

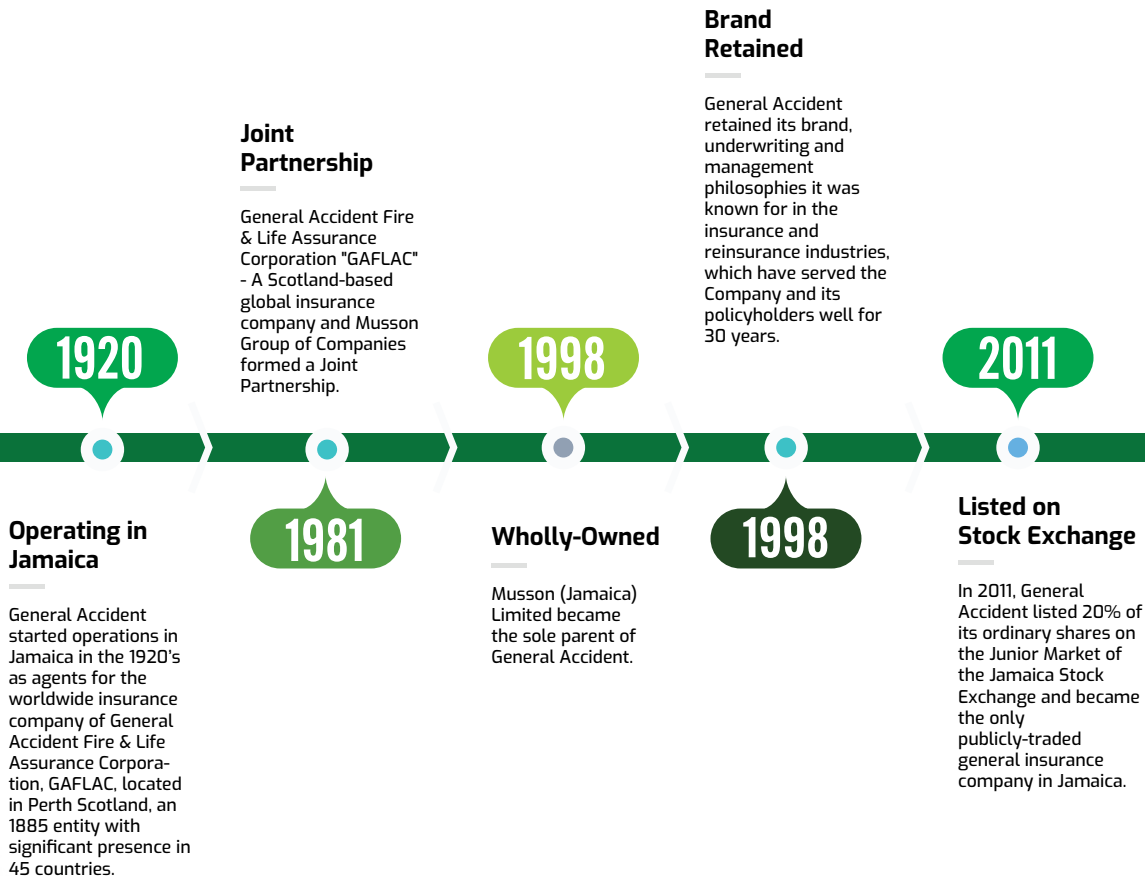


**General
Accident**

INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

2025
ANNUAL REPORT
**SOARING BEYOND
BOUNDARIES**

Company History





AutoSMART Launched

AutoSmart Insurance, a cutting-edge product developed by General Accident, addresses the unmet requirements of a neglected segment within the general insurance sector. With its innovative interface, AutoSmart revolutionises the Jamaican insurance landscape by providing a wide array of protection options.

Barbados Startup

In May 2020, General Accident acquired a licence in Barbados and operations began.

2019

2016

Trinidad Acquisition

General Accident acquired a majority stake in a Trinidadian motor insurance company headquartered in Port of Spain with a large branch network throughout Trinidad.

2020

Stock Exchange Main Market

General Accident graduated to the main Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

2023

Success seems to be connected with action.

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Proxy

A woman with long, dark, curly braids is shown from the chest up, looking upwards and to the right. She is wearing a light-colored blazer over a white top. The background is a solid, vibrant green. In the bottom left corner, there is a stylized illustration of a hummingbird with iridescent blue and green feathers, perched on a green leaf. The text "General Accident at a Glance" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

General Accident at a Glance



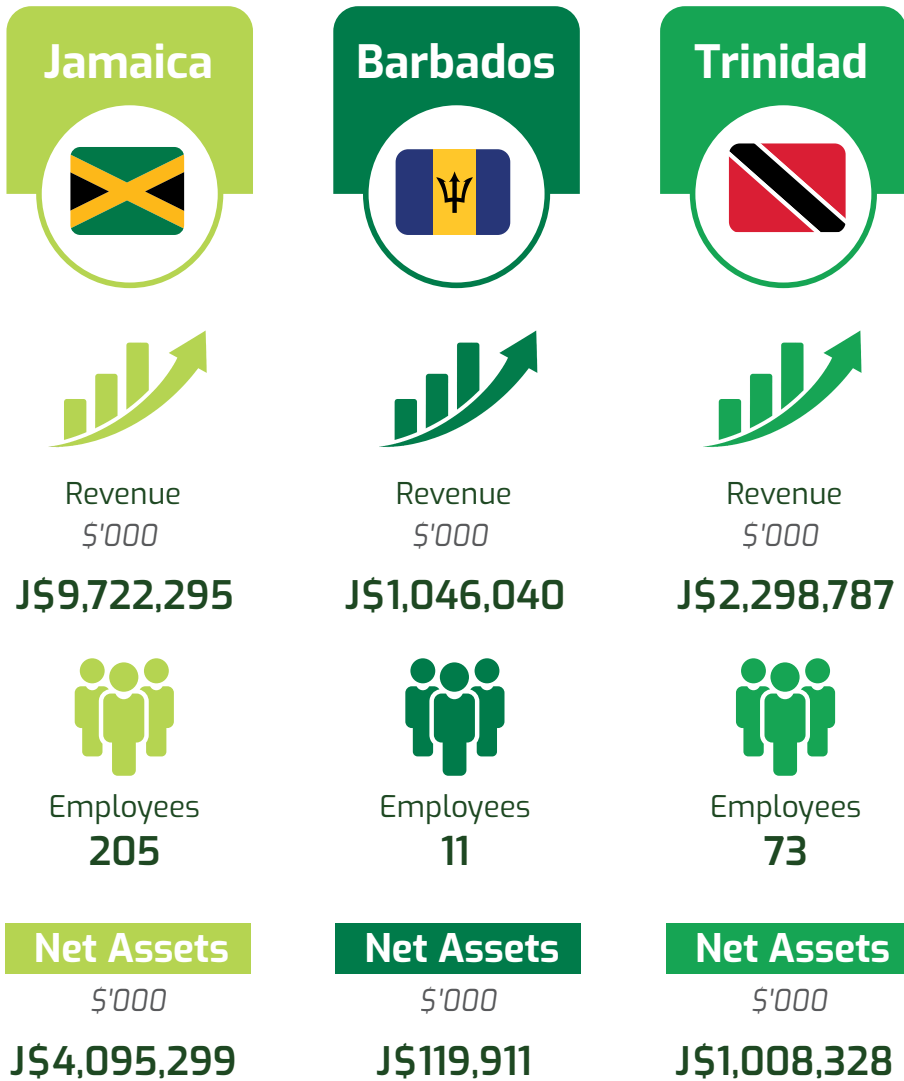
Our Purpose

General Accident Insurance Company (GenAc) offers a wide range of innovative, affordable general insurance products to deliver financial protection and peace of mind to individuals, families and businesses, while building a trained and well-compensated staff complement and delivering a fair return on investment to our shareholders.

Our Vision

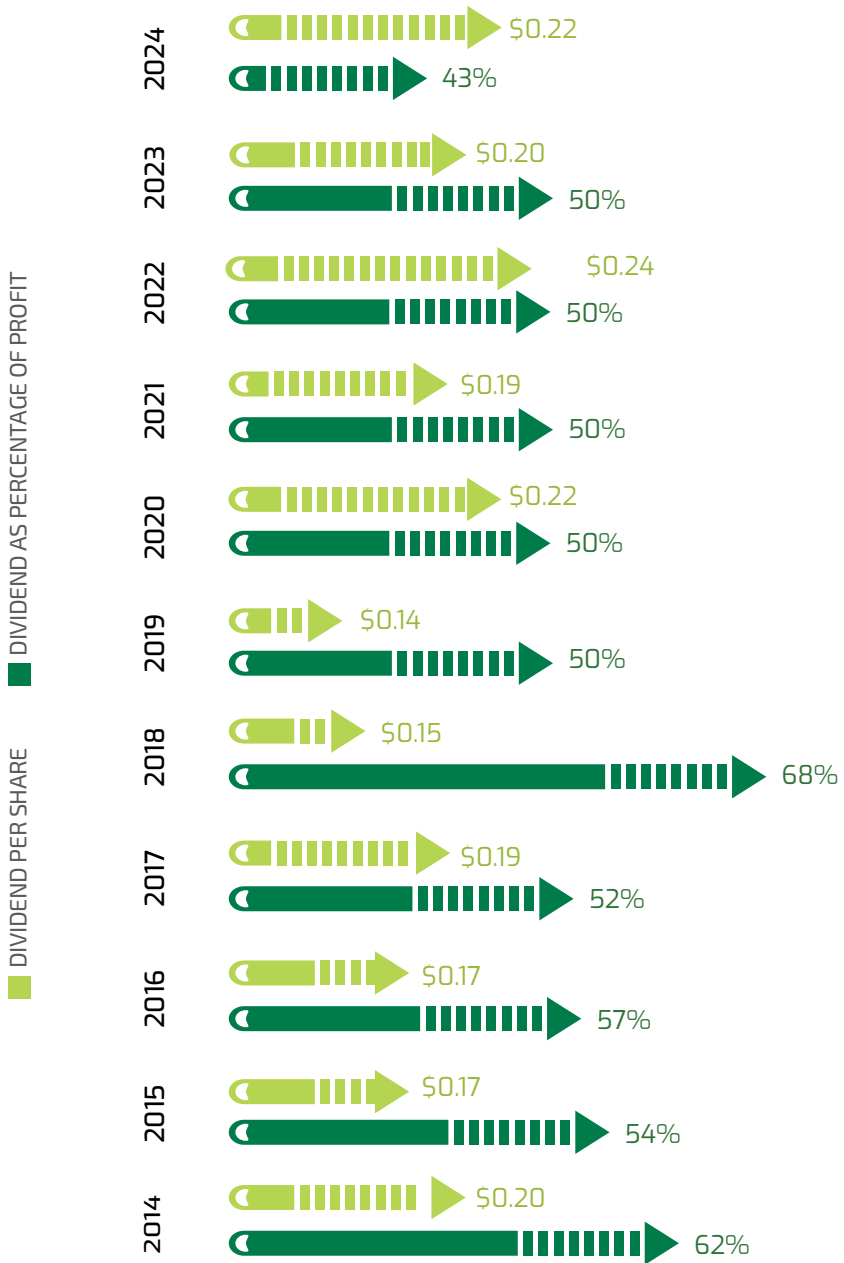
General Accident Insurance Company (GenAc) is a regional market leader in the general insurance sector contributing to Caribbean development through sound risk transfer mechanisms and excellent customer service. We build robust and long-term financial health through profitable, sustainable growth, supported by state of the art digital technology and innovative corporate social responsibility programmes.

Corporate Structure



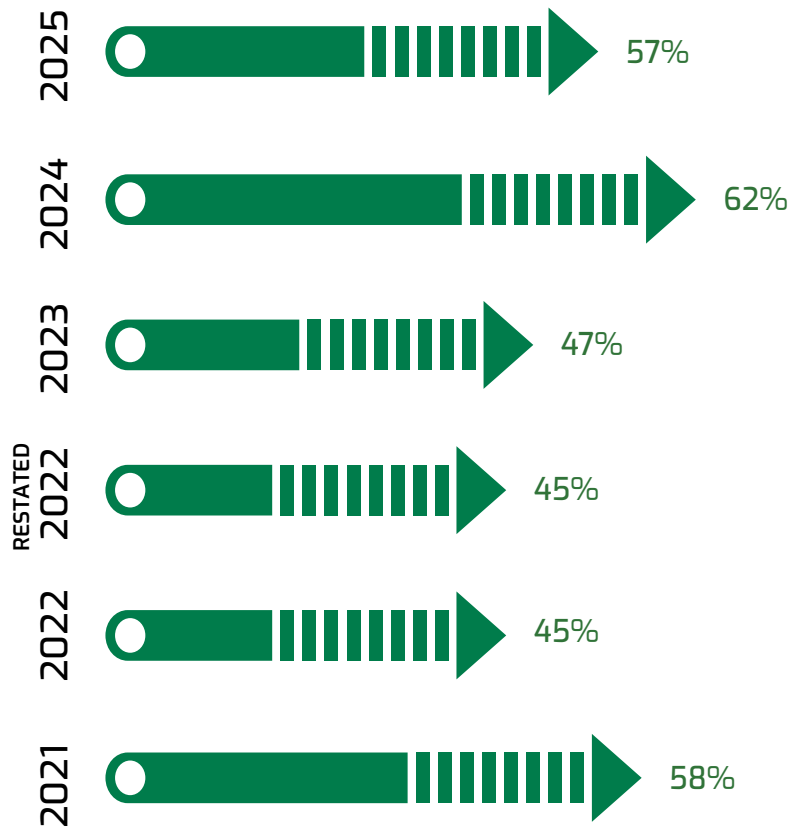
Key Performance Highlights

CONSISTENT SHAREHOLDERS DIVIDEND



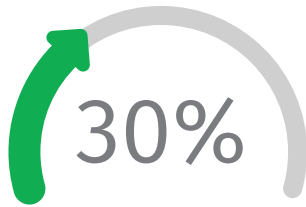
Key Performance Highlights

CONSOLIDATED LOSS RATIOS OVER FIVE YEARS

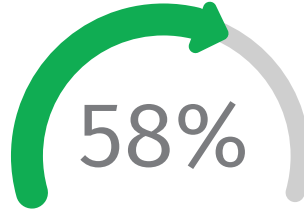


Key Performance Highlights

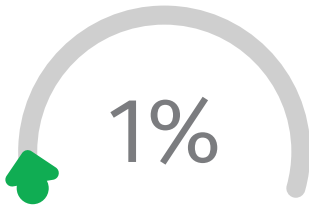
CONSOLIDATED PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION



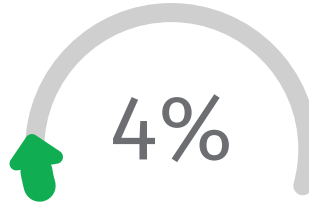
Fire



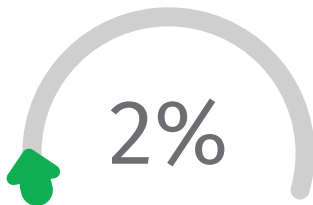
Motor



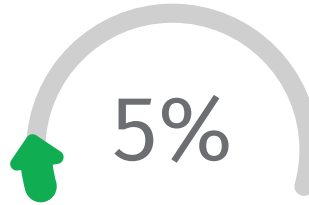
Marine



Liability



Accident



Engineering

10 - Year Statistical Review

	2025	2024	2023	Restated 2022	2022
	(J\$'000)	(J\$'000)	(J\$'000)	(J\$'000)	(J\$'000)
Employees	289	314	274	259	259
Gross Written Premiums (IFRS 4)	24,062,029	22,579,471	18,967,162	15,114,209	15,114,209
Insurance Revenue (IFRS 17)	13,067,122	11,426,923	8,575,708	6,666,555	-
Claims Incurred (IFRS 4)	3,798,171	3,330,147	2,123,319	1,508,337	1,508,337
Insurance Service Expenses (IFRS 17)	8,198,842	6,839,471	5,637,217	4,151,051	-
Underwriting Profit	178,671	234,617	300,204	386,614	386,614
Insurance Service Results (IFRS 17)	543,608	248,851	696,106	619,226	-
Profit Before Tax	613,019	299,668	740,495	891,331	708,167
Profit After Tax	451,516	248,324	548,268	780,394	597,230
Cash Dividends	-	224,998	202,526	250,573	250,573
Loss Ratio	57%	62%	47%	45%	45%
Return On Equity	11%	6%	14%	23%	20%
Dividend Payout Ratio	NA	43%	50%	50%	50%
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	4,690,373	4,220,144	4,008,067	3,664,210	3,170,060

10 - Year Statistical Review

2021

2020

2019

2018

2017

2016

(J\$'000)

(J\$'000)

(J\$'000)

(J\$'000)

(J\$'000)

(J\$'000)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Employees	229	205	132	131	111	91
Gross Written Premiums (IFRS 4)	13,959,807	12,044,990	10,727,828	8,735,797	7,106,254	5,649,097
Insurance Revenue (IFRS 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims Incurred (IFRS 4)	1,751,360	1,816,926	1,205,328	1,023,022	1,087,590	746,073
Insurance Service Expenses (IFRS 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriting Profit	80,317	1,445	442,136	174,768	- 35,532	45,609
Insurance Service Results (IFRS 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	259,695	259,536	770,154	352,569	236,077	404,243
Profit After Tax	149,236	193,812	651,558	285,370	221,236	386,879
Cash Dividends	196,701	222,668	142,684	150,047	200,001	175,003
Loss Ratio	58%	66%	54%	63%	82%	66%
Return On Equity	5%	6%	32%	15%	11%	22%
Dividend Payout Ratio	50%	50%	50%	68%	52%	57%
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	2,921,964	2,974,866	3,003,565	2,056,612	1,937,771	1,964,420

Our Strategic Priorities

Value Creation and Long-Term Sustainability

General Accident uses over 40 years of experience to create value for our shareholders, policyholders and employees while meeting all regulatory and due diligence requirements. We provide a suite of modern risk transfer mechanisms to facilitate commerce and protect the assets of companies and people by reducing risk and uncertainty. We safeguard national economic health with our knowledge of risk assessment and management, and solid insurance underwriting techniques. Using sound investment decisions and a strategy of managed growth, we have built a solid balance sheet to ensure long term financial stability.

Sound Investment Decisions

Our investment policy is geared towards

building a strong, growing balance sheet, by stringent asset/liability management and ensuring capital adequacy. Our investment decisions are influenced by cash flow imperatives, potential currency volatility and the inflation sensitivity of our underwriting liabilities. We target the optimal mix of investments to provide adequate returns for shareholders, while meeting all regulatory requirements.

Distribution Channels

Our head office is located in Kingston, Jamaica and we write business through an islandwide network of insurance professionals. We have embarked on a regional expansion programme, and now offer insurance products in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Our distribution partners are essential to our business model and we regard our producers as strategic



drivers of our success. We continue to look for other expansion opportunities within the Caribbean.

Fast, Fair Claims Settlement

We believe the true test of an insurance policy is when a claim is made. We endeavour to meet our customers' expectations for fair, flexible and accessible claims service by simple processes and fast turnaround times. We see claims handling as an opportunity to reinforce the trust of our clients and build customer loyalty.

Robust Risk Management

Insurance cover reduces risk and uncertainty. We rely on a comprehensive risk management framework to ensure risk tolerance limits are adhered to, particularly regarding critical reinsurance support. Regulatory capital adequacy is central to our continuity, and our risk strategies are designed to ensure that legal requirements are met or exceeded.

Developing The Genac Team

Our staff complement is one of our most

important resources. We are committed to recruiting, training and keeping the right people, providing them with a culture of excellence and opportunity. We create value for our employees by investing in their capabilities and potential through training and development programmes.

Utilising Information Technology

A digital transformation is well underway at GenAc. We now deliver a range of online services to our customers, with improvements being added all the time. We seek to ensure our customers receive superior service, whether they contact us by telephone, email, social media or via our website. We prioritise secure online systems to handle new business, renewals and claims payments. Our growing expertise with data analytics allows us to respond quickly and appropriately to changing market conditions.

Maximising Earnings

Our growth initiatives remain:

- Growth in value-priced and profitable product lines
- Payment of dividends to shareholders
- Steady strengthening of our balance sheet, liquidity base and capital to provide the essential foundation for growth
- Consistent improvements in operational efficiencies, as we aim to deliver service that exceeds our clients' and our business partners' expectations.

Maintain Corporate Social Responsibility

We regard our good reputation as a critical long-term asset, and we are committed to the principles of corporate social responsibility. We ensure our operations benefit the economy, the society and the environment.

With the consistent guidance and expertise of our Board of Directors, we seek to:

- Provide a productive, well-compensated and incentive-driven work environment for our employees.
- Involve our staff members in outreach efforts to support education, underserved children and the natural environment.
- Ensure all we do is grounded in high standards of integrity and ethical conduct.



Our Brand Promise





Smart Financial Planning Starts With Protection.

When life happens, insurance keeps your goals on track.



Notice of Annual General Meeting





Notice of Annual General Meeting

General Accident Insurance Company (Jamaica) Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited (the "Company") will be held at 9:00 am on September 18, 2026, at 58 Half Way Tree Road for shareholders to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions:

Ordinary Resolutions

1. To receive the report of the Board of Directors and the audited accounts of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.
2. To authorise the Board of Directors to re-appoint Ernst & Young as the auditors of the Company, and to fix their remuneration.
3. To re-appoint the following Directors of the Board, who have resigned by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and, being eligible, have consented to act on re-appointment:
 - a. To re-appoint Jennifer Scott as a Director of the Board of the Company.
 - b. To re-appoint Nicholas Scott as a Director of the Board of the Company.
 - c. To re-appoint Brian Jardim as a Director of the Board of the Company.
 - d. To re-appoint Lesley Miller as a Director of the Board of the Company.
4. To authorise the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of the Directors.

Dated this the 11th day of May 2026 by order of the Board.



Lesley Miller
CORPORATE SECRETARY

DRIVE SMART. INSURE SMARTER WITH

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autosmartja.com



Corporate Governance





Chairman's Report

In 2025, General Accident delivered record insurance revenue and a strong recovery in profitability, demonstrating the enduring strength of our brand, people and strategy.



Despite a year marked by one of the most severe weather events to affect our region in decades, and a challenging operating environment across all three of our markets, the Group's results reflect the quality of our underwriting, the resilience of our regional platform and the unwavering commitment of our entire team.

Financial Performance

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Group recorded insurance revenue of \$13.1 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion or 14% over 2024 – the highest in the Group's history. This growth in the top line was matched by a significant improvement in underwriting quality. Our performance is a testament to the strict underwriting discipline, cost management and investment stewardship that our leadership teams have embedded across all three territories. The quality of these profits – driven by strong underwriting performance combined with improved investment income – speaks to the soundness of our strategy and the maturity of our business.

Regional Performance

In Jamaica, the Company continued to hold its position as one of the leading underwriters of general insurance risks. Insurance revenue for the Company reached \$9.7 billion, up from \$8.7 billion in 2024, while profit before tax grew to \$556.4 million and profit after tax to \$407 million. Our motor and property portfolios continued to perform strongly, supported by our

growing broker and agent network, disciplined risk selection and continued investment in digital distribution.

In Trinidad, General Accident Insurance (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited delivered another profitable year – its third consecutive year of profitability since joining the Group. This is a significant milestone and a validation of our regional strategy. Revenue from our Trinidad operations reached \$2.3 billion (JMD equivalent) and the business continues to grow its distribution footprint and underwriting capabilities in one of the Caribbean's most competitive insurance markets.

In Barbados, General Accident Insurance (Barbados) Limited had a breakthrough year. Revenue grew by 38% to \$1.05 billion (JMD equivalent), and the entity delivered a profit after tax of \$35.5 million – a remarkable turnaround from the marginal profitability of the prior year. The Barbados team has demonstrated both the appetite and the capability to grow profitably in that market, and I am proud of what they have achieved.

Navigating Hurricane Melissa

2025 was also the year in which Hurricane Melissa tested our organisation's resilience. Widely regarded as the most severe hurricane to affect Jamaica since Hurricane Gilbert in 1988, Melissa had a material financial impact on the Group, requiring us to absorb our catastrophe

deductible and first layer of reinsurance cover. Despite this significant headwind, the Group's underlying profitability was sufficiently strong to absorb the impact and still deliver a sharp improvement in full-year results. This speaks volumes about the robustness of our underwriting portfolio and our reinsurance programme. Beyond the financial impact, Hurricane Melissa presented General Accident with an opportunity to demonstrate the true value of insurance to our policyholders and the communities we serve. Our claims teams responded with speed, empathy and professionalism, and I am grateful to every member of the team who went above and beyond during this demanding period. How an insurer responds in a crisis defines its brand, and I believe General Accident proved itself once again.

Strategic Developments

The most significant strategic development of 2025 was progress made in our ambitions to acquire The Beacon Insurance Company Limited ("Beacon"). This proposed transaction, which remains subject to regulatory approval, would represent a transformative step in General Accident's evolution into a leading Caribbean insurance group. Beacon is a well-established and respected insurer where it is dominant in motor in Trinidad, with a smaller presence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. We believe the synergies from the combined entity will create substantial value for shareholders, policyholders and the broader Caribbean community.

