

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Group's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act and Insurance Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited consolidated financial statements, management utilised the IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where IFRS Accounting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Group will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.



Samanta Saugh

President

25 March 2026



Cherisse Sutherland

Vice President Finance

25 March 2026



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2025, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

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Independence

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

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 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 Group'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 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



Port of Spain

Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

25 March 2026

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

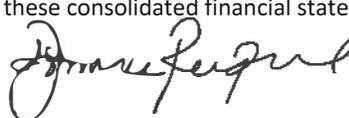
		31 December 2025 \$'000	Restated 31 December 2024 \$'000	Restated 1 January 2024 \$'000
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5	183,203	181,679	181,924
Right-of-use assets	6	10,280	8,253	8,767
Investment properties	7	902,771	878,590	870,680
Intangible assets	8	44,618	–	–
Investment securities	9	11,161,730	10,825,747	10,564,884
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	9	130,218	116,011	106,072
Loans and receivables	10	201,060	270,033	236,528
Pension plan assets	11	8,822	6,181	4,948
Deferred tax assets	12	18,772	19,837	18,219
Reinsurance contract assets	13	141,215	88,286	111,893
Insurance contract assets	13	155,657	145,754	71,905
Taxation recoverable		49,453	40,747	39,794
Cash and cash equivalents	14	803,670	1,046,595	749,482
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	14	18,416	1,122	43,009
Total assets		<u>13,829,885</u>	<u>13,628,835</u>	<u>13,008,105</u>
Equity and liabilities				
Share capital	15	100,465	100,465	100,465
Reserves	16	163,581	(15,620)	(128,197)
Retained earnings		1,919,150	1,947,329	1,779,416
Equity attributable to owners of the company		2,183,196	2,032,174	1,751,684
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	17	405,386	363,663	310,878
Total equity		<u>2,588,582</u>	<u>2,395,837</u>	<u>2,062,562</u>
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	13	9,845,844	9,775,967	9,497,069
Reinsurance contract liabilities	13	3,057	1,401	820
Financial liabilities	18	4,245	–	34,486
Lease liabilities	6	4,463	10,448	12,913
Investment contract liabilities	19	1,044,402	1,038,704	1,025,417
Pension plan liabilities	11	18,655	18,985	11,311
Post-retirement medical benefit obligations	20	37,440	35,580	33,024
Deferred tax liabilities	12	26,508	25,556	25,528
Provision for taxation		75,650	179,037	162,057
Other liabilities	21	181,039	147,320	142,918
Total liabilities		<u>11,241,303</u>	<u>11,232,998</u>	<u>10,945,543</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>13,829,885</u>	<u>13,628,835</u>	<u>13,008,105</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. On 25 March 2026, the Board of Directors of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue.

Director:



Director:



GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

	Notes	2025 \$'000	Restated 2024 \$'000
Insurance revenue	13	1,521,991	1,503,944
Insurance service expenses	13	(1,211,482)	(1,293,722)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	13	<u>(57,937)</u>	<u>(56,303)</u>
Insurance service result		<u>252,572</u>	<u>153,919</u>
Investing activities			
Investment income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	22	191,554	185,393
Investment income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	22	313,600	340,636
Net realised gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost	23	103,663	3,789
Net fair value (losses)/gains	24	(154,717)	126,190
Fee income	25	1,545	2,479
Other income	26	116,274	79,409
Net impairment losses on financial assets	27	(11,492)	(24,579)
Investment contract benefits	19	<u>(22,894)</u>	<u>(26,843)</u>
Net income from investing activities		<u>537,533</u>	<u>686,474</u>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	13	(252,566)	(352,556)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	13	<u>9,476</u>	<u>1,574</u>
Net insurance finance expenses		<u>(243,090)</u>	<u>(350,982)</u>
Net insurance and investment result		<u>547,015</u>	<u>489,411</u>
Operating expenses	28	(214,197)	(146,259)
Finance charges	29	<u>(1,437)</u>	<u>(957)</u>
Profit before taxation		331,381	342,195
Taxation	30	<u>(31,537)</u>	<u>(58,492)</u>
Profit for the year		299,844	283,703
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		<u>(3,957)</u>	<u>(24,060)</u>
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		<u>295,887</u>	<u>259,643</u>

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

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

	Notes	2025 \$'000	Restated 2024 \$'000
Profit for the year		<u>299,844</u>	<u>283,703</u>
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		1,229	(8,783)
Net fair value gains on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	216	89
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	13	18,005	111,946
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income	12	<u>(47)</u>	<u>(22)</u>
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		<u>19,403</u>	<u>103,230</u>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Gains on property revaluation		109	3,490
Remeasurement of pension plans	11	(9,895)	(10,404)
Remeasurement of post-retirement medical benefit obligations	20	(101)	(727)
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income	12	<u>(177)</u>	<u>403</u>
Net other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		<u>(10,064)</u>	<u>(7,238)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		<u>9,339</u>	<u>95,992</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		<u>309,183</u>	<u>379,695</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest		<u>5,161</u>	<u>18,205</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of the company		<u>304,022</u>	<u>361,490</u>

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

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

	Attributable to equity holders of the company					Total equity \$'000
	Share capital \$'000	Reserves (Note 15) \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company \$'000	Non- controlling interest \$'000	
Balance at 1 January 2025 - as restated	100,465	(15,620)	1,947,329	2,032,174	363,663	2,395,837
Adjustment to Non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	37,391	37,391
Total comprehensive income	–	18,308	285,714	304,022	5,161	309,183
Transfer to/from retained earnings (see Note 16)	–	160,893	(160,893)	–	–	–
Dividends	–	–	(153,000)	(153,000)	(829)	(153,829)
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>100,465</u>	<u>163,581</u>	<u>1,919,150</u>	<u>2,183,196</u>	<u>405,386</u>	<u>2,588,582</u>
Balance at 1 January 2024 - as previously reported	100,465	(128,197)	1,713,631	1,685,899	310,878	1,996,777
Restatements (Note 39)	–	–	65,785	65,785	–	65,785
Balance at 1 January 2024 - as restated	100,465	(128,197)	1,779,416	1,751,684	310,878	2,062,562
Adjustment to Non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	34,580	34,580
Total comprehensive income	–	112,577	248,913	361,490	18,205	379,695
Dividends	–	–	(81,000)	(81,000)	–	(81,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024 - restated	<u>100,465</u>	<u>(15,620)</u>	<u>1,947,329</u>	<u>2,032,174</u>	<u>363,663</u>	<u>2,395,837</u>

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

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

	Notes	2025 \$'000	Restated 2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		331,381	342,195
Adjustment for specific items included on the accruals basis:			
- Finance charges	29	1,437	957
- Investment income		(545,104)	(534,754)
Adjustment for non-cash items	31	85,529	(89,484)
Interest received		476,404	456,289
Dividends received		64,350	72,466
		<u>413,997</u>	<u>247,669</u>
Operating profit before changes in operating assets/liabilities			
Change in insurance contract assets/liabilities		77,965	316,994
Change in reinsurance contract assets/liabilities		(51,270)	24,187
Net increase in investment contract liabilities		5,698	13,287
Purchase of investment securities		(2,319,580)	(2,864,786)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		1,940,985	2,685,994
Purchase of/additions to investment properties		(20,936)	(2,039)
Proceeds from sale of investment property		21,253	5,080
Net decrease/(increase) in loans and receivables		17,344	(70,974)
Net increase in other operating assets/liabilities		(21,904)	(4,657)
		<u>63,552</u>	<u>350,755</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities			
Interest paid		(1,473)	(963)
Net taxation paid		(138,821)	(43,434)
		<u>(76,742)</u>	<u>306,358</u>
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(15,065)	(6,608)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment		4	13
Purchase of intangible assets	8	(5,752)	-
		<u>(20,813)</u>	<u>(6,595)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from sale of reverse repurchase agreements		-	39,789
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(6,169)	(6,022)
Repayment of other borrowings		(5,487)	-
Dividends paid to equity holders of the company		(153,000)	(81,000)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(829)	-
		<u>(165,485)</u>	<u>(47,233)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities			
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	14	<u>(263,040)</u>	<u>252,530</u>

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

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

1. Incorporation and principal activities of the Group

Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited ('the Group') was incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago on 30 December 1980 and operates under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 2018 which came into effect on January 1st 2021. Prior to the commencement of the new legislation, the Group operated under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1980. The Group is engaged in the underwriting of all classes of long-term insurance business and personal accident business, as defined in the Insurance Act 1980 of Trinidad and Tobago, and associated investment activities. The Group is wholly owned by Guardian Insurance Limited, which is a subsidiary of Guardian Holdings Limited (GHL). Both companies are incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The address of the registered office is 1 Guardian Drive, Westmoorings S.E., Trinidad and Tobago.

Guardian Holdings Limited is 61.77% (2024 : 61.77%) owned by NCB Global Holdings Limited ('NCBGH' and the 'Parent'), a limited liability holding company, which was incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago in December 2017. NCBGH is 100% owned by NCB Financial Group Limited ('NCBFG'). NCBFG was incorporated in Jamaica in April 2016 and is the financial holding company for the NCB Group. NCBFG is 46.24% (2024: 47.14%) owned by AIC (Barbados) Limited and the ultimate parent company is Portland Holdings Inc., incorporated in Canada. Portland Holdings Inc. is controlled by Hon. Michael A. Lee-Chin, O.J., a director of the Company. The NCB Financial Group provides a diversified range of financial services through its subsidiaries and associates.

The ordinary shares of GHL and NCBFG are listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

2. Material accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards which comprise the following authoritative literature: IFRS Accounting Standards, IAS Standards, and Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC Interpretations).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following balances which are stated at fair or actuarial value in compliance with the relevant IFRS: freehold properties, investment properties, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, defined benefit pension plan assets and obligations, insurance and reinsurance contracts.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) New standards and amendments/revisions to published standards and interpretations effective in 2025

The following amendments to published standards took effect for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:

IAS 21 - The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates - Amendments - Lack of exchangeability

These amendments specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not, how exchange rates should be determined when a currency is not exchangeable, and the disclosures that are required for currencies that are not exchangeable. These amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(b) New standards, interpretations and revised or amended standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

The following is a list of new IFRS reporting standards, interpretations and amendments issued that are not yet effective as at 31 December 2025 and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group expects to implement these standards when they become effective.

Effective 1 January 2026:

IFRS 9, Financial instruments and IFRS 7, Financial instruments: Disclosures - Amendments - Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

These amendments provide guidance on the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer and the classification of financial assets where contractual terms are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. They also enhance the description of the term "non-recourse" where assets have non-recourse features and clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. Finally, these amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and for financial assets that have contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The Group does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial instruments and IFRS 7, Financial instruments: Disclosures - Amendments - Contracts Referencing Nature - dependent Electricity.

