

SAGICOR FINANCIAL COMPANY LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction and Notice

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains important information about Sagicor's business and its performance for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 with comparative analysis for the corresponding period ended March 31, 2019. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's quarterly financial statements, prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, in effect on the date of such information.

The following discussion is based on the financial condition and results of operations of Sagicor, unless otherwise specified or indicated. Financial information is presented in millions of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Amounts for subtotals, totals and percentage variances included in tables in this MD&A may not sum or calculate using the numbers as they appear in the tables due to rounding.

Legal Constitution and General Information

Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. ("Sagicor") ("the Company") (TSX: SFC) is a leading financial services provider in the Caribbean, with almost 180 years of history. Sagicor's registered office is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda, with its principal office located at Cecil F De Caires Building, Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados.

On November 27, 2018, Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited entered into a definitive arrangement agreement as amended on January 28, 2019 with Alignvest Acquisition II Corporation ("Alignvest") pursuant to which on December 5, 2019, Alignvest acquired all the shares of Sagicor by way of a scheme of arrangement under the laws of Bermuda, where Sagicor is incorporated, and continued as Sagicor Financial Company Ltd.

The Company's issued common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Group") operate across the Caribbean and in the United States of America (USA). Details of Sagicor's holdings and operations are set out in notes 4 and 38 to the 2019 financial statements.

The principal activities of the Sagicor Group are as follows:

- Life and health insurance,
- Annuities and pension administration services,
- Banking and investment management services,

and its principal operating companies are as follows:

- Sagicor Life Inc. (Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago),
- Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited (Jamaica),
- Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (Jamaica),
- Sagicor Life Insurance Company (USA).

The Group also underwrites property and casualty insurance and provides hospitality services.

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Result of Operations

An understanding of Sagicor's financial condition and the results and related risks of Sagicor's operations for the periods discussed in this MD&A requires an understanding of Sagicor's business. Accordingly, the following discussion should be read in conjunction with the discussion of these and related matters that appear elsewhere in this MD&A, including under the following headings: (i) Key Factors Affecting Results; (ii) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments; and (iii) Risk Management.

Non-IFRS Financial Information

Sagicor reports its financial results and statements in accordance with IFRS. It also publishes certain financial measures that are not based on IFRS (non-IFRS). A financial measure is considered a non-IFRS measure if it is presented other than in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles used for the Group's audited financial statements. These non-IFRS financial measures are often accompanied by and reconciled with IFRS financial measures. For certain non-IFRS financial measures, there are no directly comparable amounts under IFRS. The Group believes that these non-IFRS financial measures provide additional information to better understand the Group's financial results and assess its growth and earnings potential. Since non-IFRS financial measures do not have standardised definitions and meanings, they may differ from the non-IFRS financial measures used by other institutions and should not be viewed as an alternative to measures of financial performance determined in accordance with IFRS. The Group strongly encourages investors to review its financial statements and other publicly filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure.

Sagicor believes that certain non-IFRS measures described below are more reflective of its ongoing operating results and provide readers with a better understanding of management's perspective on the Group's performance. These measures enhance the comparability of the Group's financial performance from period to period, as well as measure relative contribution to shareholder value.

The following represent non-IFRS financial measures:

1. Return on Shareholders' Equity

IFRS does not prescribe the calculation of return on shareholders' equity and therefore a comparable measure under IFRS is not available. To determine this measure, reported net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders is divided by the total weighted average common shareholders' equity for the period. The quarterly return on shareholders' equity is annualised.

2. Book value per share

To determine the book value per share, shareholders' equity is divided by the number of shares outstanding at the period end, net of any treasury shares.

3. Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements (MCCSR)

The MCCSR is a capital adequacy measure for life insurance companies that was established by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada ("OSFI"). It was used to monitor that insurers maintain adequate capital to meet their financial obligations with 150% being the minimum standard that was recommended by Canadian regulators when it was in effect; companies were expected to establish and meet an internal target greater than 150%. Refer to note 46.2 to the 2019 audited financial statements, for details.

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4. Debt to capital ratio

The debt to capital ratio is the ratio of notes and loans payable (refer to note 16 to the 2019 audited annual financial statements) to total capital (excluding Participating accounts), where capital is defined as the sum of notes and loans payable and total equity excluding Participating accounts. This ratio measures the proportion of debt a company uses to finance its operations as compared with its capital.

5. Debt to equity ratio

The debt to equity ratio is the ratio of notes and loans payable (refer to note 16 to the 2019 audited annual financial statements) to total equity (excluding Participating accounts). This ratio measures the proportion of debt a company uses to finance its operations as compared with its equity.

6. Dividend pay-out ratio

This is the ratio of dividends paid per share to basic earnings per common share.

7. Coverage ratio

This is the ratio of earnings before interest and taxes for the previous twelve months, divided by the sum of interest and preferred share dividends for the previous twelve months. The coverage ratio is a solvency check which measures the number of times interest and preferred share dividends can be paid by the earnings of the company.

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A includes “forward-looking information” and “forward-looking statements” (collectively “**forward-looking information**”) and assumptions about, among other things, Sagicor’s business, operations, and financial performance and condition, approved by the board of directors of Sagicor on the date of this MD&A.

This forward-looking information and these assumptions include, but are not limited to, statements about Group’s objectives and strategies to achieve those objectives, and about its beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates, or intentions. Information included in this MD&A that is not a statement of historical fact is forward-looking information. When used in this MD&A, words such as “believes,” “may,” “will,” “estimate,” “should,” “shall,” “plans,” “assumes,” “continue,” “outlook,” “could,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “expects,” and words of similar import, are intended to identify statements containing forward-looking statements. These statements appear throughout this MD&A. Such forward-looking statements are based on Sagicor’s estimates, assumptions, strategies and projections and subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond its control and which may cause actual results, events or developments to be significantly different from any future results, events or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Risk factors include, but are not limited to, the following: fluctuations in the fixed income markets may adversely affect Sagicor’s profitability and financial condition; the success of Sagicor’s operations in the United States depends on Sagicor’s ability to grow its business; Sagicor’s financial targets may prove materially inaccurate or incorrect; Sagicor’s exposure to the credit risk of its counterparties could adversely affect its profitability; differences between actual claims experience and estimated claims at the time the product was priced may result in increased losses, and so Sagicor’s policy reserves may be insufficient to cover actual policy benefits; Sagicor could be forced to sell investments at a loss to cover policyholder withdrawals; Sagicor’s risk management policies and procedures could leave Sagicor exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could negatively affect Sagicor’s business or result in losses; illiquidity of certain investment assets may prevent Sagicor from selling investments at fair prices in a timely manner; Sagicor’s fiduciary relationship with certain counterparties could adversely affect its profitability; a prolonged labour dispute could hurt Sagicor’s business; disease outbreaks may negatively impact the performance of Sagicor and its subsidiaries; a failure to successfully integrate Sagicor’s acquisitions could adversely affect Sagicor’s operations and profitability; a failure to successfully execute current and future strategic acquisitions could adversely affect Sagicor’s profitability; Sagicor’s business is highly regulated and subject to numerous laws and regulations; litigation and regulatory proceedings outcomes could adversely affect Sagicor’s business; companies in the financial services industry are sometimes the target of law enforcement investigations and the focus of increased regulatory scrutiny; there may be adverse consequences if the status of Sagicor’s independent contractors is successfully challenged; failures to implement or comply with legally required anti-money laundering practices could subject Sagicor to sanctions and/or criminal and civil penalties; the amount of statutory capital that Sagicor’s insurance subsidiaries have and the amount of statutory capital that they must hold to maintain their financial strength and credit ratings and meet other requirements can vary significantly from time to time and are sensitive to factors outside of Sagicor’s control; a failure to maintain adequate levels of surplus capital may result in increased regulatory scrutiny or a downgrade by the private rating agencies; Sagicor’s financial condition may be adversely affected by geopolitical events; Sagicor operates in a highly competitive industry; Sagicor faces significant competition mainly from national and regional insurance companies and from self-insurance, and Sagicor also faces competition from global companies – this competition could limit Sagicor’s ability to gain or maintain its position in the industry and could materially adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations; brokers that sell Sagicor’s products may sell insurance products of Sagicor’s competitors and such brokers may choose not to sell Sagicor’s products; computer viruses, network security breaches, disasters or other unanticipated events could affect Sagicor’s data processing systems or those of its business partners and could damage Sagicor’s business and adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations; a financial strength downgrade in Sagicor’s A.M. Best ratings or any other negative action by a rating agency may increase policy surrenders and withdrawals, adversely affect relationships with advisors and negatively affect Sagicor’s financial condition and results of operations; the unpredictable nature of the property and casualty insurance industry may cause fluctuations in Sagicor’s results; Sagicor may be unable to reinsure risks on terms that are commercially reasonable or satisfactory to Sagicor, or Sagicor’s reinsurers may fail to meet assumed obligations, increase rates, or be subject to adverse developments, negatively affecting Sagicor’s business, financial condition and result of operations; Sagicor’s

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business model depends on the performance of various third parties including actuarial consultants and other service providers; negative publicity in the insurance industry could adversely affect Sagicor; Sagicor depends on key personnel, and if they were to leave Sagicor, Sagicor might have an insufficient number of qualified employees; Sagicor is highly dependent upon economic, political and other conditions and developments in Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States and the other jurisdictions in which it operates; Sagicor's financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected by foreign exchange fluctuations; foreign exchange controls may restrict Sagicor's ability to receive distributions from its subsidiaries and any such distributions may be subject to foreign withholding taxes; catastrophes and weather-related events, such as hurricanes, may adversely affect Sagicor; disease outbreaks may negatively impact the performance of Sagicor and its subsidiaries; the performance of Sagicor's group life insurance may be adversely affected by the characteristics of the employees insured or through unexpected catastrophic events such as natural disasters; Sagicor's credit ratings may be reduced, which may adversely affect Sagicor; Sagicor may be subject to Bermuda tax; Bermuda's compliance with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development international tax standards could subject Sagicor to additional taxes; legislation enacted in Bermuda in response to the European Union's review of harmful tax competition could adversely affect Sagicor's operations and financial condition; any additional taxes resulting from changes to tax regulations or the interpretation thereof in countries in which it does business could negatively impact Sagicor's financial condition; Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. is a holding company and is dependent upon distributions from subsidiaries to pay taxes and other expenses.

Additional information about material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations and about material factors or assumptions applied in making forward-looking statements may be found in this MD&A under "Risk Management", "Key Factors Affecting Results," and "Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements" and in the "Financial Risk" and "Insurance Risk" notes to the consolidated financial statements. The forward-looking statements in this document are, unless otherwise indicated, stated as of the date hereof and are presented for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding our financial position and results of operations, our future operations, as well as our objectives and strategic priorities, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Additional Information

All documents related to the financial results of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. are available on the Company's website at Sagicor.com, in the Investor Relations section. Additional information about Sagicor may be found on the SEDAR website at sedar.com, as well as the Company's Annual Information Form, which may be found on the Company's website or the SEDAR website.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis is dated June 5, 2020.

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1. HIGHLIGHTS

The Group's financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 were materially affected by COVID-19. On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the emergence of COVID-19 coronavirus, a global pandemic. As a response to this public health emergency, governments around the world have made significant interventions in responding to this threat. Most Caribbean countries have largely shut down air and sea traffic. Similar procedures have also been implemented in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. In addition, Governments have implemented various forms of public lockdowns which have largely curtailed economic and social activity. Companies have therefore implemented work from home policies in response to these restrictions. Sagicor, like other companies has had to, focus on supporting our staff, customers and suppliers, while developing responses to the business disruption. The Group has made significant efforts to stabilize revenues while maintaining customer service levels. The Group has also reviewed the impact of these environmental and economic changes on its assets and liabilities and made appropriate adjustments where necessary. The overall impact of COVID-19 is still evolving and dependent on the ultimate success of the actions taken by Governments, businesses and communities and the ultimate outcomes may vary by country.

Against this backdrop the Sagicor Group recorded a net loss of US \$25.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to net income of US \$32.9 million for the same period in 2019. Net loss from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders was US \$29.3 million compared to net income US \$15.1 million, for the same period in the prior year. This result was primarily driven by mark-to-market changes in asset prices (net of corresponding reserve changes) and increased provisions for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in anticipation of a potential prolonged economic downturn, in the markets in which we operate. Absent the effect of developments brought on by COVID-19 and certain one-time items carried forward from our transaction in 2019, management estimates normalized net income to shareholders would have been approximately \$17.5 million, representing moderate growth over the same period in 2019.

Group capital remains strong, with the Group closing the first quarter of 2020 with a Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirement (MCCSR) of 227%, well above our target capital standards, and with ample liquidity following the transaction with Alignvest completed in December 2019.