We also made significant investments in technology and digital infrastructure in 2025, laying the foundation for the regional, data-driven insurance platform we are building. Our early initiatives in process automation, digital distribution and data analytics are beginning to yield tangible results, and we expect these investments to accelerate our competitive advantage in the years ahead. The Caribbean insurance landscape is changing rapidly, and we are committed to being at the forefront of that change.

Reinsurance and Capital Strength

General Accident continues to benefit from its long-standing and trusted relationships with our reinsurance partners. In a global environment where reinsurance capacity remains constrained and pricing has hardened, our track record of disciplined underwriting and reliable performance has ensured that we continue to secure the protection our policyholders and shareholders require. Our total shareholders' equity at year end stood at \$4.69 billion, reflecting a strong and well-capitalised balance sheet that provides a solid foundation for future growth.

Shareholder Returns

At a meeting of the Board held on 2 January 2026, a dividend of \$0.07758 per share was declared, payable to shareholders on record as at 16 January 2026. This distribution reflects our continued commitment to rewarding our shareholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support

the Group's growth ambitions, including the pending Beacon acquisition.

The Group's return on equity improved significantly, rising from 6.5% in 2024 to 10.9% in 2025, reflecting the sharp recovery in profitability and our growing ability to generate returns on the capital our shareholders have entrusted to us. While this improvement is encouraging, we are not satisfied. Our ambition is to drive returns materially higher, and we believe the combination of continued underwriting discipline, portfolio growth and the earnings accretion expected from the Beacon acquisition will move us meaningfully in that direction.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2026, General Accident enters the year from a position of real strength. Our business fundamentals are sound, our regional platform is growing and our team is energised by the opportunity in front of us. The successful completion of the Beacon acquisition, subject to regulatory approvals, will be a defining moment for the Group and will meaningfully accelerate our journey towards becoming the Caribbean's leading general insurance provider.

The environment in which we operate will continue to present challenges – from the ever-present threat of catastrophic weather events to evolving regulatory requirements and increasing competitive pressures. However, General Accident has consistently demonstrated its ability to navigate these challenges and emerge stronger. I am

confident that the discipline, passion and ownership mentality that characterise our organisation will continue to drive exceptional results.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank our Directors for their wise counsel, our management team and employees for their tireless dedication, our reinsurance and business partners for their continued confidence in General Accident, and of course our policyholders and shareholders for their loyalty and support. Together, we are building something truly special.



PAUL B. SCOTT

Chairman

Directors' Report

as at December 31, 2025

The Directors are pleased to present their report for General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

Financial Results

The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Group shows pre-tax profits for the year of \$613.02 million, taxation of \$161.50 million and a net profit after tax of \$451.52 million. Details of these results, along with a comparison with the previous year's performance and the state of affairs of the Group, are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis and the Financial Statements, which are included as part of this Annual Report.

Directors

The Directors of the Company as at December 31, 2025, are: P.B. Scott, Melanie Subratie,

Sharon Donaldson, Gregory Foster, Lesley Miller, Christopher Nakash, Jennifer Scott, Nicholas Scott, Duncan Stewart, Matthew Lyn and Brian Jardim.

The Directors to retire by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation are: Jennifer Scott, Nicholas Scott, Brian Jardim and Lesley Miller, but being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors

The auditors of the company, Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants of 8 Olivier Rd, Kingston, Jamaica, have expressed their willingness to continue in office. The Directors recommend their re-appointment.

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**General
Accident**

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED LTD

Director's Profile

as at December 31, 2025



Paul B. Scott Chairman

P.B. Scott is the CEO, Chairman and Principal Shareholder of the Musson Group. Over the last two decades, P.B. Scott has conceptualised and led the expansion of the Musson Group from a Jamaican consumer wholesale distribution business to a diversified group operating in 30 countries. The Group is a leader across the Caribbean in food, premium beverages, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and insurance. The Musson Group includes leading businesses such as The PBS Group, Seprod Limited, General Accident Insurance, and A.S. Brydens & Sons. He has served as CEO of Musson since 2004. Today the Musson Group has a turnover in excess of US\$1.7 billion annually and over 8,000 employees.

In addition to his private sector contributions, P.B. Scott has committed a significant amount of time to public service. He is the chairman of the Development Bank of Jamaica and has led multiple enterprise teams to divest government assets. In 2016 he was awarded the Jamaican national honour "the Order of Distinction" (OD) for service to business in the Caribbean. In 2023, he was awarded "the Order of Jamaica (OJ)" for his exceptional contribution to the Business Industry, Investment, and Philanthropy in Jamaica and the Caribbean. In addition, he was awarded the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year for Jamaica in 2024.

The Musson Group manages two foundations in Jamaica in addition to their initiatives in the other markets it operates in. The Musson Foundation and the Seprod Foundation are solely focused on empowering Jamaican youth and uplifting our communities. The work of the foundations are guided by strategic pillars including Education, Food Security and Community which are essential for development in Jamaica.

PB Scott is a keen sailor and is married to Jennifer, an attorney at law and partner at law firm Clinton Hart. Together they have two children.

Director's Profiles

as at December 31, 2025



Sharon Donaldson **Managing Director**

Sharon Donaldson has been the Managing Director of the Company since 2008. She holds a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) from the University of London and an MBA from the University of Wales. She is a Chartered Accountant; a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica and an Attorney-at-Law.

Ms. Donaldson represents the local general insurance industry in discussions with the Financial Services Commission, is treasurer for the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica and heads the Committee of Professional Accountants in Business.

Ms. Donaldson is also a Director of Musson (Jamaica) Limited, the parent company to General Accident and Eppley Limited. She serves as a Director and mentor of 138 Student Living Limited and Paramount Trading Jamaica Limited. She is also a member of the Jamaica Anti-Doping Commission.



Gregory St. Hugh Foster **Executive Director**

Gregory St. Hugh Foster is an Executive Director of the Company and serves as Chief Executive Officer and Country Manager for the Jamaica operations. He is also a member of the Board's Audit Committee.

He obtained the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) professional qualification in 2006 and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ)

Director's Profiles

as at December 31, 2025



Melanie Subratie Deputy Chairman

Melanie M. Subratie is a distinguished leader with a diverse portfolio of executive roles. She serves as the Deputy Chairman of Musson (Jamaica) Limited and holds the position of Chairman and CEO at Stanley Motta Limited, Felton Property Management Services, and Arel Limited.

In addition to her corporate leadership, Melanie is the Executive Chairman of both the Musson Foundation and the Seprod Foundation. She is a founding director of Freedom Skatepark, organizations dedicated to empowering youth and fostering innovation.

Her executive influence extends across several prominent companies. She is the Vice-Chairman of General Accident Insurance Company Limited and T. Geddes Grant Limited, and a director of PBS Group, Interlinc Limited, Eppley Limited, Eppley Caribbean Property Fund, Facey Group, and all of its subsidiaries. She also serves on the boards of Seprod Limited, A.S. Bryden Limited, and the subsidiaries of both companies.

Melanie is the Chairman of the Audit Committee at Interlinc Limited and contributes her expertise to the audit committees of PBS Group, A.S. Bryden, Seprod Group, and Eppley Ltd. Additionally, she is a Trustee of the Seprod Pension Fund.

A passionate angel investor, Melanie is the Chairman of First Angels Caribbean and a director of Bookfusion Limited, supporting the growth of innovative startups.

Melanie is a proud graduate of the London School of Economics and a devoted mother to three teenage daughters.



Brian Jardim Independent Non Executive Director

Brian Jardim is an Independent Non Executive Director of the Company. He is the founder and CEO of Rainforest Seafoods Ltd., the leading seafood harvester, processor and distributor in the Caribbean.

Mr. Jardim currently serves as a director on the Board of the Jamaica Observer, We Care for Cornwall Regional Hospital, and Industrial Chemical Company among others.

He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), a graduate of the University of Florida where he obtained a MSc. in Financial Accounting and a BSc. in Business Administration. He also holds a Diploma in Business Administration from Ryerson University.

Director's Profiles

as at December 31, 2025



Nicholas A. Scott Non Executive Director

Nicholas Scott is a Non-Executive Director of the Company and the Chief Investment Officer of the Musson Group. He also serves as Vice Chairman of Eppley and Chairman of Eppley Caribbean Property Fund and is a Director of all of Musson's major subsidiaries and affiliates, including Seprod and PBS. Mr. Scott is also a Director of TransJamaican Highway.

Previously, he worked as a private equity investor and investment banker at the Blackstone Group in New York and Brazil.

Mr. Scott holds a BSc in Economics (Magna Cum Laude) from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, an MBA (Beta Gamma Sigma) from Columbia Business School, and an MPA from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.



Lesley Miller Executive Director & Company Secretary

Lesley Miller is an Executive Director and the Company Secretary. Mrs. Miller is the Group Chief Information Officer of General Accident Insurance and Interim CEO of GENACTT.. Prior to that, Mrs. Miller was the Head of Business Operations at Digicel Jamaica where she spent several years in various senior roles.

Mrs. Miller holds a B.Sc. in Computing & Information Technology (Hons.) from the University of Technology Jamaica and an M.B.A in Banking & Finance (with distinction) from the University of the West Indies. Lesley is certified by the Project Management Institute as a Project Management Professional (PMP®).

Director's Profiles

as at December 31, 2025



Christopher Nakash

Independent Non Executive Director

Christopher Nakash is an Independent Non Executive Director of the Company. Mr. Nakash brings to the Board his management experience, gained as Chief Executive Officer of Nakash Construction & Equipment Limited.

In the past, Mr. Nakash also served as General Manager of Netstream Global (2003 to 2008), and he was also a founding member and Director of the Riverton Improvement Association and Intelligent Multimedia Limited. He is also currently a director of Arel Ltd and the Chairman of the Board of Proven Properties Ltd. Mr. Nakash holds a BBA from University of New Brunswick, Canada.



Duncan Stewart

Independent Non Executive Director

Duncan Stewart is an Independent Non-Executive Director of the company. He joined his family's business as a 3rd generation member in 1985 after graduating with a BEng. (Mech) degree from McGill University. With over 40 years of experience in Sales, Marketing, Finance and Fixed-Operations, Duncan played an integral role in expanding the family business, Stewart Automotive Group of Companies and held several high-level positions including Director and General Manager.

Duncan currently serves on several boards within the Stewart's Automotive Group of Companies.

He also holds directorship on the boards of Automobile Dealers Association, Barita Investments Limited, Precision Logistics Limited, Pure National Limited and Supreme Ventures Limited.

Director's Profiles

as at December 31, 2025



Jennifer Scott Non Executive Director

Jennifer Scott is a Non Executive Director of the Company and has been a practising Attorney-at-Law at Clinton Hart & Co. since 2003 where she is a Partner. Jennifer specializes in the areas of corporate and commercial law, asset sales, financing transactions, securities, and conveyancing.

Jennifer is also Director of Musson (Jamaica) Limited, Eppley Limited (where she also sits on the Investment Committee), Stanley Motta Limited, and Arel Limited. She is also a Director and Chair of the Human Resources and Compliance Committee of the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica.

She is a graduate of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK, holds a Graduate Diploma in Legal Studies from University of Keele, UK, a Postgraduate Diploma in Legal Practice from the College of Law of England and Wales, and a Postgraduate Diploma in Legal Studies from Norman Manley Law School, Jamaica. She was admitted to the Jamaican Bar in 2003 and as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales in 2006.

She is a member of The Jamaica Bar Association and The Law Society of England and Wales.



Matthew Lyn Independent Non Executive Director

Matthew Lyn is an Independent Non Executive Director of the Company. Mr. Lyn is the Chief Operating Officer of the CB Group and its related companies, including CB Foods Ltd., Newport Mills Ltd. and Imagination Farms Ltd. He holds a B.B.A from the Goizuetta Business School at Emory University.

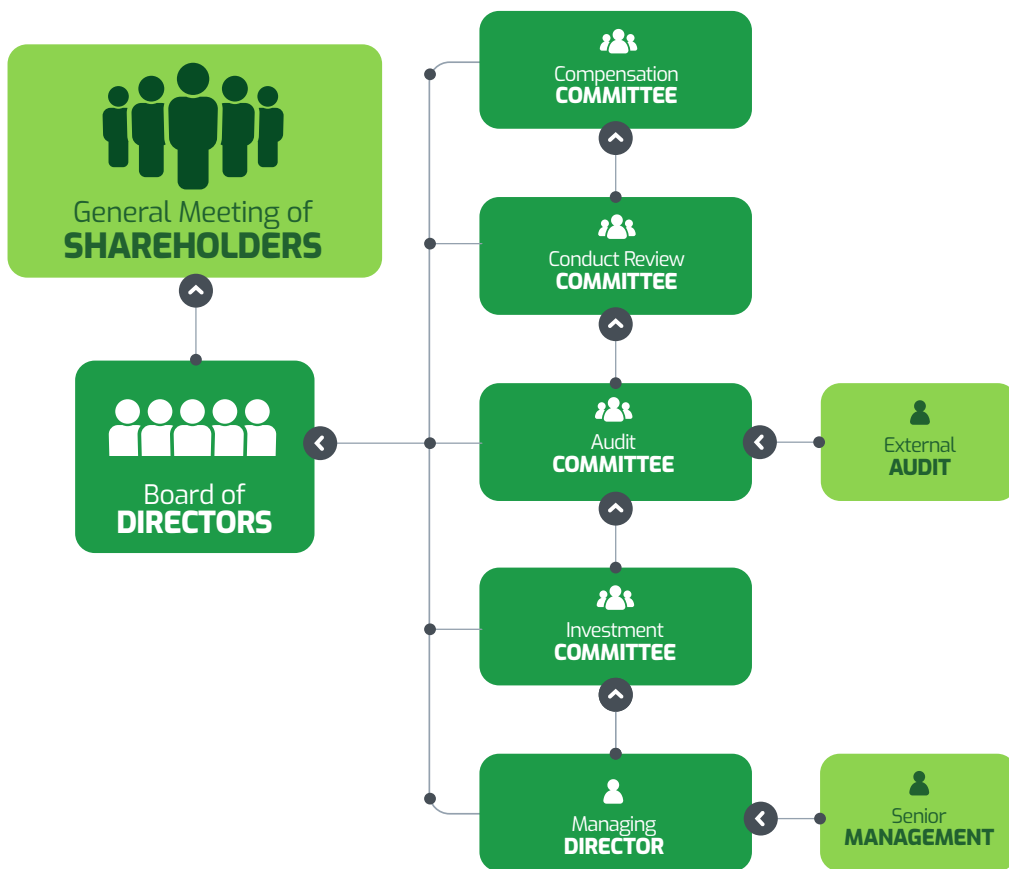
Corporate Governance Report

Our Corporate Governance framework is designed to support the transparency and accountability of the individuals and processes in the Group as it expands its reach in the region. The framework is documented in our Corporate Governance Policy, wherein, prescribed practices are aligned with the rigor of global best practice, the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica's Code on Corporate Governance and the Jamaica Stock Exchange's Corporate Governance Guidelines.

The Group's corporate governance standards reflect the fundamental principles of responsibility, integrity, prudence, transparency and fair and equitable decision-making. It is the collective responsibility of the Board to supervise and direct the company's affairs in the interest of growth and profitability of the business in the interest of providing an equitable return to the shareholders.



Corporate Governance Framework



Our Directors and Committees are aligned behind our strategic and corporate objectives and are tasked with monitoring and ensuring that the efforts of all stakeholders support those objectives.

Board Of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors and those entrusted with administering our Corporate Governance embody diversity, experience, and proven excellence in their

fields. Constituted to provide independence and ensure balanced decision making, the Board is comprised of eleven members, (11) a non executive Chairman, seven (7) non-executive directors and three (3) executive directors.

The Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of executive remuneration packages. These packages are designed to reward performance and incentivise growth and are driven by the core organisation objectives and in alignment with necessary risk considerations.

Conduct Review Committee

The Committee has responsibility for oversight of the policies and procedures to ensure that the company conducts its affairs responsibly and in keeping with our values and the broad requirements of the Regulators. The Committee is tasked with the prevention, identification and management of conflicts of interest and the disclosures around any such conflicts. The Conduct Review Committee comprises of six (6) directors. The Committee meets at least three (3) times a year.

Audit Committee

The Committee is responsible for providing oversight and advice to the Board on all matters relating to financial reporting, internal controls, and approval of financial reports to be circulated to all regulatory bodies.

The Audit Committee Comprises of five (5) non-executive directors and one (1) executive director.

The Audit Committee meets at least five (5) times for the year.

Investment and Loan Committee

The Committee is responsible for driving the Group's investment strategy and ensuring that the strategy meets all compliance requirements, inter alia, liquidity, quality, and term of investments. The Committee also ensures that any material financial arrangement meets regulatory standards and fits the credit risk appetite of the Company.

The Investment and Loan Committee comprises of six (6) non-executive directors and one (1) executive director.

The Committee meets at least four (4) times for the year.



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Leadership and Operations





General
Accident

Senior Leadership Team



Sharon Donaldson
Group CEO

Sharon Donaldson has been with the company for over 30 years, first joining as the Financial Controller in 1989 before becoming the Managing Director and CEO in 2008.

Sharon's primary responsibilities include making major corporate decisions, managing the overall operations and resources of the Group and acting as the main point.



Gregory Foster
Chief Executive Officer -
Country Manager JA

Gregory Foster previously served as the company's Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, bringing extensive operational, financial, and strategic leadership experience to the role.

Mr. Foster joined General Accident in 2014 following a successful career in audit and assurance, where he served as an Audit Manager overseeing engagements across the government and public sector, financial services, manufacturing, and distribution industries. He has more than ten years of professional audit experience.

He obtained the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) professional qualification in Glasgow, United Kingdom, in 2006 and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ).



Lesley Miller
Group Chief Information Officer &
Interim CEO Genac TT

Lesley Miller joined GenAc as Chief Information Officer in January 2018 with responsibility for technology, business intelligence and digital marketing, bringing over 15 years' experience in the insurance and telecommunications industries to the Company.

In 2024, Lesley was appointed Interim CEO of General Accident Trinidad. Mrs. Miller holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Computing & Information Technology from the University of Technology (Jamaica) and an MBA in Banking and Finance from the University of the West Indies. She is a certified Project Management Professional and is a member of the Doctor Bird Chapter of the Project Management Institute.

Senior Leadership Team



Arnold Gerald is a seasoned financial leader and a vital part of the General Accident team as the Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO). With an extensive background in financial accounting, modeling, and project management, Arnold is instrumental in driving the company's financial strategies and success. Arnold joined the General Accident family in June 2023, bringing over 25 years of distinguished experience to his role.

His decade-long immersion in the insurance industry uniquely positions him to navigate the financial intricacies of the sector. He holds a MSc in Professional Accountancy and is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Arnold's proficiency in a wide range of financial disciplines contributes significantly to General Accident's financial stability and growth.

His strategic vision, coupled with his meticulous approach to financial planning and management, ensures the company's financial health and sustainability.



Janille Jarrett joined General Accident in May 2005, and has worked in the Customer Service, Underwriting and Broker Services departments. She advanced through the ranks and held the position of Management Trainee up to August 2015, when she migrated.

She re-joined us in July 2016 and was appointed Underwriting Manager - AutoSMART, which is a specialised insurance business unit within General Accident. Janille went on to spend four (4) years as the Motor Underwriting Manager for General Accident, and, under her management we saw a significant growth in our motor portfolio.

In January 2021, Janille was promoted to General Manager with responsibility for the Autosmart Business Unit. Janille holds a Chartered Insurance Professional (CIP) Designation with the Insurance Institute of Canada.



Jamalda Stanford-Brown joined GenAc as Business Development Officer in January 2018. She has a wealth of experience in auditing, risk assessment and reinsurance.

Mrs. Stanford-Brown holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics and Accounting from the University of the West Indies. She is a Certified Public Accountant, a Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriter and holds an Associate Degree in Reinsurance.

Senior Leadership Team



Wanda Mayers
General Manager (GAB)

Wanda Mayers is the General Manager of General Accident Insurance Company (Barbados) Limited. Her experience in general insurance includes customer service, marketing, reinsurance underwriting and claims. After becoming an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute (ACII) in the United Kingdom, she rose in the ranks at the Insurance Corporation of Barbados Limited, from Supervisor of the Reinsurance Department in 1993 to Assistant Vice President of Direct Underwriting and Customer Experience in 2015.

Her managerial experience was strengthened at Sagicor General Insurance Inc., as Vice-President for Underwriting in Barbados, ending in 2018. Mayers has tutored various subjects at the Insurance Institute of Barbados and has served as Director of several companies in the public and private sector.

“

Leading with
integrity.

Growing
with **purpose.**

”



Management Team



Caren Nolan

Senior Broker Services Manager (JA)



Petagae McCook

Legal Services Manager (JA)



Carol Barnett

Claims Manager (JA)



Janette Cole-Smith

Group Finance Manager (JA)



Douglas Hayden

Information Technology Manager (JA)

Management Team



Regional Management Team



Michelle Robinson
Group Chief Insurance Officer (JA)



Diyya Ishmael
Senior Manager, P&C - Broker Services (TT)



Zareen Ramkaransingh
Manager, Shared Services (TT)



Shivanne Ramadhar
Financial Controller (TT)

Regional Management Team



Garth Cyrus
Claims Manager (TT)



Wanda Mayers
General Manager (GAB)




Gail Griffith
Underwriting (GAB)



Futureproofing Tomorrow

**PLAN TODAY.
PROTECT
TOMORROW.**

Management Discussions & Analysis



It gives me great pleasure to report that 2025 was a landmark year for General Accident.

Against a challenging backdrop that included one of the most severe hurricanes to affect Jamaica in nearly four decades, the Group delivered record insurance revenue, a sharp recovery in profitability and strengthened its position as one of the Caribbean's leading general insurer. These results reflect the strength of our people, the quality of our underwriting and the resilience of our regional platform.

Profitability

The General Accident Group achieved insurance revenue of \$13.1 billion in 2025, representing an increase of \$1.6 billion or 14% compared to 2024 – the highest in the Group's history. We recorded a profit before tax of \$613 million, more than double the \$299.7 million reported in 2024, and a profit after tax of \$451.5 million, up 82% year-over-year. Earnings per share were \$0.43, compared to \$0.23 in 2024, and the Group achieved a return on equity of 10.9%.

The quality of our underwriting remains strong. Our insurance service result – the net margin on underwriting operations – more than doubled from \$248.9 million to \$543.6 million, with the insurance service margin improving from 2.2% of revenue

in 2024 to 4.2% in 2025. This reflects disciplined risk selection, rigorous cost control and the maturation of our regional underwriting platform.

General Accident Jamaica continued to hold its position as one of the leading underwriters of general insurance risks in the island, with insurance revenue of \$9.7 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion or 12% over 2024. Profit before tax grew to \$556.4 million and profit after tax to \$407 million. Our motor and property portfolios performed strongly, supported by our growing broker and agent network, disciplined risk selection and continued investment in digital distribution. Policy count and retention rates both exceeded internal targets, auguring well for continued momentum in 2026.

General Accident Trinidad & Tobago

General Accident Insurance (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited delivered another profitable year in 2025 – its third consecutive year of profitability since joining the Group. This milestone validates our regional expansion strategy. Revenue from our Trinidad operations reached \$2.3 billion (JMD equivalent), and the business continues to grow its distribution footprint and underwriting capabilities in one of the Caribbean's most competitive insurance markets. With a solid foundation in place, we are confident in the trajectory of our Trinidad operations.

General Accident Barbados

General Accident Insurance (Barbados) Limited had a breakthrough year. Revenue grew by 38% to \$1.05 billion (JMD equivalent), and the entity delivered a profit after tax of \$35.5 million – a remarkable turnaround from the marginal profitability of the prior year. Growth was driven by the expansion of our property and motor portfolios, increased broker engagement and a growing agent network.

The Barbados team has demonstrated both the appetite and the capability to grow profitably in that market.

Hurricane Melissa

2025 was also the year in which Hurricane Melissa tested our organisation's resilience. Widely regarded as the most severe hurricane to affect Jamaica since Hurricane Gilbert in 1988, Melissa had a material financial impact on the Group, requiring us to absorb our catastrophe deductible. Despite this significant headwind, the Group's underlying profitability proved sufficiently strong to absorb the impact and still deliver a sharp improvement in full-year results.

Beyond the financial impact, Melissa presented General Accident with an opportunity to demonstrate the true value of insurance. Our claims teams responded with speed, empathy and professionalism, processing claims efficiently and supporting policyholders through a difficult period. How an insurer responds in a crisis defines its brand, and I believe General Accident proved itself once again.

Financial Highlights

General Accident Group	General Accident Jamaica
24 years of premium growth	24 years of premium growth
Insurance revenue of \$13.1 billion	Insurance revenue of \$9.7 billion
Profit for the year of \$451.5 million	Profit for the year of \$407 million
Book value of \$4.3 billion	Book value of \$4.1 billion
Total assets of \$23.4 billion	Total assets of \$21.2 billion
Earnings per share of \$0.43	

Profit attributable to owners of the parent was \$441.9 million in 2025. A dividend of \$0.07758 per share was declared in January 2026, payable to shareholders on record as at 16 January 2026.

