	Total
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Salaries	1,311,368	1,246,828	772,002	3,330,198
Payroll taxes	172,664	149,049	159,429	481,142
Pension costs (Note 14)	45,150	39,174	501,003	585,327
Other post-retirement benefits (Note 14)	-	-	323,520	323,520
Share based compensation	58,177	65,561	152,122	275,860
Restructuring costs	-	-	3,206	3,206
Other	169,473	171,274	302,852	643,599
	1,756,832	1,671,886	2,214,134	5,642,852

(i) This represents management fees charged by the parent company for shared services received by the entity.

(ii) Commission and Sales Expense
Amount represents commission and bonuses paid to sales representatives.

31. Administration Expenses (Continued)

	2024			
	Attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	**Other directly attributable expenses**	**Other operating expenses**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Advertising and branding	253,055	15,520	148,390	416,965
Auditors renumeration	-	-	168,179	168,179
Commissions and fees	16,038	65,985	7,646	89,669
Commission and Sales Expense(ii)	3,380,336	3,678,553	109,831	7,168,720
Communication and technology	193,419	365,645	892,152	1,451,216
Employee training	-	-	60,986	60,986
Fraud and operational losses	-	-	1,248	1,248
Insurance expense	92	-	242,273	242,365
Legal & professional fees	53,986	66,541	244,247	364,774
Management fees[(i)]	-	886,624	2,043,847	2,930,471
Office accommodation	120,893	52,859	248,876	422,628
Policy stamp duty and reimbursements	67,238	-	20,995	88,233
Postage, printing and office supplies	18,182	26,874	23,214	68,270
Salaries & related benefits (a)	1,769,019	1,684,644	1,863,921	5,317,584
Sales and convention incentives	374,509	-	39,760	414,269
Service outsourced	65,189	162,320	714,002	941,511
Other expenses	110,693	177,309	856,969	1,144,971
Depreciation & amortisation	172,358	159,043	302,078	633,479
	6,595,007	7,341,917	7,988,614	21,925,538

Staff costs

	Attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	**Other directly attributable expenses**	**Other operating expenses**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Salaries	1,190,973	1,179,811	909,022	3,279,806
Payroll taxes	175,580	146,641	141,378	463,599
Pension costs (Note 14)	142,791	114,627	119,166	376,584
Other post-retirement benefits (Note 14)	59,491	24,730	223,940	308,161
Share based compensation	32,842	55,708	201,572	290,122
Restructuring costs	-	-	62,718	62,718
Other	167,342	163,127	206,125	536,594
	1,769,019	1,684,644	1,863,921	5,317,584

(i) This represents management fees charged by the parent company for shared services received by the entity.

32. Taxation

(a) Tax is computed as follows:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Current year taxation -		
Corporation tax @ 25% (2024-25%)	1,834,075	949,999
Deferred income tax (Note 15) -		
Deferred tax credit relating to the origination and reversal of temporary	204,515	60,632
Taxation	2,038,590	1,010,631
Asset tax @ 0.25%	242,082	228,078
Other taxes	242,082	228,078

(b) Reconciliation of applicable tax charges to effective tax charge:

	2,025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Profit before taxation	10,096,022	5,275,751
Tax at 25%	2,524,005	1,318,938
Adjusted for:		
Investment income not subject to income tax	(3,661,396)	(2,291,125)
Asset tax not deductible for tax purposes	32,936	31,888
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,713,760	2,068,657
Net effect of other charges and allowances	(570,715)	(117,727)
Taxation expense	2,038,590	1,010,631

(c) The tax credit/(charge) relating to components of OCI is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Before tax $ '000	Tax (charge)/ credit $ '000	After tax $ '000	Before tax $ '000	Tax (charge)/ credit $ '000	After tax $ '000
Fair value gains/(losses) on FVTOCI securities	93,195	(23,203)	69,992	(78,656)	19,664	(58,992)
Re-measurement of post-employment benefits	28,539	(7,135)	21,404	(1,079,674)	269,919	(809,755)
Impairment charges	132	-	132	(1,196)	-	(1,196)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on owner-occupied properties	315,339	(30,461)	284,878	323,257	(27,244)	296,013
Other comprehensive income	437,205	(60,799)	376,406	(836,269)	262,339	(573,930)

33. Leases

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Right-of-use asset		
Buildings	4,367,883	346,041
Land	51,372	52,568
	4,419,255	398,609
Lease liabilities		
Current	379,578	127,976
Non-current	3,344,089	192,334
	3,723,667	320,310

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2025 financial year were $4,554,593,000 (2024- $ 271,668,000).

(b) Amounts recognized in the income statement

The income statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	532,751	381,005
Land	1,196	1,196
	533,947	382,201

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Interest expense (included in Interest and other interest expense)	204,812	40,375

(c) The total cash outflow for leases in 2025 was $566,433,000 (2024- $553,482,000)

(d) During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options was an increase in recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of $4,554,593,000 (2024- $271,668,000).

34. Investment in Subsidiary

On November 30, 2019 Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited acquired a 70% interest in Bailey Williams Limited, at a cost of $459,018,000. The shares were acquired from related parties who maintain a 30% interest in the company. In 2024 a write down of the investment in the amount of $336,003,000 was recorded to the Income Statement. At January 1, 2025 the investment had a carrying value of $123,016,000; Management determined that the carrying value of the investment exceeded the recoverable value and a write down of the full amount was recorded to the Income Statement.

35. Cash Flows

(a) Operating activities

	Note	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Adjustments for non-cash items, interest and dividends:			
Depreciation and amortization	11/12/33	786,611	633,479
Interest and dividend income	28	(10,977,371)	(10,776,541)
Interest expense and other finance cost	28	12,519,449	7,882,323
Income tax expense	32	2,038,590	1,010,631
Asset and Other tax expense	32	242,082	228,078
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of investment securities	28	(457,362)	52,408
Fair value (gain) on trading securities	28	(5,404,597)	(1,511,892)
Expected credit (gain) / loss	28/38(d)	(9,979)	6,015
(Gain) on revaluation of investment properties	10	(31,215)	(244,800)
Impairment of Subsidiary		123,016	336,003
Movement in Insurance contract liabilities		1,516,747	4,337,639
Movement in Reinsurance contract assets		(115,273)	193,919
Movement in Investment contract liabilities		1,367,344	1,180,345
Retirement benefit obligations		321,063	69,781
Effect of exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency		(146,786)	31,856
		1,772,319	3,429,244
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:			
Due to related parties		(267,949)	(546,788)
Due to bank and other financial institutions		(8,279)	(8,139)
Other assets		(1,565,825)	(2,536,398)
Other liabilities		552,398	1,176,509
		(1,289,655)	(1,914,816)
Net investment purchases:			
Proceeds on sale of investment securities		34,341,349	21,263,286
Purchase of investment securities		(42,095,676)	(30,395,950)
		(7,754,327)	(9,132,664)

(b) Investing Activities

Property, plant and equipment, net			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(233,196)	(184,261)

35. Cash Flows (Continued)

(c) Net debt reconciliation

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash. Financing activities represent bank and other loans, lease liabilities, excluding bank overdrafts and amounts included as cash and cash equivalents:

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
At January 1, 2025	986,249	1,178,739
Bank Overdraft classified as cash and cash equivalent	(374,504)	(317,416)
	611,745	861,323
Changes due to financing activities:		
Lease repayments	(361,621)	(513,107)
Changes due to operating activities:		
Drawdown, net of repayments (Note 35(a)	(8,279)	(8,139)
Non-Cash Movements:		
New leases	3,764,979	271,668
Bank Overdraft classified as cash and cash equivalent	809,726	374,504
At December 31, 2025	4,816,550	986,249

36. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for a significant number of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Company. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at statement of financial position dates.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

(i) Investment securities at FVTPL are measured at fair value by reference to quoted prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models, or discounted cash flows. Fair value is equal to the carrying amount of these items.