These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. The amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These are described as 'contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'. These amendments do not impact the Group's consolidated financial statements.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) New standards, interpretations and revised or amended standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

- The Annual Improvements (Volume 11) include amendments to the following Standards:
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows

These are minor updates to reduce potential confusion that may be caused by obsolete references or inconsistencies in the wording of various IFRS accounting standards. No impact is expected on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Effective 1 January 2027:

IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statements - New standard

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. The new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 include the structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosures for profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside of the financial statements, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation for both the primary statements and the notes to the financial statements. This new standard is expected to impact the Group's consolidated financial statements and the extent and nature of this impact is being assessed.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures - New standard

This is a new, optional standard that can only be applied to subsidiaries that do not have public accountability and whose ultimate or immediate parent produces publicly available, consolidated financial statement that are compliant with IFRS Accounting Standards. Subsidiaries applying IFRS 19 will be subject to a reduced disclosure requirement burden. The Group is conducting an assessment to determine the extent to which the implementation of IFRS 19 is applicable and appropriate for its subsidiaries.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- ▶ Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- ▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- ▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ▶ The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- ▶ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- ▶ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

All intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries' accounting policies have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

A listing of the Group's principal subsidiaries is set out in Note 36.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Translation of transactions in foreign currencies

The financial results of Group companies are prepared in the currency in which they conduct their ordinary course of business, which is referred to as functional currency.

Transactions occurring in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Translation to the presentation currency

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of all the Group entities are translated from their respective functional currencies to Trinidad and Tobago dollars, the presentation currency, as follows:

- (i) Assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period;
- (ii) Income and expenses for each consolidated statement of income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- (iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, liquidated or wound up, such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant & equipment

Freehold properties comprise mainly offices occupied by the Group and are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent appraisers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. All other decreases are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is charged over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following rates and methods:

Freehold building	-	straight-line method, 2% per annum
Leasehold property	-	over the period of the lease
Motor vehicles	-	straight-line method, 20% per annum
Other plant, machinery, office furniture & equipment	-	straight-line method, 10 - 33 1/3% per annum

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2.8 (b)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated statement of income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus account are transferred to retained earnings.

2.5 Investment properties

Freehold or leasehold properties held for long-term rental yields that are not occupied by the Group are classified as investment properties. Investment properties comprise freehold land and buildings and subsequent to initial recognition are stated at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted as necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specified asset as determined annually by external independent appraisers. Any appreciation or diminution in value is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Investment properties (continued)

If investment properties become owner-occupied, they are reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and their fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting periods. Alternatively, where properties classified as held for use become investment properties because of a change in use, these properties are accounted for as investment properties and any differences arising between the carrying amount and the fair value of these items at the date of transfer are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Upon disposal, any surplus previously recorded in the property revaluation reserve in equity is transferred to retained earnings.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and which will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are also recognised as intangible assets. These costs are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives. The remaining useful lives of computer software is 10 years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

2.7 Financial assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, investment in debt and equity securities, interest receivable, and other loans and receivables.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's debt instruments are measured in accordance with the business models determined by the Group's respective business units for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classified its debt instruments:

- (i) **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. The carrying amounts of these assets are adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised. In addition to certain debt securities, the Group's loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost.
- (ii) **Fair value through other comprehensive income:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss.
- (iii) **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises. The Group may, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as fair value through profit or loss, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Financial assets held for trading, or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be infrequent.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

Business model assessment

The Group's business units determine their business models at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. Factors considered by the business units in determining the business model for a group of assets include:

- ▶ the stated policies and objectives for the group of assets and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets with the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through sale of the assets;
- ▶ how performance of the group of assets is evaluated and reported to management;
- ▶ the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- ▶ how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected);
- ▶ the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from original expectations, the business units do not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets.

The solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) test

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount). 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

Where the business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group's business units assesses whether the financial assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the business units considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. the definition of interest. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group measures all equity investments at fair value, and changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or when applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- ▶ The Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - ▶ has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, or
 - ▶ has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the fair value reserve is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income.

2.8 Impairment of assets

(a) Financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (excluding equity instruments).

The Group measures loss allowances on its debt instruments at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised is 12-month ECL:

- ▶ Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- ▶ Other financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset, whereas 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

For receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

- ▶ Financial assets measured at amortised cost: the loss allowance is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets in the statement of financial position. Movement in ECL is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.
- ▶ Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: the loss allowance is recognised in the consolidated statement of income with the corresponding entry recognised in other comprehensive income.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of assets (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring as at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

The assessment to identify whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition takes into account the following:

- ▶ Actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- ▶ Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- ▶ Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- ▶ Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the debtor;
- ▶ Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtor;
- ▶ Actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant change in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligation.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrated otherwise.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the debtor to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a debt instrument to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of assets (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments carried at fair value through comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- ▶ Significant financial difficulty of the debtor or issuer;
- ▶ A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- ▶ The disappearance of an active market for a financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- ▶ It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- ▶ Rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- ▶ the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- ▶ the debtor is past due more than 90 days unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

In assessing whether a debtor is in default, the Group considers indicators that are qualitative, quantitative and based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Write-off

The Group writes off financial assets, either partially or in full, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include ceasing enforcement activity and where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of assets (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of:

- (i) Probability of default (PD);
- (ii) Loss given default (LGD); and
- (iii) Exposure at default (EAD).

The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Forward-looking information considered by the Group includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities, supranational organisations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund, and selected private-sector and academic forecasters.

Expected credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The mechanics of the expected credit losses method are summarised below:

- ▶ A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition, a 12-month ECL allowance is calculated. The Group calculates the 12-month ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the twelve months following the reporting date. The expected 12-month default probability is applied to a forecast exposure at default and multiplied by the expected loss given default, and discounted by the original effective interest rate.
- ▶ When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group records an allowance for life-time ECL. The mechanics are similar to 12-month ECL calculation on a financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition, but default probability and loss given default are estimated over the life of the instrument.
- ▶ A financial instrument that is credit-impaired, but is not a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial instrument, the Group records an allowance for lifetime ECL calculated similar to lifetime ECL on a financial instrument that has shown a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- ▶ Purchased or credit-impaired financial assets are assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. ECL on these assets are always measured on a lifetime basis, discounted by a credit adjusted effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include: instrument type; credit risk ratings; nature, size and industry of debtors; collateral type; and geographic location of the debtor.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Impairment of assets (continued)

(b) Non-financial assets

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculations on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of three years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is applied to project future cash flows after the third year.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. Intangible assets are tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.9 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments and non-financial assets at fair value at each statement of financial position date.

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market. If there is no quoted price in an active market, the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. This level consist mainly of freehold and investment properties, various unquoted equity securities, and the unquoted, illiquid Series G Government of Barbados debt securities.

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Fair value measurement (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of certain assets such as investment properties, freehold and leasehold properties and properties for development and sale. Involvement of external valuers is decided annually and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

2.10 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, money market placements and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when they arise, are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.12 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

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2.13 Insurance and investment contracts

(a) Summary of measurement approaches

The Group uses different measurement approaches, depending on the type of contracts, as follows:

Contracts issued	Product Classification	Measurement model
<u>Traditional Life</u>		
Traditional life and critical illness contracts - participating; non-participating	Insurance contracts	General Measurement Model
Individual Life Personal Accident	Insurance contracts	General Measurement Model
<u>Annuities</u>		
Traditional annuity contracts - deferred benefit; immediate benefit; lifestyle; non-participating	Insurance contracts	General Measurement Model
Individual annuity lifestyle	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Variable Fee Approach
<u>Unit linked life</u>		
Unit Linked contracts - annuity; critical illness; life	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Variable Fee Approach
Unit Linked contracts - life & critical illness Evolution	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Variable Fee Approach
<u>Short term Group life and Health contracts</u>		
Group life; individual and group health	Insurance contracts	Premium Allocation Approach
<u>Long term reinsurance contracts</u>		
Individual life and critical illness reinsurance	Reinsurance contracts held	General Measurement Model
Individual Life Personal Accident Reinsurance	Reinsurance contracts held	General Measurement Model
<u>Short term reinsurance contracts - Life, Health & Pensions</u>		
Group life; health	Reinsurance contracts held	Premium Allocation Approach

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(b) Definition and classification

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (i.e. if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Group has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. The Group defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more, on a present value basis, than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur'.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Group to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instruments accounting under IFRS 9. Some investment contracts without discretionary participation features issued by the Group fall under this category. Refer to Note 19. The Group does not have any investment contracts with discretionary participation features, whereby the investor has the right and is expected to receive, as a supplement to the amount not subject to the Group's discretion, potentially significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of investment assets.

The Group issues certain insurance contracts that are substantially investment-related service contracts where the return on the underlying items is shared with policyholders. Underlying items comprise specified portfolios of investment assets that determine amounts payable to policyholders.

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

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

Investment components in most Traditional Life, Critical Illness, and Annuity products comprise cash surrender values less policy loans and applicable surrender fees. Investment components in Unit Linked and Equity Linked Life comprise fund values less applicable surrender fees.

The Group uses judgement to assess whether the amounts expected to be paid to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value on the underlying returns.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(b) Definition and classification (continued)

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

Direct participating contracts issued by the Group are contracts with direct participation features where the Group holds the pool of underlying assets and accounts for these groups of contracts under the VFA. All other insurance contracts originated by the Group are without direct participation features.

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

All references to insurance contracts in these consolidated financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued or acquired, reinsurance contracts held or issued and insurance contracts with or without direct participation features, unless specifically stated otherwise.

(c) Aggregation bases for disclosure purposes

Insurance contracts are classified into four main categories.

(i) Short-term group life and health insurance contracts

These contracts are principally group life, group health, and individual health insurance policies.

Group life contracts protect the Group's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or critical illness) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependants to maintain their current level of income. Health insurance contracts provide for both unexpected and preventative medical treatment and drugs. On these contracts, the benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders. They arise from events that have occurred up to the consolidated statement of financial position date, even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using techniques such as the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR'), and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors such as court decisions. Estimates are continually revised as more information becomes available and for the effects of anticipated inflation. Adjustments arising on these revisions are recognised within claims expense in the current year.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(c) Aggregation bases for disclosure purposes (continued)

(ii) Traditional life

These contracts insure events associated with human mortality over a long duration. A liability for policyholders' benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is established on acceptance of the insurance risk, and is based on key assumptions made with respect to variables such as mortality, persistency, investment returns and expense inflation.

Actuarial liabilities are calculated using best estimates of future cash flows arising from the insurance contracts in force, with a risk adjustment. As experience unfolds, the risk adjustment will be included in future income to the extent they are no longer required to cover adverse experience.

In addition to death benefits, some of these contracts contain a discretionary participation feature that entitles the holders to a bonus or dividend declared from time to time. The discretionary element of the benefits payable under these policies, as well as the guaranteed elements are treated as liabilities. The actuarial calculations make allowance for future expected policyholder bonuses and dividends.

(iii) Unit linked life

The premiums paid for these contracts contain an element that covers the insured event and another which is used to accumulate cash values available for withdrawal at the option of the policyholder. These cash values earn interest.

The liabilities arising from the unit-linked contracts comprise the liability for the insured risk and the accumulated cash value. The liability is determined by calculating the probability-weighted present value of all future cashflows. In addition to the projected premiums, expenses and benefit cashflows, unit-linked contract cashflows would also include future surrenders, interest credits and other projected fund related movements.

(iv) Annuities

These contracts insure events associated with human longevity over a long duration. A liability for policyholders' benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is established on acceptance of the insurance risk, and is based on key assumptions similar to those made for traditional life products, except that morbidity is also a key variable. Some of the annuities include unit-linked elements containing guarantees that entitle the holders to a minimum guaranteed crediting rate over the life of the policy and provide for minimum annuity purchase rates. These guarantees are allowed for in the liability calculations.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(d) Unit of account

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines and certain sub-categories, where each sub-category includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. All insurance contracts within a specified sub-category represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contract:

A single cohort was applied to all contracts issued 31 December 2021 and prior. These contracts were measured using the Fair Value Approach.