Investment Income

Group net investment income grew strongly in 2025, rising 36% from \$411.7 million to \$560.5 million. This performance reflected both the 35% growth in our investment portfolio and an improvement in the total return yield on that portfolio from 11.3% to 13.1%. The yield improvement was driven in part by unrealised fair value gains on equities, which increased significantly year over year, as well as sustained interest income from our fixed income portfolio.

General Accident Jamaica contributed \$504.5 million to Group investment income, compared to \$363.6 million in 2024. Our subsidiaries in Trinidad and Barbados contributed the balance. We remain committed to a diversified, prudently managed investment strategy that seeks the highest risk-adjusted returns while maintaining an appropriate asset-liability match.

Financial Strength

General Accident Group remains well capitalised with a parent equity book value of \$4.3 billion at 31 December 2025. Total consolidated assets stood at \$23.4 billion, reflecting the continued growth and scale of our regional platform. Our strong balance sheet provides the stability required to navigate potential economic challenges and positions us well to support our ongoing growth ambitions, including the pending acquisition of Beacon Insurance. Shareholders' equity grew over the course of the year, driven by retained earnings and other comprehensive income. The Group's return on equity improved from 6.7% in 2024 to 10.9% in 2025, reflecting the sharp recovery in profitability and our growing ability to generate returns on the capital our shareholders have entrusted to us. While this improvement is encouraging, we are not satisfied. Our ambition is to drive returns materially higher, and we believe the combination of continued underwriting discipline, portfolio growth and the earnings accretion expected from the Beacon acquisition will move us meaningfully in that direction.

Capital Management

The Group allocates its capital to maximise long-term shareholder value while maintaining financial strength. Our policy is to allocate capital to investment opportunities earning the highest risk-adjusted returns, as we seek to maintain a balance between higher returns and the security of a prudent capital position. We consistently meet required regulatory and solvency ratios across all three territories, and are pleased to report that we met all regulatory capital and liquidity requirements in 2025.

Description	Benchmark	Actual
Jamaica MCT	150%	168%
Trinidad & Tobago Regulatory Capital Ratio	150%	229%
Barbados Solvency Margin	Net assets => 25% of net premiums written in the preceding financial year	30%

Looking Ahead

General Accident's presence across the Caribbean's three largest insurance markets enables us to achieve economies of scale, which we leverage to invest in, develop and deploy innovative digital insurance solutions. Our growing footprint in Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados gives us a competitive advantage, supported by streamlined operations that reflect the strategic investments we have made in technology and digitisation over the past several years.

In 2026, General Accident remains committed to strengthening our market position in Jamaica, expanding our presence in Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados, and accelerating our digital transformation. The successful completion of the Beacon acquisition, subject to regulatory approvals, will be a defining moment for the Group – one that will meaningfully accelerate our journey towards becoming the Caribbean's leading general insurance provider and create substantial value for shareholders, policyholders and the broader community.

We move forward with confidence and optimism, backed by a clear strategy, a

strong organisational culture, and a suite of products tailored for today's digitalised, customer-centric marketplace. With these strengths, we are well positioned to deliver strong financial performance and enhance policyholder satisfaction.

I extend my sincere thanks to the Board of Directors for their invaluable insight, guidance and support. To our dedicated team members in Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados, I offer my heartfelt appreciation for your unwavering commitment to the Company's success. To our brokers, agents and clients, thank you for the trust you continue to place in us. We remain deeply committed to our brand promise of excellence and will continue to deliver meaningful value to all our stakeholders.



Sharon Donaldson
CEO & Managing Director

Risk Management

The Group's business practices inherently expose General Accident to the risks associated with insurance contracts. Beyond that exposure, the Group faces regulatory, market and operational risks.

The Group is guided by its Risk Management Policy. Within this framework the Board has established committees to monitor the mitigation and management of these risks. The Board has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

For each class of risk, the Risk Management Framework identifies the Group's risk appetite and the potential outcomes that pose a threat to the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives. Risk governance is supported by an internal Risk Committee.

The risk categories subject to Board oversight are set out below:

Type of Risk	Risk Detail	Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underwriting Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse claims development. Inadequate premiums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company adopts prudent reserve practices as we maintain reserves equal to our estimated ultimate liability losses and loss adjustment expenses. We ensure risks are priced appropriately by regular review of underwriting results. We practice effective diversification of risks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquidity Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of insufficient cash flows to meet settlement obligations as they fall due. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use cash flow forecasting. We maintain sufficient liquid assets at required levels to meet our obligations at all times.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of failure of internal processes and systems and loss of or inadequate human resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We carry out frequent review of internal processes to identify vulnerabilities. We have in place a structured programme for building our staff members capacity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory Capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of not meeting regulatory benchmarks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We carry out frequent modelling of the Company's capital components to ensure transaction decisions are made in such a way to avoid a drag on capital ratio.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of economic losses on our investment portfolio resulting from price changes in capital markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diversified portfolio lies at the heart of our strategy. Investment duration and currency are managed to avoid any mismatch of assets and liabilities, whilst earning the maximum return at an acceptable level of risk. We use appropriate limits and early warning ratios in our asset liability management to manage market risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk arising from the likely default as a result of changes in the financial position of a counterparty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We manage credit risk by reviewing the balance sheet of counter parties in addition to using available market data to determine default probabilities.



Risk Management

The Risk Committee is responsible for examining major risks faced by the Company for both assets and liabilities, reviewing tools for monitoring and controlling such risks by using outside risk experts when necessary. The Committee examines the main technical and financial underwriting commitments, claims reserving, risk concentration,

counterparty limits, liquidity and operational risks, as well as relevant changes in the regulatory environment.

The Risk Committee is comprised of seven members and is chaired by a member of the senior management team. It meets at least four times a year.

The image is a vibrant green collage. In the upper left, a man in a white shirt is partially visible. In the center, a man in a white shirt is looking down. In the lower right, a man in a high-visibility vest is smiling. In the lower left, a hummingbird is perched on a leaf. The text 'Corporate Social Responsibility' is overlaid in the center in white.

Corporate Social Responsibility



Corporate Social Responsibility

In 2025, General Accident deepened its commitment to creating meaningful and lasting impact across the communities we serve. Building on the foundation laid in previous years, our efforts focused on three core pillars: youth empowerment, capacity development, and environmental stewardship. These areas remain central to our belief that sustainable progress begins with investing in people, strengthening communities, and protecting the environment for future generations.

Our employees once again played an essential role in driving these initiatives forward. Their passion, volunteerism, and leadership enabled us to expand our reach, form stronger partnerships, and deliver programmes that align with our mission to support education, health and wellness, and environmental responsibility.

General Accident is proud to share the highlights of our CSR activities and community contributions for 2025:

Read Across Jamaica Day

On May 6, 2025, General Accident once again proudly participated in Read Across Jamaica Day, reaffirming our commitment to literacy, learning, and youth empowerment. This year's theme,

"Safeguarding the Future of Education: Adapting to the Changing Landscape,"

guided our engagement as we connected with students and supported the national push to foster adaptable, future-ready young minds.

Our team visited several partner schools, where children eagerly welcomed us into their classrooms. We were especially delighted to have a new group of staff

volunteers participating for the first time, bringing fresh enthusiasm and energy to the experience. Their storytelling helped students explore ideas about resilience, curiosity, and the evolving world around them, perfectly complementing the day's theme.

The interaction between volunteers and students underscored the importance of reading not only as a foundational skill, but also as a tool for navigating change and expanding imagination. Through this initiative, General Accident continues to champion education as a key pillar of our community development efforts.



During Read Across Jamaica on May 6, 2025, Human Resource Administrator Shawntae Francis brought the story *Go, Train, Go!* to life, delighting the children of St. Joseph's Infant School with an animated and engaging reading.



On May 6, 2025, Read across Jamaica Day. GENAC staff, Marykay Walker beamed with excitement as she posed with the book she chose to read to the children of Dunrobin Primary School. *The Ugly Five*, set in Africa, follows five animals that are often considered unattractive. The story emphasizes the importance of self-acceptance and celebrates beauty demonstrated through one's actions rather than appearance.

Blood Drive

Our 5th annual Blood Drive was held on June 12, 2025, in collaboration with Chain of Hope Jamaica and the National Blood Transfusion Service, with continued support from the Musson Foundation. The event maintained strong participation and resulted in the collection of 63 pints of blood, marking the most successful staging to date and delivering a meaningful contribution to the nation's blood supply.

With our long-standing partners once again on board, the Blood Drive continued its mission of providing critical support to the NBTs and to patients awaiting heart surgery at the Bustamante Hospital for Children. Now in its fifth year, the initiative remains a testament to the power of partnership and community engagement in saving lives.



Musson Group Executive Assistant Kimberly Clarke and AutoSmart Underwriting Associate (Agent Unit) Talisa Thomas hold hands in support as they donate blood for the first time at GENAC's annual blood drive on June 12, 2025.



Chief Information Officer Lesley Miller (left) encourages Musson Group Executive Assistant Kimberly Clarke as she donates blood for the first time at GENAC's annual blood drive on June 12, 2025.

Jamaica Down Syndrome Foundation

In recognition of World Down Syndrome Day on March 21, 2025, staff members proudly participated by wearing vibrant, colourful socks to promote inclusion and awareness. Demonstrating continued commitment to supporting the Jamaica Down's Syndrome Foundation, employees made individual contributions toward the cause. These donations were then matched by GenAc, amplifying the overall impact and reaffirming our dedication to meaningful community outreach.

Jamaica Cancer Society

GenAc reaffirmed its strong commitment to breast cancer awareness and support in 2025 through a donation of \$205,000 to the Jamaica

Cancer Society. This contribution underscores the organisation's consistent dedication to its guiding values of responsibility and empathy.

With the partnership now spanning more than four years, GenAc remains honoured to collaborate with the Jamaica Cancer Society in promoting public education, early detection efforts, and essential support services that contribute to better health outcomes for communities across Jamaica.

JET Coastal Cleanup

In 2025, the GenAc Insurance Company team once again partnered with the Jamaica Environment Trust (JET) for the annual International Coastal Cleanup, held at the Palisadoes Go-kart Track. Demonstrating

a continued commitment to environmental sustainability, team members actively assisted in clearing plastic bottles, debris, and other waste from the coastline as part of ongoing efforts to restore and preserve Jamaica's natural beach ecosystems.

To reinforce the importance of environmental stewardship, staff volunteers wore branded T-shirts and hats aligned with the initiative while embodying the message "Sea the Change." Their participation exemplifies GenAc's sustained dedication to community service and environmental protection, contributing to global initiatives to safeguard oceans and marine life for generations to come.



The GenAc team joined the International Coastal Beach Cleanup on September 22, 2025, collecting over 30 bags of debris and recyclable plastics, each weighing more than 10 pounds. Their participation underscores GenAc's commitment to environmental responsibility.



Undeterred by the heat, Michael Jackson and Akil Cowan collect and sort plastic bottles along the shoreline near the Palisadoes GoKart Track. GENAC team members continue to proudly support the International Coastal Cleanup, organized by the Jamaica Environment Trust.

Jamaica Environment Trust (JET)

In 2025, GenAc continued its longstanding partnership with the Jamaica Environment Trust (JET), contributing \$330,000 to support the organisation's ongoing operational needs. This year's donation represents the 34th consecutive contribution to the nonprofit, underscoring GenAc's enduring commitment to environmental stewardship.

GenAc remains proud to stand with JET in its mission to protect and preserve Jamaica's natural resources, and we remain dedicated to supporting initiatives that promote environmental sustainability and responsible community development.



GENAC Marketing Associate Sha Vaughn Rattigan (left) and Jamaica Environment Trust (JET) CEO Theresa Rodriguez-Moodie (right) commemorate GENAC's 34th annual donation to JET.

Seprod Foundation Christmas Toy Drive & Fun Day

In December 2025, GenAc partnered with the Seprod Foundation to support a Christmas Toy Drive and Fun Day for children from Seaford Town in Westmoreland and Crawford Primary in St. Elizabeth, both affected by Hurricane Melissa.

GenAc staff volunteered their time to help distribute toys, coordinate activities, and create a joyful experience for the children, many of whom were still recovering from the storm's impact.

This initiative reflects GenAc's ongoing commitment to empathy, community support, and meaningful partnerships that uplift vulnerable groups and strengthen resilience across Jamaica.

McKenley/Wint Track and Field Classic/ Tornado Club Swim Meet

Genac was proud to support the 10th Annual McKenzie/Wint Track and Field Classic at Calabar High School in 2025. Our contribution reflects our commitment to youth development and community upliftment through sports. Genac remains dedicated to initiatives that help young athletes pursue excellence on and off the track.



Conclusion

As we reflect on 2025, General Accident continued to advance its mission of empowering communities and fostering sustainable development across Jamaica. Through active volunteerism, meaningful partnerships, and targeted investments, we continued to empower young people, support essential health and wellness initiatives, and contribute to the preservation of Jamaica's natural environment. From advancing literacy and education, to supporting lifesaving medical efforts, to reinforcing environmental conservation, our initiatives reflect a unified mission - building stronger, more resilient communities.

We remain grateful to our dedicated employees, partners, and stakeholders whose passion and support make these programmes possible. As we look ahead, General Accident will continue to champion sustainable development and community upliftment, ensuring a positive and lasting impact for generations to come.

Employee Engagement

In 2025, General Accident continued to strengthen its culture of connection, teamwork, and employee wellbeing through a range of engagement initiatives. The programmes undertaken throughout the year reflected the organisation's commitment to developing a supportive and inclusive workplace, while encouraging staff to participate in activities that promote health, camaraderie, and company pride. The following highlights showcase some of the key initiatives that helped reinforce GenAc's strong team spirit in 2025.

GenAc Football Team 2025

On In 2025, the GenAc Football Team continued the momentum of the 2023 staff engagement initiative, returning to the Insurance League with renewed energy. Despite being newly reassembled, the team delivered strong performances that built camaraderie and pride across the organisation. Their campaign ended at the group stage once more after a close finish with the opposing team, but the progress made this season laid a solid foundation for future success.

Sigma Run/Pink Run and Ardenne Alumni

Throughout 2025, GenAc staff showed strong enthusiasm for cause-driven run/walk events, turning out in impressive numbers to support key charitable initiatives. More than 90 employees registered across the ICWI Pink

Run, the Sagikor Sigma Run, and the Ardenne Alumni 5K Walk/Run, demonstrating the team's commitment to health, community, and advocacy.



Genac staff paused for a quick group photo on February 16, 2025, moments before the Sigma Run/Walk kicked off. Energized and smiling, they geared up to beat their personal bests and enjoy the thrill of the race together.



After warming up, members of the Genac team happily paused to capture the moment before heading to the start line for the Reach to Recovery Pink Run on November 16, 2025. Their smiles reflected they were energized and ready to support the cause.



GENAC staff members (from left) Kevin Morris, Renee Stanford, Sha Vaughn Rattigan, and Chardae Hanson pose for a photo after participating in the Ardenne Alumni 5K Run/Walk on February 2, 2025.

Lunch Hour Choir Performance

As part of the company's Reggae Month observance, the Genac Choir hosted a "Lunch Hour Reggae Acoustic Session" on February 28, 2025. The canteen was transformed into a welcoming performance space as the choir delivered acoustic renditions of classic reggae songs by renowned artistes such as Jimmy Cliff, Beres Hammond, and Marcia Griffiths. The presentation provided staff with an uplifting mid-day experience and contributed to a vibrant cultural atmosphere within the organisation.

Conclusion

Collectively, the staff engagement initiatives executed in 2025 strengthened relationships across the organisation and enhanced employee morale. Whether through sports, community-focused activities, or cultural events, these programmes created meaningful opportunities for employees to connect, collaborate, and represent the GenAc brand with pride. The company remains committed to expanding these efforts in the years ahead as part of its ongoing focus on employee development, well-being, and organisational culture.



On November 19, 2025, General Accident team members (from left) Rasheem Kennedy, Najay Grant, and George Blake joined volunteers to pack relief supplies for those impacted by Hurricane Melissa, helping bring hope to communities starting their recovery.



The GENAC Choir lit up the lunch hour on February 28, 2025, delivering vibrant performances of timeless reggae hits during their lively "Reggae Acoustic Session."



The Marland Nattie Basketball Tournament



GenAc's Underwriting Assistant Manager, Annisha Barrett, presented the donation to Executive Director Roshane Reid-Koomson of the Jamaica Cancer Society. GenAc remains committed to supporting organizations that positively impact lives.

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SMART**
INSURANCE

Underwritten by General Accident



Disclosure of Shareholdings





Disclosure of Shareholdings

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited

TOP 10 SHAREHOLDERS as at December 31, 2025

Shareholders	Number Of Units	Percentage
Musson Jamaica Limited	824,999,989	80.000
Mayberry Jamaican Equities Ltd.	24,673,090	2.393
Victoria Mutual Pensions Management Ltd.	13,361,515	1.296
QWI Investments Ltd.	12,000,000	1.164
Michael Conyers et al	9,337,457	0.906
JCSD Trustee Services – Barita Unit Trust	8,502,989	0.825
Lancedale Farquharson	7,800,000	0.756
Christopher Berry	6,000,000	0.582
Sagicor Select Funds Limited	5,066,798	0.491
Sharon Donaldson et al	4,750,715	0.461

Disclosure of Shareholdings

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
Shareholdings of Directors and Connected Parties as at December 31, 2025

Directors	Combined Holding	Percentage
MUSSON JAMAICA LTD. Paul B. Scott Melanie Subratie	824,999,989	80.00
SHARON DONALDSON Junior Levine	4,750,715	0.46
GREGORY FOSTER	350,000	0.034
DUNCAN STEWART Deborah Stewart Diana Stewart	2,475,190	0.240
CHRISTOPHER NAKASH	1,698,020	0.165
NICHOLAS SCOTT	2,030,198	0.197
MATTHEW LYN Jodi Lyn	144,268	0.018
LESLEY MILLER Martin Miller Et Al	378,795	0.037

Disclosure of Shareholdings

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
Shareholdings of Management Team as at December 31, 2025

Directors	Combined Holding	Percentage
Michelle Robinson	780,000	0.0758
Jamalda Stanford	92,857	0.0090
Janille Jarrett	25,000	0.0024



RAIN LIGHTNING THUNDERSTORM

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Futureproofing tomorrow.

General
Accident

Corporate Data





Company Profile

Directors:

- PB. Scott, Chairman
- Melanie Subratie, Deputy Chairman
- Sharon Donaldson, Managing Director
- Lesley Miller
- Jennifer Scott
- Nicholas Scott
- Duncan Stewart
- Christopher Nakash
- Matthew Lyn
- Brian Jardim
- Gregory Foster

Corporate Secretary:

- Lesley Miller

Appointed Actuary:

- Josh Worsham, FRAS, MAAA

Auditors:

- Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants

Bankers:

- CIBC First Caribbean International Bank
- First Global Bank
- Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.
- National Commercial Bank
- Sagicor Bank

Attorneys:

- Nunes Scholefield & DeLeon & Co:
6A Holborn Road Kingston
- DunnCox
48 Duke Street, Kingston

Registered Office:

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Telephone No: (876) 929-8451
Fax No: (876) 929-1074
Email: info@genac.com
Website: www.genac.com

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Email: info@genac.com

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St. James

Trinidad & Tobago

General Accident Insurance Company Trinidad and Tobago Limited
36A Ariapita Avenue
Port of Spain, 170210
Trinidad, W.I.
Telephone: (868) 224-3622
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Barbados

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St. Michael BB22026
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Email: infobb@genac.com

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Caddine Williamson

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Monica Blake-Elliott

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Junction, St. Elizabeth

Rickardo Mahon



Shop 89, Portmore Pines Plaza

Debra Reid-Gibbs

Shop 4, Ken R Issacs Building
74 Main Street Ocho Rios, St. Ann

Cherrice Johnson-Brown



Unit 8, Summit Business Center,
Fairview, Montego Bay
General Accident Branch

Marlene Whittingham

Unit 11, The Victory Building,
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Oral Myles

Unit 4, George's Mall, 97 Great George Street,
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Marlene Duffus
Dennis Brown
Anntonette Cowan-Palmer
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70 1/2 Molynes Road, Kingston 10

Barbara Samuels

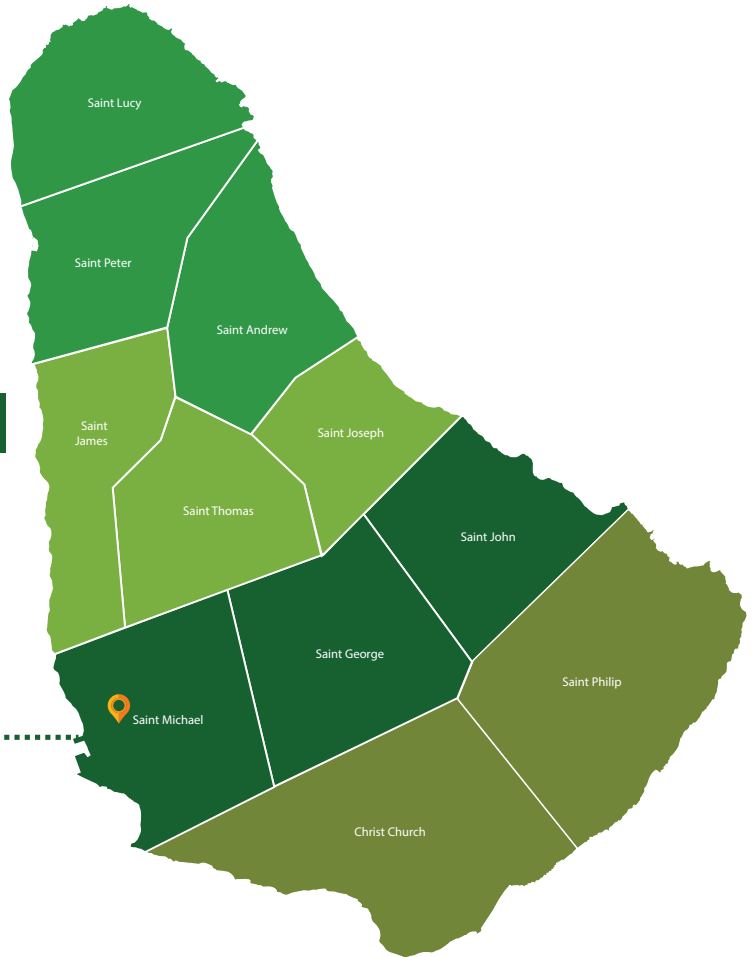
Up of the Town, Unit 1
5 Murray Ave, Morant Bay, St. Thomas

Jonelle Jenkins

17 Harbour Street, Port Antonio

Cornell Skervin

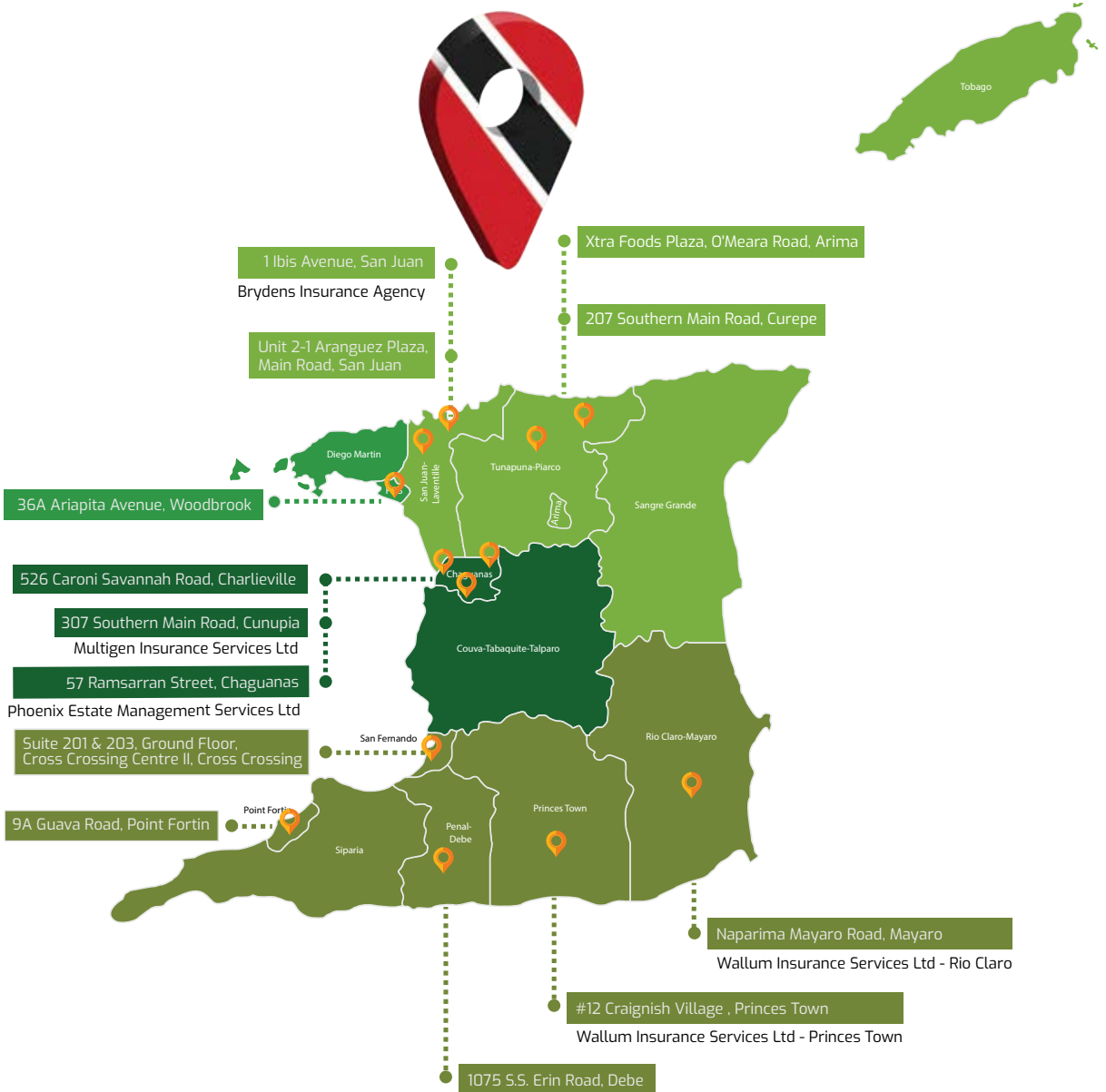
Locations: Barbados



Suite 8, Dome Mall, Warrens
St. Michael BB22026

General Accident Insurance Company
(Barbados) Limited

Locations: Trinidad & Tobago



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Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2025



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31 December 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY JAMAICA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), and the separate financial statements of General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position as at 31 December 2025, and their consolidated and separate financial performance and their consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), as applicable to audits of consolidated and separate financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, were audited by another auditor, who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 25 April 2025.