(ii) Investment securities classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices or dealer quotes when available (level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are based on pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques. Investments in unit trusts are based on prices quoted by the fund managers (level 2).

(iii) The fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

(iv) Loans are net of provision for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received (level 3). Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

36. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The amounts included in the financial statements for cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and related party balances reflect their approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Differences between the fair values and the carrying values are accounted for in determining the amount of policyholders' liabilities that must be set aside each year.

The table below summaries the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not presented on the Company's statement of financial position at their fair value:

	Carrying Value 2025 $ '000	Fair Value 2025 $ '000	Carrying Value 2024 $ '000	Fair Value 2024 $ '000
Financial Assets				
Lease receivables	94,428	94,428	94,428	94,428
Financial investments –				
Investments at amortized cost	41,254,836	41,303,671	33,289,846	33,290,262
Financial Liabilities				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,092,879	1,092,879	665,936	665,936

The following tables provide an analysis of financial instruments that are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value at December 31, 2025, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

(i) Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange or other independent source, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The company considers that market transactions should occur with sufficient frequency that is appropriate for the particular market, when measured over a continuous period preceding the date of the financial statements. If there is no data available to substantiate the frequency of market transactions of a financial instrument, then the instrument is not classified as Level 1.

(ii) Level 2 – inputs that are observable for the instrument, either directly or indirectly

A financial instrument is classified as Level 2 if:

- The fair value is derived from quoted prices of similar instruments which would be classified as Level 1; or
- The fair value is determined from quoted prices that are observable but there is no data available to substantiate frequent market trading of the instrument.

In estimating the fair value of non-traded financial assets, the Company uses a variety of methods such as obtaining dealer quotes and using discounted cash flow techniques. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are discounted at market derived rates for government securities in the same country of issue as the security; for non-government securities, an interest spread is added to the derived rate for a similar government security rate according to the perceived additional risk of the non-government security.

In assessing the fair value of non-traded financial liabilities, the Company uses a variety of methods including obtaining dealer quotes for specific or similar instruments and the use of internally developed pricing models, such as the use of discounted cash flows. If the non-traded liability is backed by a pool of assets, then its value is equivalent to the value of the underlying assets.

Certain of the Company's liabilities are unit linked, i.e. derive their value from a pool of assets which are carried at fair value. The Company assigns a fair value hierarchy of Level 2 to the contract liability if the liability represents the unadjusted fair value of the underlying pool of assets.

36. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(iii) Level 3 – inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data

A financial instrument is classified as Level 3 if:

- The fair value is derived from quoted prices of similar instruments that are observable and which would be classified as Level 2; or
- The fair value is derived from inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Level 3 assets designated as FVTPL include debt securities and equities for which the full income return, and capital returns accrue to holders of unit linked liabilities. These assets are valued with inputs other than observable market data.

The techniques and methods described in the preceding section (ii) for non-traded financial assets and liabilities may also be used in determining the fair value of Level 3 instruments.

	2025			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Financial Assets				
Financial investments	17,970,223	150,922,999	312,839	169,206,061
Non-Financial Assets				
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	3,557,694	3,557,694
Investment property	-	-	1,375,200	1,375,200
	17,970,223	150,922,999	5,245,733	174,138,955

	2024			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$ '000	**$ '000**	**$ '000**	**$ '000**
Financial Assets				
Financial investments	15,110,545	140,333,230	292,513	155,736,288
Non-Financial Assets				
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	3,264,555	3,264,555
Investment property	-	-	1,518,371	1,518,371
	15,110,545	140,333,230	5,075,439	160,519,214

36. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The table below shows the Company's assets, subsequently measured at fair value, categorized as level 3, in the fair value measurement hierarchy.

Description	Fair value at		Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair
	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000		$ '000	$ '000	
Investment properties (Note 10)	1,375,200	1,518,371	Comparable Sale	5%	5%	Increased in comparable sale prices will have direct correlation to the fair value.
Property, plant & equipment (Note 12)	3,557,694	3,264,555	Comparable Sale	5%	5%	Increased in comparable sale prices will have direct correlation to the fair value.
Unquoted ordinary shares	312,839	292,513	Adjustments to Net Assets	10%	10%	Increases in adjusted net assets of the underlying entities will have a direct correlation to fair value.
	5,245,733	5,075,439				

Reconciliation of level 3 unquoted ordinary equity –

	2025 $ '000	2024 $ '000
Balance at beginning of year	292,513	316,669
Total gain / (loss) – income statement	23,561	(24,156)
FX changes	(3,395)	-
Balance at end of year	312,679	292,513

The gains or losses recorded in the income statement are included in Note 28.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities necessitate the analysis, evaluation, control and/or acceptance of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking various types of risk is core to the financial services business and operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Company's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company has a risk management framework with clear terms of reference. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of Directors to Executive Management committees and senior managers. Policy frameworks which set out the risk profiles for the Company's risk management, control and business conduct standards for the Company's operations have been put in place. Each policy has a member of Executive Management charged with overseeing compliance with that policy.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established committees/departments/structures for managing and monitoring risks, as indicated below.

(i) Board Audit Committee
The Board Audit Committee comprises independent directors. The Committee:

- Oversees how management monitors internal controls, compliance with the Company's risk management policies and adequacy of the risk management framework to risks faced by the Company;
- Reviews the Company's annual and quarterly financial statements, related policies and assumptions and any accompanying reports or statements; and
- Reviews the internal audit function as well as the external auditor's independence, objectivity and effectiveness.

The Board Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit Department. The Internal Audit Department undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board Audit Committee.

(ii) Board Capital Allocation and Investment Committee
The Board Capital Allocation and Investment Committee comprises mainly of independent directors. As part of its Terms of Reference, the Committee:

- Oversees the solvency position of the Company;
- Oversees the return on capital employed;
- Decides on the allocation of capital for the Company;
- Considers new capital funding options;
- Oversees the Company's financial risk management framework;
- Approves the investment policies within which the Company's investment portfolios are managed;
- Reviews the performance of the Company's investment portfolios;
- Ensures adherence to prudent standards in making investment and lending decisions and in managing investments and loans; and
- Approves new investment projects over certain thresholds, ensuring the required rates of returns are considered.