Quarterly cohorts were applied to all GMM and VFA contracts issued 1 January 2022 and after, and all PAA portfolios are disaggregated into annual cohorts regardless of their issue date. The Full Retrospective Approach was applied to all of these contracts. All portfolios are further disaggregated as follows:

- (i) Contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- (ii) Contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or
- (iii) A group of remaining contracts.

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

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

For all long-term and short-term products, sets of contracts usually correspond to policyholder pricing groups that the Group determined to have similar insurance risk and that are priced within the same insurance rate ranges. The Group monitors the profitability of contracts and the likelihood of changes in insurance, financial and other exposures resulting in these contracts becoming onerous at a portfolio level with no information available at a more granular level.

Some individual and group health products, unit-linked annuity products, defined benefit annuity products, and lifestyle individual annuity products have break-even profitability or are loss making, and therefore were allocated to groups of contracts that were onerous or remaining at initial recognition. All other contracts issued are always priced with high expected profitability margins, and thus, such contracts are allocated to groups of contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous at initial recognition.

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

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(d) Unit of account (continued)

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Group aggregates reinsurance contracts into quarterly and annual cohorts in line with how this was defined for insurance contracts. These portfolios then were further disaggregated as follows:

- (i) Contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any;
- (ii) Contracts for which at initial recognition there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising
- (iii) Remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements on an individual contract basis. The Group tracks internal management information reflecting historical experiences of such contracts' performance, by treaty and sub-divided by line of business. This information is used as a basis for price negotiations with reinsurers as well as setting retention amounts. The Group's assessment of the performance of the treaties have concluded that some reinsurance contracts held are in a net cost position without a significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently while other reinsurance contracts have a net gain at initial recognition.

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

- ▶ Cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- ▶ Cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- ▶ Promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services.

The Group does not have any products with components that require separation. The Group therefore applies IFRS 17 to all components of the contract. In assessing whether the contract should be further separated, the following considerations are made:

- (i) Whether there is interdependency between the different risks covered;
- (ii) Whether components lapse together; and
- (iii) Whether components can be priced and sold separately.

The Group does not have any contracts that require further separation of insurance contracts.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(e) Recognition and Derecognition

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

- ▶ The beginning of the coverage period;
- ▶ The date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- ▶ When the Group determines that a group of contracts become onerous.

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

A group of reinsurance contracts held that covers the losses of separate insurance contracts on a proportionate basis (proportionate or quota share reinsurance) is recognised from the earlier of:

- ▶ The beginning of the coverage period of the group; and
- ▶ The date the Group recognised an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, if the Group entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group at or before that date.

The Group does not recognise a group of quota share reinsurance contracts held until it has recognised at least one insurance contract in a group of the underlying insurance contracts, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. A gap between the start of the coverage period for a quota share contract and that of the underlying contracts rarely occurs in practice.

A group of reinsurance contracts held that covers aggregate losses from underlying contracts in excess of a specified amount (non-proportionate reinsurance contracts, such as excess of loss reinsurance) is recognised at the beginning of the coverage period of that group.

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

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- ▶ Extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- ▶ The contract is modified and certain additional criteria are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Group as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in the regulations, the group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(e) Recognition and Derecognition (continued)

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition (continued)

The Group derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

- (a) If the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
 - (i) Is not in scope of IFRS 17;
 - (ii) Results in different separable components;
 - (iii) Results in a different contract boundary; or
 - (iv) Belongs to a different group of contracts.
- (b) The original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa; or
- (c) The original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

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

- (a) Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group.
- (b) Adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the LRC of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
 - (i) If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.
 - (ii) If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less than the premium charged by the third party.
 - (iii) If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) adjusted for the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognising the new contract in this case, the Group assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received.
- (c) Adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(e) Recognition and Derecognition (continued)

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition (continued)

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

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

(f) Measurement

Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

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

The estimates of future cash flows:

- (a) Are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
- (b) Are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
- (c) Reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

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

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

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary (continued)

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

The Group estimates certain FCF at a policy level, which is then aggregated into the relevant profitability groups, cohorts, and portfolios.

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

Contract boundary

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts. This assessment is reviewed every reporting period.

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

- (a) The Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- (b) Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - (i) The Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
 - (ii) 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.

In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to the Group, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all the cash flows within its boundary.

Some insurance contracts issued by the Group provide policyholders with an option to buy an annuity upon the initially issued policies maturity. The Group assesses its practical ability to reprice such insurance contracts in their entirety to determine if annuity-related cash flows are within or outside of the insurance contract boundary. As a result of this assessment, non-guaranteed annuity options are not measured by the Group until they are exercised.

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

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Contract boundary (continued)

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

The Group's individual life reinsurance agreements held have an unlimited duration but are cancellable for new underlying business with a 60-day notice period by either party. Thus, the Group treats such reinsurance contracts as a series of contracts that cover underlying business in force at the end of the reporting period. Estimates of future cash flows arising from all underlying contracts in force at the reporting period are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts.

The Group's group life reinsurance contracts held provide coverage for claims incurring during the period of the reinsurance treaty coverage. Thus, all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to be incurred in the accident year are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts held. The premium status of reinsurance policies are aligned with that of the underlying insurance policy. As a result, if the underlying policy is terminated, reinsurance premiums cease; if the underlying policy is reinstated, reissued, converted or otherwise continued after being previously terminated, reinsurance premiums will recommence, with specific rules applied.

The Group's health reinsurance contracts held provide coverage for claims incurring during the period of the reinsurance treaty coverage, and up to one year after (i.e., risk attaching reinsurance contracts). Thus, all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to be incurred in the two year period are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts held.

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

Insurance acquisition costs

The Group defines acquisition cash flows as cash flows that arise from costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) and that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts on a systematic and rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts are allocated:

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

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

The Group does not pay (or recognise a liability, applying a standard other than IFRS 17) directly attributable acquisition costs to originate a group of insurance contracts before they are recognised. The Group therefore does not recognise insurance acquisition cash flows assets.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

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

Methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are discussed in Note 3 (a).

Initial measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA

Contractual service margin

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

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous) arising from:

- (a) The initial recognition of the FCF;
- (b) Cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
- (c) The derecognition of any insurance acquisition cash flows asset; and
- (d) The derecognition of any other pre-recognition cash flows. Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised immediately for any such assets derecognised.

When the above calculation results in a net outflow, the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately, with no CSM recognised on the balance sheet on initial recognition, and a loss component is established in the amount of loss recognised (refer to the Onerous contracts – Loss component section below).

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

- (a) The initial recognition of the FCF; and
- (b) Cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
- (c) The amount derecognised at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of reinsurance contracts held (other pre-recognition cash flows); and

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Initial measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Contractual service margin (continued)

- (d) Any income recognised in profit or loss when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA

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

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

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

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

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

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

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

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

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

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

Adjustments (a), (b), and (d) are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section 'Interest accretion on the CSM' below.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows (continued)

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

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

When no commitment is specified, the effect of all changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk and changes thereof on the FCF is recognised in insurance finance income or expenses.

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

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

Adjustments (ii) to (v) are measured using the current discount rates.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows (continued)

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- (a) Changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;
- (b) Changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items;
 - (i) Changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
 - (ii) Experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

The Group does not have any products with complex guarantees and does not use derivatives to economically hedge the risks.

Changes to the contractual service margin

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

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

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin (continued)

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

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

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

For the purposes of (c)–(e) above, when underlying insurance contracts are included in the same group with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, the Group applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts.

Refer to the Reinsurance contracts held – Loss recovery component section below for loss-recovery component accounting.

The Group does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the GMM with underlying contracts measured under the PAA.

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin (continued)

Interest accretion on the CSM:

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items (locked-in discount rates).

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

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

Release of the CSM to profit or loss:

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

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

For contracts issued, the Group determines the coverage period for the CSM recognition as follows:

- (a) For life insurance contracts, the coverage period corresponds to the policy coverage for mortality risk for life insurance policies and longevity risk for deferred annuities; and
- (b) For insurance contracts with investment components, the coverage period corresponds to the period in which insurance or investment return and investment related services are expected to be provided.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin (continued)

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. In instances where multiple services are provided to a policyholder, the coverage units are calculated based on each rider, but aggregated to produce the total contract's coverage units. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

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

The Group uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs at the basis for the quantity of benefits.

The Group determines coverage units as follows:

- (a) For products under the "Traditional life" category, coverage units are determined based on the policies' face values that are equal to the fixed death benefit amounts;
- (b) For products under the "Unit linked life" category, coverage units are based on the fixed death benefits amounts (during the insurance coverage period) plus policyholders' account values;
- (c) For products under the "Annuities" category that are in the accumulation phase, coverage units are based on policy size (i.e., the value of the accumulated funds). When they are in the annuitisation phase, coverage units are based on the annuity payout. The coverage units were summed (weights are 50%/50%).

The Group reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units using discount rates that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items. For GMM contracts, these discount rates are determined at initial recognition, while for VFA contracts, current discount rates are applied.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

Coverage units for the proportionate term life reinsurance contracts are based on the insurance coverage provided by the reinsurer and are determined by the ceded policies' fixed face values taking into account new business projected within the reinsurance contract boundary.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin (continued)

The coverage period for these contracts is determined based on the coverage of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary. Refer to the 'Contract boundary' section within this Note above.

Onerous contracts - Loss component:

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

When a loss component exists, the Group allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

- (a) Expected incurred claims and expenses for the period;
- (b) Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
- (c) Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

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

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

Reinsurance contracts held – Loss-recovery component:

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in profit or loss when the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

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

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin (continued)

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented as a reduction of incurred claims recovery from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the reinsurance expenses determination.

Initial and subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

The Group uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. The PAA eligibility test was applied to risk-attaching reinsurance contracts, and it was concluded that the PAA can also be used for such contracts.

For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows are deferred and recognised over the coverage period of contracts in a group.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amounts of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the prepaid acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

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

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

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

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

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

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Initial and subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the PAA (continued)

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

- (a) Increased for premiums received in the period, excluding amounts that relate to premium receivables included in the LIC;
- (b) Decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- (c) Decreased for the amounts of expected premiums received recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- (d) Increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

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

- (a) Increased for ceding premiums paid in the period; and
- (b) Decreased for the amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Group does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money as insurance premiums are due within the coverage of contracts, which is one year or less.

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

For contracts measured under the PAA, the LIC is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under the GMM. The health insurance contracts typically have a settlement period of one year and less, and therefore the future cash flows are not adjusted for the time value of money. For group life insurance contracts, future cash flows are adjusted for the time value of money since these insurance contracts sometimes have claims with a settlement period of over one year. The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (subrogation). The estimated cost of claims includes a deduction for the expected value of recoveries.

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(f) Measurement (continued)

Initial and subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts measured under the PAA (continued)

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is onerous on initial recognition or becomes onerous subsequently, the Group increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM with the amount of such an increase recognised in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is established for the amount of the loss recognised. Subsequently, the loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the LRC without the loss component. Where applicable, resulting changes in the loss component are disaggregated between insurance service expenses and insurance finance income or expenses for the effect of the time value of money, financial risk and effect of changes therein.

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

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

Where applicable, changes in the loss-recovery component are disaggregated between net income from reinsurance contracts held (refer to Note 2.13 (g)) and insurance finance income or expenses for the effect of the time value of money, financial risk and effect of changes therein in proportion to the disaggregation applied to the changes in the underlying loss component.