About Sagicor

Established in 1840 as The Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, Sagicor is one of the oldest providers of insurance in the Americas. Sagicor offers a wide range of products and services including life and health insurance, annuities, pension administration, property and casualty insurance, asset management, investment and merchant banking, securities brokerage, mutual funds and real estate development, and commercial banking. Sagicor's principal markets are Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America. Sagicor demutualised in November 2002 and listed its shares on the Barbados Stock Exchange (BSE: SFC), with subsequent listings on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange (TTSE: SFC) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE: SFI). Sagicor Financial Corporation moved its corporate domicile from Barbados to Bermuda and continued as Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited (SFCL), an exempted company, on July 20, 2016.

As a result of its completed business combination with Alignvest Acquisition II Corporation (AQY) on December 5, 2019, the new Sagicor, known as Sagicor Financial Company Ltd., now trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the new symbols "SFC" and "SFC.WT". With a listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange, Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited's common shares, formerly listed on the London Stock Exchange, have ceased trading and have been delisted

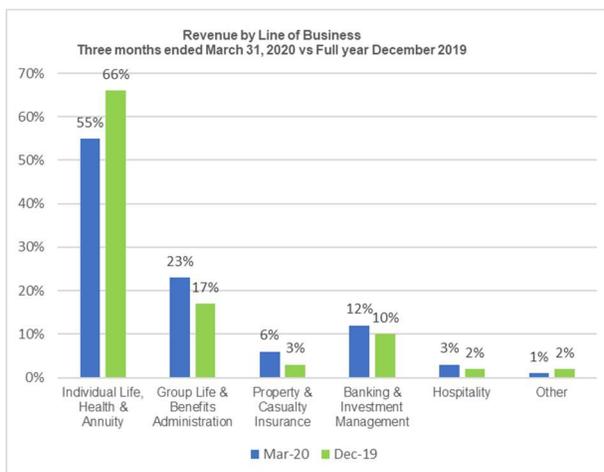
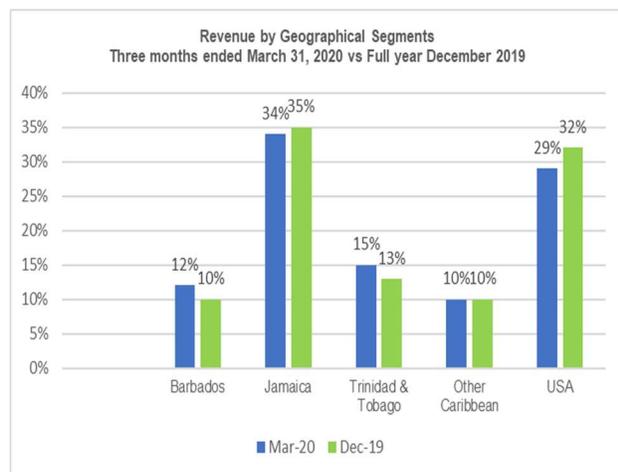
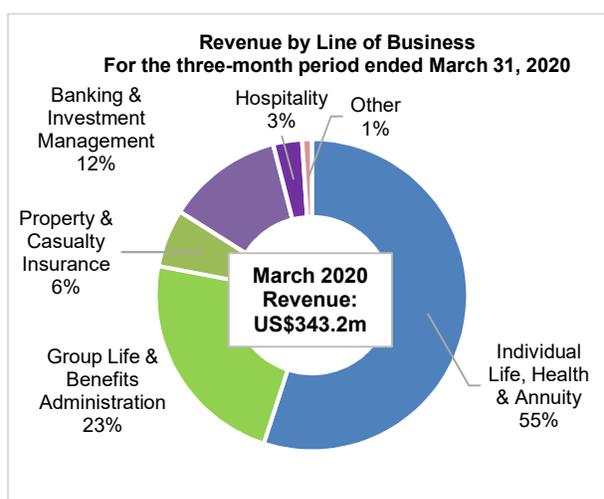
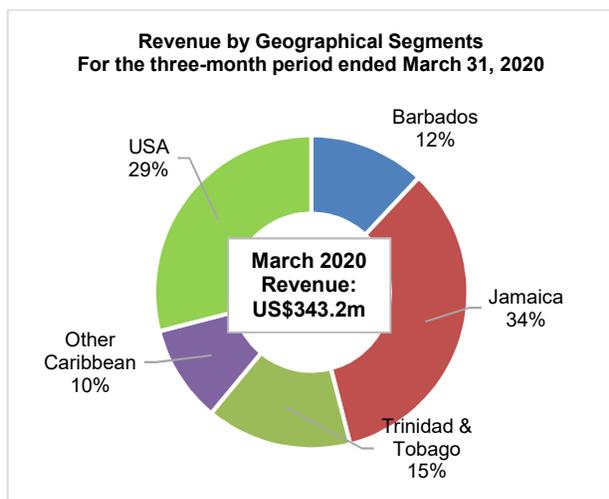
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from the London Stock Exchange. Former listings on the Barbados and the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchanges have ceased trading and applications for delisting have been submitted.

Sagicor currently operates in 22 countries and maintains a strong market position in most of the markets where it operates.

Sagicor operates its business primarily through its three reporting operating segments, namely Sagicor Life, Sagicor Jamaica, and Sagicor Life USA.

Sagicor's objective is to be a leading insurance and financial services provider of world class products and services to better serve its customers and other stakeholders in its markets. Sagicor is expanding its banking and asset management business in the Caribbean, where it has strong brand recognition and market shares.



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Financial Summary

The summary consolidated financial data is derived from the interim financial statements, for each of the periods indicated on the following table.

On December 5, 2019 Sagicor and Alignvest announced they had completed the business combination involving the transfer of all issued and outstanding shares in Sagicor to Alignvest. This transaction raised over US \$450 million in new capital for the Group. As a result of the completion of the transaction, all issued and outstanding shares in the Sagicor were transferred to Alignvest, with former shareholders of Sagicor receiving cash or shares in Alignvest, which was renamed Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. and trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol SFC.

Under the Alignvest transaction, Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited common shares (other than those purchased for cash), were exchanged for common shares of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. on an exchange ratio of one Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. common share for 4.328 of Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited common shares ("Exchange Ratio"). This exchange ratio has been used to convert the 2019 outstanding shares to the Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. equivalent. All per share ratios for 2018 and 2019 have been adjusted to reflect the Exchange Ratio.

<i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Profitability			
Net income ^(a) attributable to common shareholders	(29.3)	15.1	(294%)
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings ^(a)	(19.7) ¢	21.3 ¢	(192%)
Fully diluted ^(a)	(19.7) ¢	21.0 ¢	(194%)
Return on shareholders' equity ^(a)	(10.5%)	9.9%	(20.4) pts
Growth			
Revenue:			
Individual life, health and annuity	187.9	365.4	(49%)
Group life, health and annuity	77.9	71.0	10%
Property and casualty insurance	21.5	11.8	82%
Banking and investment management	41.1	41.8	(2%)
Hospitality	9.5	11.3	(16%)
Farming and unallocated revenues	5.3	14.4	(63%)
Total revenue	343.2	515.7	(33%)

(a) From continuing operations

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Financial Summary, continued

<i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Growth (continued)			
Net premium revenue:			
Life insurance	110.9	102.7	8%
Annuity	144.5	209.9	(31%)
Health insurance	46.8	43.3	8%
Property and casualty insurance	15.5	9.1	70%
Total net premium revenue	317.7	365.0	(13%)
Assets from continuing operations	8,457.1	7,639.8	11%
Total assets	8,457.1	7,639.8	11%
Operating liabilities	6,331.5	5,956.7	6%
Notes and loans payable	509.1	480.3	6%
Book value per common share	\$7.07	\$9.05	(22%)
Financial strength			
Debt to capital ratio	24.0%	28.6%	(4.6) pts
Dividend pay-out ratio ^(a)	-	N/A	-
Dividends paid per common share	\$0.05625	Nil	N/A
Total capital	2,124.1	1,678.3	27%
Average common shares outstanding (000's)	148,501	70,741	N/A
Outstanding shares, at end of period (000's)	148,532	306,556	N/A
Outstanding shares, at end of period (000's) – Converted using exchange ratio	N/A	70,821	N/A
MCCSR, at end of period	227%	242%	(15.0) pts

(a) Profits were negative during the period.

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Profitability

The Sagicor Group recorded a net loss of US \$25.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, compared to net income of US \$32.9 million reported for the same period in 2019. Net loss from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders, amounted to US \$29.3 million compared to net income of US \$15.1 million for the corresponding period in 2019. Both Group net loss and loss attributable to Shareholders from continuing operations were adversely affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the business.

Earnings per share (basic) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 was a loss of \$0.197 per share compared to a profit of US \$0.213 per share, for the three-month period ended and March 31, 2019.

Refer to the Profitability section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis for additional information on the Company's profitability for the first quarter of 2020.

Profitability <i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Net income attributable to common shareholders	(29.3)	15.1	(294%)
Earnings per common share (EPS) – (basic)	(19.7) ¢	21.3 ¢	(192%)

Business Growth

Net premiums and net investment income showed declines for the first quarter of 2020 when compared to the same period in the prior year. Net premium revenue fell 13% compared to 2019, as new annuity sales have declined in the USA segment due to a lower interest rate environment. As well, the prior year also included a significant one-time annuity single premium sale which was not repeated in the quarter. Net investment income was impacted by mark-to-market declines on our financial assets. These declines have impacted our regional and our international portfolios and was largely a result of the capital markets reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of negative net investment income, the Group closed the period under review with total revenue contracting by 33% when compared to the same period in 2019.

Credit impairment losses were US \$15.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 as the Group updated its credit impairment assumptions for the emerging COVID-19 economic environment.

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The following table summarizes the revenue by operating segment.

Total Revenue by Business Segment <i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Sagicor Life	113.2	134.7	(16%)
Sagicor Jamaica	132.4	164.0	(19%)
Sagicor Life USA	90.7	208.4	(56%)
Head office, Other and Adjustments	6.9	8.6	(20%)
Total revenue	343.2	515.7	(33%)

Refer to the sections that follow for more information on business growth.

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Financial Strength

The consolidated Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirement (MCCSR - a Canadian risk-based assessment measure), for the life insurers of the Sagicor Group as of March 31, 2020 has been estimated at 227% (December 31, 2019 - 253%).

The debt to capital ratio was 24.0% as at March 31, 2020 compared 22.8% at December 31, 2019, while the coverage ratio was 4.2 times for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, compared to 4.8 times for the same period in 2019.

As of March 31, 2020, capital resources declined to US \$2,124.1 million compared to the US \$2,266.3 million reported at the end of December 2019, as capital markets experienced declines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For detailed comments on financial strength, refer to the Financial Position section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Dividends

On February 3, 2020, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of US \$0.05625 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on February 10, 2020.

On April 24, 2020, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of US \$0.05625 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on May 5, 2020. The dividend is payable on May 29, 2020.

Quality of Investments

As of March 31, 2020, the Sagicor Group held US \$6,436.3 million of diversified financial assets, compared to US \$6,685.6 at December 31, 2019, a decline of US \$ 249.3 million or 3.7%. The decline in financial assets is largely attributable to mark-to-market declines. The Group also experienced net investment losses of US \$13.9 million compared to net investment income of US \$109.7 million for the same period in the prior year. The annualized net investment return was a loss of 0.8% compared to income of 8.1% for the same period in the prior year. Since becoming a public company in 2002, Sagicor has had positive and stable investment portfolio performance. As at March 31, 2020, Sagicor held US \$4,425.2 million in debts securities (69% of the total financial investments on hand). A summary of net investment income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, is shown below.

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<i>Investment Income Summary</i>	Three months ended March 31		
<i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	2020	2019	Change
Interest income (AC)	44.6	41.9	6%
Interest income (FVOCI)	35.5	31.9	11%
Income from FVTPL investments	(94.1)	36.1	(361%)
Other income measured on IFRS 9 basis	0.1	0.4	(75%)
Other income	2.2	2.5	(12%)
Investment expenses	(2.2)	(3.1)	(29%)
	(13.9)	109.7	(113%)

Litigation or Other Matters

The Group 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 Group, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In respect to claims asserted against the Group 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, cannot be reasonably estimated or will result in exposure to the Group which is immaterial to both the financial position and the results of operations.

Details of significant matters have been disclosed in the Group's 2019 audited financial statements. There have been no further developments in these matters since that date of reporting.

Board of Directors

The composition of the Board of Directors has been disclosed in the Group's Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2019. There have been no changes to the composition of the Board subsequent to that date of reporting.

Changes to Accounting Policies in 2019 and Future Changes in Accounting

There were no new accounting standards adopted during the three months ended March 31, 2020. Refer to note 2 of the 2019 annual consolidated financial statements included in pages 156 to 181 of the Annual Report for 2019.