(iii) Asset/Liability Management (ALM) Committee
The Company has in place an Asset/Liability Management (ALM) Committee. This Committee:

- Monitors the profile of the Company's assets and liabilities;
- Plans, directs and monitors various financial risks including, interest rate risk, equity risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and country risk;
- Provides guidance to the Investment Managers with regards to the appropriateness of investments assigned or purchased to support the liabilities of the various lines of business; and
- Monitors market interest rates and establishes the credited rate for various investment contracts.

(iv) Anti-Money Laundering (AML)
The Company has assigned responsibility for AML and anti-fraud to a designated department. The responsibilities of this department include:

- Maintaining and communicating the AML and Anti-fraud policies and procedures;
- Interrogating financial transactions to identify suspicious and threshold reportable items;
- Coordinating information received from operating departments on reportable items;
- Ensuring that adequate anti-fraud controls are in place; and
- Filing required reports with Management, Board of Directors and Regulatory bodies.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(v) Regulatory Compliance

The Board has assigned responsibility for monitoring regulatory compliance to a designated department. This department maintains a catalogue of all required regulatory filings and follows-up the respective departments to ensure timely submissions. The Department files the required performance reports with management and the Board of Directors.

(vi) Enterprise Risk Management

The Company utilises an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, including policies and procedures designed to identify, measure and control risk in all business activities. The policies and procedures are reviewed periodically by senior managers and the Board of Directors.

The framework provides for quarterly evaluation of risks by senior management, with reporting to the Board Audit Committee. The risk exposures are prioritised each year and the top twenty (20) risks reported on.

The most important types of risk facing the Company are insurance risk, reinsurance risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

(a) Insurance risk

The Company issues both short term and long-term contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Insurance companies face under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance contract liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Long term insurance contracts

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

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

Long-term contracts are typically for a minimum period of 5 years and a maximum period which is determined by the remaining life of the insured. In addition to the estimated benefits which may be payable under the contract, the insurer has to assess the cash flows which may be attributable to the contract. The process of underwriting may also be undertaken and may include specific medical tests and other enquiries which affect the insurer's assessment of the risk. The insurer assesses the likely benefits and cash flows both in establishing the amount of premium payable under the contract and in estimating the statement of financial position liability arising from the contract.

For long-term contracts in-force, the Company has adopted a policy of investing in assets with cash flow characteristics that closely match the cash flow characteristics of its insurance contract liabilities. The primary purpose of this matching is to ensure that cash flows from these assets are synchronised with the timing and the amounts of payments that must be paid to policyholders.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (Continued)

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency and severity of claims are epidemics and wide-ranging lifestyle changes, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. For contracts where survival is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase longevity are improvements in medical science and social conditions. At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company. However, undue concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis. For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed return premiums, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted.

The table below presents the Company's concentration of insured benefits across five bands of insured benefits per individual life assured.The benefit insured figures are shown gross and net of the reinsurance contracts described below in Note 38 (b). During the year, these insurance contracts had triggered a recovery under the reinsurance held by the Company under Note 13. As was the case in the previous year, the risk is concentrated at the higher value bands. (These tables do not include annuity contracts, for which a separate analysis is reported in following pages).

	2025			
Individual Life Benefits Assured per Life ($'000)	Total Benefits Insured			
	Before Reinsurance $ '000	%	After Reinsurance $ '000	%
0 – 200	7,033,345	0%	7,027,682	0%
200 - 400	8,803,935	0%	8,803,518	0%
400 - 800	60,508,240	3%	60,426,427	3%
800 - 1000	114,544,759	5%	113,981,332	6%
More than 1,000	1,909,881,006	92%	1,867,447,291	91%
Total	2,100,771,285	100%	2,057,686,250	100%

	2024			
Individual Life Benefits Assured per Life ($'000)	Total Benefits Insured			
	Before Reinsurance $ '000	%	After Reinsurance $ '000	%
0 – 200	6,830,902	0%	6,825,471	0%
200 - 400	9,299,445	0%	9,298,929	0%
400 - 800	64,492,136	3%	64,401,509	3%
800 - 1000	119,492,274	6%	118,880,920	6%
More than 1,000	1,893,347,785	91%	1,853,377,930	91%
Total	2,093,462,542	100%	2,052,784,759	100%

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (Continued)

Long term insurance contracts (Continued)

(i) Frequency and severity of claims (Continued)

The table below represents the Company's concentration of insured benefits across five bands of insured benefits per group individual life assured. The benefit insured figured are shown gross and net of reinsurance.

Group Life Benefits Assured per Life ($'000)	2025 Total Benefits Insured			
	Before Reinsurance $ '000	%	After Reinsurance $ '000	%
0 – 200	295	0%	295	0%
200 - 400	833	0%	833	0%
400 - 800	8,450	0%	8,450	0%
800 - 1000	16,090	0%	16,090	0%
More than 1,000	1,136,817,621	100%	1,032,201,804	100%
Total	1,136,843,289	100%	1,032,227,472	100%

Group Life Benefits Assured per Life ($'000)	2024 Total Benefits Insured			
	Before Reinsurance $ '000	%	After Reinsurance $ '000	%
0 – 200	295	0%	295	0%
200 - 400	834	0%	834	0%
400 - 800	10,800	0%	10,800	0%
800 - 1000	13,490	0%	13,490	0%
More than 1,000	1,097,986,951	100%	1,010,018,442	100%
Total	1,098,012,370	100%	1,010,043,861	100%

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (Continued)

Long term insurance contracts (Continued)

(i) Frequency and severity of claims (Continued)

The following tables for the Company's annuity contracts illustrate the concentration of risk based on five bands that group these contracts in relation to the amount payable per annum as if the annuity was in payment at the year end. The greatest risk concentration is consistent with the prior year. The Company does not hold any reinsurance contracts against the liabilities carried for these contracts.

Annuity Payable per annum per annuitant ($'000)	Total Benefits Insured			
	2025 $ '000	%	2024 $ '000	%
0 – 20	6,809	0%	6,878	0%
20 - 40	15,762	0%	15,596	0%
40 - 80	56,279	1%	54,980	1%
80 - 100	45,485	1%	46,682	1%
More than 100	6,700,219	98%	6,200,871	98%
Total	6,824,554	100%	6,325,007	100%

For interest-sensitive and unit-linked contracts the Company charges for mortality risks on a monthly basis for all insurance contracts and has the right to alter these charges based on mortality experience and hence to minimise its exposure to mortality risk. Delays in implementing increases in charges, and market or regulatory restraints over the extent of any increases may reduce this mitigating effect.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type of risk and the level of insured benefits. The Company reinsures the excess of the insured benefit for new business for standard risks under an excess of loss reinsurance arrangement. Medically impaired lives are reinsured at a higher cost than standard risks. The Company does not place any reinsurance for contracts that insure survival risk. Insurance risk for contracts is also affected by the policyholders' rights to pay reduced or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely, or to exercise a guaranteed annuity option. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to the policyholders' behaviour. On the assumption that the policyholders will make decisions rationally, overall risk can be assumed to be heightened by such behaviour.

The Company has factored the impact of policyholders' behaviour into the assumptions used to measure these liabilities.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (Continued)

Long term insurance contracts (Continued)

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium payments
Uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts for long term insurance contracts arises from the unpredictability of long-term changes in overall levels of mortality and the variability in the policyholder behaviour.