Key Audit Matters

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY JAMAICA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities for general insurance contracts (Group and Company) (Note 32)</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, insurance contract liabilities amounted to \$14.7 billion for the Group and \$13.1 billion for the Company. This represented 78% and 77% of total liabilities for the Group and the Company, respectively.</p> <p>IFRS 17 requires the use of complex valuation models and assumptions to measure groups of insurance contracts as the total of fulfilment cash flows plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a discount factor.</p> <p>A range of actuarial methods were used to determine these provisions. Management uses qualified external actuaries to assist in determining the valuation of insurance liabilities.</p> <p>Significant management judgement over the liabilities for insurance contracts, being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discount rates; - claims settlement pattern; - risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and - the appropriateness of methodologies used within actuarially determined balances. 	<p>As part of our audit procedures, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and implementation as well as tested the operating effectiveness of the Group's internal control over the insurance claims process; ➤ Tested the completeness, accuracy and reliability of the underlying data utilised by management, and its external actuarial experts, to support the actuarial valuation by agreeing, on a sample basis, to source documentation, which included signed insurance contracts and claims submissions; ➤ Placed reliance on the external actuarial experts and therefore assessed the external consultant's qualifications (i.e. professional certification, membership in an appropriate professional body), experience and reputation in the field. We also assessed the external consultant's independence, objectivity and with the assistance of EY specialists, evaluated the work performed (including reviewing the assumptions and inputs used in the report) in accordance with ISA 620 "Using the Work of an Expert"; ➤ Performed a methodology and assumptions assessment of management's determination of discount rates and risk adjustment in the actuarial valuation considering market data and component specific facts and circumstances with the assistance of EY specialists;



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY JAMAICA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter (continued)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter (continued)
<p>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities for general insurance contracts (Group and Company) (Note 32) (continued)</p>	<p>As part of our audit procedures, we have: (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evaluated the suitability of the methodologies and assumptions used in establishing insurance contract liabilities against established actuarial practices, those commonly used in the insurance industry and underlying claims information with the assistance of EY specialists; ▶ Obtained an understanding of updates made to the actuarial assumptions impacting the forecast future claims cash flows, and evaluated any changes for reasonableness with the assistance of EY specialists; ▶ Evaluated and tested the reasonableness of the claims settlement pattern by inspecting historical information and performed sensitivity tests on the outputs to evaluate for reasonableness and management bias with the assistance of EY specialists; and ▶ Assessed the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures presented in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Other information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report other than the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2025 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY JAMAICA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

Other information included in the Group's Annual Report (continued)

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY JAMAICA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
(continued)***

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY JAMAICA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Continued)

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
(continued)***

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

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

Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the consolidated and separate financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Andrew Tom.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ernst & Young', written in a cursive style.

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

16 April 2026

94 General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 December 2025
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Insurance revenue		13,067,122	11,426,923
Insurance service expense	10	(8,198,841)	(6,839,471)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	19	<u>(4,324,673)</u>	<u>(4,338,601)</u>
Insurance service results		543,608	248,851
Net investment income	11	560,499	411,700
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued		(105,714)	(105,156)
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held		<u>(14,310)</u>	<u>(3,068)</u>
Net insurance and investment results		984,083	552,327
Other operating expenses	13	(685,023)	(497,085)
Other operating income	12	<u>313,959</u>	<u>244,426</u>
Profit before taxation		613,019	299,668
Taxation	15	<u>(161,503)</u>	<u>(51,344)</u>
Profit after taxation		<u>451,516</u>	<u>248,324</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") investments		3,227	119,329
Foreign currency translation adjustments		<u>15,486</u>	<u>69,422</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>18,713</u>	<u>188,751</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>470,229</u>	<u>437,075</u>
Net profit attributable to:			
Owners of General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited		441,947	241,333
Non-controlling interests		<u>9,569</u>	<u>6,991</u>
		<u>451,516</u>	<u>248,324</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited		456,901	412,469
Non-controlling interests	36	<u>13,328</u>	<u>24,606</u>
		<u>470,229</u>	<u>437,075</u>
Earnings per share	16	<u>\$0.43</u>	<u>\$0.23</u>

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General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
as at December 31, 2025
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	3,805,889	2,146,378
Reinsurance contract assets	19	11,064,211	3,050,900
Other receivables	20	1,459,643	1,573,046
Due from related parties	9	604,728	7,442
Loans receivables	21	273,112	401,846
Lease receivables	22	14,286	18,891
Right of use assets	30	166,397	192,866
Investment securities	23	4,377,461	3,232,049
Investment properties	25	464,492	463,401
Property and equipment	27	959,628	920,356
Intangible assets	28	164,078	166,107
Taxation recoverable		-	5,673
Deferred tax assets		25,635	28,230
Total assets		23,379,560	12,207,185
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	32	14,673,770	6,955,179
Taxation payable		79,073	99,075
Other liabilities	29	3,655,125	644,354
Lease liabilities	30	196,837	217,070
Deferred tax liabilities	31	84,382	71,363
Total liabilities		18,689,187	7,987,041
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	33	470,358	470,358
Capital reserves	34	161,354	161,354
Fair value reserve	35	113,307	110,080
Translation reserve		117,564	105,837
Retained earnings		3,426,071	2,984,124
		4,288,654	3,831,753
Non-controlling interests	36	401,719	388,391
Total shareholders' equity		4,690,373	4,220,144
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		23,379,560	12,207,185

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

These consolidated and separate financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2026, and are signed on its behalf by:


Chairman


Director

96 General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

Note	Share Capital \$'000	Capital Reserves \$'000	Fair Value Reserve \$'000	Translation Reserve \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Non- Controlling Interests \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	470,358	161,354	(9,249)	54,030	2,967,789	363,785
Comprehensive income:						
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	241,333	6,991
Other comprehensive income	-	-	119,329	51,807	-	17,615
Total comprehensive income	-	-	119,329	51,807	241,333	24,606
Transactions with owners:						
Dividends	17	-	-	-	(224,998)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	470,358	161,354	110,080	105,837	2,984,124	388,391
Comprehensive income:						
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	441,947	9,569
Other comprehensive income	-	-	3,227	11,727	-	3,759
Total comprehensive income	-	-	3,227	11,727	441,947	13,328
Balance at 31 December 2025	470,358	161,354	113,307	117,564	3,426,071	401,719

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
 Year ended 31 December 2025
 (expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit after taxation		451,516	248,324
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	27,30	207,710	161,526
Amortisation of intangible assets	28	6,417	6,184
Amortisation of investment premium	11	-	(1,253)
Finance charge	30	13,955	13,375
Property and equipment adjustments		1,104	-
Gains on sale of real estate investment		-	(2,218)
Gains on revaluation of investment properties	11	-	(21,539)
Fair value losses on shares classified as FVTPL	11	(187,309)	(17,828)
Gains on sale of investments	11	-	(25,353)
Interest income	11	(341,291)	(298,691)
Dividend income	11	(23,304)	(28,826)
Current taxation	15	145,889	101,809
Deferred taxation	15	15,614	(50,465)
Foreign exchange gains		<u>(22,095)</u>	<u>(26,030)</u>
		268,206	59,015
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Insurance contract assets		-	20,063
Reinsurance contract assets		(8,000,618)	(1,037,365)
Insurance contract liabilities		7,718,591	1,823,725
Reinsurance contract liabilities		(12,693)	17,111
Other receivables		113,403	(215,347)
Other liabilities		3,010,771	531,696
Due from related parties		<u>(597,286)</u>	<u>892</u>
Cash generated from operations		2,500,374	1,199,790
Tax paid		<u>(160,218)</u>	<u>(110,402)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>2,340,156</u>	<u>1,089,388</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investments, net		(923,945)	130,356
Loans receivable		128,734	(275,369)
Lease receivables		4,605	25,834
Proceeds from disposal of real estate investment		-	230,969
Acquisition of property and equipment	27	(152,424)	(95,189)
Acquisition of investment properties		-	(5,461)
Acquisition of intangibles	28	(4,262)	-
Dividend received		23,304	28,826
Interest received		326,705	304,452
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		<u>(597,283)</u>	<u>344,418</u>
Sub-total c/f		<u>1,742,873</u>	<u>1,433,806</u>

98 **General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited**
 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
 Year ended 31 December 2025
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Sub-total b/f		<u>1,742,873</u>	<u>1,433,806</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Lease payments		(92,838)	(59,031)
Dividends paid	17	<u>-</u>	<u>(224,998)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(92,838)</u>	<u>(284,029)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,650,035	1,149,777
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		9,476	(82,990)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>2,146,378</u>	<u>1,079,591</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	18	<u><u>3,805,889</u></u>	<u><u>2,146,378</u></u>

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
 Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income
 Year ended 31 December 2025
 (expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Insurance revenue		9,722,295	8,693,904
Insurance service expense	10	(5,766,832)	(4,695,658)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		<u>(3,650,422)</u>	<u>(3,830,379)</u>
Insurance service results		305,041	167,867
Net investment income	11	504,514	363,558
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued		(78,830)	(95,040)
Finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held		<u>(14,977)</u>	<u>1,381</u>
Net insurance and investment results		715,748	437,766
Other operating expenses	13	(417,731)	(341,631)
Other operating income	12	<u>258,433</u>	<u>196,394</u>
Profit before taxation		556,450	292,529
Taxation	15	<u>(149,420)</u>	<u>(71,232)</u>
Profit after taxation		<u>407,030</u>	<u>221,297</u>
 Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") investments		<u>3,227</u>	<u>119,329</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>3,227</u>	<u>119,329</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>410,257</u>	<u>340,626</u>

100 General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited

Separate Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2025

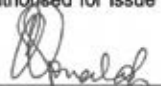
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	2,807,204	1,239,999
Reinsurance contract assets	19	11,211,759	2,945,538
Other receivables	20	1,175,213	1,521,759
Due from related parties	9	1,335,408	654,911
Loans receivables	21	273,112	273,522
Lease receivables	22	14,286	18,891
Right of use assets	30	137,307	169,939
Investment securities	23	2,825,863	1,990,205
Investment in subsidiary	24	607,517	607,517
Investment properties	25	394,000	394,000
Property and equipment	27	435,229	390,713
Intangible assets	28	4,917	6,778
Total assets		21,221,815	10,213,772
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	32	13,148,299	5,528,916
Taxation payable		78,620	99,075
Other liabilities	29	3,701,418	687,125
Lease liabilities	30	161,903	190,861
Deferred tax liabilities	31	36,276	22,753
Total liabilities		17,126,516	6,528,730
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	33	470,358	470,358
Capital reserves	34	152,030	152,030
Fair value reserve	35	112,455	109,228
Retained earnings		3,360,456	2,953,426
Total shareholders' equity		4,095,299	3,685,042
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		21,221,815	10,213,772

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

These consolidated and separate financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2026, and are signed on its behalf by:


Chairman


Director

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
 Separate Statement of Changes in Equity
 Year ended 31 December 2025
 (expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

Note	Share Capital \$'000	Capital Reserves \$'000	Fair Value Reserve \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	470,358	152,030	(10,101)	2,957,127	3,569,414
Comprehensive income:					
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	221,297	221,297
Other comprehensive income	-	-	119,329	-	119,329
Total comprehensive income	-	-	119,329	221,297	340,626
Transactions with owners:					
Dividends	-	-	-	(224,998)	(224,998)
Balance at 31 December 2024	470,358	152,030	109,228	2,953,426	3,685,042
Comprehensive income:					
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	407,030	407,030
Other comprehensive income	-	-	3,227	-	3,227
Total comprehensive income	-	-	3,227	407,030	410,257
Balance at 31 December 2025	470,358	152,030	112,455	3,360,456	4,095,299

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Separate Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit after taxation		407,030	221,297
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	27,30	149,329	118,969
Amortisation of intangible assets	28	1,861	2,149
Amortisation of investment premium	11	-	(1,253)
Finance charge	30	10,851	11,051
Gains on sale of real estate investment		-	(2,218)
Gains on revaluation of investment properties	11	-	(21,539)
Fair value changes on shares classified as FVTPL	11	(187,309)	(17,828)
Gains on sale of investments	11	-	(25,353)
Interest income	11	(285,306)	(259,418)
Dividend income	11	(23,304)	(28,826)
Current taxation	15	135,897	92,965
Deferred taxation	15	13,523	(21,733)
Foreign exchange losses		80,803	79,473
		<u>303,375</u>	<u>147,736</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Reinsurance contract assets		(8,266,221)	(999,181)
Insurance contract liabilities		7,619,383	1,884,091
Other receivables		346,546	(414,178)
Other liabilities		3,014,293	417,301
Due from related parties		(680,497)	(381,436)
Cash generated from operations		<u>2,336,879</u>	<u>654,333</u>
Tax paid and deducted at source		<u>(156,352)</u>	<u>(98,740)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>2,180,527</u>	<u>555,593</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investments, net		(630,536)	189,086
Loans receivable		410	(273,522)
Leases receivable		4,605	25,834
Acquisition of property and equipment	27	(137,796)	(74,519)
Acquisition of investment properties		-	(5,461)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		-	230,969
Dividend received		23,304	28,826
Interest received		270,720	265,004
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		<u>(469,293)</u>	<u>386,217</u>
Sub-total c/f		<u>1,711,234</u>	<u>941,810</u>

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited
 Separate Statement of Cash Flows
 Year ended 31 December 2025
 (expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Sub-total b/f		<u>1,711,234</u>	<u>941,810</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Lease payments		(61,377)	(54,863)
Dividends paid	17	<u>-</u>	<u>(224,998)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(61,377)</u>	<u>(279,861)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,649,857	661,949
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(82,652)	(82,990)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>1,239,999</u>	<u>661,040</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	18	<u>2,807,204</u>	<u>1,239,999</u>

1. Identification and Activities

General Accident Insurance Company Jamaica Limited ("the Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica and listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange. The Company is an 80% subsidiary of Musson (Jamaica) Limited ("Musson"). The registered office of the Company is located at 58 Half-Way-Tree Road, Kingston 10. The Company's parent company, Musson, is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica.

The Company is licensed to operate as a general insurance company under the Insurance Act, 2001. Its principal activity is the underwriting of commercial and personal property and casualty insurance.

The Company has two subsidiaries whose principal activities are also to provide property and casualty insurance. The Company together with its subsidiaries are referred to as 'the Group'.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain financial instruments and investment properties carried at fair value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 7.

Accounting pronouncements effective in the year which are relevant to the Group's operations.

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year and are relevant to the Group's operations. The adoption of these new pronouncements has impacted the Group as discussed below.

- **Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).**

An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

The adoption of the above amendments to existing standards did not have a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued which are mandatory for the group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 or later periods but were not effective at the statement of financial position date. The Group is still assessing the relevance and impact that will arise from adoption of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has determined that the following, as shown below, may be relevant to its operations.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (continued)

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (deferred indefinitely)**

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture.

The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interest in the associate or joint venture.

The amendments must be applied prospectively. The Group will assess the impact of adopting these amendments, once finalised.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (effective 1 January 2026)**

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements.
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

- **Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (effective 1 January 2026)**

In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11. These include:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards

Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter

IFRS 1 has been amended to include cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge. These amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(a) Basis of preparation (continued)****Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (continued)****• Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (effective 1 January 2026) (continued)**

- IFRS 7 Financial Investments: Disclosures

Gain or Loss on Derecognition

The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 and include a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

- Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures

Introduction

The amendments to paragraph IG1 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7, nor does it create additional requirements.

Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price

Paragraph IG14 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended mainly to make the wording consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and with the concepts and terminology used in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

Credit Risk Disclosures

Paragraph IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the IFRS requirements are not illustrated in the example.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

Paragraph 2.1 of IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 9.

Transaction Price

Paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 has been amended to replace the reference to 'transaction price as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15'. The use of the term 'transaction price' in relation to IFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (continued)

- **Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (effective 1 January 2026) (continued)**

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'

Paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 has been amended to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor. The amendments are intended to remove the inconsistency with the requirement in paragraph B73 for an entity to use judgement to determine whether other parties are acting as de facto agents.

- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

Cost Method

Paragraph 37 of IAS 7 has been amended to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

The Group has not yet assessed the impact of adopting these amendments.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2026)**

In May 2024, the Board Issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristic of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance ("ESG")-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (continued)

- **IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027)**

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. There are also consequential amendments to other standards.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

- **IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (1 January 2027)**

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS Accounting Standards compliance statement.

IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance.

In August 2025, the Board issued amendments to IFRS 19. These amendments reduce the disclosure requirements of new IFRS accounting standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, which had been included in full when IFRS 19 was first issued. In general, the Board has removed disclosure objectives from the IFRS 19 reduced disclosure requirements in relation to these new standards and amendments to avoid creating the impression that an entity is required to provide the same disclosures as entities that do not apply IFRS 19.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

- **Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (1 January 2027)**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21. The amendments require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate. If an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (continued)

- ***Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (1 January 2027) (continued)***

An entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29, to the foreign operation's comparative figures.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

- ***Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37***

In November 2025, the Board issued Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37 - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements ("the examples"), which added illustrative examples to several IFRS Accounting Standards. The examples are intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements. The examples illustrate existing requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards. They do not add to, or change, existing requirements.

The topics addressed in the examples include the following topics:

- Materiality judgements
- Assumptions: specific requirements about impairment testing
- Assumptions: general requirements
- Credit risk
- Decommissioning and site restoration provisions
- Disclosure of disaggregated information in the notes

The examples do not have an effective date or transition requirements. Entities are entitled to sufficient time to implement any changes as a result of the illustrative examples.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

(b) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)**

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

The Company's subsidiaries are listed below, which together with the Company are referred to as 'the Group'

Entity	Country of Incorporati on and place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group %	Proportion of ordinary shares held by non- controlling interests%
General Accident Insurance Company(Trinidad) Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	General Insurance Services	75	25
General Accident Insurance Company (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	General Insurance Services	80	20

(c) Revenue and income recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of General Consumption Tax and is recognised as follows:

Premium income

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component) allocated to the period. The Group allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time.

Investment income

Investment income is accounted for on an accruals basis taking into account the effective yield of the asset or an applicable floating rate and is shown net of direct investment expenses incurred in relation thereto. For financial assets in stage 3, interest income is recognised on a net basis, that is interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset less expected credit losses ("ECL"). Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established in the financial period.

Dividend

Dividend income for equities is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risks of change in value. These are shown at cost. For purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with maturity dates of less than 90 days from the dates of acquisition including cash and bank balances and deposits held on call with banks.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(e) Foreign currency translation***(i) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars which is also the Group's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies and classified at amortised cost are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the asset and other changes. Translation differences resulting from the changes in amortised cost are recognised in the profit or loss, and other changes are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include investment, due from related parties, reinsurance contract assets, loans receivables, lease receivables, other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other liabilities, lease liabilities and insurance contract liabilities. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item. The fair values of the Group's financial instruments are discussed in Note 6.

(g) Financial assets

IFRS 9 has three classification categories for debt instruments: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). Classification under IFRS 9 for debt instruments is based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). An entity's business model is how an entity manages its financial assets to generate cash flows and create value for the entity. That is, an entity's business model determines whether the cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. If a debt instrument is held to collect contractual cash flows, it is classified as amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the assets are classified as FVOCI. Under the new model, FVPL is the residual category. Financial assets should therefore be classified as FVPL if they do not meet the criteria of FVOCI or amortised cost.

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- At fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss); and
- At amortised cost.

The classification is based on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss or OCI. The Group will reclassify debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

2. Summary Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments is based on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost** - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets are included in investment income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in gains/(losses). Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in profit or loss.
- **FVOCI** – Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in investment income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- **FVPL** - Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. Gains or losses on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. (See Note 2(g)(iv) for the accounting policy on impairment).

2. Summary Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(g) Financial assets (continued)***(iii) Measurement (continued)**Equity instruments*

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in gains/(losses) in profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost (include cash and cash equivalent, excluding bank balances) and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"), an allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ("lifetime ECL"). Financial assets where 12-month ECL are recognised are defined as 'stage 1'; financial assets which are 30 days past due are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment are defined as being in default or otherwise credit impaired are in 'stage 3'.

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

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

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial assets (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Expected credit losses are calculated by multiplying three main components, being the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD"), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Management has calculated these inputs based on the historical experience of the portfolios adjusted for the current point in time.

(h) Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders.

(i) Leases

The Group's leases originate from the rental agreements for various office buildings.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leases asset is available for use by the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- i) Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables
- ii) Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- iii) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- iv) The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- v) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses existing borrowing rates from our existing banks, as no entity within the Group have existing borrowings.

The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or a rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

- The amount of initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(i) Leases (continued)**

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease and takes account of extension and termination options if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. Majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Group.

(j) Property and equipment

Land is stated at historical cost. All other property and equipment are stated at historical annual cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method at rates estimated to write off the assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	5% and 2.5%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10%
Motor vehicles	20%

Property and equipment are reviewed periodically for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group. Major renovations are capitalised and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

(k) Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(l) Intangible assets*Computer software*

Acquired software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of the expected useful life, which is between three to five years.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) Intangible assets (continued)

Renewal rights

Renewal rights are recorded at cost and represent the value of consideration paid to acquire policies in force with high renewal probability. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the rights, which ranges from 4- 5 years.

Distribution relationships

Distribution relationships are recorded at cost and represent the value of consideration paid to acquire existing intermediary distribution channels. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of these relationships which is approximately 8 years.

Licences

Licences are recorded at cost and represent the value of consideration paid to acquire regulatory licence to operate in a regulatory environment. Licences have an indefinite useful life and is assessed annually for impairment and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(m) Investment properties

Investment property comprise significant portions of freehold residential buildings that are held for long-term rental yield and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are treated as a long-term investment, initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at fair value, based on fair market valuation exercise conducted annually by independent qualified values. Changes in fair values are recorded in the income statement.

(n) Real estate investment

Real estate investment represents the Group's beneficial interest in properties which are leased to third parties and held in trust for a group of investors under a Trust Deed. The Group shares in the rental income from the lease of properties as well as fair value appreciation on the properties based on valuations carried out by independent valuers from time to time. The Group's share of lease income and appreciation is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

(o) Other liabilities

Other liabilities are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(p) Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income tax expense or benefit in net profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income except where they relate to items recorded in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case they are also charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity.

(i) Current taxation

Current tax is the expected taxation payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at date of the statement of financial position, and any adjustment to tax payable and tax losses in respect of the previous years.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(p) Taxation (continued)***(ii) Deferred income taxes*

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their amounts as measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised for temporary differences which will result in deductible amounts in future periods, but only to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset will be realised or the liability will be settled based on enacted rates.

(q) Employee benefits*(i) Pension obligations*

The Group participates in the defined contribution pension plan of a related company, T. Geddes Grant (Distributors) Limited. A defined contribution pension plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions paid by the Group are recorded as an expense in profit or loss.

(ii) Accrued vacation

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

(iii) Termination benefits

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

(iv) Profit-sharing and bonus plan

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

(r) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as an appropriation in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Board of Directors.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

(t) Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification

The Group issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Group issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include property (engineering, fire and homeowners), personal accident, liability, marine and motor. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of policyholder's accident.

The Group also issues reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by those entities.

(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

i. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group assesses its non-life insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components, the Group applied IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Group's products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

ii. Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires a company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The Group previously applied aggregation levels under IFRS 4, which were significantly higher than the level of aggregation required by IFRS 17. The level of aggregation for the Group is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. This means that, for determining the level of aggregation, the Group identifies a contract as the smallest 'unit', i.e. the lowest common denominator.

However, the Group makes an evaluation of whether a series of contracts need to be treated together as one unit based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single contract contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts. As such, what is treated as a contract for accounting purposes may differ from what is considered as a contract for other purposes (i.e. legal or management).