The Group does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA with underlying contracts measured under the GMM.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

Insurance revenue

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

For contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA, insurance revenue comprises the following:

- ▶ Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:
 - a) Insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - amounts related to the loss component;
 - repayments of investment components and policyholder rights to withdraw an amount;
 - amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity; and
 - insurance acquisition expenses;
 - amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see (b));
 - b) Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in insurance finance income (expenses);
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - amounts allocated to the loss component;
 - c) Amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided in the period; and
 - d) Experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to past and current service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes.
 - e) Other amounts, including any other pre-recognition cash flows assets derecognised at the date of initial recognition.
- ▶ Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

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

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued (continued)

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- (a) Incurred claims and benefits excluding investment components reduced by loss component allocations;
- (b) Other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses, including amounts of any other pre-recognition cash flows assets (other than insurance acquisition cash flows) derecognised at the date of initial recognition;
- (c) Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;
- (d) Changes that relate to past service (i.e. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC);
- (e) Changes that relate to future service (i.e. losses/reversals on onerous groups of contracts from changes in the loss components); and
- (f) Insurance acquisition cash flows assets impairment.

For contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue as described above.

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

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

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

- (a) Reinsurance expenses;
- (b) Incurred claims recovery;
- (c) Other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- (d) Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery;
- (e) Effect of changes in risk of reinsurer non-performance;
- (f) Amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued:
 - i. Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
 - ii. Reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held; and
 - iii. Reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts.

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

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held (continued)

Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held (continued)

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

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

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

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

Insurance finance income or expenses

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

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

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(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

Insurance finance income or expenses (continued)

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

- (a) Interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM;
- (b) The effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions; and

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

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

- (a) Interest accreted on the LIC; and
- (b) The effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

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

For the contracts measured under the VFA and the PAA, the Group includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss (i.e. the profit or loss option (the PL option) is applied).

For the contracts measured using the GMM, except for those supported by investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, the OCI option is applied. The investments held by the Group that are used to support the GMM portfolio are typically measured at amortised cost, therefore the use of the OCI option results in the elimination of accounting mismatches with the associated assets. When the OCI option is applied, the impact of the change in discount rate is posted to the OCI. The difference between the liability measured on current rates and the liabilities measured on locked-in rates at any point in time represent the accumulation of amounts in OCI. Interest accreted on the BEL and CSM are also posted to P&L for these portfolios.

Groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts, including the CSM, that generate cash flows in a foreign currency are treated as monetary items. Where these groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts generate cash flows in multiple currencies, the Group has opted to maintain the underlying cash flows in their transactional currencies. The risk adjustment is also denominated in multiple currencies reflecting the currencies of its related fulfilment cash flows. The CSM, loss component, and the loss recovery component within each insurance and reinsurance group is however assigned a single currency ("the CSM Currency") in order to operate the mechanics of IFRS 17. This currency is determined separately for each insurance or reinsurance group based on the predominant currency in which the underlying cash flows are denominated.

The impact of adjusting the CSM, loss component, or loss recovery component in the CSM Currency due to changes in the exchange rate between the currencies of the underlying cash flows and the CSM Currency are accounted for as changes in financial risk - i.e., within effects of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions'. Applying IAS 21 at the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance or reinsurance contracts (including the CSM, loss component, or loss recovery component) is translated into the functional currency at the closing rate, with the resulting impact presented as foreign exchange differences. Both the foreign exchange differences and changes in financial risk are accounted for within 'finance expenses from insurance contracts issued' for insurance contracts and 'finance income from reinsurance contracts held' for reinsurance contracts.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(h) Classification

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. As a general guideline, the Group defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefits payable on a present value basis if the insured event did not occur.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk.

A number of insurance contracts contain a discretionary participation feature, which entitles the holder to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits or bonuses:

- a) That are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- b) Whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the Group; and
- c) That are contractually based on:
 - (i) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
 - (ii) realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Group; or
 - (iii) the profit or loss of the Group, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

The terms and conditions of these contracts set out the basis for the determination of the amounts on which discretionary benefits are based and within which the Group may exercise its discretion as to the quantum and timing of their payments to contract holders, which will be subject to the advice of the Group's actuary or a locally appointed actuary.

(i) Investment contracts

The Group issues investment contracts including deposit administration contracts and individual deferred annuity contracts. Premiums are recognised directly as liabilities. These liabilities are increased by credited interest or change in the unit prices and are decreased by policy administration fees, mortality and surrender charges and any withdrawals. Revenue consists of investment income and interest credited is treated as an expense.

(j) Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held.

Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer (inward reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

(k) Receivables and payables other than those for contracts under IFRS 17

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents and brokers. If there is objective evidence that the receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the consolidated statement of income.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(I) Insurance finance reserve

The insurance finance reserve comprises the cumulative insurance finance income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income. If the Group derecognises a contract without direct participation features as a result of a transfer to a third party or a contract modification, then any remaining amounts of accumulated other comprehensive income for the contract are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

2.14 Financial liabilities

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

The Group derecognises a loan when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The Group also derecognises a loan when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified borrowing is substantially different, in which case a new loan based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of the loan, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in the consolidated statement of income).

2.15 Taxation

Taxation in the consolidated statement of income comprises current and deferred income tax.

Current income tax charges are based on taxable profits for the year, which differ from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted or substantively enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

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

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of income, except where it relates to items charged or credited to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, in which case, deferred tax is also dealt with in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Employee benefits

(a) Pension plans

The Group operates two defined benefit and one defined contribution plan, the assets of which are held in separate trustee-administered funds. The plans are generally funded by payments from employees and by the relevant Group companies after taking account of the recommendations of the external qualified actuaries.

The plans are governed by trust/fund deeds and rules and are administered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which the plan resides. Responsibility for the governance of the plans, including investment strategies, lies with the Board of Trustees/Foundation.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. A defined contribution 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 or prior periods.

The asset or liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets. Plan assets exclude any insurance contracts issued by the Group.

For defined benefit plans, the pension accounting costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the consolidated statement of income so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of a qualified actuary, who carries out full valuations of the plans every three years. The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), are recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The defined benefit plans mainly expose the Group to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk and longevity risk.

The Group's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are charged to the consolidated statement of income in the year to which they relate.

(b) Post-retirement medical benefit obligations

The Group provides post-retirement medical benefits to its permanent employees who retire from active service, their spouses and their dependents. The entitlement to these benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age or leaving service due to ill health. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit plans. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. External qualified actuaries carry out a valuation of these obligations.

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2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Employee benefits (continued)

(c) Cash-based long-term performance incentive plan

The Group operates a cash-based long-term performance incentive plan for eligible executives. Accruals are made annually based on the ultimate expected payments to eligible executives.

(d) Employee share ownership plan ('ESOP')

The employees of the Group have the option to receive their bonuses in cash or to instead substitute 40% or more of that cash bonus for the equivalent value of ordinary shares of Guardian Holdings Limited Group, purchased on the open market, in accordance with the terms outlined in the Trust Deed governing an approved ESOP. The Group recognises an expense within staff costs when bonuses are awarded. When the cash portion of the bonuses are paid to employees, the Trustees simultaneously purchase and hold the allocated shares. Employees or their appointed legal representatives are entitled to receive their shares upon the employee's cessation of employment, retirement, death, or upon the request of the employee if 5 years have elapsed since the shares were allocated. Dividends received by the Trustees with respect to allocated shares held are paid over to employees within 28 days of receipt. The ESOP is an equity-settled plan, with the associated unallocated shares reflected in the consolidated financial statements of Guardian Holdings Limited as a deduction to their share capital. This amount does not impact these consolidated financial statements nor is it material to Guardian Holdings Limited's consolidated financial statements.

(e) Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses 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 obligated or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are made when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for services rendered after eliminating revenue within the Group. Revenue is recognised as follows:

- (a) Insurance revenue - Insurance revenue is recognised in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17 as laid out in Note 2.13.
- (b) Investment income - Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- (c) Rental Income is recognised on an accrual basis.
- (d) Realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the non-consolidated statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Unrealised gains and losses on investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, debt securities gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the non-consolidated statement of income.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Revenue recognition (continued)

- (e) Commissions are recognised on an accrual basis.
- (f) Fee income - Fees are earned from the management of the assets of the segregated funds and deposit administration funds and from general policy administration and surrenders. Fees are recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

2.19 Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group mainly leases various office space, motor vehicles and equipment used in its operations. Rental contracts for these leases are typically made for fixed periods but may have extension options, which is described below. Some contracts contain lease and non-lease components, which are accounted for as separate components based on the stand-alone prices stated in the contracts.

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

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach to all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received). Subsequent to initial measurement, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. The Group does not revalue any of its right-of-use assets.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the lease commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- ▶ fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- ▶ variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- ▶ lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- ▶ penalty payments for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

The Group remeasures the lease liability when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the consolidated statement of income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments. The Group did not have any variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate for the period ended 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets to leases that are considered to be low value. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

The Group leases out its investment properties. The Group has classified these leases as operating leases, because they do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in other income in the consolidated statement of income.

2.20 Dividend distributions

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

2.21 Finance charges

Finance charges are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred except to the extent that they are capitalised when directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an investment property or in developing properties for sale.

2.22 Asset under management

The Group provides custody and trustee discretionary investment management services to third parties. Such assets under management represent the managed funds administered by the Group.

2.23 Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative data has been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In accordance with IAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, the consolidated financial statements have been restated for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 and the impact of these adjustments and reclassifications are summarised in Note 39 - Restatements.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities during the succeeding financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Insurance contracts

Definition and classification

Definition and classification determines whether contracts are in the scope of IFRS 17 and, for contracts determined to be in scope of IFRS 17, what measurement model is applicable.

Determining whether a contract issued accepts significant insurance risk and, similarly, whether a reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk requires judgement. Refer to Note 2.13(b) which gives details on how the Group determines the classification of insurance products with investment components as insurance or investment contracts.

Determining whether a contract issued that does not transfer significant insurance risk meets the definition of an investment contract with discretionary participation features requires judgement. The Group does not issue any investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Determining whether contracts that were determined to be in the scope of IFRS 17 meet the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features requires judgement:

- a) Whether the pool of underlying items is clearly identified;
- b) Whether amounts that an entity expects to pay to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- c) Whether the Group expects the proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholders that vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items to be substantial.

Significant judgement is applied to determine whether the proportion to be paid by the Group to life contract policyholders and to direct participating contract policyholders is substantial.

The Group applies the PAA to some insurance contracts with a coverage period of more than one year. The eligibility assessment involved significant judgement on whether the application of the PAA will produce a measurement of the liability for the LRC that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the GMM.

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(a) Insurance contracts (continued)

Unit of account

Judgement is involved in combination of insurance contracts and separation of distinct components, however the Group neither separated components of its insurance contracts nor combined any insurance contracts.

Judgements involved in the identification of portfolios of contracts, as required by paragraph 14 of IFRS 17 (that is, having similar risks and being managed together) are not an area of significant judgement for the Group. This is due to the Group historically managing its insurance and reinsurance portfolios in a way that, consistent with regulatory considerations, clearly distinguishes groups of products by their associated risks.

Judgement is required in aggregating insurance contracts issued on initial recognition into groups of onerous contracts, groups of contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous and groups of other contracts. A similar grouping assessment is required for reinsurance contracts held.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in applicable facts and circumstances is an area of judgement.