The Company uses appropriate base tables of standard mortality according to the type of contract being written. An investigation as to the actual experience of the Company is carried out, and statistical methods are used to adjust the crude mortality rates to produce a best estimate of expected mortality for the future. The best estimate of future mortality is based on standard industry tables adjusted for the Company's overall experience. For contracts that insure survival, an adjustment is made for future mortality improvements based on the mortality investigations performed by independent actuarial bodies. The Company maintains voluntary termination statistics to investigate the deviation of actual termination experience against assumptions. Statistical methods are used to determine appropriate termination rates to be used for the best estimate assumption.

(iii) Process used in deriving assumptions
The assumptions for long term life contracts and the process used in deriving these assumptions have remained substantially unchanged since the previous year.

For long-term insurance contracts, at the reporting date, the Company determines current best estimate assumptions in relation to future deaths, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses. The best estimate assumptions are determined based on experience studies and the current circumstances of the business. The risk adjustment is also included (Note 3(b)) which reflects an amount that Company would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the best estimate amount.

Short term insurance contracts

Short-duration life and health insurance contracts
Short-term contracts are typically for one year's coverage, with an option to renew under terms that may be amended by the insurer. In determining the premium payable under the contract, the insurer considers the nature and amount of the risk assumed, and recent experience and industry statistics of the benefits payable. This is the process of underwriting, which establishes appropriate pricing guidelines, and may include specific tests and enquiries which determine the insurer's assessment of the risk. Insurers may also establish deductibles to limit amounts of potential losses incurred.

Policy benefits payable under short-term contracts are generally triggered by an insurable event, i.e. a medical expense or a death claim. Settlement of these benefits is expected generally within one year. However, some benefits are settled over a longer duration.

The principal risks arising from short-term insurance contracts are premium risk, claims risk and reinsurance risk (See Note 37(b)).
Premium risk is the risk that the premium rate has been set too low for the risk being assumed.

Claims risk is the risk that:
- the number of claims may exceed expectations
- the severity of claims incurred may exceed expectations
- the claim amount may develop during the interval between occurrence and settlement.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (Continued)

Short term insurance contracts(Continued)

For the Company's life and health insurance contracts, significant risk exposures arise from mortality and morbidity experience.

(i) Frequency and severity of claims
These contracts are mainly issued to employers to insure their commitments to their employees in terms of their employee benefit plans. This risk is affected by the nature of the industry in which the employer operates. The risk of death and disability will vary by industry. Undue concentration of risk by industry will therefore increase the risk of a change in the underlying average mortality or morbidity of

Insurance risk under disability contracts is also dependent on economic conditions in the industry. The Company attempts to manage this risk through its underwriting, claims handling and reinsurance policy. Excess of loss reinsurance contracts have been purchased by the Company to limit the maximum loss on any one life and health claims, see Note 37(b) for retention limits.

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments
There is no need to estimate mortality rates or morbidity rates for future years because these contracts have short duration.

(iii) Process used in deriving assumptions
The assumptions for short-duration life contracts and the process used in deriving these assumptions have remained substantially unchanged since the previous year.

The process to derive the assumptions for short-duration life contracts is similar to long-term insurance contracts. However, the short-term nature of the mortality risk underwritten makes the Company’s estimate of the liability covering death benefit payments less uncertain than in the case of long-term contracts.

(b) Reinsurance risk

To limit its exposure of potential loss on an insurance policy, the insurer may cede certain levels of risk to a reinsurer. The Company selects reinsurers which have established capability to meet their contractual obligations and which generally have high credit ratings. The credit ratings of reinsurers are monitored.

For other insurance risks, insurers limit their exposure by event or per person by excess of loss or quota share treaties.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Reinsurance risk (Continued)

Retention limits represent the level of risk retained by the insurer. The Board of Directors approved policy retention limits. Coverage in excess of these limits is ceded to reinsurers up to the treaty limit. The retention programs used by the Company are summarised below:

Type of insurance contract - 2025	**Retention by insurers**
Health insurance contracts with groups	Retention per individual to a maximum J$2,500,000.
Life insurance contracts with individuals	Retention per individual to a maximum of J$35,000,000 and US$500,000
Life insurance contracts with groups	Retention per individual to a maximum of J$35,000,000 and US$100,000

Type of insurance contract - 2024	**Retention by insurers**
Health insurance contracts with groups	Retention per individual to a maximum J$2,500,000.
Life insurance contracts with individuals	Retention per individual to a maximum of J$35,000,000 and US$500,000
Life insurance contracts with groups	Retention per individual to a maximum of J$35,000,000 and US$100,000

(c) Financial risk

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument, insurance contract issued in an asset position or reinsurance contract held will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

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

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

Credit risk relating to financial instruments is monitored by the Company's investment team. It is their responsibility to review and manage credit risk, including environmental risk for all counterparties. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. It is the Company's policy to invest in high quality financial instruments with a low risk of default. If there is a significant increase in credit risk, the policy dictates that the instrument should be sold and amounts recovered reinvested in high quality instruments.

The nature of the Company's exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes used to manage and measure the risks have not changed from the previous period. For financial assets measured at either FVTOCI or amortised cost, credit risk exposure is the gross carrying amount, while financial assets measured at FVTPL.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit exposure

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit ratings of counterparties as defined in Note 3(b)(v).The amounts represent the maximum amount exposure to credit risk. The credit risk analysis below is presented in line with how the Company manages the risk. The Company manages its credit exposure based on the carrying value of the financial instruments (detailed in Note 8) and insurance and reinsurance assets.

	2025					
	Investment grade	**Non-investment grade**	**Watch**	**Default**	**Unrated**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash resources		955,234				955,234
Financial investments & pledged assets	19,602,987	154,184,865	-	-	-	173,787,852
Lease Receivables	-	94,428	-	-	-	94,428
Insurance contract	138,545					138,545
Reinsurance contract	179,445	-	-	-	-	179,445
Other assets	-	7,384,528	-	-	-	7,384,528
Total credit risk exposure	19,920,977	162,619,055	-	-	-	182,540,032

	2024					
	Investment grade	**Non-investment grade**	**Watch**	**Default**	**Unrated**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash resources		1,732,165				1,732,165
Financial investments & pledged assets	14,231,334	138,255,289	199,174.00	-	-	152,685,797
Lease Receivables	-	94,428	-	-	-	94,428
Reinsurance contract	203,547	-	-	-	-	203,547
Other assets	-	6,739,037	-	-	-	6,739,037
Total credit risk exposure	14,434,881	146,820,919	199,174.00	-	-	161,454,974

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contract assets is as per balance on the Statement of Financial Position.