Amendments to existing IFRS and IAS effective January 1, 2020

The Group has adopted the following amendments to IFRS and IAS:

- IFRS 3 – Definition of a business, effective January 1, 2020
- IAS 1 and IAS 8 – The definition of material, effective January 1, 2020
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, effective January 1, 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest, effective January 1, 2020

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None of these amendments had a material effect on the Group's financial statements. Refer to note 2.26 of the annual financial statements for further details on amendments to existing IFRS and IAS effective January 1, 2020.

Outlook for 2020

The Group's outlook for the balance of 2020 continues to be uncertain. The Group's financial results were materially affected by the impact of COVID-19 in Q1 2020, particularly by the volatility in asset prices resulting from the capital markets' reaction to potential economic contractions. Since the close of Q1 we have observed a recovery in the price of many of the assets that caused the Group losses in Q1. However, the length and severity of economic contraction in our operating jurisdictions remains unpredictable, as does the impact on the Group's financial results.

Economic Environment

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the International Monetary Fund revised its global growth projections from 3.3% to -3% for 2020 and expects global growth to rebound to 5.8% in 2021 as economic activity normalises. According to the latest release from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the US economy grew by 2.1% in Q4 2019. However, the US unemployment rate spiked to 4.4% at the end of March 2020, compared to 3.5% at the end of 2019. In light of this, the Federal Open Market Committee slashed the federal funds rates to a range of 0% to 0.25% and further agreed to purchase Treasury securities and agency mortgage-backed securities. Furthermore, it is expected that this target range will be prolonged. Additionally, as negotiations surrounding oil production cuts between OPEC and Russia broke down and the demand for oil dwindled, oil prices plummeted. Against this backdrop, the S&P 500 Index and the MSCI Emerging Market Index fell by 19.6% and 23.6%, respectively for the quarter. Safe havens such as Treasuries were the best performing segments with the 10-year Treasury yields declining from 1.92% as at December 31, 2019 to 0.7% as at March 31, 2020.

The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank projects economic activity in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) to contract between 5% and 7% in 2020; prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth in the ECCU was projected at 3.3%. Although tourism growth in Barbados remained moderate in 2019, the most recent data indicates that real economic activity declined by 0.1% in 2019. Furthermore, as the COVID-19 pandemic has brought a halt to travel, the tourism sector will be severely impacted. However, the Central Bank of Barbados has implemented several supportive measures including the reduction of its overnight lending rate from 7% to 2%. Economic growth in Trinidad and Tobago will prove to be challenging with the plunge in oil prices, coupled with the knock-on effects of COVID-19. In this view, the repo rate was reduced by 150 basis points to 3.5%. During the quarter ended December 31, 2019, the Jamaican economy approximately grew within a range of -0.5% and 0.5%. In response to the pandemic, the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) maintained its accommodative policy rate at 0.50%, as well as, initiated a bond buying programme where the Bank will purchase Government of Jamaica securities from the secondary markets and possibly enact the early redemption of BOJ securities. Notwithstanding this quantitative easing, the Jamaican economy is expected to significantly contract.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

2. PROFITABILITY

Highlights

The Sagicor Group recorded a net loss attributable to common shareholders for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 of US \$29.3 million, compared to net income of US \$15.1 million reported for the same period in 2019, a decrease of US \$44.4 million. Return on equity for the March 31, 2020 quarter was a loss of 10.5%, compared to earnings of 9.9% in 2019. The Earnings per Share (EPS - basic) moved similarly, closing at a loss of US \$0.197 per share for the quarter compared to earnings of US \$0.213 per share for the same period in the prior year. These results have been largely driven by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic as the Group experienced significant mark-to market losses on financial assets, credit impairment losses and some declines in new business sales.

<i>Net (loss)/income attributable to Common shareholders from continuing operations</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
<i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>			
Sagicor Life	1.9	11.8	(84%)
Sagicor Jamaica	9.1	10.4	(13%)
Sagicor Life USA	(14.3)	6.9	(307%)
Head office, Other and adjustments	(26.0)	(14.0)	(86%)
Net (loss)/income	(29.3)	15.1	(294%)
Earnings per common share (EPS):			
Basic	(19.7) ¢	21.3 ¢	(192%)
Diluted	(19.7) ¢	21.0 ¢	(194%)
Return on common shareholders' equity (ROE)	(10.5%)	9.9%	(20.4) pts

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Group net (loss)/ income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

The table below summarises Sagicor's net (loss)/income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Group net (loss)/income			
Total	(25.1)	32.9	(176%)
Net (loss)/ income is attributable to Common shareholders:			
From continuing operations	(29.3)	15.1	(294%)
From discontinued operation	-	0.5	(100%)
	(29.3)	15.6	(288%)
Participating policyholders	0.2	0.3	(33%)
Non-controlling interest	4.0	17.0	(76%)
Group net (loss)/income	(25.1)	32.9	(176%)

Group net losses amounted to US \$25.1 million for the three-months ended March 31, 2020, compared to net income of US \$32.9 million in the same period in the prior year.

Net losses from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders, closed the period with a loss of US \$29.3 million compared to income of US \$15.1 million for the March 2019 quarter. Both Group net income and income attributable to Shareholders from continuing operations, were impacted by significant mark-to-market losses and credit impairment losses, as capital markets responded adversely to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Group also experienced some contraction in new business sales.

Net income from discontinued operation was nil for the March 2020 quarter, compared to income of US \$0.5 million for the same period in 2019. On February 12, 2019, The Group completed a review of the consideration related to the price adjustments to December 31, 2018 and entered into a Deed of Release to close off this exposure. The final settlement amount was received on February 26, 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Group net (loss)/income from continuing operations

The table below summarises Sagicor's net income from continuing operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

(in millions of US \$)

	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Group net (loss)/income from continuing operations			
Revenue	343.2	515.7	(33%)
Benefits	(203.0)	(347.8)	42%
Expenses	(152.8)	(130.9)	(17%)
Other	(5.7)	7.7	(174%)
Income taxes	(6.8)	(12.4)	45%
Group net (loss)/income from continuing operations	(25.1)	32.3	(178%)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Revenue

The following table summarises the main items of Sagicor's revenue for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Revenue			
Net insurance premiums:			
Life and annuity	255.4	312.6	(18%)
Health	46.8	43.3	8%
Property and casualty	15.5	9.1	70%
	317.7	365.0	(13%)
Net investment income	(13.9)	109.7	(113%)
Gain on derecognition of amortised cost investments	1.2	1.4	(14%)
Gains/(losses) reclassified to income from accumulated OCI	9.5	(1.4)	779%
Credit impairment losses	(15.6)	-	-
Fees and other revenue	44.3	41.0	8%
Total	343.2	515.7	(33%)
Total Revenue by Operating Segment			
Sagicor Life	113.2	134.7	(16%)
Sagicor Jamaica	132.4	164.0	(19%)
Sagicor Life USA	90.7	208.4	(56%)
Head office, Other and Adjustments	6.9	8.6	(20%)
	343.2	515.7	(33%)

Revenue from continuing operations reached US \$343.2 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, a decrease of US \$172.5 million (33%) from US \$515.7 million reported for the same period in 2019.

Net insurance premium revenue represented 93% (March 2019 – 71%) of total revenue, and closed the period at US \$317.7 million, US \$47.3 million (13%) below the amount of US \$365.0 million reported for the same period in 2019. In 2019, the Group benefited from significant single premium business in the Sagicor Life Segment amounting to US \$20 million, this did not repeat in 2020. Our USA segment also experienced lower new annuity sales for the period when compared to the same period in the prior year due to the changing interest rate environment.

Net premium revenue from health insurance business totalled US \$46.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, a moderate increase from US \$43.3 million reported for the same period in 2019. Net premium revenue from property and casualty insurance totalled US \$15.5 million for the first quarter of 2020, a 70% increase from US \$9.1

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

million for the same period in 2019, and includes net premiums of US \$6.1million related to the general insurance business - Advantage General Insurance Company Limited, acquired on September 30, 2019, in our Jamaica segment.

Both regional and international capital markets responded adversely to the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in net investment losses of US \$13.9 million being reported for the first quarter of 2020, compared to income of US \$109.7 million for the same period in 2019, a decrease of US \$123.6 million. The Group experienced significant mark-to-market losses on financial assets. Overall, realised and unrealised losses on financial assets categorised as FVTPL totalled US \$99.3 million, during the first quarter of 2020, and largely related to equities and equity indexed options and affected our Sagicor Life USA segment and our Jamaica segment.

The Group generated Fees and other revenues of US \$44.3 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, compared to US \$41.0 million for the same period in 2019, an increase of US \$3.3 million.

Benefits

Benefits totalled US \$203.0 million in for the first quarter of 2020, a 42% decrease from US \$347.8 million reported for the same period in 2019. The declines in benefits (which include actuarial provisions for future benefits) reflects and is consistent with lower premium revenue in our operating segments. You will recall that there was declines in premiums in the Sagicor Life and Sagicor Life USA segments.

The following table summarises the benefits provided by Sagicor to holders of insurance contracts, investment contracts and deposit and security liability contracts for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Benefits			
Net insurance benefits:			
Life and annuity	146.8	297.6	51%
Health	37.2	32.4	(15%)
Property and casualty	8.6	4.4	(95%)
	192.6	334.4	42%
Interest cost	10.4	13.4	22%
Total	203.0	347.8	42%

Life and annuity benefits totalled US \$146.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 of which US \$128.3 million related to current benefits and US \$18.5 million related to future benefits. The amounts for the corresponding period in 2019 were a total of US \$297.6 million, of which US \$97.6 million related to current benefits and US \$200.0 million related to future benefits. The change in provision for future benefits from 2019 to 2020 represented a decrease of US \$181.5 million and was driven primarily by significant declines in new business in our Sagicor Life and Sagicor Life USA segments.

Total health insurance benefits were US \$37.2 million representing an overall claim to premium ratio of 79.4%. In 2019 the Group experienced health insurance benefits of US \$32.4 million and an overall claim to premium ratio of 74.9%.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Property and casualty claims amounted to US \$8.6 million in 2019, a US \$4.2 million increase over US \$4.4 million incurred in 2019. The newly acquired subsidiary Advantage General Insurance, acquired on October 1, 2019 in our Jamaica segment, contributed additional benefits during the first quarter of 2020.

Interest expense totalled US \$10.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, a decrease from US \$13.4 million reported for the same period in 2019.

Expenses and taxes

Expenses and taxes totalled US \$159.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, up US \$16.3 million from that reported for the same period in 2019. The table below summarises Sagicor's expenses and taxes from continuing operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Expenses and taxes			
Administrative expenses	91.3	74.9	(22%)
Commissions and related compensation	30.6	30.6	-
Finance costs, depreciation and amortisation	23.3	18.1	(29%)
Premium, asset and income taxes	14.4	19.7	27%
Total expenses and taxes	159.6	143.3	(11%)

Total expenses and taxes were US \$159.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, compared to US \$143.3 million for the same period in 2019, an increase of US \$16.3 million (11%).

Administrative expenses totalled US \$91.3 million for the period under review compared to US \$74.9 million for the same period in 2019, an increase of US \$16.4 million. Expenses included some one-time costs and adjustments which will not be repeated in the following months. Expenses also now included, the contribution from the general insurance business acquired on October 1, 2019.

Commissions and related compensation totalled US \$30.6 million and was on par with that reported for the period ended March 31, 2019.

Finance costs, depreciation and amortisation totalled US \$ 23.3 million, for the first quarter of 2020, and includes US \$3.0 million of goodwill impairment on a general insurance subsidiary company.

Sagicor is subject to a variety of direct taxes, with premium and income taxes comprising the main types of tax. Taxes are incurred in the jurisdiction in which the income is generated. Premium tax is customarily a percentage of gross premium revenue, while income tax is usually either a percentage of investment income or a percentage of profits. Sagicor is also subject to an asset tax in Jamaica and Barbados. In Jamaica, the asset tax is levied on insurance, securities dealers and deposit taking institutions at a percentage of adjusted assets held at the end of the year. In Barbados, the asset tax is levied on insurance, deposit taking institutions and credit unions at a percentage of adjusted assets held at the end of the period.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Premium, asset and income taxes were US \$14.4 million compared to US \$19.7 million in the prior year-to-date results, a decrease of US \$5.3 million. Of the total taxes, income taxes were US \$6.8 million, compared to US \$12.4 million in 2019, a decrease of US \$5.6 million, and was largely related to lower net income levels during the period when compared to the prior year.

Discontinued operation

Sagicor's discontinued operation comprised the Sagicor at Lloyd's business, which consisted primarily of property and casualty insurance business written through Lloyd's of London Syndicate 1206. The Lloyd's of London franchise enabled the syndicate to write international business outside of the United Kingdom.