For insurance contracts issued measured under the PAA, management judgement is required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous. Further, judgement is required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate any changes in the onerous group's profitability and whether any loss component remeasurement is required. In 2025, the Group identified a group of contracts measured under the PAA had become onerous and a liability for remaining coverage loss component was recorded.

Measurement - Fulfilment cash flows

The concept of a contract boundary is used to determine which future cash flows should be considered in the measurement of a contract in the scope of IFRS 17. Judgements is involved to determine when the Group is capable of repricing the entire contracts to reflect the reassessed risks, when policyholders are obliged to pay premiums and when premiums reflect risks beyond the coverage period. Only those liabilities or assets relating to expected premiums or claims driven by substantive rights and obligations are recognised within the boundary of the insurance contract. The Group applied judgement to the determination of the contract boundaries of several deferred annuity products with guaranteed annuitisation rates.

The Group uses judgement to determine which cash flows within the boundary of insurance contracts are those that relate directly to fulfilment of the contract. The Group performs regular expense studies and uses judgement to determine the extent to which fixed and variable overheads are directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts.

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(a) Insurance contracts (continued)

Financial performance

The Group applied significant judgements in the following aspects of the determination of the CSM amounts that were recognised in profit or loss in 2025 and 2024.

- a) For individual life GMM contracts without any accumulating Fund - coverage units are determined based on the quantity of benefits provided via the Face Amount of the coverage.
- b) For individual life contracts that have an accumulated Fund Balance, coverage units are determined based on the quantity of benefits provided via the Face Amount of the coverage plus the Fund Value.
- c) For annuity contracts that are still in the accumulation phase, coverage units are determined based on the value of the fund accumulated to date.
- d) For annuity contracts that are in the annuitisation phase, coverage units are determined based on the value of expected annuity payout.

In performing the above determination, management applied judgement that might significantly impact the CSM carrying values and amounts of the CSM allocation recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Contracts measured under the Fair Value Approach

The Group applied the fair value approach to all long-term insurance and reinsurance contracts in force as at 31 December 2021. The Group applied significant judgement in determining the transition amounts under this approach.

Applying the fair value approach, the Group determined the CSM as at 1 January 2022 to be the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts, measured in accordance with IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement' (IFRS 13), and its FCF at the transition date. The Group did not apply the deposit floor when measuring insurance contracts when using the fair value approach on transition.

The fair value of an insurance liability is the price that a market participant would be willing to pay to assume the obligation and the remaining risks of the in-force contracts as at the transition date. Where available, recent market transactions were used to estimate the fair value of groups of contracts. In the absence of recent market transactions for similar contracts, a present value technique was used to value groups of contracts.

In estimating the fair value of groups of insurance contracts, the following considerations were applied:

- a. only future cash flows within the boundaries of the insurance contracts were included in the fair value estimation, excluding future renewals and new business that would be outside the contract boundary of the contracts under IFRS 17;
- b. assumptions about expected future cash flows and risk allowances were adjusted for the market participant's view, as required by IFRS 13; and
- c. other sources of profit were included to reflect what a market participant would require for accepting obligations under insurance contracts, beyond the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Given the lack of a liquid and observable market of insurance liabilities in the Caribbean, the fair value of insurance contracts was estimated using a method consistent with the income approach. There are two techniques that is consistent with this namely: the adjusted fulfilment cash flows and embedded or appraisal value. The Group used the adjusted fulfilment cash flows as it is similar to the technique used to determine the fulfilment cash flows; however, adjusted to reflect the perspective of a market participant (IFRS 13) rather than the entity's view (IFRS 17).

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(a) Insurance contracts (continued)

The Group used significant judgement to determine adjustments required to reflect the market participant's view, and considered the following:

Definition and classification The following assessments were performed using the criteria described in Note 3, based on the information available as at the transition date:

- a. An assessment of whether a contract issued that does not transfer significant insurance risk meets the definition of an investment contract with discretionary participation features within the scope of IFRS 17; and
- b. An assessment of whether an insurance contract issued meets the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features.

Discount rates The discount rates at the dates of initial recognition were determined at the transition date, as described below. The determination of an appropriate market discount rate to calculate the fair value at initial recognition included the application of the Group's own credit risk. This was calculated as a percentage of the Group's FCF. It was incorporated as a reduction to the Group's FCF, to derive the adjusted fulfilment cash flows (AFCF). The Group also included its reported Capital Adequacy requirements as of 31 December, 2021 to determine the Cost of Capital (COC). The COC was then calculated as the discounted value of the base solvency at the hurdle rate and applying a cost of capital factor.

The Target Available Capital was calculated as the base solvency buffer, net of diversification benefit, multiplied by the target capital ratio (175%). This was further reduced by the Risk Adjustment for territories where the Capital regime is based solely on the Best Estimate Liability, though for the others, the Risk Adjustment reduction was not applied. The COC was then calculated as the discounted value of the base solvency at the hurdle rate and applying a cost of capital factor.

FCF The FCF were estimated prospectively as at the transition date, and were determined as the present value of the Group's cash flows, consistent with the typical actuarial approach to determining the best estimate liability and risk adjustment. The ratios of Capital Adequacy risk components to the FCF were used to estimate the Group's risk components for the life of the business. The base solvency was calculated as the sum of the risk components. The Target Available Capital was calculated as the base solvency buffer net of diversification benefit multiplied by the target capital ratio, less Risk Adjustment.

CSM The CSM (for insurance contracts issued) were estimated to be the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts, measured in accordance with IFRS 13 as described above, and its FCF at the transition date. All relevant sources of required profit were considered, particularly for blocks of business that have significant additional capital considerations. The profit margin was calculated as the sum of COC, Risk Provision release and the other sources of profit, with each item in the profit margin calculation discounted at the hurdle rate.

The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rate. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the Trinidad & Tobago ("T&T") government yield curve for the relevant territory, which is adjusted for a credit risk premium and an illiquidity premium. The credit risk premium is quantified by finding the average spread between the T&T government yield curve and that of the US Treasury on the assumption that the US Treasury yield curve is risk free. The illiquidity premium is determined by differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the government yield and the relevant liability cash flows, as illustrated by government bond bid-ask spreads. The T&T government yield curve and the relevant liability are denominated in the same currency as the product being measured for the portfolios denominated in Trinidad & Tobago dollars, with the Trinidad & Tobago curve used as a proxy for portfolios denominated in all other currencies. Given the limited term of the T&T government yield curve, for the unobservable period, the yield curve was interpolated between an ultimate rate and the last observable point using the Smith-Wilson method.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)**(a) Insurance contracts (continued)**Discount rates (continued)

The ultimate rate for the Trinidad & Tobago curve is 7.6%.

Observable market information was used from 2010 to capture the low interest environment that much of the world, including the Caribbean, has been in since the 2008 financial crisis. Going back further than this point was considered inappropriate as it is not reflective of the current economic environment.

Cash flows varying based on underlying items are discounted using a discount rate that reflects the variability of the underlying assets. The participating contracts include investment components where cash flows vary based on the return of investment assets. The cash flows arising from the investment component are discounted using the expected return of the assets supporting the investment component. There are limited financial guarantees in these products. The liabilities associated with these guarantees are measured using a market consistent deterministic interest scenario.

The weighted average yield curves used to discount the estimates of future cash flows are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025				As at 31 December 2024			
	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years
Traditional life	5.26%	5.22% - 6.00%	6.19% - 6.80%	6.96% - 8.87%	4.62%	4.68% - 5.68%	5.89% - 6.49%	6.76% - 8.41%
Annuities	5.57%	5.53% - 6.31%	6.50% - 7.11%	7.27% - 9.18%	4.94%	5.00% - 5.99%	6.20% - 6.80%	7.07% - 8.72%
Unit linked life	4.85% - 7.11%	4.79% - 7.20%	4.99% - 7.13%	5.02% - 8.87%	4.64% - 6.78%	4.02% - 6.74%	4.60% - 6.65%	4.80% - 8.41%

Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts

Included in the measurement of each group of contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 are all the future cash flows within the boundary of each group of contracts. The estimates of these future cash flows are based on probability weighted expected future cash flows. The Group estimates which cash flows are expected and the probability that they will occur as at the measurement date. In making these expectations, the Group uses information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Group's estimate of future cash flows is based on a best estimate deterministic scenario that specifies the amount, timing and probability of cash flows.

Expenses related cash flows are determined at a cohort level and are allocated on a systematic basis similar to the activity based costing method. The Group has determined that this method results in a systematic and rational allocation. Similar methods are consistently applied to allocate expenses of a similar nature. Acquisition cash flows and expenses of an administrative policy maintenance nature are allocated to groups of contracts based on the number of contracts initiated for the period, and in force for the period, respectively. Claims settlement related expense are allocated based on the number of claims incurred.

For the long-term insurance contracts without investment components, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments and premium receipts arises primarily from the unpredictability of long-term changes in the mortality rates, the variability in the policyholder behaviour and uncertainties regarding future inflation rates and expenses growth.

Uncertainty of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the variability in policyholder behaviour. The interest rate guarantee embedded in insurance contracts was measured using a best estimate deterministic scenario, representing the most likely future interest rate environment.

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(a) Insurance contracts (continued)

Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts (continued)

For the short-term insurance contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the severity and frequency of claims and uncertainties regarding future inflation rates leading to claims and claims-handling expenses growth.

Assumptions used to develop estimates about future cash flows are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted where required.

Methods used to measure the risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled. Because the risk adjustment represents compensation for uncertainty, estimates are made on the degree of diversification benefits and expected favourable and unfavourable outcomes in a way that reflects the Group's degree of risk aversion. The Group estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates.

The risk adjustment was calculated on a full contract basis, thereby considering risks that may emerge over the entire life of the insurance contract. Given the long-term nature of the related risks, this approach is appropriate to capture the uncertainty embedded in the underlying contracts, without adding the complexity of performing projections on an annual basis. The risk adjustment is further calculated at a coverage level in accordance with the related risk profile, and then aggregated up to profitability groups, cohorts, and portfolios. To determine the variability of the the reserves, the risk margin approach was used.

With the risk margin approach, the risk adjustment is determined by calculating and combining explicit risk margins for non-financial risks as outlined in guidance provided by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. Quantification of the confidence level is done using a quantile technique based on an underlying normal probability distribution assumption for the future cash flows. The Group's confidence level corresponding to the results of this technique was 77% (2024: 75%). Consideration of the amount of diversification benefit is done at the entity level reflecting the diversification in contracts sold across portfolios as this reflects the potential for risk reduction when the entity has a diversified portfolio of insurance contracts.

The methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk were not changed in 2024 and 2025.

(b) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. Factors considered by the Group's business units in determining the business model for a group of assets are disclosed in Note 2.7(b).

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(c) Fair valuation of financial assets

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined by using an internally developed bond valuation model. Assumptions used in this model are validated and periodically reviewed internally by qualified personnel. Where applicable, data is calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. Changes in assumptions used in valuations could affect reported fair value of financial assets. Key assumptions are based on current market yields. At 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of financial assets that were fair valued using an internally developed bond valuation model was \$4.8 billion (2024: \$4.7 billion). The following table shows the effect on the profit or loss and fair value reserve to changes in the market yields.