The Company actively manages its product mix to ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowances

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL were as follows:

At December 31, 2025

Economic variable assumptions for exposure corporate securities

		2026	2027	2028
S&P 500 Financial Index EPS	Base	55	59	62
	Upside	99	107	112
	Downside	29	32	33
World GDP growth rate	Base	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
	Upside	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%
	Downside	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
WTI Oil Prices/10	Base	5.90	6.10	6.65
	Upside	10.15	10.50	11.44
	Downside	2.19	2.27	2.47

At December 31, 2024

Economic variable assumptions for exposure corporate securities

		2025	2026	2027
S&P 500 Financial Index EPS	Base	45	47	52
	Upside	75	79	87
	Downside	24	25	28
World GDP growth rate	Base	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%
	Upside	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%
	Downside	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%
WTI Oil Prices/10	Base	6.90	6.60	6.44
	Upside	11.97	11.43	11.16
	Downside	2.57	2.45	2.39

Outlook for the next three (3) years from December 31, 2025:

		2026	2027	2028
Jamaica	Base	Stable	Stable	Stable
	Upside	Positive	Positive	Positive
	Downside	Negative	Negative	Negative

Outlook for the next three (3) years from December 31, 2024:

		2025	2026	2027
Jamaica	Base	Stable	Stable	Stable
	Upside	Positive	Positive	Positive
	Downside	Negative	Negative	Negative

Lending operations in Jamaica have limited readily available information regarding economic forecasts. Management has examined the information within the market and selected economic drivers that have the best correlation to the portfolio's performance. Economic state is assigned to reflect the driver's impact on ECL.

Outlook for lending at December 31, 2025:

Jamaica	**Expected state for the next 12 months**	
Interest rate	Base	Stable
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Negative
Unemployment rate	Base	Stable
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Negative

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowances (Continued)

Sagicor's lending operations in Jamaica have limited readily available information regarding economic forecasts. Management has examined the information within the market and selected economic drivers that have the best correlation to the portfolio's performance. Economic state is assigned to reflect the driver's impact on ECL.

Jamaica	Expected state for the next 12 months	
Interest rate	Base	Positive
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Stable
Unemployment rate	Base	Positive
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Stable

The economic states assigned above are translated into numerical figures.

At December 31, 2025
ECL sensitivity analyses
The tables below show the sensitivity of the ECL to its various components.

		ECL impact of	
SICR criteria *	**Actual threshold applied**	**Change in threshold**	**Change in threshold**
Investments	2-notch downgrade since origination	1-notch downgrade since origination	-

* See note 3 (b) for full criteria for staging. The staging for lending products is primarily based on days past due with 30-day used as backstop, thus sensitivity analysis is not performed.

		ECL impact of		
Loss Given Default	**Actual value applied**	**Change in value**	**Increase in value ($'000)**	**Decrease in value ($'000)**
Investments - Corporate Debts	52%	(-/+5)%	190	(190)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (excluding Government of Barbados and Government	35%	(-/+5)%	3	(3)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (Government of Jamaica)	15%	(-/+5)%	339	(339)

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowances (Continued)

Weighting for downside scenario	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of Increase in value ($'000)	ECL impact of Decrease in value ($'000)
Investments - excluding Government of Barbados	10% (80% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	471	(471)
Lending products	25% (75% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	-	(254)

At December 31, 2024
SICR and IAS 1 critical estimated disclosure

SICR criteria *	Actual threshold applied	Change in threshold	ECL impact of Change in threshold
Investments	2-notch downgrade since origination	1-notch downgrade since origination	-

* See note 3(b)for full criteria for staging. The staging for lending products is primarily based on days past due with 30-day used as backstop, thus sensitivity analysis is not performed.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Loss allowances (Continued)

Loss Given Default	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of Increase in value ($'000)	ECL impact of Decrease in value ($'000)
Investments - Corporate Debts	52%	(-/+5)%	155	(155)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (excluding Government of Barbados and Government	35%	(-/+5)%	3	(3)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (Government of Jamaica)	15%	(-/+5)%	466	(466)

Weighting for downside scenario	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of Increase in value ($'000)	ECL impact of Decrease in value ($'000)
Investments - excluding Government of Barbados	10% (80% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	555	(555)
Lending products	15% (75% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	117	(125)

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

The Company is exposed to daily calls on their available cash resources from its policyholders and its investment contract holders through claims, withdrawals and surrenders. The Company does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of investment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

Liquidity risk management process

The Company's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Company and monitored by the Treasury Department, includes:

(i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;

(ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;

(iii) Maintaining committed lines of credit and optimising cash returns on investments;

(iv) Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements. The most important of these is to maintain limits on the ratio of net liquid assets to customer liabilities; and managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Company. It is unusual for companies ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can also increase the risk of loss.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Company and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Certain investment portfolios within the Company contain securities which can only be disposed of over a period of time. In such instances, the Company generally maintains higher levels of short term instruments to compensate for the relative illiquidity of the aforementioned securities.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk management process (Continued)

The tables below present the undiscounted cash flows payable (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual repayment obligations. The Company expects that many policyholders/customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Company could be required to pay. The expected maturity dates of financial liabilities are based on estimates made by management as determined by retention history. Liquidity risk tables are shown for insurance contract liabilities and financial liabilities.

	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Undiscounted Financial Liabilities - December 31, 2025				
Due to banks and other financial	831,966	85,743	439,210	1,356,919
Other liabilities	9,611,009	-	-	9,611,009
Lease liabilities	617,380	2,170,627	3,076,091	5,864,098
Investment contracts liabilities	13,833,572	5,773,279	-	19,606,851
Total undiscounted liabilities	24,893,927	8,029,649	3,515,301	36,438,877

	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Undiscounted Insurance Liabilities - December 31, 2024				
Due to banks and other financial	396,387	84,242	457,068	937,697
Other liabilities	8,947,313	-	-	8,947,313
Lease liabilities	147,834	222,183	-	370,017
Investment contracts liabilities	12,974,131	5,190,270	-	18,164,401
Total undiscounted liabilities	22,465,665	5,496,695	457,068	28,419,428

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of portfolios of insurance contracts issued and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities of the Company based on the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows expected to be paid out in the periods presented.

	2025			
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Insurance contract liabilities	2,077,151	(11,188,528)	115,206,225	106,094,848
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(17,253)	29,671	409,011	421,429
Total	2,059,898	(11,158,857)	115,615,236	106,516,277

	2024			
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Insurance contract liabilities	665,659	(9,032,202)	95,267,072	86,900,529
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(37,511)	39,419	371,538	373,446
Total	628,148	(8,992,783)	95,638,610	87,273,975

The amounts of insurance contract liabilities that are payable on demand are set out below:

	2025		2024	
	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Long term contracts	65,494,166	144,203,115	60,620,265	130,530,493
	65,494,166	144,203,115	60,620,265	130,530,493

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

The tables below reflect the expected maturities of the Company's discounted financial assets and liabilities at the year-end date.