The Group has elected to group together those contracts that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains its practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)**

ii. Level of aggregation (continued)

The profitability of groups of contracts is assessed by actuarial valuation models that take into consideration existing and new business. The Group assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. For contracts that are not onerous, the Group assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances. The Group considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- a. Pricing information
- b. Results of similar contracts it has recognised
- c. Environmental factors, e.g. a change in the market experience or regulations

The Group divides portfolios of reinsurance contracts held applying the same principles set out above except that the references to onerous contracts refer to contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition. For some groups of reinsurance contracts held, a group can comprise a single contract.

iii. Recognition

The Group recognises groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- a. The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts
- b. The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due or when the first payment is received if there is no due date
- c. For a group of onerous contracts, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous

The Group recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- a. The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. However, the Group delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- b. The date the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Group entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before the date.

The Group adds new contracts to the group in the reporting period in which that contract meets one of the criteria set out above.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

iii. Contract boundary

The Group includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:

- a. The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks; or
- b. Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio; and
 - The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognised. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

iv. Measurement – Premium Allocation Approach

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted Approach
Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA") Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model	Coverage period for property insurance and liability reinsurance assumed is one year or less and so qualifies automatically for PAA. Both marine and personal accident insurance include contracts with coverage period greater than one year. However, there is no material difference in the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage between PAA and the general model, therefore, these qualify for PAA.
Insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within a group is not longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of insurance contracts (including future groups containing insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the coverage period of the related group. For groups containing contracts longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows must be allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group	For all business, insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)****iv. Measurement – Premium Allocation Approach (continued)**

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted Approach
Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC"), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LRC.	For all business, there is no allowance as the premiums are received within one year of the coverage period.
Liability for Incurred Claims, ("LIC") adjusted for time value of money	Where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred, it is not required to adjust these amounts for the time value of money.	For some claims within the property product line, the incurred claims are expected to be paid out in less than one year. Hence, no adjustment is made for the time value of money. For all other business, the LIC is adjusted for the time value of money and financial risk related to these cashflows.
Insurance finance income and expense	There is an option to disaggregate part of the movement in LIC resulting from changes in discount rates and present this in OCI.	For the personal accident product line, the impact on LIC of changes in discount rates will be captured within OCI, in line with the accounting for assets backing this product line. For all other business, the change in LIC as a result of changes in discount rates will be captured within profit or loss.

(a) Insurance contracts – initial measurement

The Group applies the premium allocation approach ("PAA") to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary; or
- For contracts longer than one year, the Group has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Group has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

Where facts and circumstances indicate that contracts are onerous at initial recognition, the Group performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the contract. Such onerous contracts are separately grouped from other contracts and the Group recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Group for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

(b) Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement

The Group measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)****iv. Measurement – Premium Allocation Approach (continued)****(b) Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement**

Where the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses.

The Group calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. The Group uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the group to insurance contracts covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held where some contracts in the underlying group are not covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held.

The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

(c) Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

The Group measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of each reporting period as the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period:

- Plus premiums received in the period
- Minus insurance acquisition cash flows, with the exception of property insurance product line for which the Group chooses to expense insurance acquisition cash flows as they occur
- Plus any amounts relating to the amortisation of the insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period for the group
- Plus any adjustment to the financing component, where applicable
- Minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period
- Minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims

The Group estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Group, and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Group does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

Where, during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Group recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Group for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated on a straight-line basis as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue).

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)**

iv. Measurement – Premium Allocation Approach (continued)

(d) Reinsurance contracts held – subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.

Where the Group has established a loss-recovery component, the Group subsequently reduces the loss-recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

(e) Insurance acquisition cash flows

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

With the exception of the property insurance product line, for which the Group chooses to expense insurance acquisition cash flows as they occur, the Group uses a systematic and rational method to allocate:

- Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts:
 - to that group; and
 - to groups that include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from the renewals of the insurance contracts in that group.
- Insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts that are not directly attributable to a group of contracts, to groups in the portfolio.

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group.

The asset for insurance acquisition cash flow is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognised, to reflect changes in assumptions related to the method of allocation used.

After any re-allocation, the Group assesses the recoverability of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows, if facts and circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. When assessing the recoverability, the Group applies:

- An impairment test at the level of an existing or future group of insurance contracts; and
- An additional impairment test specifically covering the insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to expected future contract renewals.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

iv. Measurement – Premium Allocation Approach (continued)

(e) Insurance acquisition cash flows (continued)

If an impairment loss is recognised, the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group recognises in profit or loss a reversal of some or all of an impairment loss previously recognised and increases the carrying amount of the asset, to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

(f) Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

The Group derecognises insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired); or
- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contract boundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Group derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract

When a modification is not treated as a derecognition, the Group recognises amounts paid or received for the modification with the contract as an adjustment to the relevant liability for remaining coverage.

v. Presentation

The Group has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts are allocated to the carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts that they relate to.

The Group disaggregates the total amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expense, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Group does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

The Group separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)**(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)**

v. Presentation (continued)

(a) Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component) allocated to the period. The Group allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time. But if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

The Group changes the basis of allocation between the two methods above as necessary, if facts and circumstances change. The change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

For the periods presented, all revenue has been recognised on the basis of the passage of time.

(b) Loss components

The Group assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Where this is not the case, and if at any time during the coverage period, the facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Group establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage of the group. Accordingly, by the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts the loss component will be zero.

(c) Loss-recovery components

As described in 2(u)(iv) above, where the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the expected recovery of the losses.

A loss-recovery component is subsequently reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

(d) Insurance finance income and expense

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

- The effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(u) Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

v. Presentation (continued)

(d) Insurance finance income and expense (continued)

The Group disaggregates insurance finance income or expenses on insurance contracts issued for its personal accident product line between profit or loss and OCI. The impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the insurance assets and liabilities is reflected in OCI in order to minimise accounting mismatches between the accounting for financial assets and insurance assets and liabilities. The Group's financial assets backing the personal accident insurance portfolios are predominantly measured FVOCI. For all other business, the Group does not disaggregate finance income and expenses because the related financial assets are managed on a fair value basis and measured at FVPL.

(e) Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents separately on the face of the statement of comprehensive income, the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Group treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

3. Responsibilities of the Appointed Actuary and External Auditors

The Board of Directors, pursuant to the Insurance Act, appoints the Actuary. His responsibility is to carry out an annual valuation of the Group's claims liabilities and insurance reserves in accordance with accepted actuarial practice and regulatory requirements and report thereon to the shareholders. In performing the valuation, the Actuary analyses past experience with respect to number of claims, claims payment and changes in estimates of outstanding liabilities.

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

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management

(a) Insurance risk

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

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(a) Insurance risk (continued)**

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

(i) Investment and Loan Committee

The Investment and Loan Committee is responsible for monitoring and approving investment strategies for the Group.

(ii) Finance Department

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

(iii) Conduct Review Committee

The Conduct Review Committee is responsible for monitoring the Group's adherence to regulatory and statutory requirements.

(iv) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

(v) Remuneration Committee

The remuneration committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending for approval, the remuneration arrangements of the directors and senior officers.

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk. This section summarises these risks and the way the Group manages them.

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

The principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claim payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

The Group principally issues the following types of non-life insurance contracts: Engineering; Fire; General Accident; Liability; Marine; and Motor. The most significant risks arise from climate changes, natural disasters and terrorist activities. For longer tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

The objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover the liabilities associated with these insurance and reinsurance contracts that it issues. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification portfolios across the insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance held arrangements. Furthermore, strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are established to reduce the risk exposure of the Group. The Group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly settling claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities and pricing appropriately. The Group also purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation programme.

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

The following table show the concentration of net insurance contract liabilities by type of contract:

	The Group					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance \$'000	Reinsurance held \$'000	Net \$'000	Insurance \$'000	Reinsurance held \$'000	Net \$'000
Engineering	651,411	442,863	208,548	186,857	90,068	96,789
Fire	4,010,637	5,301,356	(1,290,719)	1,378,761	926,293	452,468
General Accident	293,650	199,791	93,859	107,217	52,184	55,033
Liability	516,847	351,160	165,687	183,497	87,102	96,395
Marine	124,793	80,778	44,015	47,737	22,475	25,262
Motor	6,065,054	3,943,021	2,122,033	2,760,795	972,357	1,788,438
Gross amount	11,662,392	10,318,969	1,343,423	4,664,864	2,150,479	2,514,385

	The Company					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance \$'000	Reinsurance held \$'000	Net \$'000	Insurance \$'000	Reinsurance held \$'000	Net \$'000
Engineering	640,119	430,507	209,612	172,038	83,367	88,671
Fire	3,896,536	5,200,855	(1,304,319)	1,276,810	624,544	652,266
General Accident	289,591	194,745	94,846	101,702	49,290	52,412
Liability	507,007	340,888	166,119	172,472	83,651	88,821
Marine	119,360	80,284	39,076	45,880	22,220	23,660
Motor	5,331,641	3,682,705	1,648,936	1,678,018	854,524	823,494
Gross amount	10,784,254	9,929,984	854,270	3,446,920	1,717,596	1,729,324

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(a) Insurance risk (continued)**

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

Factors that increase insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk and geographical location.

Management maintains an appropriate balance between commercial and personal policies and type of policies based on guidelines set by the Board of Directors. Insurance risk arising from the Group's insurance contracts are, however, concentrated within Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

The Group has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. Where applicable, contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties or other assets and contents insured. Claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. The cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for other assets and contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies.

Claims on insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. This is however subject to the policy limit. Liability claims are settled over a long period of time and a portion of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for bodily injury suffered by employees (for employer's liability covers) or members of the public (for public liability covers). Such awards are lump-sum payments that are calculated as the present value of the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party will incur as a result of the accident.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing the claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks at the date of financial position. The amount of casualty claims is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. Casualty contracts are also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims, but no allowance is included for this at the date of the statement of financial position.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the Group uses estimation techniques that are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between the ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formulae where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

The initial loss-ratio estimate is an important assumption in the estimation technique and is based on previous years' experience, adjusted for factors such as premium rate changes, anticipated market experience and historical claims inflation. The initial estimate of the loss ratios used for the current year (before reinsurance) is analysed by type of risk for current and prior year premiums earned.

The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Group, where information about the claim event is available. IBNR claims may not be apparent to the insured until many years after the event that gave rise to the claims. For casualty contracts, the IBNR proportion of the total liability is high and will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these liabilities.

In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid, the Group considers any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Large claims are assessed on a case-by-case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of their development and incidence on the rest of the portfolio.

Management sets policy and retention limits based on guidelines set by the Board of Directors. The policy limit and maximum net retention of any one risk for each class of insurance for the year are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Policy Limit '000	Maximum Net Retention '000	Policy Limit '000	Maximum Net Retention '000
Jamaica				
Commercial property –				
Fire and consequential loss	US\$8,000	US\$1,600	US\$8,000	US\$1,600
Personal property	US\$8,000	US\$800	US\$8,000	US\$800
Engineering	US\$8,000	US\$250	US\$8,000	US\$250
Liability	J\$40,000	J\$40,000	J\$40,000	J\$40,000
Marine, aviation and transport	US\$2,000	US\$125	US\$2,000	US\$125
Motor	J\$10,000	J\$10,000	J\$10,000	J\$10,000
Miscellaneous Accident –				
All Risk	J\$48,000	J\$3,200	J\$48,000	J\$3,200
Burglary	J\$10,000	J\$2,000	J\$10,000	J\$2,000
Cash/Money	J\$5,000	J\$1,000	J\$5,000	J\$1,000
Fidelity	J\$5,000	J\$1,000	J\$5,000	J\$1,000
Bonds	J\$150,000	J\$30,000	J\$150,000	J\$30,000
Goods in Transit	J\$7,500	J\$1,500	J\$7,500	J\$1,500
Personal Accident	J\$10,000	J\$2,000	J\$10,000	J\$2,000

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4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

	2025		2024	
	Policy Limit '000	Maximum Net Retention '000	Policy Limit '000	Maximum Net Retention '000
Trinidad and Tobago				
Commercial property –				
Fire and consequential loss	TT\$50,000	TT\$5,000	TT\$50,000	TT\$5,000
Personal property	TT\$50,000	TT\$5,000	TT\$50,000	TT\$5,000
Engineering	TT\$54,400	TT\$1,700	TT\$54,400	TT\$1,700
Liability	TT\$7,000	TT\$1,600	TT\$7,000	TT\$1,600
Motor	TT\$11,400	TT\$1,600	TT\$11,400	TT\$1,600
Marine, aviation and transport	US\$2,000	US\$125	US\$2,000	US\$125
Miscellaneous Accident –				
All Risk	TT\$2,010	TT\$134	TT\$2,010	TT\$134
Burglary	TT\$435	TT\$87	TT\$435	TT\$87
Cash/Money	TT\$335	TT\$67	TT\$335	TT\$67
Fidelity	TT\$335	TT\$67	TT\$335	TT\$67
Bonds	TT\$2,500	TT\$500	TT\$2,500	TT\$500
Goods in Transit	TT\$335	TT\$67	TT\$335	TT\$67
Personal Accident	TT\$670	TT\$134	TT\$670	TT\$134
Barbados				
Commercial property –				
Fire and consequential loss	BB\$16,000	BB\$1,600	BB\$16,000	BB\$1,600
Personal property	BB\$16,000	BB\$1,600	BB\$16,000	BB\$1,600
Engineering	BB\$13,000	BB\$250	BB\$13,000	BB\$250
Liability	BB\$22,500	BB\$150	BB\$22,500	BB\$150
Motor	BB\$22,500	BB\$150	BB\$22,500	BB\$150
Miscellaneous Accident –				
All Risk	BB\$600	BB\$40	BB\$600	BB\$40
Burglary	BB\$350	BB\$50	BB\$350	BB\$50
Cash/Money	BB\$350	BB\$50	BB\$350	BB\$50
Fidelity	BB\$140	BB\$20	BB\$140	BB\$20
Bonds	BB\$2,000	BB\$400	BB\$2,000	BB\$400
Goods in Transit	BB\$140	BB\$20	BB\$140	BB\$20
Personal Accident	BB\$200	BB\$40	BB\$200	BB\$40

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis to underwriting risk variables

The liability for incurred claims is sensitive to the key assumptions in the table below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Group with regard to how underwriting risk variables impact insurance liabilities before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. These contracts are measured under the PAA and, thus, only the LIC component of insurance liabilities is sensitive to possible changes in underwriting risk variables.

	Group		
	2025		
	LIC at year end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit
	\$'000	\$'000	before income tax
			\$'000
Liability for incurred claims	11,662,392	-	-
Increase development by 10%	-	(250,455)	(250,455)
Decrease development by 10%	-	111,666	111,666
	Group		
	2024		
	LIC at year end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit
	\$'000	\$'000	before income tax
			\$'000
Liability for incurred claims	4,664,864	-	-
Increase development by 10%	-	155,001	155,001
Decrease development by 10%	-	(123,996)	(123,996)
	Company		
	2025		
	LIC at year end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit
	\$'000	\$'000	before income tax
			\$'000
Liability for incurred claims	10,784,254		
Increase development by 10%		(148,332)	(148,332)
Decrease development by 10%		85,384	85,384
	Company		
	2024		
	LIC at year end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit
	\$'000	\$'000	before income tax
			\$'000
Liability for incurred claims	3,446,920	-	-
Increase development by 10%	-	119,622	119,622
Decrease development by 10%	-	(95,699)	(95,699)

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Development Claim Liabilities

In addition to sensitivity analysis, the development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's claims liability for accident years 2018 - 2025 has changed at successive year-ends, up to 2025. Updated date are used to derive the revised amounts for the ultimate claims liability for each accident year, used in

	2018	2018 And Prior	2019	2019 and prior	2020	2020 and prior	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2018							
Paid during year	704,090	1,541,080					
UCAE, end of year	702,263	2,819,374					
IBNR, end of year	361,653	1,104,613					
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-	-					
2019							
Paid during year	495,868	1,551,248	642,092	2,193,340			
UCAE, end of year	367,971	1,407,171	724,954	2,132,125			
IBNR, end of year	217,437	664,041	352,877	1,016,918			
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-1.63%	7.68%	-	-			
2020							
Paid during year	146,478	740,385	621,611	1,361,996	677,161	2,039,157	
UCAE, end of year	498,845	1,263,839	498,791	1,762,630	734,770	2,497,400	
IBNR, end of year	148,783	313,793	159,783	473,576	337,154	810,730	
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	7.15%	-5.22%	18.77%	9.50%	-	-	
2021							
Paid during year	74,660	354,844	84,965	439,809	577,580	1,017,369	682,569
UCAE, end of year	265,274	737,527	266,214	1,003,741	461,939	1,465,680	671,032
IBNR, end of year	120,474	378,001	57,080	435,081	81,527	516,608	392,469
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-0.31%	-0.86%	-7.64%	-0.36%	4.58%	1.17%	-
2022							
Paid during year	50,012	114,045	60,930	174,975	141,872	316,847	698,217
UCAE, end of year	151,723	506,531	188,318	694,849	289,280	984,129	82,383
IBNR, end of year	14,542	33,357	22,691	56,048	67,944	123,992	138,806
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	13.63%	18.23%	1.66%	14.01%	-0.44%	19.50%	19.78%
2023							
Paid during year	37,324	109,162	55,988	165,150	67,894	233,044	209,818
UCAE, end of year	94,475	329,711	107,919	437,630	146,738	584,368	205,011
IBNR, end of year	3,330	11,562	7,758	19,320	13,541	32,862	(23,475)
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-3.17%	-1.08%	7.66%	14.10%	4.36%	4.24%	27.34%
2024							
Paid during year	29,120	93,604	36,801	130,405	43,941	174,345	70,175
UCAE, end of year	53,347	197,259	82,863	280,122	99,600	379,722	127,125
IBNR, end of year	6,349	16,581	8,289	24,870	22,519	47,389	29,390
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-16.05%	-19.03%	-11.73%	-18.16%	-11.06%	-34.44%	6.70%
2025							
Paid during year	47,887	138,690	56,785	195,476	63,794	259,270	89,495
UCAE, end of year	48,193	163,999	73,495	237,495	66,969	304,464	96,210
IBNR, end of year	2,405	6,146	1,581	7,727	26,208	33,935	12,420
Effects of discount, risk adj, other end of year	(4,030)	(5,662)	(7,961)	(13,622)	(6,670)	(20,292)	(12,186)
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-15.14%	-16.61%	-7.95%	-13.85%	-7.81%	-29.29%	10.61%

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ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of the ultimate unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (UCAE) and IBNR estimates in each successive year, as well as amounts paid to the development calculations.

	2021 and prior	2022	2022 and prior	2023	2023 and prior	2024	2024 and prior	2025	2025 and prior
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	1,699,958								
	2,136,712								
	909,077								
	-								
	1,015,064	753,449	1,768,513						
	1,066,512	1,158,026	2,224,538						
	262,798	387,741	650,539						
	26.04%	-	-						
	442,862	778,947	1,221,809	1,157,821	2,379,630				
	789,379	522,375	1,311,754	585,176	1,896,931				
	9,387	(23,829)	(14,442)	480,946	466,505				
	17.28%	43.78%	30.24%	-	-				
	244,521	208,718	453,239	1,066,833	1,520,072	1,601,831	3,121,903		
	506,847	368,456	875,304	557,813	1,433,117	782,369	2,215,486		
	76,779	33,214	109,993	66,179	176,172	694,347	870,519		
	-24.94%	-10.12%	-7.47%	58.60%	32.41%	-	-		
	348,765	245,770	594,535	362,057	956,592	747,295	1,703,888	2,633,395	4,337,283
	400,674	275,098	675,771	330,074	1,005,846	552,202	1,558,048	(628,298)	929,750
	46,355	14,956	61,310	52,449	113,759	52,521	166,280	531,217	697,497
	(32,478)	(30,058)	(62,536)	(34,587)	(97,123)	(24,195)	(121,318)	(162,506)	(283,824)
	-17.98%	-1.44%	4.58%	69.91%	52.16%	-8.44%	11.09%		

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4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Development Claim Liabilities

In addition to sensitivity analysis, the development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Company's ability ultimate claims liability for accident years 2018 - 2023 has changed at successive year-ends, up to 2025. Updated amounts paid to date are used to derive the revised 5mounts for the ultimate claims liability for each accident year,

	2018	2018 and prior	2019	2019 and prior	2020	2020 and prior	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2018							
Paid during year	657,745	1,217,875					
UCAE, end of year	610,706	1,268,913					
IBNR, end of year	112,632	199,535					
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-	-					
2019							
Paid during year	391,239	589,928	593,953	1,183,881			
UCAE, end of year	294,613	671,102	693,840	1,364,942			
IBNR, end of year	24,022	36,311	168,069	204,380			
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-27.77%	-22.26%	-	-			
2020							
Paid during year	89,000	194,613	577,520	772,133	619,746	1,391,879	
UCAE, end of year	217,201	525,259	391,730	916,989	631,504	1,548,493	
IBNR, end of year	11,894	25,307	35,763	61,070	191,432	252,502	
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	21.11%	14.27%	1.06%	11.53%	-	-	
2021							
Paid during year	55,988	130,210	132,087	262,297	508,866	771,163	618,721
UCAE, end of year	144,380	371,848	222,793	594,641	341,734	936,375	599,123
IBNR, end of year	5,903	20,343	18,887	39,230	34,819	74,049	184,364
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	10.92%	5.17%	-9.96%	6.31%	7.59%	-1.08%	-
2022							
Paid during year	29,065	87,402	46,664	134,066	121,797	255,863	606,318
UCAE, end of year	79,213	249,092	137,917	387,009	201,030	588,039	348,120
IBNR, end of year	15,127	39,181	10,414	49,595	21,422	71,017	38,522
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	27.19%	12.12%	-4.95%	-2.28%	-3.67%	6.38%	26.74%
2023							
Paid during year	26,324	82,023	49,401	131,424	49,447	180,871	191,478
UCAE, end of year	61,700	182,019	95,560	277,580	117,245	394,825	184,454
IBNR, end of year	3,330	11,562	7,758	19,321	13,541	32,862	(23,475)
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-9.22%	-12.99%	5.46%	1.75%	-1.46%	-9.18%	22.37%
2024							
Paid during year	21,645	44,783	33,481	78,264	37,743	116,007	65,463
UCAE, end of year	47,660	140,453	64,848	205,301	80,749	286,050	116,008
IBNR, end of year	6,349	16,581	8,289	24,870	22,519	47,389	28,096
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-7.75%	-12.43%	5.85%	2.49%	-0.22%	-7.98%	28.57%
2025							
Paid during year	46,382	128,365	56,221	184,586	60,478	245,064	86,454
UCAE, end of year	47,487	131,353	57,666	189,019	62,923	251,943	89,205
IBNR, end of year	2,405	6,146	1,581	7,727	26,208	33,935	10,704
Effects of discount, risk adj, other end of year	(3,959)	(4,086)	(6,784)	(10,871)	(6,364)	(17,234)	(11,596)
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	-1.91%	-5.01%	10.76%	12.12%	5.41%	2.99%	33.97%

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to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Company's estimate of the unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (UCAE) and IBNR estimates in each successive year, as well as used in the development calculations.

2021 and prior	2022	2022 and prior	2023	2023 and prior	2024	2024 and Prior	2025	2025 and Prior
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1,389,884								
1,535,498								
258,413								
-								
862,181	586,448	1,448,629						
936,159	596,050	1,532,209						
109,538	292,437	401,975						
-6.30%	-	-						
372,349	602,300	974,649	707,382	1,682,031				
579,279	367,009	946,288	237,359	1,183,647				
9,387	(23,811)	(14,424)	329,326	314,902				
1.63%	6.42%	-1.43%	-	-				
181,470	167,840	349,310	819,266	1,168,576	840,235	2,008,811		
402,058	281,906	683,964	331,609	1,015,573	414,352	1,429,925		
75,485	32,609	108,094	66,061	174,155	439,871	614,026		
5.55%	22.08%	9.40%	114.75%	57.37%	-	-		
331,518	217,700	549,218	232,661	781,879	406,166	1,188,045	1,715,000	2,903,045
341,148	223,034	564,182	240,780	804,962	421,231	1,226,193	(635,169)	591,024
44,639	14,255	58,894	50,196	109,090	52,544	161,634	270,776	432,410
(28,830)	(25,233)	(54,064)	(24,600)	(78,664)	(13,306)	(91,970)	(77,195)	(169,164)
18.92%	37.89%	29.06%	136.97%	91.15%	3.01%	26.02%		

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Reinsurance risk

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

Retention limits represent the level of risk retained by the cedant insurer. Coverage in excess of these limits is ceded to reinsurers up to the treaty limit or as agreed. The retention programs used by the Group are summarised below:

(a) Facultative reinsurance treaties are accepted on a per risk basis.

(b) The group has treaty arrangements as follows:

(i) Property:

	Jamaica		Barbados		Trinidad	
	Ceded	Retention	Ceded	Retention	Ceded	Retention
Property & Allied Perils						
Homeowners	90%	10%	85%	15%	90%	10%
Other Property	80%	20%	85%	15%	90%	10%

(ii) Motor 60%:40% Quota Share of premiums i.e 60% ceded premiums and 40% retained

(iii) Excess of loss treaty for motor and third-party liability, which covers losses in excess of J\$7,500,000 for any one loss or event.