	Effect on consolidated income	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
1% increase in market yields	(11,492)	(11,976)
1% decrease in market yields	12,767	13,343

(d) Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's expected credit loss calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the expected credit loss models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- ▶ The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime expected credit loss basis and the qualitative assessment.
- ▶ The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- ▶ Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- ▶ Use of macroeconomic data for internal credit ratings and outlooks, to derive associated probabilities of default as prescribed by external rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's.
- ▶ Development of forward-looking scenarios probability weighted based on macroeconomic trends and expectations.
- ▶ Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs and the effect on probabilities of default, exposure at default and loss given default.

The Group regularly reviews its internal models in the context of actual loss experience and adjusts when necessary.

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(Continued)

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

Forward-looking macroeconomic variables

The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgment. PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. The estimation of ECL on 12-month ECL and Lifetime ECL is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers three future macroeconomic scenarios, with macroeconomic projections varying by territory. The base case scenario assumes that a stable economic environment where current conditions, based on available macroeconomic data, will largely continue. Upside and downside scenarios are set relative to the base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions, considering macroeconomic forecasts and trends.

Scenarios are reassessed on at least an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant. Scenarios are probability-weighted separately for each territory modelled according to the best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights are updated on an annual basis or more frequently as warranted.

The carrying amounts of expected credit loss allowance on financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2025 are disclosed in Note 4.2.3(e).

(e) Taxation

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Estimates are required in determining the provision for 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.

For uncertain tax positions where there is uncertainty over the tax treatment in the financial statements, management considered whether it is probable that the tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment. The Group measured the tax balance that is applicable for the uncertain tax position using an expected value basis.

(f) Determining the lease term of contracts with extension and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. In determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The Group considers factors such as penalties to terminate, historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace leased assets. Extension options in most office space leases have been included in the lease liability.

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

(g) Post-employment benefits

In conducting valuation exercises to measure the effect of all post-employment benefit plans throughout the Group, the Group's external actuaries use judgment and assumptions in determining discount rates, salary increases, pension increases and health care costs. These assumptions are detailed in Note 11 and Note 20.

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4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk

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

4.1 Insurance risk

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

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit 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.

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 type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

4.1.1 Short term Group life and Health contracts**(a) Exposures to risks and how they arise**

Short-duration life insurance contracts are contracts that are typically of a short tenure. These contracts are mainly issued to employers to insure their commitments to their employees. The risk is affected by the nature of the industry in which the employer operates. The risk of death and disability will vary by industry.

(b) Objectives, policies and processes for managing risks

The Group attempts to manage this risk through its underwriting and claims handling. Additionally, there is reinsurance on short-duration life insurance contracts.

Short-duration life insurance risk concentration by geography is included in the tables below with reference to the carrying amount of the insurance contract liabilities arising from these contracts.

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Trinidad & Tobago	33,050	44,205
Other territories	4,998	23,381
	<u>38,048</u>	<u>67,586</u>

(c) Methods used to measure risks

There is no need to estimate mortality rates or morbidity rates for future years because these contracts have short duration. However, for incurred disability income claims, it is necessary to estimate the rates of recovery from disability for future years. The Group currently does so using conservative assumptions.

(d) Changes in assumptions

The Group's assumptions in respect of short duration life insurance contracts have not significantly changed from the prior year.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**4.1 Insurance risk** (continued)**4.1.1 Short term Group life and Health contracts** (continued)**(e) Sensitivity analysis**

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the group with regard to underwriting risk variables impact profit or loss and equity 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.

	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss impact \$'000	Equity impact \$'000	Profit or loss impact \$'000	Equity impact \$'000
Worsening of unpaid claims and expenses - 5% increase				
- Net insurance contract liabilities	<u>(2,063)</u>	<u>(1,743)</u>	<u>(3,442)</u>	<u>(2,912)</u>
- Net reinsurance contract assets	<u>2,915</u>	<u>2,478</u>	<u>2,195</u>	<u>1,854</u>

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts**(a) Exposures to risks and how they arise**

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics or widespread changes in lifestyle, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. For contracts where survival is the insured risk, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity.

(b) Objectives, policies and processes for managing risks

At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group. However, undue concentration could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis.

For contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted. For contracts without fixed terms, a significant portion of the insurance risk is shared with the insured party. The Group charges for mortality risk on a monthly basis for most life and critical insurance contracts without fixed terms. It has the right to alter these charges based on its mortality experience and hence minimise its exposure to mortality risk.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts (continued)

(b) Objectives, policies and processes for managing risks (continued)

The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements. Medical selection is included in the Group's underwriting procedures with premiums varied to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants. The Group uses excess of loss reinsurance contracts with retention limits that vary by product.

The table below presents the concentration of insured benefits across five bands per individual life assured. The benefit insured figures are shown gross and net of the reinsurance contracts described above. These tables do not include annuity contracts, for which a separate analysis is reported further below.

Benefits assured per life \$'000	2025 - Total benefits insured			
	Before reinsurance		After reinsurance	
	\$'000	%	TT\$'000	%
0 - 250	21,134,606	21.20%	20,788,293	25.08%
251 - 500	28,261,665	28.35%	25,748,925	31.06%
501 - 1,000	26,656,851	26.74%	22,159,408	26.71%
1,001 - 3,000	16,722,301	16.78%	12,093,110	14.59%
3,001 and over	6,911,244	6.93%	2,122,721	2.56%
Total	99,686,667	100.00%	82,912,457	100.00%

The concentration risk in the respective bands has not changed from last year.

Benefits assured per life \$'000	2024 - Total benefits insured			
	Before reinsurance		After reinsurance	
	\$'000	%	TT\$'000	%
0 - 250	21,192,068	22.00%	20,799,111	26.39%
251 - 500	27,715,962	28.77%	25,021,301	31.74%
501 - 1,000	25,527,121	26.50%	20,721,683	26.29%
1,001 - 3,000	15,437,974	16.02%	10,629,514	13.48%
3,001 and over	6,468,055	6.71%	1,658,757	2.10%
Total	96,341,180	100.00%	78,830,366	100.00%

The following tables for annuity insurance contracts illustrate the concentration of risk based on four bands that group these contracts in relation to the amount payable per annum, as if the annuity were in payment at the year end. The Group does not hold any reinsurance contracts against the liabilities carried for these contracts.

Insurance risk for contracts disclosed in this note is also affected by the contract holders' right to pay reduced or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely, or to exercise a guaranteed annuity option. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to contract holder behaviour.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts (continued)

(b) Objectives, policies and processes for managing risks (continued)

	Total annuities payable per annum			
	2025		2024	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Annuity payable per annum per life				
\$'000				
0 - 5,000	7,188	3.10%	7,211	3.27%
5,001 - 10,000	30,999	13.35%	29,590	13.40%
10,001 - 20,000	55,220	23.79%	52,455	23.75%
More than 20,000	138,728	59.76%	131,569	59.58%
Total	232,135	100.00%	220,825	100.00%

The greatest concentration remains at the highest band, which is consistent with the prior year.

(c) Methods used to measure risks

For long-term insurance contracts, the Group determines assumptions in relation to future deaths and other benefits, voluntary termination, investment returns, administrative expenses and other items that are appropriate to the policies, their location and the local statutory reserving requirements.

The nature and method of determining the significant assumptions made by the Group in the computation of policyholders' liabilities are described in the following paragraphs.

● **Mortality & morbidity**

An appropriate base table of standard mortality or morbidity is chosen depending on the type of contract. Supplemental information, such as reinsurance rates, is used where standard tables are not available. An investigation into the Group's experience in recent years is performed, and the standard actuarial tables are adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group's own experience or expectations. For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected mortality improvements.

In 2025, morbidity assumptions remained unchanged, whereas, there was a change in the mortality assumption as shown in the table below. In addition, the methodology was revised to apply a weighted-average approach instead of an equal-weighting to each year of the 10 year study period.

Gender	Smoker	Mortality Table	% of table
	Status		
As at 31 December 2025			
Male	Non-smoker	CIA9704	80% - 280%
	Smoker	CIA9704	80% - 280%
Female	Non-smoker	CIA9704	80% - 280%
	Smoker	CIA9704	80% - 280%
As at 31 December 2024			
Male	Non-smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
	Smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
Female	Non-smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
	Smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%

A possible increase in mortality rates increases estimates of future cash outflows and thus decreases the CSM. For a sensitivity analysis, refer to Note 4.1.2(d).

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts (continued)

(c) Methods used to measure risks (continued)

● **Terminations**

Estimates of the amounts and timings of future benefit and premium payments are based on Group experience over extended periods. Terminations (lapses and surrenders) and variable premium assumptions vary by product type and policy duration.

● **Policy maintenance expense and inflation**

Amounts are included in policyholders' liabilities to provide for the future costs of administering policies in force. Expenses comprise of expenses directly attributable to the groups of contracts including an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. The expense base is determined from a review of current, recent and expected Group expense levels and allowance is made for future expense inflation.

Inflation rates are sourced from various international and regional economic journals and reports. These inflation rates assumed are summarised in the following table.

	2025	2024
Inflation rate	2.0%	2.0%

● **Tax**

It has been assumed that current tax legislation and rates for long-term insurance companies continue unaltered.

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts (continued)

(d) Sensitivity analysis

The following tables present the sensitivity of the value of insurance liabilities disclosed in this note to movements in the assumptions used in the estimation of insurance liabilities. These analyses are based on a change in assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	2025		2024	
	Impact on profit \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000	Impact on profit \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000
Traditional life				
+ 10% Worsening Mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(6,637)	(5,642)	(5,491)	(4,668)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	2,270	1,929	2,054	1,746
	<u>(4,367)</u>	<u>(3,713)</u>	<u>(3,437)</u>	<u>(2,922)</u>
+1% Decrease in Interest rates				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	-	(17,130)	-	(17,431)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	-	(4,775)	-	(2,517)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,905)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,948)</u>
+ 5% Worsening of base renewal expense level				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(527)	(448)	(375)	(319)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	-	-	-	-
	<u>(527)</u>	<u>(448)</u>	<u>(375)</u>	<u>(319)</u>
+1% Worsening of expense inflation rate				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(816)	(694)	(726)	(617)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	<u>(817)</u>	<u>(695)</u>	<u>(727)</u>	<u>(618)</u>

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts (continued)

(d) Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	2025		2024	
	Impact on profit \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000	Impact on profit \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000
Unit linked life				
+ 10% Worsening Mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(14,130)	(12,010)	(14,522)	(12,344)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>3,261</u>	<u>2,772</u>	<u>3,513</u>	<u>2,986</u>
	<u>(10,869)</u>	<u>(9,238)</u>	<u>(11,009)</u>	<u>(9,358)</u>
+1% Decrease in Interest Rates				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	7,150	6,078	8,250	7,012
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>(457)</u>	<u>(389)</u>	<u>(417)</u>	<u>(355)</u>
	<u>6,693</u>	<u>5,689</u>	<u>7,833</u>	<u>6,657</u>
+ 5% Worsening of base renewal expense level				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(2,414)	(2,052)	(2,104)	(1,788)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,414)</u>	<u>(2,052)</u>	<u>(2,104)</u>	<u>(1,788)</u>
+1% Worsening of expense inflation rate				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(3,286)	(2,793)	(3,987)	(3,389)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
	<u>(3,287)</u>	<u>(2,794)</u>	<u>(3,988)</u>	<u>(3,390)</u>

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

4.1.2 Long-term insurance contracts (continued)

(d) Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	2025		2024	
	Impact on profit \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000	Impact on profit \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000
Annuities				
+ 10% Worsening Mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	75	64	165	141
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>75</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>141</u>
+ 0.5% Improvement in annuitant mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(2,384)	(2,026)	(3,166)	(2,691)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,384)</u>	<u>(2,026)</u>	<u>(3,166)</u>	<u>(2,691)</u>
- 1% Lowering of interest rates				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(28,792)	(89,708)	(29,608)	(91,629)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(28,792)</u>	<u>(89,708)</u>	<u>(29,608)</u>	<u>(91,629)</u>
+5% Worsening of base renewal expense level				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(1,701)	(1,446)	(1,454)	(1,236)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(1,701)</u>	<u>(1,446)</u>	<u>(1,454)</u>	<u>(1,236)</u>
+ 1% Worsening of expense inflation rate				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(2,416)	(2,054)	(2,676)	(2,275)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,416)</u>	<u>(2,054)</u>	<u>(2,676)</u>	<u>(2,275)</u>

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts and borrowings), 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 and investment contracts. The components of this financial risk are interest rate risk, equity price risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

Risk management is carried out by the Executive Investment Committees ("EIC") and Risk Management departments, with direct support from the Actuarial departments. It is conducted in accordance with policies and framework approved by the Group's Board of Directors, ensuring alignment with the organisation's risk appetite, governance standards, and strategic objectives. The Group identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks. The Board provides principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

4.2.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk - currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, each of which is considered below.