	2025			
	Within 1 Year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash resources	955,234			955,234
Financial investments and pledged assets excluding equities	39,483,255	12,787,239	121,517,358	173,787,852
Lease receivables	-	94,428	-	94,428
Other assets	7,349,923	-	-	7,349,923
Total financial assets	47,788,412	12,881,667	121,517,358	182,187,437

	2025			
	Within 1 Year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	821,235	44,369	227,275	1,092,879
Other liabilities	9,611,009	-	-	9,611,009
Lease liabilities	379,578	1,425,914	1,918,175	3,723,667
Investment contract liabilities	13,760,968	5,132,424	-	18,893,392
Total financial liabilities	24,572,790	6,602,707	2,145,450	33,320,947
On statement of financial position liquidity gap	23,215,622	6,278,960	119,371,908	148,866,490
Cumulative liquidity gap	23,215,622	29,494,582	148,866,490	

	2024			
	Within 1 Year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Total financial assets	34,305,945	20,304,527	106,640,955	161,251,427
Total financial liabilities	22,373,034	4,850,059	236,516	27,459,609
On statement of financial position liquidity gap	11,932,911	15,454,468	106,404,439	133,791,818
Cumulative liquidity gap	11,932,911	27,387,379	133,791,818	

Equity securities balance of $36,672,886 (2024 - $36,340,337,000) held within underlying assets is excluded from the table above.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, central bank balances, items in the course of collection, investment securities and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, and loans and advances to customers. In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt securities and treasury and other bills have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Company is also able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources from other financing institutions.

(iii) Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk is monitored by the Investment department which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of financial assets on the local and international markets. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

The Company's investment portfolios were impacted by the widening of credit spreads and resulted in significant fall-off in asset prices. The Company has continually monitored its portfolios to determine if any further action would have been needed to protect the Company's balance sheet and have re-balanced portfolios where necessary. The investment portfolios across the company, particularly in the main asset classes (fixed income, equities and real estate) were positively impacted in the recovery both locally and internationally.

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

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified as FVTPL. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with limits set by the Company.

The Company's investments in equity securities are publicly traded on the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE), the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (NASDAQ) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The Company's sensitivity to equity securities price risk is disclosed in Note 38.

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk occurs when the Company takes an open position in a currency. To control this exchange risk the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) has approved limits for net open position in each currency for both intra-day and overnight position. This limit may vary from time to time as determined by ALCO.

The Company also has transactional currency exposure. Such exposure arises from having financial assets in currencies other than those in which financial liabilities are expected to settle. The Company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign assets to address short term imbalances.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

Currency risk (Continued)

Concentrations of currency risk

The company is most sensitive to currency risk in its operating currencies which float against the United States dollar.

The following tables summarise the exposure of the company to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the tables are the Company's financial and insurance assets and liabilities at carrying amounts categorised by currency.

	2025			
	Jamaican $	**US$**	**Other**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial Assets				
Cash resources	844,505	110,729	-	955,234
Financial investments and pledged assets	151,993,393	57,652,429	815,075	210,460,897
Lease receivables	94,428	-	-	94,428
Insurance contracts	137,654	891		138,545
Reinsurance contracts	179,414	31	-	179,445
Other assets	7,349,923	-	-	7,349,923
Total financial assets	160,599,317	57,764,080	815,075	219,178,472
Financial Liabilities				
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,092,879	-	-	1,092,879
Other liabilities	9,611,009	-	-	9,611,009
Insurance contract liabilities	106,834,759	43,271,146	-	150,105,905
Lease liabilities	3,723,667	-	-	3,723,667
Investment contracts liabilities	16,081,946	2,811,446	-	18,893,392
Reinsurance contract liabilities	276,436	-	-	276,436
Total financial liabilities	137,620,696	46,082,592	-	183,703,288
Net on statement of financial position foreign currency exposure	22,978,621	11,681,488	815,075	35,475,184

	2024			
	Jamaican $	**US$**	**Other**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Total assets	147,033,373	49,956,621	805,317	197,795,311
Total liabilities	120,686,318	43,355,227	-	164,041,545
Net on statement of financial position foreign currency exposure	26,347,055	6,601,394	805,317	33,753,766

Sensitivity to foreign exchange risk is discussed in Note 38.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Interest rate changes may also result in losses if asset and liability cash flows are not closely matched with respect to timing and amount. The Asset and Liability Committee sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored at least quarterly.

The return on investments may be variable, fixed for a term or fixed to maturity. On reinvestment of a matured investment, the returns available on the new investment may be significantly different from the returns formerly achieved. This is known as reinvestment risk.

The Company monitors interest rate risk by calculating the mean duration of the investment portfolio and the liabilities issued. The mean duration is an indicator of the sensitivity of the assets and liabilities to change in current interest rates. The mean duration of the liabilities is determined by means of projecting expected cash flows from the contracts using best estimate assumptions.

The Company is exposed to various risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

(i) Long term traditional insurance contracts and some investment contracts
Insurance and investment contracts with guaranteed and fixed terms have benefit payments that are fixed and guaranteed at the inception of the contract. The financial components of these benefits may include a guaranteed fixed interest rate and hence the Company's primary financial risk on these contracts is the risk that interest income and capital redemptions from the financial assets backing the liabilities is insufficient to fund the guaranteed benefits payable.

(ii) Long term insurance contracts and investment contracts without fixed terms
For unit-linked contracts the Company matches all the assets on which the unit prices are based with assets in the portfolio. There is no price, currency, credit, or interest rate risk for these contracts.

The Company's primary exposure to financial risk for these contracts is the risk of volatility in asset management fees due to the impact of interest rate and market price movements on the fair value of the assets held in the linked funds, on which investment management fees are based.

A decrease of 10% in the value of the assets would reduce the asset management fees to $413,336,000 (2024 - $379,793,000) per annum.

Unit-linked and interest-sensitive universal life type contracts have embedded surrender options. These embedded derivatives vary in response to the change in a financial variable (such as equity prices and interest rates). At year end, all embedded derivatives within insurance contract liabilities were closely related to the host contract and did not require separation.

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

(iii) Short term contracts

For short term insurance contracts, the Company has matched the insurance contract liabilities with a portfolio of debt securities. The financial assets in this portfolio are characterised by interest rate risk.

Short term liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates, as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest bearing.

The following tables summarise carrying amounts of statement of financial position assets, financial liabilities and insurance contract liabilities in order to arrive at the company's interest rate gap based on earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

The disclosures provided in this note are based on the Company's investment portfolio as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	2025				
	Within 1 year	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non-Interest bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Assets					
Cash resources	955,234	-	-	-	955,234
Financial investments and pledged assets	39,159,041	12,669,675	119,480,467	39,151,714	210,460,897
Lease receivables	-	94,428	-	-	94,428
Reinsurance contract assets	1,267,672	(32,769)	(451,725)	(603,733)	179,445
Other assets	-	-	-	7,349,923	7,349,923
Total assets	41,381,947	12,731,334	119,028,742	45,897,904	219,039,927

	2025				
	Within 1 year	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non-Interest bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Liabilities					
Due to bank and other financial institutions	1,092,879	-	-	-	1,092,879
Other liabilities	-	-	-	9,611,009	9,611,009
Lease liabilities	379,578	1,425,914	1,918,175	-	3,723,667
Insurance contract liabilities	(13,025,436)	(16,986,118)	174,902,952	5,214,507	150,105,905
Reinsurance contract liabilities	1,952,853	(50,481)	(695,883)	(930,053)	276,436
Investment contracts liabilities	13,760,968	5,132,424	-	-	18,893,392
Total liabilities	4,160,842	(10,478,261)	176,125,244	13,895,463	183,703,288
On statement of financial position interest sensitivity gap	37,221,105	23,209,595	(57,096,502)	32,002,441	35,336,639
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	37,221,105	60,430,700	3,334,198	35,336,639	