(iv) Excess of loss treaty for motor and third-party liability, which covers losses in excess of TT\$800,000 for any one loss or event.

(v) First surplus and a quota share treaty for engineering business with retention of US\$125,000.

(vi) First surplus treaty for miscellaneous accident, losses covered in excess of J\$2,000,000.

(vii) Catastrophe excess of loss treaty which covers losses in excess of J\$150,000,000 for any one catastrophic event as defined.

(c) The Group reinsures with several reinsurers. Of significance are Munich Reinsurance, R & V Reinsurance, Scor Reinsurance and Swiss Reinsurance Company. All other reinsurers carry lines under 10%. The Group's business model supports the placement of specialty risk directly in the overseas market on a per risk basis. In keeping with the Group's risk policy, placement of these risks are with several reinsurers. A.M Best ("Best") and Standard & Poor's ("S & P") ratings for the major reinsurers are as follows:

	A.M Best		S & P	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
R & V Reinsurance	-	-	A+	A+
Scor Reinsurance Company	A	A+	A+	A
Swiss Reinsurance Company	A+	A+	AA-	AA-

(d) The amount of reinsurance recoveries recognised during the period is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Engineering	55,442	13,442	52,974	11,747
Fire	330,507	171,658	308,997	117,592
General accident	30,008	(1,495)	24,101	(6,778)
Liability	42,821	6,276	42,742	6,276
Marine	12,738	31,650	9,805	31,187
Motor	479,246	732,567	455,895	627,917
	<u>950,762</u>	<u>954,098</u>	<u>894,514</u>	<u>787,941</u>

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are interest rate risk, market risk, cash flow risk, currency risk, price risk and credit risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rates, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the Group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities are credit risk, interest rate risk and market risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of the Group's financial performance.

(i) Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its reinsurers, brokers, customers, clients or counterparties will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit risk is an important risk for the Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from reinsurance assets, investment contracts, lease receivables and loans receivable.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties.

Credit review process

The Group's senior management meets on a monthly basis to discuss the ability of customers and other counterparties to meet repayment obligations.

(i) Reinsurance

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract. The Group's senior management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information.

(ii) Loans and leases receivable

The Group's management of exposure to loans and leases receivable is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management has established a credit policy under which each customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness prior to the Group offering credit facilities. Customers are required to provide a letter of guarantee and proof of collateral to be held as security.

(iii) Investments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing mainly in liquid securities, with counterparties that have high credit quality and Government securities. Accordingly, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(c) Financial risk (continued)****(i) Credit risk (continued)*****Impairment of Financial Assets***

The following financial assets that are subject to expected credit loss model:

- Debt investments carried at amortised cost.
- Lease receivables

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, all bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable banking institutions and the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Debt securities

The following table summarises the Group's credit exposure for debt securities at their carrying amounts, as categorised by issuer:

	Group		Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Government of Jamaica	13,716	13,716	13,716	13,716
Government of Trinidad and Tobago	59,354	58,582	-	-
Certificate of deposits	3,240,455	2,239,727	1,752,432	1,060,631
Corporate	19,750	108,922	19,750	108,922
	<u>3,333,275</u>	<u>2,420,947</u>	<u>1,785,898</u>	<u>1,183,269</u>

Significant increase in credit risk

- Qualitative assessment – Credit ratings are associated with ranges of default probabilities based on historical information. Rating outlooks, which are inherently forward-looking, are used to determine the probability of default to be applied to a specific security within its respective range. Issuer-specific default risk estimates incorporate forward-looking information directly. In calculating the probability of default, the Group uses credit ratings along with rating outlooks from recognised rating agencies, as well as issuer-specific default risk estimates where available and appropriate. The ratings and risk estimates are mapped to an internal credit risk grading model in order to standardise across different rating systems and to clearly demarcate significant changes in credit risk over time.

A qualitative assessment is done at initial recognition and subsequently at each statement of financial position date and where it is determined that there is a significant increase in the probability of default the security is categorised as stage 2 for the purpose of calculating the ECL. If the financial instrument is credit impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

- Quantitative assessment - Investment securities considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if it is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Expected credit loss measurement

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with debt investments. The ECL recognised by the Group reflects an unbiased and probability weighted amounts that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost at the reporting date. The ECL is the product of the Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Default ("LGD").

The PD presents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation.

EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.

LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD is calculated on a 12 month or a lifetime basis, where 12 month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and lifetime LGD is a percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

All of the Group's debt investments at amortised cost is considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses (Stage 1). Management considers 'low credit risk' for bonds to be those with an investment grade or high credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. There were no transfers between stages from the date of adoption to the reporting date.

The loss allowance for debt investments at amortised cost is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January and closing loss allowance as at 31 December	3,190	3,190	3,147	3,147

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Set out below are the changes in ECL as at 31 December 2025 that would result from a reasonably possible change in the PDs used by the Group:

31 December 2025	Impact on ECL					
	Actual PD ranges applied	% Change in PD	The Group		The Company	
			Higher threshold	Lower threshold	Higher threshold	Lower threshold
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets						
Debt instruments at amortised cost	1% - 4%	+/- 20%	638	(638)	629	(629)

31 December 2024	Impact on ECL					
	Actual PD ranges applied	% Change in PD	The Group		The Company	
			Higher threshold	Lower threshold	Higher threshold	Lower threshold
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets						
Debt instruments at amortised cost	1% - 4%	+/- 20%	638	(638)	629	(629)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to fulfil claims and other liabilities incurred.

Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by the Board of Directors, includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;
- (ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruptions to cash flow;
- (iii) Optimising cash returns on investments;
- (iv) Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- (v) Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for companies ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of loss.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Financial assets and financial liabilities cash flows

The tables below present the undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial assets and liabilities based on contractual repayment obligations:

	Group						Total
	Within 1 Month	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No Specific Maturity	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2025:							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,154,154	572,280	-	-	-	79,455	3,805,889
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,064,211	11,064,211
Other receivables	-	-	1,126,175	-	-	333,468	1,459,643
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	604,728	604,728
Loan receivable	-	16,849	49,916	206,347	-	-	273,112
Lease receivable	14,286	-	-	-	-	-	14,286
Investment securities	687,865	738,374	800,370	1,094,407	51,075	1,005,370	4,377,461
Total financial assets	3,856,305	1,327,503	1,976,461	1,300,754	51,075	13,087,232	21,599,330
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,655,125	3,655,125
Lease liabilities	5,916	7,796	75,787	107,338	-	-	196,837
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	14,673,770	14,673,770
Total financial liabilities	5,916	7,796	75,787	107,338	-	18,328,895	18,525,732
Net liquidity gap	3,850,389	1,319,707	1,900,674	1,193,416	51,075	(5,241,663)	3,073,598
Cumulative gap	3,850,389	5,170,096	7,070,770	8,264,186	8,315,261	3,073,598	

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

	Group						Total
	Within 1 Month	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No Specific Maturity	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2024:							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,640,808	486,235	-	-	-	19,335	2,146,378
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	47,598	-	-	3,003,302	3,050,900
Other receivables	-	-	1,198,114	-	-	374,932	1,573,046
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	7,442	7,442
Loan receivable	-	61,013	16,251	307,591	16,991	-	401,846
Lease receivable	2,381	4,762	11,748	-	-	-	18,891
Investment securities	246,125	134,324	1,114,571	575,363	411,349	750,317	3,232,049
Total financial assets	1,889,314	686,334	2,388,282	882,954	428,340	4,155,328	10,430,552
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	644,354	644,354
Lease liabilities	4,390	9,815	52,633	136,948	-	13,284	217,070
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	1,258,170	-	-	5,697,009	6,955,179
Total financial liabilities	4,390	9,815	1,310,803	136,948	-	6,354,647	7,816,603
Net Liquidity Gap	1,884,924	676,519	1,077,479	746,006	428,340	(2,199,319)	2,613,949
Cumulative gap	1,884,924	2,561,443	3,638,922	4,384,928	4,813,268	2,613,949	

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

	Company						Total \$'000
	Within 1 Month \$'000	Within 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	No Specific Maturity \$'000	
	At 31 December 2025:						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,256,489	550,715	-	-	-	-	2,807,204
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,211,759	11,211,759
Other receivables	-	-	1,126,175	-	-	49,038	1,175,213
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	1,335,408	1,335,408
Loans receivable	-	16,849	49,916	206,347	-	-	273,112
Lease receivable	14,286	-	-	-	-	-	14,286
Investment securities	687,865	738,374	361,077	-	33,177	1,005,370	2,825,863
Total financial assets	2,958,640	1,305,938	1,537,168	206,347	33,177	13,601,575	19,642,845
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,701,418	3,701,418
Lease liabilities	5,144	7,024	54,525	95,210	-	-	161,903
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	13,148,299	13,148,299
Total financial liabilities	5,144	7,024	54,525	95,210	-	16,849,717	17,011,620
Net Liquidity Gap	2,953,496	1,298,914	1,482,643	111,137	33,177	(3,248,142)	2,631,225
Cumulative gap	2,953,496	4,252,410	5,735,053	5,846,190	5,879,367	2,631,225	

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

	Company						Total \$'000
	Within 1 Month \$'000	Within 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	No Specific Maturity \$'000	
	At 31 December 2024:						
Cash and cash equivalents	753,764	486,235	-	-	-	-	1,239,999
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,945,538	2,945,538
Other receivables	-	-	1,198,114	-	-	323,645	1,521,759
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	654,911	654,911
Loans receivable	-	61,013	-	212,509	-	-	273,522
Lease receivable	2,381	4,762	11,748	-	-	-	18,891
Investment securities	246,125	134,324	705,934	139,046	14,459	750,317	1,990,205
Total financial assets	1,002,270	686,334	1,915,796	351,555	14,459	4,674,411	8,644,825
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	687,125	687,125
Lease liabilities	4,390	9,815	39,708	136,948	-	-	190,861
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5,528,916	5,528,916
Total financial liabilities	4,390	9,815	39,708	136,948	-	6,216,041	6,406,902
Net Liquidity Gap	997,880	676,519	1,876,088	214,607	14,459	(1,541,630)	2,237,923
Cumulative gap	997,880	1,674,399	3,550,487	3,765,094	3,779,553	2,237,923	

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include cash and bank balances and investment securities. The Group is also able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources from its parent company and other financial institutions.

The Group takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and prices of quoted equities. Market risk is monitored by the finance department which carries out research and monitors the price movement of financial assets on the local and international markets.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group also has transactional currency exposure. Such exposure arises from having financial assets in currencies other than those in which financial liabilities are expected to settle. The Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign assets to address short term imbalances.

Concentrations of currency risk

The tables below summarise the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December:

	The Group				
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	TTD J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	BBD J\$'000	Total J\$'000
At 31 December 2025:					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,148,852	564,928	1,680,896	411,213	3,805,889
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	11,064,211	-	11,064,211
Other receivables	1,073,560	131,469	121,879	132,735	1,459,643
Loan receivables	273,112	-	-	-	273,112
Lease receivables	14,286	-	-	-	14,286
Due from related parties	604,728	-	-	-	604,728
Investment securities	2,633,182	1,401,468	57,317	285,494	4,377,461
Total financial assets	5,747,720	2,097,865	12,924,303	829,442	21,599,330
Financial Liabilities					
Other liabilities	1,043,299	26,909	2,528,977	55,940	3,655,125
Lease liabilities	-	30,897	161,903	4,037	196,837
Insurance contract liabilities	13,148,299	1,251,662	-	273,809	14,673,770
Total financial liabilities	14,191,598	1,309,468	2,690,880	333,786	18,525,732
Net financial position	(8,443,878)	788,397	10,233,423	495,656	3,073,598

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The tables below summarise the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December:

	The Group				
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	TTD J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	BBD J\$'000	Total J\$'000
At 31 December 2024:					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	774,414	461,673	480,812	429,479	2,146,378
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	3,050,900	-	3,050,900
Other receivables	1,508,013	2,235	43,073	19,725	1,573,046
Loan receivables	273,522	128,324	-	-	401,846
Lease receivables	18,891	-	-	-	18,891
Due from related parties	7,442	-	-	-	7,442
Investment securities	1,628,987	1,474,207	128,855	-	3,232,049
Total financial assets	4,211,269	2,066,439	3,703,640	449,204	10,430,552
Financial Liabilities					
Other liabilities	551,507	45,347	6,593	40,907	644,354
Lease liabilities	-	12,925	190,861	13,284	217,070
Insurance contract liabilities	5,528,916	1,258,170	-	168,093	6,955,179
Total financial liabilities	6,080,423	1,316,442	197,454	222,284	7,816,603
Net financial position	(1,869,154)	749,997	3,506,186	226,920	2,613,949

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The tables below summarise the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December:

	Company				Total J\$'000
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	TTS J\$'000	BBS J\$'000	
At 31 December 2025:					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,148,852	1,658,352	-	-	2,807,204
Reinsurance contract assets	-	11,211,759	-	-	11,211,759
Other receivables	1,053,334	121,879	-	-	1,175,213
Loans receivable	273,112	-	-	-	273,112
Lease receivables	14,286	-	-	-	14,286
Due from related parties	546,135	473,028	6,991	309,254	1,335,408
Investment securities	2,633,182	57,317	135,364	-	2,825,863
Total financial assets	5,668,901	13,522,335	142,355	309,254	19,642,845
Financial Liabilities					
Other liabilities	1,172,441	2,528,977	-	-	3,701,418
Lease liabilities	-	161,903	-	-	161,903
Insurance contract liabilities	13,148,299	-	-	-	13,148,299
Total financial liabilities	14,320,740	2,690,880	-	-	17,011,620
Net financial position	(8,651,839)	10,831,455	142,355	309,254	2,631,225

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(c) Financial risk (continued)****(iii) Market risk (continued)****Currency risk (continued)**

The tables below summarise the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December:

	Company				Total JS'000
	Jamaican\$ JS'000	US\$ JS'000	TT\$ JS'000	BB\$ JS'000	
At 31 December 2024:					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	774,415	-	465,584	-	1,239,999
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	2,945,538	-	2,945,538
Other receivables	1,478,686	-	43,073	-	1,521,759
Loans receivable	273,522	-	-	-	273,522
Lease receivables	18,891	-	-	-	18,891
Due from related parties	7,443	13,769	383,497	250,202	654,911
Investment securities	1,628,987	232,363	128,855	-	1,990,205
Total financial assets	4,181,944	246,132	3,966,547	250,202	8,644,825
Financial Liabilities					
Other liabilities	680,532	-	6,593	-	687,125
Lease liabilities	-	-	190,861	-	190,861
Insurance contract liabilities	5,528,916	-	-	-	5,528,916
Total financial liabilities	6,209,448	-	197,454	-	6,406,902
Net financial position	(2,027,504)	246,132	3,769,093	250,202	2,237,923

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact of translating outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, assuming changes in currency rates shown in the table below. The sensitivity analysis includes cash and short-term deposits, investment securities, premium and other receivables and claims liabilities. The percentage change in the currency rate will impact each financial asset/liability included in the sensitivity analysis differently. Consequently, individual sensitivity analyses were performed. The effect on pre-tax profit below is the total of the individual sensitivities done for each of the assets/liabilities. There was no impact on the other components of equity.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group				
	% Change in Currency Rate	Increase/ (decrease) in Pre-tax Profit 2025 \$'000	% Change in Currency Rate	Increase/ (decrease) in Pre-tax Profit 2024 \$'000
	2025		2024	
USD – J\$ Revaluation	1%	(126,522)	1%	(35,228)
USD – J\$ Devaluation	4%	506,090	4%	140,913
TT – J\$ Revaluation	4%	(31,536)	4%	(31,531)
TT – J\$ Devaluation	6%	47,304	6%	47,296

The Company				
	% Change in Currency Rate	Increase/ (decrease) in Pre-tax Profit 2025 \$'000	% Change in Currency Rate	Increase/ (decrease) in Pre-tax Profit 2024 \$'000
	2025		2024	
USD – J\$ Revaluation	1%	(132,372)	1%	(37,691)
USD – J\$ Devaluation	4%	529,487	4%	150,764
TT – J\$ Revaluation	4%	(5,694)	4%	(9,861)
TT – J\$ Devaluation	6%	8,541	6%	14,791
BB – J\$ Devaluation	4%	(12,370)	4%	(10,008)
BB – J\$ Devaluation	6%	18,555	6%	15,012

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Floating rate instruments expose the Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk.

The Group's interest rate risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest bearing financial assets and interest bearing financial liabilities.

The following tables summarise the Group's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						
	Within 1 Month	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2025:							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,154,154	651,735	-	-	-	-	3,805,889
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,064,211	11,064,211
Other receivables	-	-	1,126,175	-	-	333,468	1,459,643
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	604,728	604,728
Loan receivables	-	16,849	49,916	206,347	-	-	273,112
Lease receivable	14,286	-	-	-	-	-	14,286
Investment securities	766,293	659,946	800,370	1,094,407	51,075	1,005,370	4,377,461
Total financial assets	3,934,733	1,328,530	1,976,461	1,300,754	51,075	13,007,777	21,599,330
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,655,125	3,655,125
Lease liabilities	5,916	7,796	75,787	107,338	-	-	196,837
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	14,673,770	14,673,770
Total financial liabilities	5,916	7,796	75,787	107,338	-	18,328,895	18,525,732
Total interest repricing gap	3,928,817	1,320,734	1,900,674	1,193,416	51,075	(5,321,118)	3,073,598
Cumulative gap	3,928,817	5,249,551	7,150,225	8,343,641	8,394,716	3,073,598	

	The Group						
	Within 1 Month	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2024:							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,561,813	584,565	-	-	-	-	2,146,378
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,050,900	3,050,900
Other receivables	47,129	-	1,156,422	-	-	369,495	1,573,046
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	7,442	7,442
Loan receivables	-	-	-	-	128,324	273,522	401,846
Lease receivable	2,381	4,762	11,748	-	-	-	18,891
Investment securities	239,041	130,453	709,080	898,079	475,635	779,761	3,232,049
Total financial assets	1,850,364	719,780	1,877,250	898,079	603,959	4,481,120	10,430,552
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	644,354	644,354
Lease liabilities	3,694	8,368	53,986	151,022	-	-	217,070
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	6,955,179	6,955,179
Total financial liabilities	3,694	8,368	53,986	151,022	-	7,599,533	7,816,603
Total interest repricing gap	1,846,670	711,412	1,823,264	747,057	603,959	(3,118,413)	2,613,949
Cumulative gap	1,846,670	2,558,082	4,381,346	5,128,403	5,732,362	2,613,949	

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						Total \$'000
	Within 1 Month \$'000	Within 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non-Interest Bearing \$'000	
At 31 December 2025:							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,256,489	550,715	-	-	-	-	2,807,204
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,211,759	11,211,759
Other receivables	-	-	1,126,175	-	-	49,038	1,175,213
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	1,335,408	1,335,408
Loan receivables	-	16,849	49,916	206,347	-	-	273,112
Lease receivables	14,286	-	-	-	-	-	14,286
Investment securities	687,865	738,374	361,077	-	33,177	1,005,370	2,825,863
Total financial assets	2,958,640	1,305,938	1,537,168	206,347	33,177	13,601,575	19,642,845
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,701,418	3,701,418
Lease liabilities	5,144	7,024	54,525	95,210	-	-	161,903
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	13,148,299	13,148,299
Total financial liabilities	5,144	7,024	54,525	95,210	-	16,857,285	17,011,620
Total interest repricing gap	2,953,496	1,298,914	1,482,643	111,137	33,177	(3,248,142)	2,631,225
Cumulative gap	2,953,496	4,252,410	5,735,053	5,846,190	5,879,367	2,631,225	

	The Company						Total \$'000
	Within 1 Month \$'000	Within 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non-Interest Bearing \$'000	
At 31 December 2024:							
Cash and cash equivalents	753,764	486,235	-	-	-	-	1,239,999
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,945,538	2,945,538
Other receivables	-	-	1,156,422	-	-	365,337	1,521,759
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	654,911	654,911
Loan receivables	-	-	-	-	-	273,522	273,522
Lease receivables	2,381	4,762	11,748	-	-	-	18,891
Investment securities	239,041	130,453	700,268	127,681	13,000	779,762	1,990,205
Total financial assets	995,186	621,450	1,868,438	127,681	13,000	5,019,070	8,644,825
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	687,125	687,125
Lease liabilities	3,694	8,368	38,339	140,460	-	-	190,861
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5,528,916	5,528,916
Total financial liabilities	3,694	8,368	38,339	140,460	-	6,216,041	6,406,902
Total interest repricing gap	991,492	613,082	1,830,099	(12,779)	13,000	(1,196,971)	2,237,923
Cumulative gap	991,492	1,604,574	3,434,673	3,421,894	3,434,894	2,237,923	

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(c) Financial risk (continued)****(iii) Market risk (continued)****Interest rate risk (continued)*****Interest rate sensitivity***

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit or loss and shareholders' equity.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on income based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities. The sensitivity of other components of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate financial assets and liabilities for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The change in the interest rates will impact the financial assets and liabilities differently. Consequently, individual analyses were performed. The effect on pre-tax profit and other components of equity below is the total of the individual sensitivities done for each of the assets and liabilities. It should be noted that the changes in the pre-tax profit and other components of equity as shown in the analysis are non-linear.

The Group			
Change in Basis points:	Increase/(decrease) in Profit before Taxation	Change in Basis points:	Increase/(decrease) in Profit before Taxation
2025	2025	2024	2024
JMD/USD	\$'000	JMD/USD	\$'000
-25/-25	(342)	-25/-25	(301)
+25/+25	342	+25/+25	301

The Company has no variable rate financial instruments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities and real estate price risk because of investments held by the Group. These investments are classified on the statement of financial position as fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through profit or loss.

The table below summarises the impact of increases/(decreases) on the Group's pre-tax profit for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity prices had increased/decreased by 10% (2024 - 10%) with all other variables held constant.

4. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit or loss and shareholders' equity.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on income based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities. The sensitivity of other components of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate financial assets and liabilities for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The change in the interest rates will impact the financial assets and liabilities differently. Consequently, individual analyses were performed. The effect on pre-tax profit and other components of equity below is the total of the individual sensitivities done for each of the assets and liabilities. It should be noted that the changes in the pre-tax profit and other components of equity as shown in the analysis are non-linear.

The Group			
Change in Basis points:	Increase/(decrease) in Profit before Taxation	Change in Basis points:	Increase/(decrease) in Profit before Taxation
2025	2025	2024	2024
JMD/USD	\$'000	JMD/USD	\$'000
-25/-25	(342)	-25/-25	(301)
+25/+25	342	+25/+25	301

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The table below summarises the impact of increases/(decreases) on the Group's pre-tax profit for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity prices had increased/decreased by 10% (2024 - 10%) with all other variables held constant.

5. Capital Management (Continued)**Regulations in Jamaica**

To assist in evaluating the business and current strategies, a risk-based capital approach is used in the form of the Minimum Capital Test ("MCT") as stipulated by the Jamaican regulator, the Financial Services Commission ("FSC"). The MCT is calculated by management. A revised calculation of the MCT came into effect on 22 December 2022 as prescribed by the Insurance (Amendment) Regulations, 2023. The revised calculation stipulated a required MCT of 150% for 2023 and 175% for 2022. The Company's ratio was 151% as at 31 December 2024 and 168% at 31 December 2025.

Regulations in Trinidad and Tobago

General Accident Insurance (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (formerly Motor One Limited) is regulated by The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago under the Insurance Act 2018 which became effective 1 January 2022. Under the Act, the company is required to maintain a Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratio of 150%. As at year end the company was in compliant with its Capital Ratio.

Regulations in Barbados

General Accident Insurance (Barbados) Limited is regulated by The Financial Services Commission with legislative guidance from the Financial Services Act, the Insurance Act and the Exempt Insurance Act. The company is required to have a margin of solvency determined as the greater of BB\$500,000 or 20% of its net written premium for the financial year. Based on the net admissible assets as at the financial year end, the company is deemed solvent.

6. Fair Value Estimation

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

In accordance with IFRS 13, the Group discloses fair value measurements for items carried on the statement of financial position at fair value, by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are disclosed as Level 1.
- (b) Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) are disclosed as Level 2.
- (c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) are disclosed as Level 3.

6. Fair Value Estimation (Continued)

The following table presents the Group's assets that are measured at fair value. There are no liabilities that are measured at fair value at the year end, and the Group had no transfers between levels during the year.