(a) Currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Group's main operations are in the Caribbean. The main exposure to risks are in respect to the US dollar, Jamaican dollar, Euro and the Barbados dollar. The Group's strategy for dealing with foreign exchange risk is to offset, as far as possible, foreign currency liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

The Executive Investment Committees (EIC) has oversight for the management of currency risk and the Group's exposure to currency risk is also mitigated by the requirements of the Insurance Act 2018, which does not allow more than 30% of the assets supporting policyholder liabilities to be held in currencies other than the currency of the liability.

The tables below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December. The Group's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts are included in the table categorised by currency positions expressed in TT\$ equivalents.

	TT \$'000	US \$'000	JMD \$'000	Euro \$'000	BBD \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 31 December 2025							
Total assets	9,681,798	3,186,366	21,753	143,101	397,245	399,622	13,829,885
Total liabilities	<u>10,949,677</u>	<u>18,569</u>	<u>1,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,137</u>	<u>43,843</u>	<u>11,241,303</u>
	<u>(1,267,879)</u>	<u>3,167,797</u>	<u>20,676</u>	<u>143,101</u>	<u>169,108</u>	<u>355,779</u>	<u>2,588,582</u>
As at 31 December 2024							
Total assets	9,634,940	2,937,659	64,220	96,820	339,281	555,915	13,628,835
Total liabilities	<u>11,001,518</u>	<u>4,055</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208,950</u>	<u>17,969</u>	<u>11,232,998</u>
	<u>(1,366,578)</u>	<u>2,933,604</u>	<u>63,714</u>	<u>96,820</u>	<u>130,331</u>	<u>537,946</u>	<u>2,395,837</u>

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in foreign currency exchange rates with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on the consolidated statement of income and changes in equity at the reporting date.

Change in variables	USD	JMD	Euro	BBD	Other
2025	-0.5%	2.5%	3.5%	3.4%	-2.9% to 2.1%
2024	0.8%	-2.2%	4.3%	3.5%	-4.5% to 1.8%

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.1 Market risk (continued)

(a) Currency risk (continued)

	USD TT\$'000	JMD TT\$'000	Euro TT\$'000	BBD TT\$'000	Other TT\$'000	Total TT\$'000
Impact on statement of income						
2025	(82)	34	-	-	-	(48)
2024	20,450	-	-	-	-	20,450
Impact on translation reserve						
2025	(15,856)	-	5,009	5,750	742	(4,355)
2024	17,969	(17,314)	4,163	4,480	2,028	11,326

The following table presents analysis of how a possible shift in market currency exchange rates might impact the insurance contract liability balances and the respective underlying assets, as well as the net impact on equity. Transactions or balances not within the scope of IFRS 17 are not subject to currency risk.

	USD TT\$'000	JMD TT\$'000	Euro TT\$'000	BBD TT\$'000	Other TT\$'000	Total TT\$'000
For the year 2025:						
Impact on equity						
- Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(57)	-	-	(5,730)	125	(5,662)
- Underlying investment assets	(12,219)	-	5,009	11,144	447	4,381
- Net impact	(12,276)	-	5,009	5,414	572	(1,281)
For the year 2024:						
Impact on equity						
- Insurance and reinsurance contracts	63	-	-	(5,522)	154	(5,305)
- Underlying investment assets	17,901	(846)	4,163	9,575	1,623	32,416
- Net impact	17,964	(846)	4,163	4,053	1,777	27,111

Underlying assets are those assets that are either contractually linked to the relevant insurance contracts or they are specifically used to back insurance contracts.

The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions might be correlated. No changes were made by the Group in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to various risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The major element of interest rate risk within the Group is the risk that the interest earned on the Group's investments is insufficient to meet the interest rates credited or guaranteed to policyholders. This applies to traditional life insurance policies and the deposit administration plans.

Exposure is managed largely by the use of natural hedges that arise by matching interest-sensitive assets with liabilities of a similar nature. The Group also mitigates the effect of interest rate risk of the investment portfolio through the functioning of an Executive Investment Committee and the pricing of products by the actuarial function. The investment portfolio return is continually monitored by the Investment Committees. The results of these reviews inform the pricing of products and interest rates to be credited to the respective policies and plans.

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table presents analysis of how a possible shift in market interest rates might impact the balances of contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 and investment assets, as well as the net impact on profit or loss and equity. Insurance and reinsurance contracts measured under the GMM are moderately sensitive to changes in market interest rates due to the discounting of the future expected cash flows. Insurance contracts measured under the VFA are highly sensitive to changes in market interest rates due both to the discounting of the future expected cash flows, but also due to the impact on the expected performance of the underlying assets. The Group's other financial assets and liabilities are not significantly sensitive to interest rates. For the sensitivity analysis, a 1% movement in interest rates was used for 2025 (2024 - 1%). The following table shows the estimated effect of an increase or decrease in the above rates on the profit or loss and equity.

	2025				2024			
	Profit or loss		Equity		Profit or loss		Equity	
	Net		Net		Net		Net	
	insurance contract liability \$'000	Investment securities \$'000	insurance contract liability \$'000	Investment securities \$'000	insurance contract liability \$'000	Investment securities \$'000	insurance contract liability \$'000	Investment securities \$'000
Increase in interest rates								
- Trinidad & Tobago	21,992	(605)	100,112	(514)	21,651	(817)	99,680	(694)
- Other	107	(40)	5,812	(34)	124	(50)	5,240	(43)
Decrease in interest rates								
- Trinidad & Tobago	(21,992)	623	(100,112)	530	(21,651)	751	(99,680)	638
- Other	(107)	41	(5,812)	35	(124)	53	(5,240)	45

The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions might be correlated. No changes were made by the Group in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis.

(c) Other price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position as fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages its price risk by limiting the amount of its investments in equities and by monitoring movements in equity prices.

The sensitivity analysis for equity price risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of equity securities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices at the reporting date.

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables analyse the insurance and financial liabilities of the Group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the contractual or expected maturity date, alongside the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's financial assets. Financial liabilities are at contractual undiscounted cash flows and investment contracts are at expected undiscounted cash flows. Insurance contract liabilities include both actual and expected contractual undiscounted cash flows as they relate to both the LRC and the LIC.

As at 31 December 2025	Contractual/Expected Undiscounted Cash Flows							
	Carrying amount \$'000	On demand \$'000	1 years \$'000	2 years \$'000	3 years \$'000	4 years \$'000	5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000
Traditional life	472,160	1,507,229	(92,320)	(87,696)	(75,828)	(63,803)	(49,845)	2,141,600
Annuities	7,523,041	5,936,584	331,177	366,878	385,411	397,459	512,507	15,128,288
Unit linked life	1,704,649	2,297,319	(98,489)	(71,921)	(48,701)	(26,708)	1,605	2,963,835
Short term Group life and Health contracts	145,994	–	145,994	–	–	–	–	–
Reinsurance contract liabilities	3,057	–	171	117	138	152	160	6,919
Investment contracts	1,044,402	–	81,928	87,852	68,772	62,149	62,037	681,664
Medium-term borrowings	4,245	–	4,574	–	–	–	–	–
Lease liabilities	4,463	–	2,065	929	1,783	431	115	–
Other liabilities	181,039	–	171,713	–	–	–	–	–
	11,083,050	9,741,132	546,813	296,159	331,575	369,680	526,579	20,922,306
Investment securities	11,291,948	–	1,084,619	1,297,520	992,628	722,765	935,403	8,760,327
Loans and receivables	137,383	–	100,350	229	2,840	772	5,896	239,570
Reinsurance contract assets	141,215	–	4,419	5,674	6,657	7,330	7,759	334,571
Insurance contract assets	155,657	–	(27,068)	(27,162)	(23,487)	(19,763)	(15,434)	664,227
Cash and cash equivalents	822,086	758,501	827,349	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	63,677	–	51,666	–	–	–	12,024	–
Total financial assets	12,611,966	758,501	2,041,335	1,276,261	978,638	711,104	945,648	9,998,695
As at 31 December 2024 - as Restated								
Traditional life	504,721	1,487,837	(79,679)	(77,159)	(65,928)	(55,487)	(46,028)	1,449,694
Annuities	7,555,619	5,856,175	375,490	402,546	436,637	423,661	447,996	14,090,065
Unit linked life	1,582,133	2,248,024	(120,375)	(121,229)	(89,445)	(67,203)	(42,005)	2,977,569
Short term Group life and Health contracts	133,494	–	102,557	–	–	–	–	–
Reinsurance contract liabilities	1,401	–	139	154	148	147	142	2,112
Investment contracts	1,038,704	–	87,807	89,157	63,532	64,719	64,900	668,589
Lease liabilities	10,448	–	6,589	2,894	557	430	268	112
Other liabilities	147,320	–	139,182	–	–	–	–	–
	10,973,840	9,592,036	511,710	296,363	345,501	366,267	425,273	19,188,141
Investment securities	10,941,758	–	904,455	832,341	1,250,201	897,772	703,268	8,673,140
Loans and receivables	175,533	–	135,399	880	512	5,266	608	251,109
Reinsurance contract assets	88,286	–	9,687	10,799	10,319	10,273	9,955	147,742
Insurance contract assets	145,754	–	(24,755)	(23,961)	(20,473)	(17,231)	(14,294)	450,186
Cash and cash equivalents	1,047,717	930,041	1,052,491	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets	94,500	–	82,447	–	–	–	–	12,065
Total financial assets	12,493,548	930,041	2,159,724	820,059	1,240,559	896,080	699,537	9,534,242

Short-term group life and health contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held have zero amounts payable on demand.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

For insurance contracts issued that are traditional life and annuities, the amount payable on demand represents the policyholders' cash surrender values less applicable surrender fees. For insurance contracts that are unit-linked, the amount payable on demand represents the policyholders' fund balances, plus cash surrender values, if any, less applicable surrender fees.