	2024				
	Within 1 year	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non-Interest bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Total financial and insurance assets	27,493,076	20,125,786	104,714,387	45,462,062	197,795,311
Total financial and insurance liabilities	3,730,503	(10,184,656)	158,332,246	12,163,452	164,041,545
On statement of financial position interest sensitivity gap	23,762,573	30,310,442	(53,617,859)	33,298,610	33,753,766
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	23,762,573	54,073,015	455,156	33,753,766	

37. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

The table summarises the average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates:

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (Continued)

	2025					
	Immediately rate sensitive	**Within 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Weighted Average**
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Investments (1)	4.31	3.16	6.43	6.80	6.03	5.75
Mortgages (2)	-	7.95	6.17	6.73	5.94	6.70
Bank overdraft	48.00					48.00
Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	1.75	-	-	1.75

	2024					
	Immediately rate sensitive	**Within 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Weighted Average**
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Investments (1)	1.42	1.76	4.66	7.56	6.17	5.25
Mortgages (2)		10.76	7.27	7.34	5.83	5.86
Bank overdraft	48.00	-	-	-	-	48.00
Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	0.90	-	-	0.90

(1) Yields are based on book values and contractual interest adjusted for amortization of premiums and discounts.

(2) Yields are based on book values, net of allowances for impairment and contractual interest rates.

Sensitivity

The Company's sensitivity to interest rate risk is disclosed in Note 38.

(iv) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting process.

38. Sensitivity Analysis

The Company's contractual service margin and financial results can be impacted by possible movements in key assumptions, such as the discount rate, timing of cash flows, and rates of lapse and mortality. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

The Company's financial results will be affected by changes in the rates of mortality, morbidity, lapse, other policyholder behavior and expenses (insurance risks). The nature of those impacts and the extent to which they impact current period earnings depends on the change, the extent to which it relates to past, current or future periods and, where applicable, the extent to which the change impacts onerous or non-onerous groups of contracts.

Changes in the rates of current or future insurance risk that relate to the LIC relate to past service and will impact earnings in the period that those changes are realized. Changes in the rates of insurance risk experienced in the current period that relate to the LRC will also impact earnings in the period that those changes are realized.

For contracts measured under PAA, the liability for incurred claims is sensitive to the key assumptions. Changes in the weighted average term to settlement, expected loss and inflation rate can impact the overall performance of the Company. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts.

Changes in the rates of insurance risk expected in the future, and changes in the rates of insurance risk experienced in the current period, in relation to the LRC will affect expected cash flows. To the extent that the changes relate to onerous groups of contracts, or the CSM on non-onerous groups is insufficient to offset any adverse impact of the changes, the impact of the changes will be recognised in earnings in the period realized. Where the changes impact non-onerous groups of contracts, the impact of changes in the LRC will be offset by changes in the CSM with a corresponding change in the CSM release that will be expected in future periods.

Where the insurance contracts are reinsured, the impacts of changes on direct contracts will be offset to the extent of the reinsurance.

The determination of insurance contract liabilities is sensitive to a number of assumptions, and changes in those assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation results. These factors are discussed in detail in Note 3(b)(i).

(i) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of life insurance and annuity contracts

In summary, the valuation of liabilities of life insurance and annuity contracts is sensitive to:
- the economic scenario,
- the investments allocated to back the liabilities,
- the underlying assumptions used, and
- risk adjustment for non-financial risks.

The Appointed Actuary tests the liabilities under several economic scenarios. These tests have been done and the liabilities have been derived from the scenarios which produce the worst results.

38. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(i) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of life insurance and annuity contracts (Continued)

The assumption for future investment yields has a significant impact on contract liabilities. The other assumptions to which the liabilities of the Company are most sensitive, are in descending order of impact:

- Mortality and morbidity
- Operating expenses and taxes
- Lapse rates

The following sensitivity analysis shows the impact (gross and net of reinsurance held) on contractual service margin, profit before tax and equity for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each assumption, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non–linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions, mainly due to the impact of changes to both the intrinsic cost and time value of options. When options exist, they are the main reason for the asymmetry of sensitivities. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

Insurance contracts issued

	2025		
	Change in assumptions	**Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on profit before tax net of reinsurance**
	%	**$'000**	**$'000**
Mortality/morbidity rate	+10%	587,269	587,269
Longevity	+10%	(932,274)	(932,274)
Expenses	+10%	255,476	255,476
Lapse and surrenders rate	+10%	(8,297)	(8,297)
Mortality/morbidity rate	-10%	(528,653)	(528,653)
Longevity	-10%	1,021,564	1,021,564
Expenses	-10%	(249,920)	(249,920)
Lapse and surrenders rate	-10%	(134,467)	(134,467)

38. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(i) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of life insurance and annuity contracts (Continued)

	2024		
	Change in assumptions	Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance	Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance
	%	$'000	$'000
Mortality/morbidity rate	+10%	1,034,786	1,034,786
Longevity	+10%	(641,835)	(641,835)
Expenses	+10%	330,900	330,900
Lapse and surrenders rate	+10%	274,862	274,862
Mortality/morbidity rate	-10%	(913,801)	(913,801)
Longevity	-10%	701,311	701,311
Expenses	-10%	(236,964)	(236,964)
Lapse and surrenders rate	-10%	(181,297)	(181,297)

	2025			2024	
	Change in assumptions	Impact on CSM before tax gross of reinsurance	Impact on CSM before tax net of reinsurance	Impact of CSM before tax gross of reinsurance	Impact of CSM before tax net of reinsurance
	%	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Mortality/morbidity rate	+10%	5,703,720	5,602,369	5,111,689	4,978,058
Longevity	+10%	(966,309)	(966,309)	(135,786)	(135,786)
Expenses	+10%	1,482,677	1,482,687	1,177,784	1,177,795
Lapse and surrenders rate	+10%	2,429,073	2,402,048	2,223,213	2,199,408
Mortality/morbidity rate	-10%	(5,856,317)	(5,753,455)	(5,336,536)	(5,201,171)
Longevity	-10%	1,058,154	1,058,154	145,545	145,545
Expenses	-10%	(1,487,499)	(1,487,506)	(1,270,664)	(1,270,673)
Lapse and surrenders rate	-10%	(2,656,769)	(2,626,872)	(2,532,333)	(2,506,234)

38. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(ii) Sensitivity arising from a decline in equity prices

The Company is sensitive to fair value risk on its at FVTPL equity securities. The effects of an increase by 1.5% (2024- 5%) and a decrease by 1% (2024- 10%) in equity prices at the year-end date are set out below.

	Carrying Value	Effect of 1.0% decrease at December 31, 2025	Effect of 1.5% increase at December 31, 2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets at FVTPL equity securities:			
Listed on Jamaica Stock Exchange	3,865,770	(38,658)	57,987
Listed on US Stock Exchange	963,605	(9,636)	14,454
Other	31,843,670	(318,437)	477,655
	36,673,045	(366,731)	550,096

	Carrying Value	Effect of 10% decrease at December 31, 2024	Effect of 5% increase at December 31, 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets at FVTPL equity securities:			
Listed on Jamaica Stock Exchange	4,187,651	(418,765)	209,383
Listed on US Stock Exchange	1,031,621	(103,162)	51,581
Other	31,121,065	(3,112,107)	1,556,053
	36,340,337	(3,634,034)	1,817,017

38. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(iii) Sensitivity arising from currency risk

The Company is most sensitive to currency risk in its operating currencies which float against the United States dollar.