	Carrying value	Group			Total balance
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2025					
Assets					
Equity securities		1,005,370	-	-	1,005,370
Investment properties		-	-	464,492	464,492
Unit trust funds		-	4,221	-	4,221
Total assets measured at fair value		1,005,370	4,221	464,492	1,474,083
Investment securities at amortised cost					
Total assets disclosed at fair value	3,367,870	-	3,367,558	-	3,367,558
Company					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2025					
Assets					
Equity securities		1,005,370	-	-	1,005,370
Investment properties		-	-	394,000	394,000
Total assets measured at fair value		1,005,370	-	394,000	1,399,370
Investment securities at amortised cost					
Total assets disclosed at fair value	1,820,493	-	1,840,945	-	1,840,945
Group					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2024					
Assets					
Equity securities		786,927	-	-	786,927
Investment properties		-	-	463,401	463,401
Unit trust funds		-	4,166	-	4,166
Total assets measured at fair value		786,927	4,166	463,401	1,254,494
Investment securities at amortised cost					
Total assets disclosed at fair value	2,440,956	-	2,443,312	-	2,443,312
Company					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2024					
Assets					
Equity securities		786,927	-	-	786,927
Investment properties		-	-	394,000	394,000
Total assets measured at fair value		786,927	-	394,000	1,180,927
Investment securities at amortised cost					
Total assets disclosed at fair value	1,203,378	-	1,221,988	-	1,221,988

6. Fair Value Estimation (Continued)

Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market (such as a recognised stock exchange) exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

However, market prices are not available for all financial assets held by the Group. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

The following methods have been used to value financial instruments:

- (a) Investment securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques;
- (b) The fair value of short-term assets and liabilities maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities;
- (c) The fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts, as these instruments are expected to reprice at the prevailing market rates;
- (d) Financial assets at amortised cost are assumed to approximate fair value as these are issued at terms and conditions available in the market for similar transactions.

Fair Value of Investment Properties and Real Estate Fund

Investment properties are carried at fair value, determined through an annual fair market valuation exercise. An independent valuation of the Group's investment properties was conducted by qualified valuers to establish fair value as at 31 December 2024; a subsequent internal assessment at the reporting date confirmed no material change to the carrying value.

The Real Estate Fund was disposed of during 2024

Sales Comparison Approach

The comparison method of valuation was taken into account by examining values of similar properties in and around surrounding areas. This approach incorporates unobservable inputs which in the valuer's judgement reflects suitable adjustments regarding size, age, condition, time of sale, quality of land and buildings and improvements. The higher the price per square foot the higher the fair value.

Income Approach

The projected net income of the subject properties are discounted using an appropriate capitalisation rate. The most significant input to this valuation is the rental rate per square foot and the capitalisation rate. Rental rates of the subject properties are adjusted to reflect the market rent for properties of similar size, location and condition. The higher rental rate per square foot the higher the fair value. The higher the capitalisation rate the lower the fair value. The average rent per square foot ranges between \$US8 - \$US14.

Sensitivity Analysis

Some of the investment properties and real estate investments held by the Group are measured using an income approach which considers rental rates and a capitalization rate. The capitalization factor is largely an unobservable input that have the greatest potential for volatility and have resulted in the classification of the investments in level 3. The capitalization rates used in the valuations range from 4% to 7%.

6. Fair Value Estimation (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

Should the capitalization factors increase/decrease by 1 percentage point, it would result in decrease/increase in the carrying value of investment properties, with all other factors remaining constant, of \$4,644,920 (2024 - \$4,634,010) for the Group and \$3,940,000 (2024: \$3,940,000) for the Company.

7. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that will have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

(a) *Measurement of insurance contracts*

In applying IFRS 17 to measure liability for claims incurred, the Group discounts cashflows that are expected to occur more than one year after the date on which the claims are incurred and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The areas of judgement and estimate that impact the measurement of insurance contracts are shown below.

(i) *Discount rate*

Discount rates are composed of an observable component, an assumed ultimate discount rate and interpolation between the two.

During the observable period, a top down approach was used, where the discount is determined as the yield implicit in the fair value of a reference portfolio adjusted for differences between the reference portfolio of assets and respective liability cash flows. Reference portfolios were selected to reflect the currency of the liabilities, the Group's investment strategies and the characteristics of the liabilities and are comprised of a mix of sovereign and corporate bonds available in the markets. The yields are adjusted from to remove both expected and unexpected credit risk and, where applicable, other asset characteristics that are not related to the insurance contract liabilities. These adjustments are estimated using information from observed historical levels of default for bonds included in the reference portfolio. Observable market information is available for 20 years. The FSC has provided yields at six-month intervals so no interpolation is required. The yield curves that were used to discount the estimates of future cash flows are 1 year (2025: 5.77%; 2024: 5.74%), 5 years (2025: 7.30%; 2024: 6.37%) and 10 years (2025: 7.75%; 2024: 7.53%)

(ii) *Risk adjustment for non-financial risk*

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

7. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)**(a) Measurement of insurance contracts (continued)***(ii) Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (continued)*

The Group has estimated the risk adjustment using a margin approach, calibrated to the cost of capital and target confidence levels. The margin approach involves applying shocks to the insurance assumptions used to project expected cash flows so as to produce an increase in the fulfilment cash flows. Shocks are selected using the projected cost of insurance risk capital such that the resulting risk adjustment falls within the Group's target confidence level range. The risk adjustment for insurance and reinsurance contracts corresponds to a confidence level at 70% (2024 - 70%).

(iii) Liability for incurred claims

The determination of the liability for incurred claims represents the liability for future claims payable by the Group based on contracts for the insurance business in force at the date of the statement of financial position using several methods, including the Paid Loss Development method, the Incurred Loss Development method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Paid Loss method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Incurred Loss method and the Frequency-Severity method. These liabilities represent the amounts that will, in the opinion of the actuary, be sufficient to pay future claims relating to contracts of insurance in force, as well as meet the other expenses incurred in connection with such contracts. A margin for risk or uncertainty (adverse deviations) in these assumptions is added to the liability. The assumptions are examined each year in order to determine their validity in light of current best estimates or to reflect emerging trends in the Group's experience.

Claims are analysed separately between those arising from damage to insured property and consequential losses. Claims arising from damage to insured property can be estimated with greater reliability, and the Group's estimation processes reflect all the factors that influence the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. The shorter settlement period for these claims, allows the Group to achieve a higher degree of certainty about the estimated cost of claims, and relatively little IBNR is held at year-end. However, the longer time needed to assess the emergence of claims arising from consequential losses makes the estimation process more uncertain for these claims.

(b) Income taxes

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

(c) Fair value of financial assets determined using valuation techniques

As described in Note 6, where the fair values of financial assets recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of discounted cash flows model and/or mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

For discounted cash flow analysis, estimated future cash flows and discount rates are based on current market information and rates applicable to financial instruments with similar yields, credit quality and maturity characteristics. Estimated future cash flows are influenced by factors such as economic conditions, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity and financial conditions of counterparties. Discount rates are influenced by risk free interest rates and credit risk.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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

(d) Measurement of expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI requires that use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour such as the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as

- i) Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk
- ii) Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL
- iii) Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios

Further details about judgements and estimates by the Group are set out in 4(c).

8. Segment Information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the board of directors that are used to make strategic decisions. All operating segments used by management meet the definition of a reportable segment under IFRS 8.

The Group is organised into six operating segments. These segments represent the different types of risks that are written by the entity through various forms of brokers, agents and direct marketing programs, which are located in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados. Management identifies its reportable operating segments by product line consistent with the reports used by the board of directors. These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

- (a) Motor - Losses involving motor vehicles, this includes liabilities to third parties.
- (b) Fire and allied perils - Loss, damage or destruction to insured property used for residential and commercial purposes as specified on the policy schedule, resulting from fire and allied perils, burglary, theft, or accidental damage. This includes liability to third parties and domestic employees.
- (c) Marine - Loss or damage to goods from the perils of the seas and other perils whilst in transit from destination to destination by sea, air or land and from warehouse to warehouse.
- (d) Liability - Legal liability of the insured to third parties for accidental bodily injury, death and/or loss of or damage to property occurring in connection with the insured's business, subject to a limit of indemnity. In the case of an employee liability this is legal liability of the insured to pay compensation to its employees in respect of death, injury or disease sustained during and in the course of their employment, subject to a limit of indemnity.
- (e) Engineering and machinery breakdown - Loss or damage by fire and allied perils including burglary, theft and accidental damage to specified equipment, including loss or damage resulting from electrical and mechanical breakdown subject to maintenance.

8. Segment Information (Continued)

(f) Miscellaneous Accidents - This operating segment covers the following policies:

- Fidelity Guarantee - Loss of money or goods owned by the insured (or for which the insured is responsible) as a result of fraud or dishonesty by an employee.
- Goods in Transit - Loss, destruction or damage to insured goods by fire and allied perils, including loss or damage from accidental collision or overturning and whilst in, on or being loaded or unloaded from any road vehicle or whilst temporarily housed overnight during the ordinary course of transit.
- Loss of money - Loss, damage or destruction of money including hold-up on premises during and out of business hours and in transit.
- Plate glass - Accident breakage to plate glass windows and doors of buildings.
- Personal accident - Compensation for bodily injury caused by violent, visible, external and accidental means, which injury shall solely and independently of any other cause result in death or dismemberment within 12 months of such injury. Subject to the limits specified on the policy schedule.
- Burglary - Loss of or damage to the insured's property involving forcible and/or violent entry into or exit from the building including damage to the premises.

The segment information provided to the board of directors for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

2025	Group						
	Engineering \$'000	Fire \$'000	Accident \$'000	Liability \$'000	Marine \$'000	Motor \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance revenue	600,017	3,902,075	292,668	529,679	182,930	7,559,753	13,067,122
Insurance service expense	(376,475)	(2,448,320)	(183,632)	(332,342)	(114,777)	(4,743,295)	(8,198,841)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(198,580)	(1,291,424)	(96,861)	(175,302)	(60,542)	(2,501,964)	(4,324,673)
Insurance service results	24,962	162,331	12,175	22,035	7,611	314,494	543,608

2024	Group						
	Engineering \$'000	Fire \$'000	Accident \$'000	Liability \$'000	Marine \$'000	Motor \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance revenue	521,032	3,729,176	289,134	502,611	173,110	6,211,860	11,426,923
Insurance service expense	(301,621)	(2,158,537)	(167,567)	(290,678)	(100,540)	(3,820,528)	(6,839,471)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(208,456)	(1,491,976)	(115,677)	(201,086)	(69,258)	(2,252,148)	(4,338,601)
Insurance service results	10,955	78,663	5,890	10,847	3,312	139,184	248,851

8. Segment Information (Continued)

(f) Miscellaneous Accidents - This operating segment covers the following policies: (continued)

Total capital expenditure was as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Property and equipment	152,424	95,189
Intangible assets	4,262	-
	<u>156,686</u>	<u>95,189</u>

Assets, liabilities and capital expenditure are not reported by segment to the Board of Directors.

9. Related Party Transactions and Balances

(a) Related party transactions are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Dividend income				
Affiliated companies	23,304	28,826	23,304	28,826
Interest income -				
Fellow subsidiary	9,572	23,687	9,572	23,687
Subsidiaries	-	-	15,131	-
	<u>9,572</u>	<u>23,687</u>	<u>24,703</u>	<u>23,687</u>
Rental and lease payments-				
Affiliated companies	67,908	38,180	67,908	38,180
Insurance revenue -				
Key management	2,208	2,061	2,208	2,061
Parent company	331,040	331,223	331,040	331,223
Fellow subsidiaries	678,381	644,496	678,381	644,496
Affiliates	147,774	537,224	147,774	477,566
	<u>1,159,403</u>	<u>1,515,004</u>	<u>1,159,403</u>	<u>1,455,346</u>
Insurance service expense -				
Parent company	1,489	18,777	1,489	18,777
Fellow subsidiaries	97,303	2,583	97,303	2,583
Affiliates	16,789	47,973	16,789	47,973
	<u>115,581</u>	<u>69,333</u>	<u>115,581</u>	<u>69,333</u>
Dividends declared -				
Key management	-	1,357	-	1,357
Parent company	-	179,998	-	179,998
	<u>-</u>	<u>181,355</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>181,355</u>
Key management compensation -				
Salaries and other short-term benefits	187,002	280,867	154,713	232,931
Post employment benefits	11,067	21,684	9,963	21,684
	<u>198,069</u>	<u>302,551</u>	<u>164,676</u>	<u>254,615</u>
Directors emoluments				
Directors' emoluments (included above)	7,828	7,233	4,074	3,603

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

9. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(b) The statement of financial position includes the following balances with group companies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Due from related parties -				
Subsidiary	-	-	730,264	643,650
Affiliated company	604,728	7,442	605,144	11,261
	<u>604,728</u>	<u>7,442</u>	<u>1,335,408</u>	<u>654,911</u>
Investment securities -				
Shares in affiliated entities (Note 23)	993,510	764,029	993,510	764,029

Included in the investments of the Group are shares in related parties. At 31 December 2025, these shares represented 4.2% of the total assets (2024 – 6.3%).

No expected credit losses were recognised for receivables from related parties for either year.

10. Insurance service expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Incurred claims	4,660,103	3,670,639	3,273,516	2,446,332
Commission expense	1,389,838	1,212,351	902,743	849,264
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,192,259	1,317,891	1,098,950	956,314
Other insurance service expense	956,641	638,590	491,623	443,748
	<u>8,198,841</u>	<u>6,839,471</u>	<u>5,766,832</u>	<u>4,695,658</u>

11. Net investment income

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income				
Lease receivable	157	2,336	157	2,336
Loan due from fellow subsidiary	9,572	21,351	15,131	21,351
Cash and deposits and investment securities	331,562	275,004	270,018	235,731
	<u>341,291</u>	<u>298,691</u>	<u>285,306</u>	<u>259,418</u>
Bond premium amortisation	-	(1,253)	-	(1,253)
	<u>341,291</u>	<u>297,438</u>	<u>285,306</u>	<u>258,165</u>
Dividend income	23,304	28,826	23,304	28,826
Rental income from investment properties	8,595	20,716	8,595	11,847
Revaluation gains on investment properties (Note 25)	-	21,539	-	21,539
Unrealised fair value gains on equities (net)	187,309	17,828	187,309	17,828
Gain on sale of investments	-	25,353	-	25,353
	<u>560,499</u>	<u>411,700</u>	<u>504,514</u>	<u>363,558</u>

12. Other operating income

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	32,763	(22,975)	32,763	(22,975)
Fronting fee	211,027	207,745	211,027	207,745
Miscellaneous income	70,169	59,656	14,643	11,624
	<u>313,959</u>	<u>244,426</u>	<u>258,433</u>	<u>196,394</u>

13. Expenses by Nature

Management and other expenses by nature are as follows:

	The Group			Total
	2025			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising costs	44,169	26,221	11,216	81,606
Audit fees	-	36,547	22,284	58,831
Bank charges and fees	39,228	8,752	25,308	73,288
Computer expenses	70,397	34,683	13,783	118,863
Directors' fees	-	4,089	7,923	12,012
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 27,28,30)	133,281	38,660	42,186	214,127
ECL allowance	-	-	25,362	25,362
Insurance	14,039	2,752	1,996	18,787
Irrecoverable VAT	67,835	15,505	65,147	148,487
Other operating expenses	41,094	127,321	36,769	205,194
Professional fees	28,431	7,653	5,200	41,284
Printing and stationery	20,748	13,972	7,287	42,007
Registration fees	61,506	11,715	9,083	82,304
Rent	31,478	9,629	10,742	51,849
Repairs and maintenance	15,031	3,855	3,448	22,334
Staff costs (Note 14)	870,286	336,389	378,428	1,585,103
Security	9,104	6,754	4,614	20,472
Transportation expenses	22,932	2,348	2,077	27,357
Utilities	51,646	16,865	12,170	80,681
	<u>1,521,205</u>	<u>703,710</u>	<u>685,023</u>	<u>2,909,938</u>

13. Expenses by Nature (Continued)

Management and other expenses by nature are as follows:

	The Group			Total
	2024			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising costs	58,531	87,500	14,762	160,793
Asset tax	-	-	10,064	10,064
Audit fees	-	16,735	17,772	34,507
Bank charges and fees	42,778	7,963	4,629	55,370
Computer expenses	73,357	33,528	13,993	120,878
Directors' fees	-	1,801	5,432	7,233
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 27,28,30)	102,758	31,586	33,366	167,710
ECL allowance	-	-	23,074	23,074
Insurance	16,026	3,242	2,316	21,584
Irrecoverable VAT	14,718	20,820	1,675	37,213
Other operating expenses	57,019	18,332	32,710	108,061
Professional fees	37,985	46,115	17,720	101,820
Printing and stationery	23,347	7,170	4,610	35,127
Registration fees	11,396	9,102	2,278	22,776
Rent	57,811	11,323	10,464	79,598
Repairs and maintenance	34,547	12,572	13,763	60,882
Security	13,746	3,288	2,959	19,993
Staff costs (Note 14)	790,352	304,857	279,991	1,375,200
Transportation expenses	7,730	4,951	3,446	16,127
Utilities	54,186	17,705	2,061	73,952
	1,396,287	638,590	497,085	2,531,962

13. Expenses by Nature (Continued)

Management and other expenses by nature are as follows:

	The Company			Total
	2025			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising costs	24,777	10,266	7,259	42,302
Audit fees	-	23,834	5,958	29,792
Bank charges and fees	28,475	6,925	-	35,400
Computer expenses	55,145	25,831	10,916	91,892
Directors' fees	-	4,089	4,089	8,178
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 27,28,30)	93,962	30,502	26,726	151,190
ECL allowance	-	-	12,519	12,519
Insurance	12,310	2,085	1,564	15,959
Other operating expenses	20,312	12,332	44,762	77,406
Professional fees	39,346	50,701	8,071	98,118
Printing and stationery	14,779	5,621	3,406	23,806
Registration fees	15,404	12,303	3,079	30,786
Rent	59,837	11,397	7,732	78,966
Repairs and maintenance	24,829	8,859	9,892	43,580
Security	10,139	3,291	2,884	16,314
Staff costs (Note 14)	674,578	263,619	254,781	1,192,978
Transportation expenses	8,151	3,643	2,338	14,132
Right of use asset - interest	6,744	2,189	1,918	10,851
Utilities	35,640	14,135	9,838	59,613
	<u>1,124,428</u>	<u>491,622</u>	<u>417,732</u>	<u>2,033,782</u>

13. Expenses by Nature (Continued)

Management and other expenses by nature are as follows:

	The Company			Total
	2024			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Advertising costs	35,796	14,863	10,509	61,168
Asset tax	-	-	10,064	10,064
Audit fees	-	11,166	2,792	13,958
Bank charges and fees	26,670	6,378	-	33,048
Computer expenses	54,311	25,390	10,702	90,403
Directors' fees	-	1,801	1,801	3,602
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 27,28,30)	75,273	24,435	21,410	121,118
ECL allowance	-	-	21,350	21,350
Insurance	14,175	2,471	1,853	18,499
Other operating expenses	33,632	14,212	(4,597)	43,247
Professional fees	33,230	42,820	6,816	82,866
Printing and stationery	15,194	5,778	3,501	24,473
Registration fees	9,423	7,526	1,883	18,832
Rent	57,811	11,323	7,605	76,739
Repairs and maintenance	33,423	11,833	13,420	58,676
Security	8,175	2,654	2,325	13,154
Staff costs (Note 14)	616,842	240,912	216,018	1,073,772
Transportation expenses	6,798	3,097	1,853	11,748
Right of use asset - interest	6,868	2,229	1,953	11,050
Utilities	37,559	14,860	10,373	62,792
	1,065,180	443,748	341,631	1,850,559

14. Staff Costs

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	1,241,759	1,034,041	900,479	776,398
Statutory contributions	105,529	99,017	84,840	80,448
Pension costs	31,779	25,253	23,214	21,950
Other	206,036	216,889	184,445	194,976
	1,585,103	1,375,200	1,192,978	1,073,772

15. Taxation

The Company's shares became listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange on 21 September 2011.

On September 27, 2023, the Company graduated to the Main Market. The remissions to which the Company was entitled expired in 2022 and as such, the tax rate for the Company now stands at 33.33%.

- (a) Taxation is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and represents income tax at 33 ⅓%:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current income tax	145,889	101,809	135,897	92,965
Deferred income tax (Note 31)	15,614	(50,465)	13,523	(21,733)
	<u>161,503</u>	<u>51,344</u>	<u>149,420</u>	<u>71,232</u>

- (b) The tax charge on the Group's profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory tax rate as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before tax	613,019	299,668	556,450	292,529
Tax calculated at applicable tax rate	192,079	100,003	185,465	97,510
Adjusted for the effects of:				
Income not subject to tax	(88,945)	(33,752)	(67,205)	(46,954)
Expenses not deductible for tax	26,594	(1,601)	10,435	27,824
Tax losses utilised	(1,033)	-	-	-
Business levy	11,893	-	-	-
Tax losses for which no deferred tax was recognised	-	(14,500)	-	-
Net effect of other charges and allowances	20,915	1,194	20,725	(7,148)
	<u>161,503</u>	<u>51,344</u>	<u>149,420</u>	<u>71,232</u>

16. Earnings Per Share

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the net profit for the year and 1,031,250,000 ordinary shares in issue.

	2025	2024
Net profit from continuing operations attributable to owners (\$'000)	441,947	241,333
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	<u>1,031,250</u>	<u>1,031,250</u>
Earnings per share (\$)	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.23</u>

The net profit and retained earnings of the Group are reflected in the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries as follows:

Net profit

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Company	407,030	221,297
Subsidiaries	<u>44,486</u>	<u>27,027</u>
	<u>451,516</u>	<u>248,324</u>

Retained earnings

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Company	3,360,456	2,953,426
Subsidiaries	<u>65,615</u>	<u>30,698</u>
	<u>3,426,071</u>	<u>2,984,124</u>

17. Dividends per Share

The dividends paid during the year were as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interim dividends:		
21,818 cents per stock unit – December 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>224,998</u>

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash and bank balances	2,953,003	1,561,813	2,185,064	753,764
Short-term deposits	<u>852,886</u>	<u>584,565</u>	<u>622,140</u>	<u>486,235</u>
	<u>3,805,889</u>	<u>2,146,378</u>	<u>2,807,204</u>	<u>1,239,999</u>

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

Short term deposits comprise term deposits and repurchase agreements with an average maturity of 90 days (2024: 90 days) and include interest receivable of \$4,008,612 (2024: \$1,874,203).

The weighted average effective interest rate on short term investments and deposits were as follows:

US\$	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	%	%	%	%
	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5

The weighted average effective interest rates on cash balances for the year were as follows:

US\$ BB\$ J\$	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	%	%	%	%
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	0.5	0.5	-	-
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

19. Reinsurance contract assets

The movement for the year is as follows:

Reinsurance contracts held	The Group							
	Remaining coverage	Incurred claims		Total 2025	Remaining coverage	Incurred claims		Total 2024
	Excluding loss-recovery comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. risk		Excluding loss-recovery comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. risk	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	900,421	2,045,184	105,295	3,050,900	527,636	1,464,368	38,642	2,030,646
Net expenses:								
Reinsurance expenses	(5,339,700)	-	-	(5,339,700)	(5,469,476)	(5,379)	91,663	(5,383,192)
Incurred claims recovery	-	428,497	586,530	1,015,027	-	1,069,601	(25,010)	1,044,591
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised	-	(15,408)	-	(15,408)	-	3,068	-	3,068
Cash flows								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	5,184,521	-	-	5,184,521	5,842,261	-	-	5,842,261
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	7,168,871	-	7,168,871	-	(486,474)	-	(486,474)
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	745,242	9,627,144	691,825	11,064,211	900,421	2,045,184	105,295	3,050,900

19. Reinsurance contract assets (Continued)

	The Company							
	Remaining coverage	Incurred claims		Total 2025	Remaining coverage	Incurred claims		Total 2024
	Excluding loss-recovery comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. risk		Excluding loss-recovery comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. risk	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	1,227,940	1,626,768	90,830	2,945,538	588,238	1,323,616	34,503	1,946,357
Net expenses:								
Reinsurance expenses	(4,626,963)	-	-	(4,626,963)	(4,669,529)	(5,118)	81,136	(4,593,511)
Incurring claims recovery	-	377,935	588,606	976,541	-	787,940	(24,810)	763,130
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised	-	(14,977)	-	(14,977)	-	(1,381)	-	(1,381)
Cash flows								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	4,680,798	-	-	4,680,798	5,309,233	-	-	5,309,233
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	7,250,822	-	7,250,822	-	(478,290)	-	(478,290)
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	1,281,775	9,240,548	689,436	11,211,759	1,227,942	1,626,767	90,829	2,945,538

20. Other Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Prepayments	78,835	74,493	73,318	69,033
Bond collateral recoverable	1,050,830	1,156,422	1,050,830	1,156,422
Other receivables	329,978	342,131	51,065	296,304
	1,459,643	1,573,046	1,175,213	1,521,759

Included in bond collateral recoverable are amounts due from third parties that are fully collateralised.

21. Loans Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Mortgage loan	-	128,324	-	-
Other loans	<u>273,112</u>	<u>273,522</u>	<u>273,112</u>	<u>273,522</u>
	<u>273,112</u>	<u>401,846</u>	<u>273,112</u>	<u>273,522</u>
Current portion of loan receivable	87,400	118,703	87,400	103,515
Non-current portion	<u>185,712</u>	<u>283,143</u>	<u>185,712</u>	<u>170,007</u>
	<u>273,112</u>	<u>401,846</u>	<u>273,112</u>	<u>273,522</u>

Included within loan receivables are the following secured arrangements:

- i. A loan issued in June 2025, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 12% per annum, repayable in full in June 2026.
- ii. A loan issued to a related party in September 2024, with a term of five (5) years, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 10% per annum, repayable in full by September 2029.