In December 2012, Sagicor made the decision to dispose of the Sagicor Europe Limited ("SEL") segment, which owns the Sagicor at Lloyd's operations. The disposal of this segment occurred on December 23, 2013. In accordance with IFRS, the results of SEL have been separated from Sagicor's continuing operations and presented as a discontinued operation.

The following tables summarise Sagicor's discontinued operation for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

(in millions of US \$)

	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Net income - discontinued operation			
Currency translation gain realised on sale	-	0.5	(100%)
Total	-	0.5	(100%)

On February 12, 2019, Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited completed a review of the consideration related to the price adjustments to December 31, 2018 and entered into a Deed of Release with AmTrust to close off this exposure. The final settlement amount of £13.5 million was received on February 26, 2019. The Group has no further exposure to this business.

Shareholder returns

Sagicor's net income and comprehensive income are allocated to the equity owners of Sagicor's respective Group companies in accordance with their results. As some Group companies have minority shareholders, particularly in the Sagicor Jamaica operating segment, the net income is allocated accordingly between holders of Sagicor common shares and the minority interest shareholders. There is also an allocation to Sagicor Life Inc.'s policyholders who hold participating policies, an arrangement which was established at the demutualization of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society (now Sagicor Life), and of its amalgamation with Life of Barbados Limited.

The Group recorded a loss of US \$29.3 million from continuing operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, allocated to the holders of Sagicor common shares. This corresponded to a loss per share for continuing operations of US \$0.197. The comparative amount for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 was net income of US \$15.1 million, which corresponded to earnings per share of US \$0.213. The respective annual returns on equity were a loss of 10.5% for March 2020 and income of 9.9% for March 2019.

The table below summarises Sagicor's profitability, dividends and returns in respect of common shareholders for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Common shareholder returns	Three months to March 31	
	2020	2019
Net (loss)/income ^(a) attributable to common shareholders	\$ (29.3) million	\$ 15.1 million
Basic earnings ^(a) per share	(19.7) ¢	21.3 ¢
Fully diluted earnings ^(a) per share	(19.7) ¢	21.0 ¢
Return ^(a) on shareholders' equity	(10.5%)	9.9%
Dividend pay-out ratio ^(b)	-	N/A
Dividends paid	\$ 8.3 million	N/A
Dividends paid per common share	US\$0.056	Nil

^(a) From continuing operations. ^(b) Profits were negative during the period.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Comprehensive income

The table below summarises Sagicor's total comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Other comprehensive (loss)/income:			
Items net of tax that may be reclassified subsequently to income:			
Fair value assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
(Losses)/gains on revaluation	(191.1)	65.9	(390%)
(Gains)/losses transferred to income	(6.7)	0.4	(1,775%)
Net change in actuarial liabilities	112.4	(34.2)	429%
Other reserves	(2.3)	-	-
Retranslation of foreign currency operations	(10.0)	4.5	(322%)
	(97.7)	36.6	(367%)
Items net of tax that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:			
Gains arising on revaluation of ownership occupied property	0.3	(3.0)	110%
Losses on defined benefits plans	(2.3)	-	-
	(2.0)	(3.0)	33%
Other Comprehensive (loss)/Income from continuing operations	(99.7)	33.6	(397%)

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Total comprehensive income			
Group net (loss)/income	(25.1)	32.9	(176%)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(99.7)	33.6	(397%)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(124.8)	66.5	(288%)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Common shareholders:			
From continuing operations	(96.4)	38.3	(352%)
From discontinued operation	-	0.5	(100%)
	(96.4)	38.8	(348%)
Participating policyholders	0.3	0.6	(50%)
Non-controlling interests	(28.7)	27.1	(206%)
	(124.8)	66.5	(288%)

Items recorded within other comprehensive income arise from gains and losses on employee defined benefit pension plans, from fair value changes of certain asset classes and from the related movements in actuarial liabilities, and from the retranslation of foreign currency operations.

Other comprehensive losses for three-month period ended March 31, 2020 was US \$99.7 million, a significant decrease from the income of US \$33.6 million reported for the March 2019 quarter.

During the year, the Group reported net losses on financial assets totalling US \$191.1 million resulting from mark-to-market losses on financial assets in our investment portfolios. These losses resulted from the impact of the markets response to the COVID 19 pandemic. These losses were offset by a net change in actuarial liabilities reserve of US \$112.4 million. Other comprehensive income for the period also included a loss of US \$10.0 million on the Retranslation of foreign currency operations and largely related to the impact of the depreciation of the Jamaican dollar when compared to the United States dollar. The Group also reported losses on defined benefit plans of US \$2.3 million.

Overall total comprehensive loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 amounted to US \$124.8 million. Total comprehensive loss allocated to shareholders from continuing operations was US \$96.4 million. Total comprehensive income of US \$66.5 million was reported for the same period in the prior year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Statement of financial position

The table below summarises Sagicor's consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Statement of Financial Position

(in millions of US \$)

	As of		
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Sagicor Group			
Financial investments	6,436.3	6,685.6	(4%)
Other assets	2,020.8	2,043.3	(1%)
Total assets	8,457.1	8,728.9	(3%)
Policy liabilities	4,123.6	4,316.0	(4%)
Other operating liabilities	2,207.9	2,145.4	3%
Borrowings	509.1	517.7	(2%)
Total liabilities	6,840.6	6,979.1	(2%)
Shareholders' equity	1,049.5	1,154.1	(9%)
Participating accounts	1.5	1.2	25%
Non-controlling interests	565.5	594.5	(5%)
Total equity	1,616.5	1,749.8	(8%)
Total liabilities and equity	8,457.1	8,728.9	(3%)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Quarterly Financial Disclosures

The following table provides a summary of Sagicor's results from continuing operations for the eight most recently completed quarters. A more complete discussion of our historical quarterly results can be found in our interim and annual MD&A for the relevant periods.

<i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018
Net premium revenue	317.7	300.5	263.3	312.7	365.0	334.0	310.0	222.7
Net investment and other income	25.5	171.2	148.2	155.7	150.7	86.6	84.1	61.1
Total revenue	343.2	471.7	411.5	468.4	515.8	420.6	394.1	283.8
Benefits and expenses	(355.8)	(376.4)	(379.3)	(429.3)	(478.7)	(376.2)	(356.9)	(279.2)
Other	(5.7)	(5.4)	-	0.6	7.7	13.6	(2.1)	1.8
Income(loss)/before tax	(18.3)	89.9	32.2	39.7	44.8	58.0	35.1	6.4
Income tax	(6.8)	(22.0)	(11.1)	(14.2)	(12.4)	(18.1)	(15.4)	(8.8)
Net (loss)/income before Listing expense and other transaction costs	(25.1)	67.9	21.1	25.5	32.4	39.9	19.7	(2.4)
Listing expense and other transaction costs	-	(43.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (loss)/income	(25.1)	24.5	21.1	25.5	32.4	39.9	19.7	(2.4)
(Loss)/income attributable to shareholders before Listing expense and other transaction costs	(29.3)	54.9	6.3	11.1	15.1	8.0	7.0	2.0
(Loss)/income attributable to shareholders	(29.3)	11.5	6.3	11.1	15.1	8.0	7.0	2.0

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Quarterly Financial Disclosures, continued

<i>(in US \$millions, unless otherwise noted)</i>	Q1 2020	Q4 2019	Q3 2019	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018
Basic EPS before Listing expense and other transaction costs	(19.7) ¢	71.8¢	8.9¢	15.7¢	21.3¢	11.3 ¢	9.9 ¢	2.9¢
Basic EPS	(19.7) ¢	15.0¢	8.9¢	15.7¢	21.3¢	11.3 ¢	9.9 ¢	2.9¢
Diluted EPS before Listing expense and other transaction costs	N/A	67.5¢	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diluted EPS	(19.7) ¢	14.1¢	8.6¢	15.3¢	21.0¢	11.1 ¢	9.7¢	2.8¢
Annualised return on shareholders' equity before Listing expense and other transaction costs	N/A	30.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Annualised return on shareholders' equity	(10.5%)	6.2%	3.8%	6.9%	9.9%	5.4%	4.7%	1.3%
Dividends paid per	5.6 ¢	2.5 ¢	-	2.5 ¢	-	2.5 ¢	-	2.5 ¢
Total assets ^(a)	8,457.1	8,728.9	8,056.4	7,861.7	7,639.8	7,308.2	6,821.4	6,942.9
Total equity attributable to shareholders ^(a)	1,049.5	1,154.1	660.4	658.6	640.4	600.9	598.1	596.7
(Loss)/Income before Listing expense and other transaction costs, attributable to shareholders by operating segment:								
Sagicor Life	1.9	29.4	10.5	9.8	11.2	5.5	1.1	5.2
Sagicor Jamaica	9.1	18.2	18.4	14.3	10.4	20.9	12.6	11.7
Sagicor Life USA	(14.3)	16.5	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.6	12.1	2.8
Head office, other & inter-segment eliminations	(26.0)	(9.2)	(28.6)	(19.0)	(13.4)	(25.0)	(18.8)	(17.7)
Total	(29.3)	54.9	6.3	11.1	15.1	8.0	7.0	2.0

^(a) From continuing operations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Under the Alignvest transaction, Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited common shares not purchased for cash, were exchanged for common shares of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. on an exchange ratio of one Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. common share for 4.328 of Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited common shares ("Exchange Ratio"). This exchange ratio has been used to convert the 2018 and 2019 outstanding shares to the Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. equivalent. The earnings per share ratio for 2019 and 2018 has been adjusted to reflect the Exchange Ratio.

Quarterly Financial Disclosures (continued)

Fourth Quarter 2019

On December 5, 2019 Sagicor and Alignvest announced they had completed the business combination involving the transfer of all issued and outstanding shares in Sagicor to Alignvest. This transaction raised over US \$450 million in new capital for the Group. As a result of the completion of the transaction, all issued and outstanding shares in Sagicor were transferred to Alignvest, with former shareholders of Sagicor receiving cash or shares in Alignvest, which was renamed Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. and trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol SFC. The Group incurred Listing expense and other transaction expenses of US \$43.4 million relating to this exercise.

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders for the fourth quarter of 2019 totalled US\$ 54.9 million, excluding Alignvest transactions cost, compared to US \$8.0 million for the same period in 2018, an increase of US \$46.9 million. During the last quarter of 2019, the Group benefited from a significant increase in mark to market changes on indexed options in our USA segment coupled with gains arising from the strong performance of the Jamaica stock market.

Third Quarter 2019

Results for third quarter of 2019 reflected moderate aggregate growth in our core operating segments, offset somewhat with the effect of Hurricane Dorian.

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was US \$6.3 million for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019, (three-month period end September 30, 2018 – US \$7.0 million), a decrease of US \$0.7 million. During Q3 2019, Sagicor took a provision of US \$2.5 million, representing our maximum potential impact from Hurricane Dorian. During Q3 2018, the Group increased its provisions on the Government of Barbados (GoB) debt. The net impact on the net income was US \$16.4 million. Net income in 2018, also benefitted from certain one-time positive earnings releases that did not recur in 2019.

Second Quarter 2019

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was US \$11.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2019, (three-month period end June 30, 2018 – US \$2.0 million), an increase of US \$9.1 million. The Group benefited from net premium growth in our USA segment. Benefits and expenses also grew over the prior year's levels driven by business growth. In the June quarter of 2018 the Group also experienced the net impact of increased provisions for expected credit impairment losses on the Government of Barbados debt (US \$19.8 million).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

First Quarter 2019

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was \$15.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, (first quarter March 2018 – US \$19.5 million). While the Group benefited from net premium growth through our USA segment, benefits and expenses also grew over the prior year-to-date levels and was consistent with premium growth due to the provisions for future benefits on new business. During the first quarter of 2019, the Group also benefited from increased investment income due to marked to market changes on equities and indexed options in our Jamaica and USA segments. During the first quarter of 2018 the results included a one-time gain of US \$5.3 million on the acquisition of the British American insurance portfolio.

Fourth Quarter 2018

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was US \$8.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to US \$15.7 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2017. The Group was impacted by lower realised gains on the sale of securities and lower interest rates in our Jamaica Segment in 2018. In addition, in 2017, the Group recognised a tax benefit in our Sagicor USA segment, arising from the 2017 US Federal tax law changes.

Third Quarter 2018

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was US \$7.0 million in the three-month period ended September 30, 2018, compared to a profit of US \$28.6 million for the same period in 2017. The Group benefitted from increased new annuity business growth in our USA segment. The Group was also impacted by lower realised gains on the sale of securities and lower interest rates in our Jamaica Segment.