The effect of further depreciation and appreciation in the Jamaican dollar (JMD) relative to the United States dollar (USD) at the year-end date is considered in the following tables.

	2025			2024		
	Balances in USD	Effect of 10% depreciation at December 31, 2025	Effect of 10% appreciation at December 31, 2025	Balances in USD	Effect of 10% depreciation at December 31, 2024	Effect of 10% appreciation at December 31, 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Statement of financial position:						
Assets	57,764,080	63,540,488	51,987,672	49,956,621	54,952,283	44,960,959
Liabilities	46,082,592	50,690,851	41,474,333	43,355,227	47,690,750	39,019,704
Net position	11,681,488	12,849,637	10,513,339	6,601,394	7,261,533	5,941,255
Impact on Net Profit		1,168,149	(1,168,149)		660,139	(660,139)

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables, with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on contractual service margin, profit before tax, and equity due to changes in the fair value of currency-sensitive monetary assets and liabilities, including those relating to insurance and reinsurance contracts. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of currency risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

	2025		2024	
	Change in exchange rate	Impact on profit before tax	Change in exchange rate	Impact on profit before tax
	%	$'000	%	$'000
JMD/USD exchange rate				
Insurance and reinsurance contract assets	+10%	3,774,839	+10%	3,070,588
Financial assets	+1.5%	864,786	+10%	4,512,114
Insurance and reinsurance contract assets	-10%	3,088,505	-10%	2,512,300
Financial assets	-1%	(576,524)	-10%	(4,512,114)

38. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(iv) Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on profit or loss and other components of equity.

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax and equity. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables have been changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non–linear. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables has not changed from the previous period.

	2025			2024		
	Change in interest rate	**Impact on profit before tax**	**Impact on equity**	**Change in interest rate**	**Impact on profit before tax**	**Impact on equity**
		$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	+100 bps	7,473,397	-	+100 bps	5,683,414	-
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	-100 bps	(8,191,371)	-	-100 bps	(6,256,465)	-
Debt instruments						
Long Term Insurance	+25 bps	(2,597,366)	(119,627)	+100 bps	(7,791,759)	(236,319)
Short Term Insurance	+25 bps	(311,041)	(2,732)	+100 bps	(315,354)	(1,813)
Debt instruments		-	-			
Long Term Insurance	-25 bps	2,275,331	122,801	-100 bps	9,615,068	513,814
Short Term Insurance	-25 bps	(75,560)	2,777	-100 bps	343,920	1,933

39. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital resources according to the following objectives:

(i) To comply with capital requirements established by insurance and other financial intermediary regulatory authorities;

(ii) To comply with internationally recognised capital requirements for insurance, where local regulations do not require these international standards;

(iii) To safeguard its ability to meet future obligations to policyholders, depositors, note-holders and stockholders;

(iv) To provide adequate returns to stockholders by pricing insurance, investment and other contracts commensurately with the level of risk; and

(v) To maintain a strong capital base which is sufficient for the future development of the Company's operations.

The principal capital resource of the Company comprises its stockholders' equity.

The Company deploys its capital resources to activities carried out through various lines of business. The capital is deployed in such a manner as to ensure that each line of business generates the desired return on capital employed, that the operating companies have adequate and sufficient capital resources to carry out their activities and to meet regulatory requirements.

Required capital adequacy information is filed with the regulators in the countries in which the Company operates, Jamaica, monthly.

The capital adequacy of the principal operating entities within the Company is set out below.

Capital adequacy is calculated quarterly by the Appointed Actuary and reviewed by Executive Management and the Board of Directors. Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy at levels higher than the regulatory requirements.To assist in evaluating the current business and strategy opportunities, a risk-based capital approach is one of the core measures of financial performance. The risk-based assessment measure is the Jamaican Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (JA-LICAT) which became effective January 1, 2023. The minimum standard requirement for LICAT is 100%. Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited exceeded the standard requirement at year-end.

During 2025 and 2024, the Company complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

40. Fiduciary Risk

The Company provides administration, investment management or advisory services to third parties which involve making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments.

41. Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company has entered into commitments at the year-end date for which no provision has been made in these financial statements. The off statement of financial position commitments and their maturity profiles are as follows:

	Contractual cash flows within 1 year $'000	Contractual Cash flows 1-5 years $'000	Contractual Cash flows after 5 years $'000	Current year Total $'000
At December 31, 2025				
Loan commitments	272,671	-	-	272,671
Capital commitments	764,221	-	-	764,221
	1,036,892	-	-	1,036,892

	Contractual cash flows within 1 year $'000	Contractual Cash flows 1-5 years $'000	Contractual Cash flows after 5 years $'000	Current year Total $'000
At December 31, 2024				
Loan commitments	322,270	-	-	322,270
Capital commitments	1,122,165	-	-	1,122,165
	1,444,435	-	-	1,444,435

42. Contingent Liabilities

Legal proceedings

The Company is subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings, as part of the normal course of business. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its professional advisors,it is probable that a payment will be made by the Company, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In respect of claims asserted against the Company which, according to the principles outlined above, have not been provided for, management is of the opinion that such claims are either without merit, can be successfully defended or will result in exposure to the Company which is immaterial to both the financial position and results of operations.

43. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

(a) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	2025						
	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Impact of master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	Net Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
ASSETS							
Cash resources	955,234	-	955,234	-	-	-	955,234
Financial investments	210,460,897	-	210,460,897	-	-	(947,433)	209,513,464
Lease receivables	94,428	-	94,428	-	-	-	94,428
Other assets	7,384,528	-	7,384,528	-	-	-	7,384,528
	218,895,087	-	218,895,087	-	-	(947,433)	217,947,654

	2024						
	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Impact of master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	Net Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
ASSETS							
Cash resources	1,732,165	-	1,732,165	-	-	-	1,732,165
Financial investments	189,026,134	-	189,026,134	-	-	(918,201)	188,107,933
Lease receivables	94,428	-	94,428	-	-	-	94,428
Other assets	6,739,037	-	6,739,037	-	-	-	6,739,037
	197,591,764	-	197,591,764	-	-	(918,201)	196,673,563

43. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

(b) Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	2025						
	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Impact of master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	Net Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
LIABILITIES							
Due to banks and other financial liabilities	1,092,879	-	1,092,879	-	-	-	1,092,879
Other liabilities	9,611,009	-	9,611,009	-	-	-	9,611,009
	10,703,888	-	10,703,888	-	-	-	10,703,888

	2024						
	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	Impact of master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	Net Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
LIABILITIES							
Due to banks and other financial liabilities	665,936	-	665,936	-	-	-	665,936
Other liabilities	8,947,313	-	8,947,313	-	-	-	8,947,313
	9,613,249	-	9,613,249	-	-	-	9,613,249

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