22. Lease receivables

	The Group and Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Gross investment in finance leases		
Not later than one year	14,286	19,048
Less: Unearned income	-	(157)
	<u>14,286</u>	<u>18,891</u>
Net investment in finance leases may be classified as follows:		
Within one year	<u>14,286</u>	<u>18,891</u>

The lease term expired during 2025. Amounts were subsequently recovered during 2026.

23. Investment Securities

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Debt securities -				
At amortised cost:				
Government Jamaica Securities	13,716	13,716	13,716	13,716
Government of Trinidad and Tobago	59,354	58,582	-	-
Certificate of Deposits	3,240,455	2,239,727	1,752,432	1,060,631
United States Dollar Corporate Bonds	19,750	108,922	19,750	108,922
	<u>3,333,275</u>	<u>2,420,947</u>	<u>1,785,898</u>	<u>1,183,269</u>
Interest receivable	34,595	20,009	34,595	20,009
Total debt securities at amortised cost	<u>3,367,870</u>	<u>2,440,956</u>	<u>1,820,493</u>	<u>1,203,278</u>
Equity securities -				
Units in Unit Trust Funds at FVOCI	4,221	4,166	-	-
Equity investment at FVPL	493,260	95,341	493,260	278,044
Equity investments at fair value through FVOCI	512,110	691,586	512,110	508,883
Total equity securities at fair value	<u>1,009,591</u>	<u>791,093</u>	<u>1,005,370</u>	<u>786,927</u>
Total investment securities	<u>4,377,461</u>	<u>3,232,049</u>	<u>2,825,863</u>	<u>1,990,205</u>
Weighted average effective interest rate:				
	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	%	%	%	%
Government of Jamaica Securities	11.87	11.87	11.87	11.87
Government of Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	-	1
Certificate of Deposits	5.77	6.70	5.77	6.70
United States Long Term Deposits	4.30	4.19	4.30	4.19
United States Dollar Corporate Bonds	<u>8.68</u>	<u>8.50</u>	<u>8.68</u>	<u>8.50</u>

Included in investments are Certificate of Deposit for \$33,736,655 (2024 - \$31,826,812) and Repurchase Agreement for \$18,000,000 (2024 - \$18,000,000) which have been pledged with the FSC, pursuant to Section 8(1)(b) of the Insurance Regulations, 2001.

Investments pledged with the Barbados FSC, pursuant to Exempt Insurance Act amounted to BBD \$1,000,000.

The Group's holdings in equity investments for 2025 and 2024 includes investment in affiliated companies (Note 9).

24. Investment in Subsidiaries

	The Company	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
General Accident Insurance (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (75%) 491,910 Ordinary shares	441,624	441,624
General Accident Insurance (Barbados) Limited (80%) 2,400,000 Ordinary shares	165,893	165,893
	607,517	607,517

25. Investment Properties

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	463,401	433,578	394,000	367,000
Additions	-	5,461	-	5,461
Revaluation (credited to profit or loss) (Note 11)	-	21,539	-	21,539
Translation differences	1,091	2,823	-	-
At 31 December	464,492	463,401	394,000	394,000

Property income and direct expenses including repairs and maintenance in relation to investment properties are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rental income	21,264	31,881	21,264	22,999
Direct costs	(12,669)	(11,152)	(12,669)	(11,152)

The properties of the Group were valued at current market value. The Trinidad properties were valued as at January 2025 by Bhanmati Seecharan in Trinidad. In December 2024, NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown did the valuations for Jamaica. Both parties are independent qualified property appraisers and valuers. The values for the properties have been established using the sales comparison method, which considers the values of similar properties in and around surrounding areas. At 31 December 2025, an internal valuation was performed and the directors and management believed that the recorded value was within their allowable threshold of 8% as not materially different from current market assessed values.

The valuation of investment property has been classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. The valuations have been performed using a comparable sales approach but, as there have been a limited number of similar sales in the location, unobservable inputs determined based on the valuers' judgement regarding size, age, and condition were utilised.

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26. Real Estate Investment

	The Group and Company	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
At 1 January	-	228,750
Disposal	-	(228,750)
At 31 December	-	-

This represented the Group's beneficial interest in a property which was leased to third parties and held in trust for a group of investors under a Trust Deed managed by Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited.

The property was carried at fair value through the profit or loss statement and was sold during 2024.

27. Property and Equipment

	The Group			
	Land and Buildings \$'000	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost -				
At 1 January 2024	740,624	288,511	71,922	1,101,057
Adjustments	-	80	-	80
Additions	23,476	32,694	39,019	95,189
Disposal	-	(522)	-	(522)
Translation differences	17,807	4,680	276	22,763
At 31 December 2024	781,907	325,443	111,217	1,218,567
Additions	50,303	70,884	31,237	152,424
Translation differences	7,107	3,327	225	10,659
At 31 December 2025	839,317	399,654	142,679	1,381,650
Depreciation -				
At 1 January 2024	103,948	86,680	14,258	204,886
Adjustments	-	(253)	253	-
Charge for the year	25,217	47,803	18,724	91,744
Relieved on Disposal	-	(46)	-	(46)
Translation differences	293	1,173	161	1,627
At 31 December 2024	129,458	135,357	33,396	298,211
Adjustments	-	851	253	1,104
Charge for the year	33,797	58,628	29,225	121,650
Translation differences	183	790	84	1,057
At 31 December 2025	163,438	195,626	62,958	422,022
Net book value				
31 December 2025	675,879	204,028	79,721	959,628
31 December 2024	652,449	190,086	77,821	920,356

27. Property and Equipment (Continued)

	The Company			
	Land and Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost -				
At 1 January 2024	314,290	223,188	64,111	601,589
Adjustments	-	80	-	80
Additions	23,476	21,181	29,862	74,519
At 31 December 2024	337,766	244,449	93,973	676,188
Additions	41,425	65,133	31,238	137,796
At 31 December 2025	379,191	309,582	125,211	813,984
Depreciation -				
At 1 January 2024	84,853	123,805	9,694	218,352
Charge for the year	17,938	31,903	17,282	67,123
At 31 December 2024	102,791	155,708	26,976	285,475
Charge for the year	26,218	43,140	23,922	93,280
At 31 December 2025	129,009	198,848	50,898	378,755
Net Book Value -				
31 December 2025	250,182	110,734	74,313	435,229
31 December 2024	234,975	88,741	66,997	390,713

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28. Intangible Assets

	The Group					
	Renewal Rights	Distribution Relationships	Licence	Website	Computer Software	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At Cost -						
At 1 January 2024	38,221	12,070	142,826	12,487	33,026	238,630
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	652	652
At 31 December 2024	38,221	12,070	142,826	12,487	33,678	239,282
Addition	-	-	-	-	4,262	4,262
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	343	343
At 31 December 2025	38,221	12,070	142,826	12,487	38,283	243,887
Amortisation -						
At 1 January 2024	38,221	7,544	-	12,296	8,734	66,795
Charge for the year	-	1,509	-	192	4,483	6,184
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	196	196
At 31 December 2024	38,221	9,053	-	12,488	13,413	73,175
Charge for the year	-	1,508	-	-	4,909	6,417
Translation differences	-	-	-	(1)	218	217
At 31 December 2025	38,221	10,561	-	12,487	18,540	79,809
Net Book Value -						
31 December 2025	-	1,509	142,826	-	19,743	164,078
31 December 2024	-	3,017	142,826	(1)	20,265	166,107

28. Intangible Assets (Continued)

	The Company		
	Website	Computer Software	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At Cost -			
At 1 January 2023, 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025	12,487	14,922	27,409
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	12,295	6,187	18,482
Charge for the year	189	1,960	2,149
At 31 December 2024	12,484	8,147	20,631
Charge for the year	3	1,858	1,861
At 31 December 2025	12,487	10,005	22,492
Net Book Value -			
31 December 2025	-	4,917	4,917
31 December 2024	3	6,775	6,778

29. Other Liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Statutory contributions payable	72,239	4,122	51,349	4,122
Accrued expenses	299,364	41,863	234,161	6,727
Sales and premium tax payable	585,221	338,149	535,270	338,149
Other payables	2,698,301	260,220	2,880,638	338,127
	3,655,125	644,354	3,701,418	687,125

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30. Leases

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

(a) Right of use assets

	Right of Use-Asset	
	The Group	The Company
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	394,374	315,513
Additions	25,373	-
Disposal/Termination	(33,131)	-
Adjustments including foreign exchange	1,812	-
At 31 December 2024	388,428	315,513
Additions	59,097	23,417
Disposal/Termination	(76,338)	(48,772)
Adjustments including foreign exchange	(9,490)	-
At 31 December 2025	361,697	290,158
Accumulated Depreciation		
At 1 January 2024	157,573	93,728
Charge for the year	69,782	51,846
Disposal/Termination	(33,131)	-
Translation difference	1,338	-
At 31 December 2024	195,562	145,574
Charge for the year	86,060	56,049
Disposal/Termination	(76,338)	(48,772)
Translation difference	(9,984)	-
At 31 December 2025	195,300	152,851
Net Book Value		
31 December 2025	166,397	137,307
31 December 2024	192,866	169,939

30. Leases (Continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
1 January	217,070	235,425	190,861	217,959
Additions	59,097	29,867	23,417	-
Lease payments	(92,838)	(59,031)	(61,377)	(54,863)
Interest on lease liability	13,955	13,375	10,851	11,051
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	(447)	(2,566)	(1,849)	16,714
31 December	<u>196,837</u>	<u>217,070</u>	<u>161,903</u>	<u>190,861</u>

(c) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Right-of-use assets				
Land and buildings	<u>166,397</u>	<u>192,866</u>	<u>137,307</u>	<u>169,939</u>
Lease liabilities				
Current	<u>101,695</u>	<u>78,311</u>	<u>66,761</u>	<u>27,408</u>
Non-current	<u>95,142</u>	<u>138,759</u>	<u>95,142</u>	<u>163,453</u>
	<u>196,837</u>	<u>217,070</u>	<u>161,903</u>	<u>190,861</u>

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to right-of-use assets:

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Depreciation - Land and buildings	<u>86,060</u>	<u>69,782</u>	<u>56,049</u>	<u>51,846</u>
Interest expense	<u>13,955</u>	<u>13,375</u>	<u>10,851</u>	<u>11,051</u>

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

31. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 33.33%.

	By transaction type			
	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income tax assets	103,204	48,268	74,603	20,039
Deferred income tax liabilities	(161,951)	(91,401)	(110,879)	(42,792)
Net liabilities	(58,747)	(43,133)	(36,276)	(22,753)
	By jurisdiction			
Deferred tax assets	25,635	28,230	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(84,382)	(71,363)	(36,276)	(22,753)
Net liabilities	(58,747)	(43,133)	(36,276)	(22,753)

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At the beginning of the year	(43,133)	(93,598)	(22,753)	(44,486)
Profit or loss (Note 15)	(15,614)	50,465	(13,523)	21,733
At end of year	(58,747)	(43,133)	(36,276)	(22,753)

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income tax assets				
Accrued vacation	6,084	9,422	6,084	9,422
Accelerated depreciation	12,306	7,689	3,719	10,617
Accrued lease	1,157	-	1,157	-
Expected credit losses	9,709	-	9,709	-
Unutilised losses	14,190	31,157	-	-
Lease liability	59,758	-	53,934	-
	103,204	48,268	74,603	20,039
	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Intangible assets	48,106	48,609	-	-
Interest receivable	41,712	42,792	41,712	42,792
Right of use assets	48,730	-	45,764	-
Other	23,403	-	23,403	-
	161,951	91,401	110,879	42,792

31. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

The deferred tax movement in the profit or loss comprises the following temporary differences

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Accelerated depreciation	16,893	(21,226)	6,898	(27,402)
Intangible assets	(4,818)	(3,751)	-	-
Accrued vacation	3,338	(2,080)	3,338	(2,080)
Interest receivable	(1,080)	7,749	(1,080)	7,749
Unutilised tax	(3,086)	(31,157)	-	-
Accrued lease	(1,157)	-	(1,157)	-
Expected credit losses	(9,709)	-	(9,709)	-
Lease liability	(53,934)	-	(53,934)	-
Right of use assets	45,764	-	45,764	-
Other	23,403	-	23,403	-
	<u>15,614</u>	<u>(50,465)</u>	<u>13,523</u>	<u>(21,733)</u>

32. Insurance contract assets and liabilities

Reconciliation of the insurance contract liabilities and assets

The following tables present reconciliations of insurance contract liabilities and assets:

	The Group							Total 2024
	LRC	LIC		Total 2025	LRC	LIC		
	Excluding loss comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. risk		Excluding loss comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. risk	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	2,290,315	4,346,911	317,953	6,955,179	1,499,197	3,479,165	133,029	5,111,391
Insurance revenue	(13,067,122)	-	-	(13,067,122)	(11,426,923)	-	-	(11,426,923)
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	5,602,459	659,289	6,261,748	-	5,336,654	184,924	5,521,578
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization	1,937,094	-	-	1,937,094	1,317,893	-	-	1,317,893
Insurance service expenses	1,937,094	5,602,459	659,289	8,198,842	1,317,893	5,336,654	184,924	6,839,471
Insurance service result	(11,130,028)	5,602,459	659,289	(4,868,280)	(10,109,030)	5,336,654	184,924	(4,587,452)
Movement on discount	-	(634,774)	-	(634,774)	-	105,156	-	105,156
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(11,130,028)	4,967,685	659,289	(5,503,054)	(10,109,030)	5,441,810	184,924	(4,482,296)
Insurance acquisition cash flows asset derecognised	-	343,987	-	343,987	-	27,592	-	27,592
Other pre-recognition cash flows derecognised and other changes	-	93,527	-	93,527	-	11,381	-	11,381
Cash flows								
Premiums received	12,990,704	-	-	12,990,704	12,261,217	-	-	12,261,217
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	933,040	-	933,040	-	(4,613,037)	-	(4,613,037)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,139,613)	-	-	(1,139,613)	(1,361,069)	-	-	(1,361,069)
Total cash flows	11,851,091	1,370,554	-	13,221,645	10,900,148	(4,574,064)	-	6,326,084
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	3,011,378	10,685,150	977,242	14,673,770	2,290,315	4,346,911	317,953	6,955,179

32. Insurance contract assets and liabilities (Continued)

Reconciliation of the insurance contract assets and liabilities (Continued)

	Company							
	2025			2024				
	LRC	LIC	Total 2025	LRC	LIC	Total 2024		
	Excluding loss comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non-fin. Risk	Excluding loss comp.	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adj. for non- fin. Risk		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	2,081,996	3,193,596	253,324	5,528,916	1,044,151	2,507,936	92,738	3,644,825
Insurance revenue	(9,722,295)	-	-	(9,722,295)	(8,693,904)	-	-	(8,693,904)
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	3,993,294	674,588	4,667,882	-	3,578,758	160,586	3,739,344
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization	1,098,950	-	-	1,098,950	956,314	-	-	956,314
Insurance service expenses	1,098,950	3,993,294	674,588	5,766,832	956,314	3,578,758	160,586	4,695,658
Insurance service result	(8,623,345)	3,993,294	674,588	(3,955,463)	(7,737,590)	3,578,758	160,586	(3,998,246)
Movement on discount	-	(646,512)	-	(646,512)	-	95,040	-	95,040
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(8,623,345)	3,346,782	674,588	(4,601,975)	(7,737,590)	3,673,798	160,586	(3,903,206)
Insurance acquisition cash flows asset derecognised	-	324,997	-	324,997	-	30,926	-	30,926
Other pre-recognition cash flows derecognised and other changes	-	86,385	-	86,385	-	10,693	-	10,693
Cash flows								
Premiums received	9,803,917	-	-	9,803,917	9,795,089	-	-	9,795,089
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	2,904,583	-	2,904,583	-	(3,029,757)	-	(3,029,757)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(898,524)	-	-	(898,524)	(1,019,654)	-	-	(1,019,654)
Total cash flows	8,905,393	3,315,965	-	12,221,358	8,775,435	(2,968,138)	-	5,787,297
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	2,364,044	9,856,343	927,912	13,148,299	2,081,996	3,193,596	253,324	5,528,916

An actuarial valuation was performed to value the policy and claims liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Insurance Act of Jamaica by the appointed actuary, Josh Worsham, FCAS, MAAA of Mid Atlantic Actuarial. The Insurance Act requires that the valuation be in accordance with accepted actuarial principles. The actuary has stated that his report conforms to the standards of practice as established by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, with such changes as directed by the Financial Services Commission, specifically, that the valuation of some policy and claims liabilities not reflect the time value of money.

For consistency, the management also performed a valuation for the policy and claim liabilities of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025 using the same appointed actuary.

In arriving at his valuation, the actuary employed the Paid Loss Development method, the Incurred Loss Development method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Paid Loss method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Incurred Loss method and the Frequency-Severity method. In using the Paid/Incurred Loss Development methods, ultimate losses are estimated by calculating past paid/incurred loss development factors and applying them to exposure periods with further expected paid/incurred loss development. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson Paid/Incurred Loss methods is a combination of the Paid/Incurred Loss Development methods and a loss ratio method; however, these expected losses are modified to the extent paid/incurred losses to date differ from what would have been expected based on the selected paid/incurred loss development pattern. Finally, the Frequency-Severity method is calculated by multiplying an estimate of ultimate claims with an estimate of the ultimate severity per reported claim.

32. Insurance contract assets and liabilities (Continued)

In his opinion dated 25 April 2026 for the Company, the actuary found that the amount of policy and claims liabilities represented in the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 makes proper provision for the future payments under the Group's policies and meets the requirements of the Insurance Act and other appropriate regulations of Jamaica; that a proper charge on account of these liabilities has been made in profit or loss; and that there is sufficient capital available to meet the solvency standards as established by the Financial Services Commission.

33. Share Capital

	The Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	No. of shares	No. of shares
	'000	'000
Authorised		
- Ordinary shares - no par value		
Balance at 1 January	1,100,000	1,100,000
Increase during the year (Note 33(a))	300,000	-
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>
- Preference shares - no par value		
Increase during the year (Note 33(a)) and Balance at 31 December	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Issued and fully paid		
1,031,250,000 Ordinary shares of no par value at 1 January and 31 December	<u>470,358</u>	<u>470,358</u>

(a) On 6 November 2024, the following resolutions were passed:

(i) An ordinary resolution that the authorised share of the Company:

- be increased from 1,100,000,000 ordinary shares to 1,400,000,000 ordinary shares by the creation of 300,000,000 new ordinary shares, such shares to rank pari passu with the existing ordinary shares of the Company, and
- be increased by the creation of 10,000,000 new redeemable preference shares (2024 Redeemable Preference Shares) which shall be issued and allotted on such terms and conditions to such persons and at such times as the Board of Directors shall determine.

(ii) A special resolution that all or some of the 2024 Redeemable Preference Shares may be redeemed at the Company's option, at any time and from time to time at the issue price of such shares in such manner as may be determined by the Board of Directors and the Company shall not be obligated at any time to redeem all or any of the 2024 Redeemable Preference Shares.

These changes were effected during 2025 at the Companies Office of Jamaica.

34. Capital Reserves

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of and end of year	161,354	161,354	152,030	152,030

The capital reserves at year end represent realised surpluses.

35. Fair Value Reserve

This represents the unrealised surplus on the revaluation of investments classified as FVOCI.

36. Non-Controlling Interest

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Beginning of year	388,391	363,785
NCI share of total comprehensive income	13,328	24,606
	401,719	388,391

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

Summarised financial information on subsidiary with material non-controlling interests.

General Accident Insurance Company (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

(a) Summarised Statement of Financial Position

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets	2,734,691	2,650,652
Liabilities	(1,726,363)	(1,665,446)
Net Assets	1,008,328	985,206

(b) Summarised Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue	2,298,787	1,977,515
Profit before taxation	21,778	8,287
Taxation	(11,893)	19,385
Profit after tax	9,885	27,672
Other comprehensive income	13,238	66,914
Total comprehensive income	23,123	94,586
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to NCI	5,781	23,647

36. Non-Controlling Interest (Continued)

General Accident Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited

(c) Summarised Statement of Cash Flows

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	18,811	120,480
Income taxes	(11,893)	19,385
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>6,918</u>	<u>139,865</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>118,203</u>	<u>49,679</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(22,760)</u>	<u>(22,356)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	102,361	167,188
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	463,906	270,895
Exchange gains	6,106	25,823
	<u>572,373</u>	<u>463,906</u>

Summarised financial information on subsidiary with material non-controlling interests.

General Accident Insurance Company (Barbados) Limited

(a) Summarised Statement of Financial Position

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets	903,260	638,042
Liabilities	(783,350)	(555,870)
Net Assets	<u>119,910</u>	<u>82,172</u>

(b) Summarised Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	1,046,040	755,504
Profit before taxation	36,184	361
Taxation	(693)	-
Profit after tax	35,491	361
Other comprehensive income	2,247	4,432
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>37,738</u>	<u>4,793</u>
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to NCI	<u>7,547</u>	<u>959</u>

36. Non-Controlling Interest (Continued)

General Accident Insurance Company (Barbados) Limited

(c) Summarised Statement of Cash Flows

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	282,592	299,379
Income taxes	(693)	233
Net cash generated from operating activities	281,899	299,612
Net cash generated from investing activities	(10,392)	1,675
Net cash used in financing activities	(299,769)	(9,166)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(28,262)	292,121
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	442,938	147,657
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents	(11,635)	3,160
	403,041	442,938

37. Pension Scheme

Employees participate in a defined contribution pension scheme operated by a related company, Musson Jamaica Limited. The scheme is open to all permanent employees, as well as the employees of certain related companies. The scheme is funded by employees' compulsory contribution of 5% of earnings and voluntary contributions up to a further 5%, as well as employer's contribution of 5% of employees' earnings. The scheme is valued triennially by independent actuaries. The results of the most recent actuarial valuation, as at 31 December 2023, indicated that the scheme was adequately funded at that date.

Pension contributions for the period totalled \$23,213,924 (2024 – \$21,950,045) and are included in staff costs (Note 14).

38. Contingency

The Group is involved in certain legal proceedings incidental to the normal conduct of business. Management believes that none of these legal proceedings, individually or in aggregate, will have a material effect on the Group. No provision has been made as Management and professional advice indicates that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise.

39. Subsequent Events

Prior to the reporting date, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire another entity. The transaction remains subject to approval by the relevant regulatory authorities and the fulfilment of customary closing conditions.

Actuary's Report





I have examined the financial condition and valued the policy and claims liabilities of GAICJL for its balance sheet as at December 31, 2025 and the corresponding change in the policy and claims liabilities in the statement of operations for the year then ended. I meet the appropriate qualification standards and am familiar with the valuation and solvency requirements applicable to general insurance companies in Jamaica. I have relied upon EY for the substantial accuracy of the records and information concerning other liabilities, as certified in the attached statement.

The results of my valuation together with amounts carried in the Annual Return are the following:

Liability for Incurred Claims (J\$000)	Carried in Annual Return	Actuary's Estimate
	(01)	(02)
Direct unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	10,784,254	10,236,589
Assumed unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	0	0
Gross unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	10,784,254	10,236,589
Ceded unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	6,833,198	6,871,863
Other amounts to recover		
Other net liabilities		
Total Contract Liabilities	3,951,056	3,364,725
	Gross	Ceded
Liability for Remaining Coverage	2,364,045	1,281,774

I certify that:

I am a member in good standing with my governing actuarial body, American Academy of Actuaries and comply with its Code of Professional Conduct.

I meet the qualification standards of the Financial Services Commission to value the actuarial reserves and other policy liabilities of GAICJL; and

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

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

Josh Worsham, FCAS, MAAA

Name of Appointed Actuary

Signature of Appointed Actuary

April 16, 2026
Date

Proxy Form

I/We _____ *(insert name)* of _____

(address) being a shareholder(s) of the above-named Company, hereby appoint:

_____ *(proxy name)* of _____
_____ *(address)* or failing him _____
_____ *(alternate proxy)* of _____
_____ *(address)*

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at **9 am on September 18, 2026, at 58 Half Way Tree Road** and at any adjournment thereof. I desire this form to be used for/against the resolutions as follows (unless directed the proxy will vote as he sees fit):

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS

1. To receive the report of the Board of Directors and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025. **For** **Against**
2. To authorise the Board of Directors to re-appoint Ernst & Young as the auditors of the Company, and to fix their remuneration. **For** **Against**

3. To re-appoint the following Directors of the Board, who have resigned by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and, being eligible, have consented to act on re-appointment.

3. (a) To re-appoint Jennifer Scott as a Director of the Board of the Company. **For** **Against**
- 3.(b) To re-appoint Nicholas Scott as a Director of the Board of the Company. **For** **Against**
- 3.(c) To re-appoint Brian Jardim as a Director of the Board of the Company. **For** **Against**
- 3.(d) To re-appoint Lesley Miller as a Director of the Board of the Company. **For** **Against**
4. To authorise the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of the Directors. **For** **Against**

Signed this _____ day of _____ 2026:

Signed: _____ (signature of primary shareholder)

Signed: _____ (signature of joint shareholder, if any)

Name: _____ (print name of primary shareholder)

Name: _____ (print name of joint shareholder, if any)