In addition, on September 7, 2018 the Government of Barbados entered into a staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide financial and technical assistance. As part of the programme, the Government of Barbados launched a debt exchange offer for Government of Barbados Domestic Barbados-dollar debt holders on September 7, 2018 and announced on October 15, 2018 that its debt exchange offer received unanimous support from the domestic creditors. A restructuring plan had not been announced for external US dollar denominated debt. The Sagicor Group held approximately US \$337 million in Government of Barbados debt, of which US \$278 million was domestic Barbados-dollar debt. The net impact of credit events on Government of Barbados debt to shareholders for Q3 2018 was US \$16.4 million. The year to date impact to shareholders was US \$36.1 million, at the end of the period.

Second Quarter 2018

Net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was US \$2.0 million in the second quarter of 2018, compared to US \$5.6 million for the same period in 2017. The Group reported revenue growth which was mainly due to growth in premiums in the USA segment. Benefits also increased, driven largely by growth in new business.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Key Factors Affecting Results

A variety of factors affect Sagicor's results, including:

- (i) sales of core products and services;
- (ii) life insurance and annuity policy lapse experience;
- (iii) insurance claims experience;
- (iv) investment yields;
- (v) asset default;
- (vi) country inflation and taxes;
- (vii) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of actuarial liabilities;
- (viii) Sagicor's expansion into new geographic markets (in the United States) and product markets (in Jamaica) through portfolio and / or company acquisitions; and
- (ix) the continuing availability of appropriately priced reinsurance treaties for life, health and property and casualty insurance.

Sales of core products and services

Growth in sales enables Sagicor to allocate its fixed operating expenses over larger revenues and subsequently increases its profitability. The impact is very significant for the Sagicor Life and Sagicor Jamaica operating segments which sell significant amounts of periodic premium life insurance and annuity policies. The pricing of such products is either fixed at the issue of each policy or may limit the extent of cost recovery over the duration of the policy which can extend over decades. Growth in sales enables Sagicor to contain the growth in unit policy operating expenses.

Lapse experience

With respect to periodic premium life insurance and annuity policies, lapse experience is a factor of profitability. Many of these policies have up-front commission, policy issue and medical underwriting costs which are only recovered in full if the policy is premium paying for the initial years of its duration. If the policy lapses during the initial years, Sagicor will not fully recover its up-front costs and incur a loss on that policy.

For the same reasons that the quantum of sales of insurance policies is an important factor in maintaining insurance policy unit costs of administration, the rates of lapse or termination of inforce policies impacts the policy unit costs incurred. The lower the lapse or termination rate, the more policies are inforce, enabling Sagicor to contain growth in unit policy administrative costs.

Insurance claims experience

Across all lines of insurance, claims experience is a factor in profitability. In establishing rates of premium, Sagicor provides for appropriate levels of claims experience, be it rates of mortality for life insurance, rates of longevity for annuities, rates of morbidity for disability and health insurance, or rates of contingent losses for property and casualty insurance. Claims rates incurred in excess of pricing have adverse consequences for profitability, and conversely, claims rates incurred at levels below pricing impact profitability positively.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Investment yields

Across applicable lines of insurance and across financial contracts issued by Sagicor, investment yield is important to the profitability of the Group. Higher investment yields enable Sagicor to achieve higher interest margins (defined as the difference between interest earned and payable) on applicable insurance contracts and financial contracts. With lower investment yields, the interest margins are generally lower and may be eliminated if Sagicor is not able to earn a guaranteed rate of interest which is payable under the insurance or financial contract.

For long-term life insurance and annuity contracts, the Appointed Actuaries within the Group determine each segment's actuarial liabilities at December 31 after factoring in rates of investment return on re-invested assets. These rates, including the ultimate rates of return, affect the quantum of actuarial liability determined, with higher re-investment rates resulting in a lower actuarial liability, and with lower re-investment rates resulting in a higher actuarial liability.

Asset default

The recognition of an un-anticipated default from an invested asset, may have immediate negative consequences for profitability. Sagicor maintains certain invested assets for which the full return (of capital and of interest) is borne by insurance and /or financial contract-holders. In such instances, Sagicor is generally not exposed to asset default risk. However, for other invested assets, for which Sagicor is exposed to default risk, the default risk may be entirely borne by Sagicor's shareholders, or the risk is shared by Sagicor's shareholders and insurance and /or financial contract-holders. In such instances, the impact on profitability will be negative.

For long-term life insurance and annuity contracts, the Appointed Actuaries within the Group determine each segment's actuarial liabilities at December 31 after factoring in the expected rates of asset default. Should asset default rates over time be lower than expected, profitability is impacted positively. Conversely, if asset default rates over time are higher than expected, profitability is impacted negatively.

Country inflation and taxes

As with other key factors affecting profitability, changes in the level of country inflation and taxes impact the operating costs of the Sagicor Group, immediately and in the longer term.

Actuaries within the Group determine each segment's actuarial liabilities as of December 31 after factoring in expected levels of operating expenses. Higher inflation and taxation levels result in adverse consequences for profitability and lower inflation and taxation levels result in positive consequences for profitability.

Sensitivity arising from the valuation of actuarial liabilities

The estimation of actuarial liabilities is sensitive to the assumptions made. Changes in those assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation results which are discussed below.

The valuation of actuarial liabilities of life insurance and annuity contracts is sensitive to:

- the economic scenario used,
- the investments allocated to back the liabilities,
- the underlying assumptions used, and
- the margins for adverse deviations

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Under Canadian accepted actuarial standards, the Appointed Actuary is required to test the actuarial liability under economic scenarios.

Expansion into new markets and company acquisitions

While Sagicor has endured for 180 years, its product offerings and geographic markets have evolved. Markets often have different preferences for certain products and any successful venture into new markets need to adapt to market tastes. Sagicor only ventures into new markets or offers new products after extensive research and appraisal.

Company acquisitions has been a strategy employed by the Sagicor Group over the last twenty years. As a result of these acquisitions, Sagicor's assets include goodwill and other intangibles acquired on company acquisitions.

Reinsurance treaties

In order to offer useful insurance coverages to potential customers, the Group holds reinsurance coverages that allow potential policy benefits to exceed amounts which are prudent for Sagicor to undertake the claims risk. Reinsured amounts may be on a per policy basis, (i.e. in excess of a pre-determined insured amount) or may be based on the aggregation of the insured's coverages (i.e. the insured has several policies and the amount reinsured is the aggregate exceeding a pre-determined amount).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

3. ANALYSIS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

Sagikor operates its business primarily through three reporting operating segments. These segments are: Sagikor Life, Sagikor Jamaica and Sagikor Life USA. A summary analysis of revenue and net income by operating segment are presented for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, as follows:

	First Quarter (three-month period) – March 2020					
<i>(in US\$ millions)</i>	Sagikor Life	Sagikor Jamaica	Sagikor Life USA	Head office & other	Adjustments	Total
Revenue	113.2	132.4	90.7	13.4	(6.5)	343.2
Benefits and expenses	(109.9)	(104.3)	(108.8)	(39.3)	6.5	(355.8)
Other	0.7	(6.4)	-	-	-	(5.7)
Income/(loss) before tax	4.0	21.7	(18.1)	(25.9)	-	(18.3)
Income taxes	(1.9)	(8.5)	3.8	(0.3)	0.1	(6.8)
Net income/(loss)	2.1	13.2	(14.3)	(26.2)	0.1	(25.1)
Income/(loss) attributable to shareholders	1.9	9.1	(14.3)	(26.1)	0.1	(29.3)

	First Quarter (three-month period) – March 2019					
<i>(in US\$ millions)</i>	Sagikor Life	Sagikor Jamaica	Sagikor Life USA	Head office & other	Adjustments	Total
Revenue	134.7	164.0	208.4	15.1	(6.5)	515.7
Benefits and expenses	(121.4)	(135.1)	(199.6)	(27.7)	5.2	(478.6)
Other	1.1	6.6	-	-	-	7.7
Income/(loss) before tax	14.4	35.5	8.8	(12.6)	(1.3)	44.8
Income taxes	(2.3)	(8.1)	(1.9)	(0.1)	-	(12.4)
Net income/(loss)	12.1	27.4	6.9	(12.7)	(1.3)	32.4
Income/(loss) attributable to shareholders	11.8	10.4	6.9	(21.1)	7.1	15.1

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Change – March 2020 vs March 2019 (three-month periods)						
	Sagicor Life	Sagicor Jamaica	Sagicor Life USA	Head office & other	Adjust- ments	Total
Revenue	(16%)	(19%)	(56%)	(11%)	-	(33%)
Benefits and expenses	9%	23%	45%	(42%)	25%	26%
Other	(36%)	(197%)	-	-	-	(174%)
Income/(loss) before tax	(72%)	(39%)	(306%)	(106%)	100%	(141%)
Income taxes	17%	(5%)	300%	(200%)	-	45%
Net income/(loss)	(83%)	(52%)	(307%)	(106%)	108%	(177%)
Income/(loss) attributable to shareholders	(84%)	(13%)	(307%)	(24%)	(99%)	(294%)

The performance of these reporting segments for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 is discussed in the following sections.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Sagicor Life segment

The Sagicor Life segment conducts life, health insurance, property & casualty insurance, pensions, annuities, and asset management services in Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Eastern Caribbean, Dutch Caribbean, the Bahamas and Central America. Sagicor Life has a diversified customer base providing financial solutions to both individuals and corporations, mainly through a captive distribution network and local brokers. Sagicor Life's strong corporate image, people, financial strength, and diverse insurance solutions has contributed to Sagicor Life's leading position in the insurance market in the Caribbean. Sagicor Life has an "A-stable" rating from A.M. Best.

The following table summarises the results of the Sagicor Life segment for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Sagicor Life segment			
Net premium revenue	93.7	106.9	(12%)
Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost.	0.3	-	-
Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at FVOCI	1.6	0.4	300%
Interest income	17.9	17.7	1%
Other investment (expenses)/income	(2.4)	1.8	(233%)
Credit impairment (losses) /gains	(3.8)	0.4	(1,050%)
Fees and other revenue	0.6	2.8	(79%)
Inter-segment revenues	5.3	4.7	13%
Total revenue	113.2	134.7	(16%)
Benefits	(72.7)	(90.6)	20%
Expenses and taxes	(33.9)	(27.5)	(23%)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1.7)	(1.8)	6%
Inter-segment expenses	(1.6)	(1.5)	(7%)
Other	0.7	1.1	(36%)
Segment income before taxes	4.0	14.4	(72%)
Income taxes	(1.9)	(2.3)	17%
Net segment income from continuing operations	2.1	12.1	(83%)
Income attributable to shareholders	1.9	11.8	(84%)
Return on Investments (annualised)	4.4%	5.6%	(1.2) pts
Return on Equity (annualised)	1.6%	9.8%	(8.2) pts

First quarter (three-month period) results of the Sagicor Life Segment analysis

Q1 2020 results for the Sagicor Life segment were negatively impacted by mark-to-market losses on financial investments through the income statement of US \$5.1 million along with increases in expected credited loss of US \$3.8 million and reflect the significant impact the COVID 19 pandemic has had on financial markets. Additionally, the Q1 2019 results included a significant single premium contract in the Eastern Caribbean market which contributed US \$2.0 million to net income. When adjusting for the impact of these significant items, net income from the segment's core operations are in line with the prior year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The net income attributable to shareholders was US \$1.9 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, \$9.9 million below the US \$11.8 million recorded for the same period in 2019.

The Sagicor Life segment generated revenue totalling US \$113.2 million for the three-month period, US \$21.5 million (16%) lower than the US \$134.7 million reported for the same period in the prior year. Net premium revenue was US \$93.7 million for the three-month period compared to US \$106.9 million for the same period in 2019, a decrease of US \$13.2 million. In 2019, the segment benefited from significant one-time single premium business in the Eastern Caribbean market. Excluding the impact of this business, the net premiums have increased by 8% over the comparative period in the prior year.

Net investment income including interest income, gains on derecognition of financial assets and other investment income totalled US \$17.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, US \$2.5 million below the US \$19.9 million reported for the same period in 2019. Interest income for the period ended March 31, 2020 was US \$17.9 million and was on par with that reported for the March 2019 quarter. Other investment income closed with a loss of US \$2.4 million, as the segment recorded realised and unrealised losses on financial assets categorised as FVTPL of \$5.1 million due to the impact of COVID-19 on capital markets. During the same period in 2019, the segment reported gains of US \$1.8 million.

Credit impairment losses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, totalled \$3.8 million, compared to impairment gains of US \$0.4 million, for the corresponding period in 2019 and resulted from the update of credit assessment assumptions due to the impact of the pandemic.

Fees and other revenues also decreased by US \$2.2 million when compared to the prior year to date.

Benefits incurred for the Sagicor Life segment totalled US \$72.7 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 compared to benefits incurred of US \$90.6 million reported for the same period in the prior year. The decrease in benefits resulted from declines in the provision for future benefits on new business, as new single premium annuity business revenue decreased when compared to the same period in 2019.

Total expenses and taxes for the Sagicor Life segment totalled US \$39.1 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, US \$6.0 million above the US \$33.1 million reported for the same period in 2019. This increase is driven by higher commissions as a result of the growth in net premiums excluding single premium business, along with higher administrative expenses, which relate to timing differences we expect to normalise in the second quarter.

The following table summarises the financial position of the Sagicor Life segment as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Statement of Financial Position

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	As of		
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Sagicor Life segment			
Financial investments	1,422.5	1,438.6	(1%)
Other assets	340.5	341.4	-
Inter-segment assets	346.1	335.8	3%
Total assets	2,109.1	2,115.8	-
Policy liabilities	1,386.0	1,379.8	-
Other liabilities	72.5	77.3	(6%)
Inter-segment liabilities	126.5	120.0	5%
Total liabilities	1,585.0	1,577.1	1%
Net assets	524.1	538.7	(3%)

Financial investments totalled US \$1,422.5 million (December 31, 2019 - US \$1,438.6 million) and comprised 67% (December 31, 2019 - 68%) of the segment's total assets, and policy liabilities totalled US \$1,386.0 million (December 31, 2019 - US \$1,379.8 million) and comprised 87% (December 31, 2019 - 87%) of the segment's total liabilities at the end of March 2020. Overall, net assets decreased by 3% mainly due to the net impact of unrealised losses on financial assets classified as FVOCI.

New initiatives and developments

The COVID-19 virus spread throughout all the territories in which we operate in the first quarter of 2020. In response, Sagicor would have implemented several initiatives to assist the communities in which we operate in these difficult times. Additionally, we would have implemented our business continuity plan and moved to provide services to our clients remotely.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Sagicor Jamaica segment

The Sagicor Jamaica segment offers life, health, annuity, property and casualty insurance, pension administration services, commercial banking, investment banking, hospitality and real estate investment services in the markets of Jamaica, Cayman Islands and Costa Rica. Sagicor Jamaica's strong brand, together with its wide range of products and highly skilled work force, has allowed it to maintain a leading position in market segments in which it operates. Its commercial banking services are offered through a network of sixteen (16) branches. Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited, a life insurance subsidiary within the Sagicor Jamaica segment, currently holds a financial strength rating of B++ stable and an issuer credit rating of bbb+ stable, with A.M. Best.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Sagicor Jamaica segment			
Net premium revenue	94.2	79.6	18%
Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost.	0.9	1.4	(36%)
Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at FVOCI	7.7	(2.2)	450%
Interest income	40.7	38.6	5%
Other investment (expenses)/income	(44.5)	12.7	(450%)
Credit impairment (losses)/gains	(5.3)	(0.5)	(960%)
Fees and other revenue	38.7	34.4	13%
Total revenue	132.4	164.0	(19%)
Benefits	(32.7)	(72.1)	55%
Expenses and taxes	(65.9)	(57.9)	(14%)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	(5.3)	(4.6)	(15%)
Inter-segment expenses	(0.4)	(0.5)	20%
Other	(6.4)	6.6	(197%)
Segment income before taxes	21.7	35.5	(39%)
Income taxes	(8.5)	(8.1)	(5%)
Net segment income from continuing operations	13.2	27.4	(52%)
Income attributable to shareholders ^(a)	9.1	10.4	(13%)
Return on Investments (annualised)	(0.6%)	8.6%	(9.2) pts
Return on Equity (annualised)	5.8%	13.2%	(7.4) pts

First quarter (three-month period) results of the Sagicor Jamaica Segment analysis

Net income for the Sagicor Jamaica segment for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 was US \$13.2 million compared to US \$27.4 million for the same period in 2019. This segment benefited from growth in its insurance portfolios including contributions from the property & casualty business acquired on September 30, 2019. The segment also benefited from growth in fee-based income and other revenue from the banking business.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This segment generated revenue of US \$132.4 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, compared to US \$164.0 million for the same period in the prior year. This represented a decrease of US \$31.6 million or 19%.

Premium income totalled US \$94.2 million for the first quarter in 2020 compared to US \$79.6 million, for the first quarter of 2019, an increase of US \$14.6 million. The Jamaica segment benefited from strong premium growth across its insurance business lines. In addition, the segment's acquisition of a 60% interest in Advantage General Insurance Company Limited (AGI) effective September 30, 2019, contributed US \$6.1 million in net premiums.

Interest income was US \$40.7 million compared to US \$38.6 million in the prior period, an increase of US \$2.1 million. Other investment losses totalled US \$44.5 million, for the period under review, compared to income of US \$12.7 million for the same period in the prior year. These investment losses resulted from the impact of mark-to-market declines in the local and international capital markets, as capital markets responded to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Fees and other revenue closed at US \$38.7 million for the three-month period under review, compared to US \$34.4 million for the same period in 2019, an increase of US \$4.3 million or 13%. During the period, the segment benefited from fees and other revenue generated in the group insurance and property and casualty lines of business.

Benefits totalled US \$32.7 million compared to US \$72.1 million reported for the same period in 2019 a decrease of US \$39.4 million. Net change in actuarial liabilities includes a release of US \$39.9 million compared to an increase of US \$14.3 million reported in 2019, as actuarial liabilities were positively influenced by improvements in morbidity and lapse experience assumptions.

Expenses and taxes incurred amounted to US \$65.9 million for the three-month period compared to US \$57.9 million for the same period in 2019, an increase of US \$8.0 million over the prior year-to-date levels. This is driven by expenditure in the newly acquired property and casualty business and growth in the banking lines of business.

Earnings from other sources was a loss of US \$6.4 million for the first quarter of 2020, compared to income of US \$6.6 million for the same period in 2019. During the March 2020 quarter, the segment incurred a loss on its associated company investment in Playa Resorts due to the impact of the COVID-19 travel restrictions' adverse impact on hotel operations.

The following table summarises the financial position of the Sagicor Jamaica segment as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Statement of Financial Position

(in millions of US \$)

	As of		
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Sagicor Jamaica segment			
Financial investments	2,532.6	2,670.3	(5%)
Other assets	855.4	795.8	7%
Inter-segment assets	15.7	15.9	(1%)
Total assets	3,403.7	3,482.0	(2%)
Policy liabilities	806.3	865.9	(7%)
Other liabilities	1,704.5	1,673.1	2%
Inter-segment liabilities	6.4	6.1	5%
Total liabilities	2,517.2	2,545.1	(1%)
Net assets	886.5	936.9	(5%)

Financial investments totalled US \$2,532.6 million (December 31, 2019 – US \$2,670.3 million) and comprised 74% (December 31, 2019 - 77%) of the segment's total assets. Total assets closed at US \$3,403.7 million, a decrease of 2% (US \$78.3 million). Policy liabilities totalled US \$806.3 million (December 31, 2019 – US \$865.9 million) and other liabilities totalled US \$1,704.5 (December 31, 2019 – US \$1,673.1 million), representing 32% (December 31, 2019 - 34%) and 68% (December 31, 2019 - 66%) of the segment's total liabilities at the end of March 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Overall net assets declined by 5% from US \$936.9 million as at December 31, 2019 to US \$886.5 million at the end of March 2020, mainly due to declining profitability and the impact of fair value losses on financial assets categorised as FVOCI, as capital markets respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New initiatives and developments

The segment has implemented several initiatives to assist the communities in which we operate in these difficult times along with the implementation of our business continuity plan and move to provide services to our clients remotely.

Sagicor Life USA segment

Sagicor USA, Inc. and its operating entity, Sagicor Life Insurance Company, (collectively, Sagicor USA) operate in 45 states and the District of Columbia. Sagicor USA is focused on providing life and annuity products to middle market America through independent producers and direct-to-consumer platforms (SagicorNOW.com and PeaceAssured.com). Middle market America has been defined broadly as individuals and families with household incomes of \$40,000 to \$100,000 or retirees or near-retirees with retirement portfolios of \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

Sagicor USA's products can be broadly placed in three categories:

- Periodic premium – This would include products such as several variations of term insurance, non-participating whole life, indexed universal life and no-lapse universal life. All of these products usually allow the owner to pay premiums on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis.
- Single premium life – This category includes two products developed to support an older demographic who are looking principally to provide a larger legacy upon their death, while having access to funds to assist if they need critical care. We offer a standard interest crediting whole life product as well as an indexed universal life product.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

- Annuities – Currently all of Sagicor USA's annuity offerings are single premium products including such products as multi-year guaranteed, fixed interest crediting, indexed crediting as well as immediate annuities. Most of the products are focused on helping the customer accumulate assets with little to no market risk to their initial premium.

The following table summarises the results of the Sagicor Life USA segment for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	Three months to March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Sagicor Life USA segment			
Net premium revenue	120.4	169.4	(29%)
Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at FVOCI	0.2	0.4	(50%)
Interest income	19.2	16.7	15%
Other investment (expenses)/income	(41.9)	21.0	(300%)
Credit impairment losses	(6.2)	0.1	(6,300%)
Fees and other revenue	(1.0)	0.8	(225%)
Total revenue	90.7	208.4	(56%)
Benefits	(93.5)	(180.6)	48%
Expenses and taxes	(14.0)	(18.1)	23%
Depreciation and amortisation	(0.9)	(1.2)	25%
Inter-segment expenses	(0.4)	0.3	(233%)
Segment income/(loss) before taxes	(18.1)	8.8	(306%)
Income taxes	3.8	(1.9)	300%
Net segment (loss)/income from continuing operations	(14.3)	6.9	(307%)
(Loss)/income attributable to shareholders	(14.3)	6.9	(307%)
Return on Investments (annualised)	(8.7%)	9.6%	(18.3) pts
Return on Equity (annualised)	(20.0%)	11.1%	(31.1) pts

First quarter (three-month period) results of the Sagicor Life USA Segment analysis

The Sagicor Life USA segment incurred a loss of US \$14.3 million, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, representing a significant decrease from the US \$6.9 million net income reported for the same period in the prior year.

The Sagicor Life USA segment generated revenue of US \$90.7 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, compared US \$208.4 million reported for the same period in 2019, a decline of 56% or US \$117.7 million. Net premium revenue closed the period at US \$120.4 million, down 29% or US\$ 49.0 million, compared to the US \$169.4 million reported for the same period in 2019, due to lower new annuity business. In the 1st quarter of 2019, the US Federal Reserve announced its intentions to beginning cutting interest rates again, after close to two years of steadily increasing the short-term borrowing rates. This new policy, which was implemented systematically during 2019 and then was dramatically increased in early 2020, when COVID-19 occurred, resulted in the US 10-year Treasury rate dropping from 2.66% at the beginning of 2019 to 0.70% at the end of 1st quarter 2020. Credit spreads have also remained fairly narrow during this timeframe as well and so crediting rates offered to our

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

customers have had to be reduced. Lower crediting rates result in annuities being less attractive to the consumer and so directly impact sales of the products.

Interest income totalled US \$19.2 million, up US \$2.5 million from the US \$16.7 million reported for the March 2019 quarter.

Other investment losses were US \$41.9 million for the first quarter of 2020 compared to income of US \$21.0 million for the first quarter of 2019. The segment reported realised and unrealised losses on financial assets categorised as FVTPL of US \$43.4 million during the March 2020 quarter as capital markets responded negatively to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Benefits, particularly the net change in actuarial liabilities, were significantly lower in the three months ended March 31, 2020 when compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was a direct result of the lower annuity premium written in the period when compared to the prior year and resulted in a lower provision for future benefits when compared to the prior year. You will recall that there was a decline in premium income of US \$49.0 million.

Total expenses and taxes decreased by 23% due to the lower commission levels related to lower new business compared to the same period in the prior year. Administrative expenses also declined in March 2020 when compared to the same period in 2019, as sales slowed from the prior year and the company experienced lower personnel costs and travel and related expenses.

Overall, net income in this segment was impacted by the significant declines in the capital markets as a result of the pandemic, coupled with declines in new annuity sales.

The Sagikor Life USA segment held net assets of US \$261.0 million at March 31, 2020, compared to US \$295.6 million at December 31, 2019, a decrease of 12% due largely to the impact of mark-to-market declines in the capital markets and ultimately in the investment portfolio as a result of the pandemic.

Statement of Financial Position

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	As of		
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Sagikor Life USA segment			
Financial investments	1,985.8	2,040.8	(3%)
Other assets	657.4	735.7	(11%)
Inter-segment assets	65.4	65.2	-
Total assets	2,708.6	2,841.7	(5%)
Policy liabilities	1,859.4	1,997.4	(7%)
Other liabilities	468.5	437.9	7%
Inter-segment liabilities	119.7	110.8	8%
Total liabilities	2,447.6	2,546.1	(4%)
Net assets	261.0	295.6	(12%)

Financial investments totalled US \$1,985.8 million and comprised 73% of the segment's total assets, and policy liabilities totalled US \$1,859.4 million and comprised 76% of the segment's total liabilities at March 31, 2020.

Financial investments totalled US \$2,040.8 million and comprised 72% of the segment's total assets, and policy liabilities totalled US \$1,997.4 million and comprised 78% of the segment's total liabilities at December 31, 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Overall, Sagicor USA experienced a 5% decrease in its total assets due to unrealized losses on the financial investment portfolio. These losses also impacted Shareholders' equity which fell by 12% during the March 2020 quarter.

New initiatives and developments

Strategic initiatives for 2020 were focused on continuing the Company's long-standing initiatives on serving the middle market consumer. While COVID-19 has disrupted the timing of some of these initiatives, the Company's focus in prior periods on Accelewriting® and SagicorNOW (the Company's direct-to-consumer platform) has allowed for increased life insurance sales (policy submissions increased 13% and issuances increased 23%) from the prior period and we are focusing on growing these platforms (allowing for contactless future sales).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

4. FINANCIAL POSITION

Capitalisation and Solvency

Capitalisation

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than equity in the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with capital requirements established by insurance, banking and other financial intermediary regulatory authorities;
- To comply with internationally recognised capital requirements for insurance, where local regulations do not meet these international standards;
- To safeguard its ability as a going concern to continue to provide benefits and returns to policyholders, depositors, note-holders and shareholders;
- To provide adequate returns to shareholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the future development of Group operations.

Capital resources

The principal capital resources of the Group are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
\$'000s			
Shareholders' equity	1,049.5	1,154.1	(9%)
Non-controlling interest	565.5	594.5	(5%)
Notes and loans payable	509.1	517.7	(2%)
Total financial statement capital resources	2,124.1	2,266.3	(6%)

The Group deploys its capital resources through its operating activities. These operating activities are carried out by subsidiary companies which are either insurance entities or provide other financial services. The capital is deployed in such a manner as to ensure that subsidiaries have adequate and sufficient capital resources to carry out their activities and to meet regulatory requirements.

At March 31, 2020, the Company's capital totalled US \$2,124.1 million, a decrease of US \$142.2 million from the December 31, 2019 position (US2,266.3 million). The decrease resulted from the fact that capital markets in Jamaica and the United States responded negatively to the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in significant mark-to-market losses on financial assets categorised as FVTPL & FVOCI.

Financial Leverage and Coverage Ratio

As of March 31, 2020, Sagicor had a debt to equity ratio of 31.5%, compared to 29.6% as of December 31, 2019, respectively. To determine the debt to equity ratio, loans and notes payable, as presented note 16 to the annual financial statements, is divided by total equity.

The Debt to Capital ratio was 24.0%, at March 31, 2020, compared to 22.8% as of December 31, 2019. To determine the debt to capital ratio, notes and loans payable as presented in note 16 to the financial statements, is divided by total capital, where capital is the summation of total equity excluding Participating accounts, (as presented in the Statement of Financial Position in the annual financial statements) and notes and loans payable, as at the reporting date.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Both the debt to equity ratio and the debt to capital ratio experienced deteriorations due to the under performance of the Group, particularly as it relates to the capital markets' negative response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

As at March 31, 2020, the coverage ratio was 4.2 times, compared to 4.8 times at for corresponding period in 2019. The coverage ratio represents the Group's earnings for the year before interest and income taxes, divided by its interest and dividend expenses.

Debt Ratios and Coverage Ratio

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Debt ratios			
Notes and Loans Payable/capital	24.0%	22.8%	1.2 pts
Notes and Loans Payable/equity	31.5%	29.6%	1.9 pts

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	Change
Coverage ratio (times)	4.2	4.8	(13%)

Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy is managed at the operating company level. It is calculated by the company's Appointed Actuary and reviewed by executive management, the audit committee and the board of directors of the company. In addition, the Group seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy at levels higher than the regulatory or internationally recognised requirements.

To assist in evaluating the current business and strategy opportunities, a risk-based capital approach is a core measure of financial performance. The risk-based assessment measure which has been adopted is the Canadian MCCSR standard. The minimum standard recommended by the Canadian regulators for companies is an MCCSR of 150.0%. A number of jurisdictions in the Caribbean region have no internationally recognised capital adequacy requirements, and in accordance with its objectives for managing capital, Sagicor has adopted the Canadian MCCSR standard. Jamaica and the United States have recognised capital adequacy standards.

Sagicor's consolidated MCCSR as of March 31, 2020 has been estimated at 227%, compared to 253% at December 31, 2019. This is the principal standard of capital adequacy used to assess Sagicor's overall strength. However, because of the variations in capital adequacy standards across jurisdictions, the consolidated result should be regarded as applicable to the life insurers of the Sagicor Group as a whole and not necessarily applicable to each individual segment, insurance subsidiary or insurance subsidiary branch.

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Sagicor Life Jamaica is governed by the Jamaican MCCSR regime (based on Canadian standards in effect in 2001), which requires an insurer to maintain a minimum ratio of 150%. For the year ended December 31, 2019, this ratio was 179%. At March 31, 2020, the ratio was 187%.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Sagicor Life Insurance Company (USA)

A risk-based capital (RBC) formula and model have been adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) of the United States. RBC is designed to assess minimum capital requirements and raise the level of protection that statutory surplus provides for policyholder obligations. The RBC formula for life insurance companies measures four major areas of risk: (i) underwriting, which encompasses the risk of adverse loss developments and property and casualty insurance product mix; (ii) declines in asset values arising from credit risk; (iii) declines in asset values arising from investment risks, including concentrations; and (iv) off-balance sheet risk arising from adverse experience from non-controlled assets such as reinsurance guarantees for affiliates or other contingent liabilities and reserve and premium growth. If an insurer's statutory surplus is lower than required by the RBC calculation, it will be subject to varying degrees of regulatory action, depending on the level of capital inadequacy.

The RBC methodology provides for four levels of regulatory action. The extent of regulatory intervention and action increases as the ratio of surplus to RBC falls. The least severe regulatory action is the "Company Action Level" (as defined by the NAIC) which requires an insurer to submit a plan of corrective actions to the regulator if surplus falls below 200% of the RBC amount.

Sagicor Life USA looks to maintain at least 300% of the risk-based capital amount and has maintained these ratios as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited

The capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by management employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Financial Services Commission (FSC), the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ), Basel II and the Risk Management and Compliance Unit. The required information is filed with the respective regulatory authorities at stipulated intervals. The Bank of Jamaica and the FSC require each regulated entity to hold the minimum level of regulatory capital, and to maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five risk weights classified according to the nature of each asset and counterparty, taking into account, any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off financial statements exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The following table summarises the capital adequacy ratios. During the first quarter of 2020 and the year 2019, all applicable externally imposed capital requirements were complied with.

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sagicor Investments		
Actual capital base to risk weighted assets	16%	20%
Required capital base to risk weighted assets	10%	10%
Sagicor Bank		
Actual capital base to risk weighted assets	14%	14%
Required capital base to risk weighted assets	10%	10%

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Notes and Loans Payable

As of March 31, 2020, Sagicor had US \$509.1 million in notes and loans payable compared to US \$517.7 million as of December 31, 2019.

Summary details of carrying values and fair values of notes and loans payable as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively are set out in the following tables.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Notes and loans payable				
8.875% senior notes due 2022 ⁱ	311.7	333.6	318.2	330.2
5.10% unsecured bond due 2020	33.8	33.9	33.7	34.3
5.95% unsecured bond due 2020	42.1	43.3	42.9	44.8
5.00% notes due 2020	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.3
6.75 notes due 2024	16.2	16.2	16.6	15.8
Mortgage loans	74.6	76.3	75.0	77.0
Bank loans & other funding instruments	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.4
Total	509.1	534.0	517.7	533.8

i. Valuation of Call Option Embedded Derivative

As at December 31, 2019 the company had US \$320 million principal amount of senior unsecured notes (the "Notes"). The Notes are due August 11, 2022 and bear interest at an annual rate of 8.875%. Pursuant to the terms of the Notes, the Group may redeem the Notes under various scenarios as summarized below and described in more detail herein:

Optional Redemption with an Applicable Premium (equal to a percentage of the principal amount based on redemption date) - At any time prior to August 11, 2019, the Group may redeem the Notes in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such Notes redeemed plus, the greater of

- (i) 1% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed; and
- (ii) the Applicable Premium, plus in each case accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable date of redemption, to but excluding the date of redemption (the "Redemption Date").;

Optional Redemption with Proceeds of Equity Offerings - At any time prior to August 11, 2018, the Group may redeem the Notes with the net cash proceeds received by the Group from any Equity Offering at a redemption price equal to 108.875% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the Redemption Date, in an aggregate principal amount for all such redemptions not to exceed 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes (including Additional Notes); and

Optional Redemption without an Applicable Premium - At any time on or after August 11, 2019, the Group may redeem the Notes in whole or in part at specified redemption prices, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the Notes redeemed, to the applicable date of redemption.

The Group has estimated the fair value of this embedded derivative at US \$1.1 million as at March 31, 2020 (US \$2.8 million as at December 31, 2019).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Outstanding Common Shares

The authorised share capital of the Company is US\$200,000,000 divided into 10,000,000,000 common shares of US\$0.01 each and 10,000,000,000 preference shares of US\$0.01 each.

The number of issued and outstanding common shares at March 31, 2020 was 148,531,545.

Common Shares

(In millions)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Number of common shares outstanding	148.5	147.8	-

Securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable into common shares

- The number of issued and outstanding options at March 31, 2020 was 2,069,758.
- The number of issued and outstanding warrants at March 31, 2020 was 34,774,993.

Share Price and Market Capitalization

The Company's share price closed the March 31, 2020 period-end at US \$4.86, with market capitalisation of US \$722.0 million.

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Share price	\$4.86	\$7.50	(35%)
Market capitalisation	\$722.0 million	\$1,108.5million	(35%)

Book Value per Common Shares

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Book value per common shares	\$7.07	\$ 7.81	(9%)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Dividends

In total, the Group paid out US \$8.353 million in dividends to common shareholders the first quarter of 2020.

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	Change
Dividends declared and paid during the year, per common share	5.6 ¢	N/A	N/A
Dividend pay-out ratio ^(a)	-	N/A	N/A

^(a) Profits were negative during the period.

On February 3, 2020, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of US \$0.05625 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on February 10, 2020.

On April 24, 2020, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of US \$0.05625 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on May 5, 2020. The dividend is payable on May 29, 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following discussion is qualified by reference to the consolidated statement of cash flows and note 36 of the 2019 annual financial statements.

Liquidity sources immediately available to the Sagicor Group include: (i) existing cash and cash equivalents; (ii) the Group's portfolio of highly rated, highly liquid investments; (iii) cash flow from operating activities which include net premiums receipts, fee income and investment income; and (iv) borrowing facilities. These funds are used primarily to pay current benefits and operating expenses, service the Group's long-term debt, purchase investments to support future benefits and maturing obligations, and for distribution of dividends. Sagicor expects to have sufficient liquidity to fund its operations and to meet its current business plans. However, should the need arise, additional liquidity sources include further bank loans and new issuances of debt or shares in the private or public markets.

Cash flow

The following table summarise the Group's cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

<i>(in US \$millions)</i>	Three months ended March 31		
	2020	2019	Change
Net cash flows from continuing operations:			
Operating activities	(236.1)	42.4	(657%)
Investing activities	(4.3)	(2.3)	(87%)
Financing activities	(13.8)	(2.6)	(431%)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1.4)	1.2	(217%)
	(255.6)	38.7	(760%)
Net cash flows from discontinued operation	-	17.8	(100%)
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Beginning of period	775.3	321.6	141%
End of period	519.7	378.1	37%

First quarter (three-month period) - Cash flows analysis

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, Sagicor's net cash outflows associated with operating activities was US \$236.1 million compared to inflows of US \$42.4 million for the same period in 2019. During the quarter, funds obtained from the Alignvest transaction capital injection, which occurred during the last quarter of 2019, were invested in securities.

Sagicor's net cash used in investing activities was US \$4.3 million compared to US \$2.3 million for the same period in 2019, a moderate increase of US \$2.0 million.

Sagicor's net cash used for financing activities totalled US \$13.8 million during the first quarter of 2020, compared to US \$2.6 million for the same period in 2019, an increase of US \$11.2 million. During the quarter, the Group declared and paid dividends to common shareholders totalling US \$8.3 million. Dividends were declared at a rate of US\$0.05625 per common share. Dividends were not paid in the corresponding period in the prior year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, the effect of exchange rate changes was a loss of US \$1.4 million compared to a gain of US \$1.2 million for the corresponding period in 2019.

Ratings

Sagikor Financial Corporation Limited, its principal operating subsidiaries, and its debt financing vehicle, have been rated by the rating agencies AM Best, Standard and Poor's, or Fitch. The ratings as of the date of issue of this Management Discussion and Analysis are as follows.

	<u>AM Best Rating ^(a)</u>
Sagikor Life Inc	
Financial Strength	A - Stable
Issuer Credit Rating	a- Stable
Sagikor Life Jamaica Limited	
Financial Strength	B++ Stable
Issuer Credit Rating	bbb+ Stable
Sagikor Life Insurance Company (USA)	
Financial Strength	A- Stable
Issuer Credit Rating	a- Stable
Sagikor Financial Corporation Limited	
Issuer Credit Rating	bbb- Stable
Sagikor Finance (2015) Limited	
Senior Unsecured	bbb Stable
Sagikor General Insurance Inc	
Financial Strength	A- Stable
Issuer Credit Rating	a- Stable

^(a) Updated September 20, 2019.

	<u>S&P Rating ^(b)</u>	<u>Fitch Rating ^(c)</u>
Sagikor Financial		
Issuer Credit Rating	BB (Positive)	
Long-term Issuer Default Rating		BB (Stable)
Sagikor Finance (2015)		
Senior Unsecured	BB (Positive)	BB- (Stable)

^(b) Updated November 15, 2019

^(c) Updated March 17, 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Certain accounting estimates and judgements are recognised as critical because they require us to make particularly subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and significantly different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. Our critical accounting estimates and judgements are described in note 3 to our 2019 audited financial statements. The critical accounting policies and the estimation process include:

1. the impairment of financial assets,
2. the fair value of securities not quoted in an active market,
3. the recognition and measurement of intangible assets,
4. the impairment of intangible assets,
5. the valuation of actuarial liabilities,
6. the Investment in associate, and
7. the fair value of shares issued to Alignvest Acquisition II Corporation shareholders, contingent shares and warrants issued.

5. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Each principal operating entity within the Group has an investment policy that provides a framework of maximizing investment yield subject to the management of the Asset Liability Management (ALM) risks and the investment regulations of each country.

As of March 31, 2020, Sagicor had US \$6.4 billion of diversified financial assets and experienced net investment losses of US \$13.9 million, a net investment loss of 0.8% for the three-month period. Since becoming a public company in 2002, Sagicor has had positive and stable investment portfolio performance. This performance has been impacted by the stock market declines resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Carrying Values

The table below shows the carrying value of Sagicor's investment portfolio as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

<i>(in millions of US \$, except percentages)</i>	As of		As of	
	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Analysis of Financial Investments	Carrying value	% of Total	Carrying value	% of Total
Investments at FVOCI:				
Money market Funds	165.5	3%	479.8	7%
Debt securities	2,992.0	46%	3,193.7	48%
Equity securities	1.0	-	1.3	-
	3,158.5	49%	3,674.8	55%
Investments at FVTPL:				
Debt securities	251.9	4%	243.1	4%
Equity securities	584.2	10%	370.2	5%
Derivative financial instruments	7.2	-	36.9	1%
Mortgage loans	27.4	-	28.9	1%
	870.7	14%	679.1	11%
Investments at amortised cost:				
Debt securities	1,181.3	18%	1,148.7	17%
Mortgage loans	367.5	6%	362.5	5%
Policy loans	152.7	2%	151.5	2%
Finance loans	617.5	10%	595.3	9%
Securities purchased for re-sale	22.1	-	10.9	-
Deposits	66.0	1%	62.8	1%
	2,407.1	37%	2,331.7	34%
Total financial investments	6,436.3	100%	6,685.6	100%

Our debt security portfolios constitute the major asset class of the Group and are reflected in the statement of financial position as follows.

<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	As of		
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Change
Debt securities			
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	2,992.0	3,193.7	(6%)
Measured at amortised cost	1,181.3	1,148.7	3%
Measured at fair value through income (FVTPL)	251.9	243.1	4%
Total	4,425.2	4,585.5	(3%)

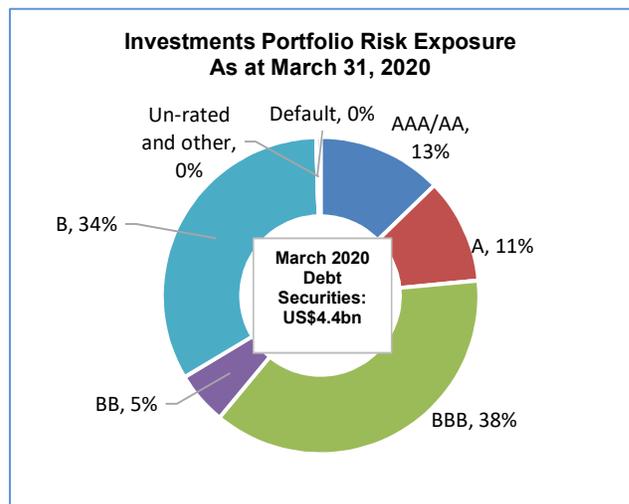
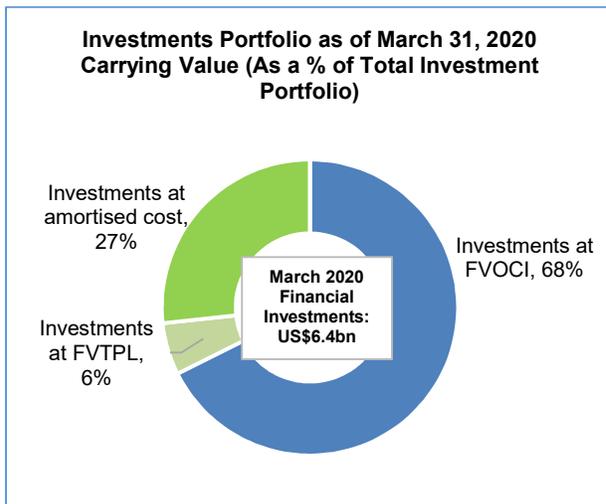
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FVOCI debt securities are held to collect contractual cash flows and to sell periodically to collect gains. These securities primarily support our business in the USA and in Jamaica, where there is reasonable opportunity to realise investment gains.

Amortised cost debt securities are held to collect contractual cash flows and are sold infrequently. These securities primarily support our business in the southern and eastern Caribbean.

FVTPL debt securities are classified as such when the Group insurance or investment contract-holder is credited with the full return on the underlying asset. Debt securities held for trading are also classified as FVTPL.

The pie charts below represent a breakdown of the carrying value and risk exposure of Sagicor's consolidated investments portfolio as of March 31, 2020.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

NET INVESTMENT INCOME			
	Three Months to March 31		
<i>(in millions of US \$)</i>	2020	2019	Change
Income from financial investments			
Interest income:			
Debt securities	20.6	19.6	5%
Mortgage loans	5.1	4.8	6%
Policy loans	2.8	2.6	8%
Finance loans and finance leases	15.9	14.6	9%
Securities purchased for resale	0.1	-	-
Deposits, cash and other items	0.1	0.3	(67%)
	44.6	41.9	6%
Interest Income (FVOCI):			
Debt securities and money market funds	35.5	31.9	11%
Fair value changes and interest income (FVTPL Assets):			
Debt securities	(12.4)	7.2	(272%)
Equity securities	(52.4)	13.2	(497%)
Mortgage loans	(0.2)	0.5	(140%)
Derivative financial instruments	(29.1)	15.2	(291%)
	(94.1)	36.1	(361%)
Other income measured on an IFRS 9 basis	0.1	0.4	(75%)
Income from financial investments measured on as IFRS 9 basis	(13.9)	110.3	(113%)
Investment income:			
Investment property income and fair value gains / (losses)	2.5	2.3	9%
Other investment income	(0.3)	0.2	250%
	(11.7)	112.8	(110%)
Investment expenses:			
Direct operating expenses of investment property	1.6	2.3	30%
Other direct investment expenses	0.6	0.8	25%
	2.2	3.1	29%
Net investment income	(13.9)	109.7	(113%)
Return on Investments (annualised)	(0.8%)	8.1%	(8.9) pts

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The amount of liabilities held in respect of long-term or recurring insurance or investment contracts is a measure of the quantum of business held from such contracts. The liabilities of such contracts are summarised in the following table.

<i>(in US\$ millions)</i>	As of		Change
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Principal insurance and investment contract liabilities			
Actuarial liabilities of life, health, and annuity insurance contracts	3,405.4	3,604.7	(6%)
Deposit administration and other policy investment contracts	430.0	424.3	1%
Customer deposits of banking operations	867.1	808.1	7%
Securities sold for re-purchase contracts	508.1	512.9	(1%)
Other funding instruments	447.1	418.0	7%
Structured product contracts	6.8	6.8	-
Total	5,664.5	5,774.8	(2%)

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

Sagicor is in the business of taking risks and must manage those risks effectively to generate profitable growth, safeguard its reputation and protect its solvency. In its management of risks, the Group seeks to optimize the relationship between risk and reward across the entire enterprise and to limit possible losses resulting from its risk exposure.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) at Sagicor has been ongoing for many years, having appointed its first Chief Risk Officer in 2005. For about a decade, a standardized risk taxonomy and dictionary has been utilized across the Group and group-wide exposures to key financial risks (credit, interest rate, liquidity and currency risks) have been aggregated and reported to the Board. Further, each of the Group's major operating segments has implemented ERM appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of their operations. Sagicor continues to evolve its ERM especially as it relates to strategic and operational risks.

The Group defines risk as an event that causes a deviation from its strategic plan. Risk is also viewed holistically recognizing that one risk event may cause downside deviations in several business segments but also simultaneously causes upside deviations in one or more other business segments or may also be highly correlated with a second risk event. Lastly, the Group considers risks defined by source (e.g., data breach) as opposed to intermediate (e.g., reputation damage) or ultimate (e.g., lower earnings) outcomes. This not only provides the necessary specific context for risk assessment but also facilitates complete assessment of any and all downstream outcomes resulting from the risk.

Details of the Group's ERM Process, and Roles and Responsibilities are disclosed in the 2019 Annual Report. Updated disclosures of the risks associated with credit losses are included in note 12 to the first quarter 2020, interim financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Additional Financial Information

1. Developments during the reporting period

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the emergence of COVID-19 coronavirus, a global pandemic. This pandemic has affected many countries and all levels of society and has affected our economic environment in significant ways. The COVID-19 situation continues to evolve and many of the markets in which Sagicor operates have implemented public health safety protocols. Most Caribbean countries have largely shut down air and sea traffic. Similar procedures have also been applied in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant economic and financial turmoil both in the U.S. and around the world and has fuelled concerns that it will lead to a global recession.

In response to the changing economic environment, Sagicor has considered the impact of this environment and has reviewed and updated its assumptions, where necessary.

During the quarter, a review was performed and asset impairment assumptions were updated. The changes in the economic outlook data are reported in the March 31, 2020, interim financial statements - Note 12 on credit risk and impairment. As part of this process, goodwill was reviewed and stress testing was performed on assessment assumptions. As a result of this exercise, goodwill of US \$3.0 million was impaired relating to the subsidiary, Sagicor General Insurance Inc. The Group also evaluated the impact of changes in financial asset values on its pension plans. As a result, an increase in retirement benefit liabilities of US \$2.8 million has been recognised in the financial statements.

The Group holds an investment in Playa Hotels and Resorts; travel restrictions, the impact on tour and holiday bookings and cancellations may result in a downturn in revenues and profits which could negatively impact the carrying value of this asset. The Group performed an assessment of the carrying value of this investment during the period. A recoverable value was determined using the value-in-use method which is a discounted cash flow technique that utilises a significant amount of judgement in estimating key variables such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and a discount factor. Value-in-use calculations are very sensitive to changes in these estimates. As a result of this exercise, the investment has been written down by US \$3.4 million.

As at March 31, 2020, the book value of Playa Hotels and Resorts was \$178,521 (\$184,929 as at December 31, 2019). At this date, the proportionate share of market value, calculated based on the quoted prices by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation (NASDAQ), was \$35,000 (\$166,282 as at December 31, 2019).

Playa Hotels and Resorts have disclosed that while they have taken measures to improve their liquidity position, it is still unlikely that they will be in compliance with their financial maintenance covenants for periods after June 30, 2020, due to the effects of COVID-19. The company further indicated that it is currently in negotiations with its lenders, to amend existing debt agreements and waive the covenants for at least four full fiscal quarters. As the amendments may not be granted and are at the sole discretion of its lenders, there is substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, it is anticipated that amended terms with lenders will be agreed. Playa Hotels and Resorts believe that their plans to improve the liquidity situation and amend their existing debt agreements will be effectively implemented over a twelve-month period and that those plans, if implemented, will mitigate the conditions that raise substantial doubt about their ability to continue as a going concern.