4.2.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the potential for loss that can occur as a result of an individual, counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations to the Group. The EIC sets credit limits and monitors exposure by constraining the magnitude and tenor of the exposure to counterparties and issuers. Some of the credit risk mitigation techniques include, where appropriate, the right to require initial collateral or margin, the right to terminate transactions, and the right to obtain collateral (including guarantees) should unfavourable events occur.

Collateral held as security for mortgage loans and other loans includes physical or tangible residential and commercial edifices as well as legal rights to insurance portfolio and other assets of the respective borrowers. The EIC initiates regular portfolio reviews, monitors counterparty creditworthiness and evaluates potential transaction risks with a view towards early problem identification and protection against unacceptable credit-related losses.

(a) Credit risk management and exposures for insurance and reinsurance assets

The Group has significant credit risk arising from reinsurance contracts held. Credit risk associated with future premium inflows from insurance contracts issued is mitigated by the Group's ability to terminate insurance contract services when policyholders fail to meet their premium payment obligations.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk arising from ceded reinsurance by incorporating limits into its reinsurance treaties on the maximum size of policy and maximum amount of benefits that can be provided per insured life. The Group does not seek to manage its credit risk via other characteristics such as limiting exposure to a single counterparty or groups of counterparties, given the relative size of the Group to its reinsurers.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as the primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder.

The Group actively monitors the financial status of its reinsurers both by reference to publicly available information and the Financial Strength Ratings of A.M. Best. All of the Group's reinsurers are rated superior by A.M. Best. A rating of superior is assigned to reinsurance companies that have, in the opinion of A.M. Best, a superior ability to meet their ongoing obligations to the primary insurer.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**4.2 Financial risk** (continued)**4.2.3 Credit risk** (continued)**(b) Assets bearing credit risk**

Below is an analysis of assets bearing credit risk.

	Gross exposure		Net carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity instruments)	5,410,660	5,145,513	5,410,660	5,145,513
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	3,251,156	3,035,789	3,235,883	3,026,326
Loans and receivables	212,581	250,007	137,383	175,533
Reinsurance contract assets	141,215	88,286	141,215	88,286
Due from related companies	63,690	94,511	63,677	94,500
Cash and cash equivalents	826,603	1,052,494	822,086	1,047,717
Derivative financial instruments	82,677	66,362	82,677	66,362
	<u>9,988,582</u>	<u>9,732,962</u>	<u>9,893,581</u>	<u>9,644,237</u>

(c) Credit quality of reinsurance and financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings, if available, or to a rating assigned by the investment manager using an approach consistent with that used by Standard and Poor's.

AAA

An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA

An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment is very strong.

A

An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB

An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.3 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Credit quality of reinsurance and financial assets (continued)

Below BBB

Obligations rated 'Below BBB' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

Not Rated

This indicates that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating. These balances are current and are monitored regularly for impairment. This classification mainly includes obligations due from individuals and short-term securities.

The following tables set out the credit quality analysis for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

	Lifetime ECL			Total \$'000
	12-month ECL \$'000	Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
As at 31 December 2025				
A	27,139	–	–	27,139
BBB	2,682,117	–	–	2,682,117
Below BBB	<u>318,344</u>	<u>150,170</u>	<u>5,445</u>	<u>473,959</u>
Gross carrying amount	3,095,541	150,170	5,445	3,251,156
Loss allowance	<u>(8,787)</u>	<u>(3,230)</u>	<u>(3,256)</u>	<u>(15,273)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u><u>3,086,754</u></u>	<u><u>146,940</u></u>	<u><u>2,189</u></u>	<u><u>3,235,883</u></u>
As at 31 December 2024				
BBB	2,572,627	–	–	2,572,627
Below BBB	<u>272,652</u>	<u>177,511</u>	<u>12,999</u>	<u>463,162</u>
Gross carrying amount	2,845,279	177,511	12,999	3,035,789
Loss allowance	<u>(3,149)</u>	<u>(3,818)</u>	<u>(2,496)</u>	<u>(9,463)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u><u>2,842,130</u></u>	<u><u>173,693</u></u>	<u><u>10,503</u></u>	<u><u>3,026,326</u></u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.3 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Credit quality of reinsurance and financial assets (continued)

	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans and receivables				
As at 31 December 2025				
BBB	–	5,314	–	5,314
Below BBB	96,926	–	–	96,926
Not rated	–	69,650	40,691	110,341
Gross carrying amount	96,926	74,964	40,691	212,581
Loss allowance	(883)	(35,317)	(38,998)	(75,198)
Net carrying amount	<u>96,043</u>	<u>39,647</u>	<u>1,693</u>	<u>137,383</u>
As at 31 December 2024				
Below BBB	87,415	4,179	–	91,594
Not rated	–	117,977	40,436	158,413
Gross carrying amount	87,415	122,156	40,436	250,007
Loss allowance	(259)	(33,779)	(40,436)	(74,474)
Net carrying amount	<u>87,156</u>	<u>88,377</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>175,533</u>
Cash and cash equivalents				
As at 31 December 2025				
AA	10,271	–	–	10,271
BBB	348,526	–	–	348,526
Below BBB	291,749	–	–	291,749
Not rated	176,057	–	–	176,057
Gross carrying amount	826,603	–	–	826,603
Loss allowance	(4,517)	–	–	(4,517)
Net carrying amount	<u>822,086</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>822,086</u>
As at 31 December 2024				
AAA	65,980	–	–	65,980
A	31,880	–	–	31,880
BBB	529,473	–	–	529,473
Below BBB	275,268	–	–	275,268
Not rated	149,893	–	–	149,893
Gross carrying amount	1,052,494	–	–	1,052,494
Loss allowance	(4,777)	–	–	(4,777)
Net carrying amount	<u>1,047,717</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,047,717</u>

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.3 Credit risk (continued)

(c) Credit quality of reinsurance and financial assets (continued)

The following table sets out the credit quality analysis for reinsurance assets and financial assets (excluding equity instruments) measured at fair value through profit or loss.

	AAA \$'000	AA \$'000	A \$'000	BBB \$'000	Below BBB \$'000	Not rated \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 31 December 2025							
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equities and other)	–	219,675	15,572	4,315,813	843,141	16,459	5,410,660
Reinsurance assets	–	–	141,215	–	–	–	141,215
	<u>–</u>	<u>219,675</u>	<u>156,787</u>	<u>4,315,813</u>	<u>843,141</u>	<u>16,459</u>	<u>5,551,875</u>
As at 31 December 2024							
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equities and other)	–	139,375	3,165	3,963,562	1,023,305	16,106	5,145,513
Reinsurance assets	–	–	87,938	–	–	348	88,286
	<u>–</u>	<u>139,375</u>	<u>91,103</u>	<u>3,963,562</u>	<u>1,023,305</u>	<u>16,454</u>	<u>5,233,799</u>

(d) Credit-impaired financial assets and collateral held

Assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below.

	Gross exposure \$'000	Net carrying amount \$'000	Fair value of collateral held \$'000
As at 31 December 2025			
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	5,445	2,189	2,676
Loans and receivables	40,691	1,693	–
	<u>46,136</u>	<u>3,882</u>	<u>2,676</u>
As at 31 December 2024			
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	12,999	10,503	11,810
Loans and receivables	40,436	–	–
	<u>53,435</u>	<u>10,503</u>	<u>11,810</u>

(e) Loss allowance

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial asset. Reconciling items include the following:

- ▶ New assets originated or purchased, which reflect the allowance related to assets newly recognized during the period.
- ▶ Assets derecognised, which reflect the allowance related to assets derecognized during the period without a credit loss being incurred, including those assets that were derecognized following a modification of terms.
- ▶ Net transfer to/(from) 12-month ECL and lifetime ECL, which are presumed to occur before any corresponding remeasurement of the allowance.
- ▶ Remeasurements, which comprise the impact of changes in model inputs or assumptions, including changes in forward-looking macroeconomic conditions; changes in the measurement following a transfer between 12-month ECL and lifetime ECL; unwinding of the time value discount due to the passage of time; and changes in probabilities of default and losses given default. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group made further refinements of its recently updated ECL model, including the introduction of the Vasicek formula along with a modification in the approach to incorporating forward-looking assumptions, the use of new data tables from Moody's, and expanded use of interpolation. The impact of this change is also included in this line.

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(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.3 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Loss allowance (continued)

	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL		Total \$'000
		Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Balance at beginning of year	3,149	3,818	2,496	9,463
New assets originated or purchased	9,689	–	–	9,689
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(301)	(55)	(920)	(1,276)
Remeasurements	(5,018)	(533)	1,680	(3,871)
Exchange rate adjustments	1,268	–	–	1,268
Balance at end of year	<u>8,787</u>	<u>3,230</u>	<u>3,256</u>	<u>15,273</u>
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	6,160	4,092	2,602	12,854
New assets originated or purchased	1,912	–	–	1,912
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(1,841)	(1,602)	–	(3,443)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(677)	677	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - credit impaired	(651)	–	651	–
Remeasurements	(5,197)	651	(757)	(5,303)
Exchange rate adjustments	3,443	–	–	3,443
Balance at end of year	<u>3,149</u>	<u>3,818</u>	<u>2,496</u>	<u>9,463</u>
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>
Loans and receivables				
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Balance at beginning of year	259	33,779	40,436	74,474
New assets originated or purchased	18	–	–	18
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(16)	(6)	–	(22)
Transfer to 12-month ECL	5,362	(5,362)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(4)	4	–	–
Remeasurements	(4,736)	12,086	(1,438)	5,912
Exchange rate adjustments	–	(5,184)	–	(5,184)
Balance at end of year	<u>883</u>	<u>35,317</u>	<u>38,998</u>	<u>75,198</u>
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	340	9,751	36,528	46,619
New assets originated or purchased	12	176	–	188
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(60)	(5)	–	(65)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(8)	8	–	–
Remeasurements	(25)	25,210	3,908	29,093
Exchange rate adjustments	–	(1,361)	–	(1,361)
Balance at end of year	<u>259</u>	<u>33,779</u>	<u>40,436</u>	<u>74,474</u>
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**4.2 Financial risk** (continued)**4.2.3 Credit risk** (continued)**(e) Loss allowance** (continued)**Cash and cash equivalents**

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents measured at amortised cost has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group uses a similar approach for the assessment of expected credit losses for cash and cash equivalents to those used for debt securities.

The impairment allowance on cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025 is \$4,517,000 (2024:\$4,777,000). The Group recognised a net impairment gain of \$260,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025 and (2024: \$1,310,000).

Credit Risk - Economic Variable Assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are set out below.

The PDs and LGDs are impacted by long-term changes in the various data sets gathered from external rating agencies such as Moody's. In 2025, the Group made refinements to its ECL model, including the introduction of the Vasicek formula and its associated Economic Cycle Factors (or Z-scores). The Z-score is a measure of the state of economy and considers macroeconomic variables used in the Group's ECL models such as real gross domestic product growth, debt to GDP ratios, and unemployment for the various territories. A Z-score of -1.0 indicates an economy in recession, a Z-score of +1.0 indicates a strong economy, and a Z-score of 0 indicates a neutral economy.

To calculate an appropriate Z-score for each territory, three economic scenarios were developed. Refer to Note 3(d) for descriptions of the scenarios. Refer to the table below for the probabilities applied to each scenario and the resulting Z-score achieved (except for 2024 when Z-scores were not yet in use).

Scenario	2025 assumptions			Resulting Z-Score	2024 assumptions			Resulting Z-Score
	Best Case	Worst Case	Base Case		Best Case	Worst Case	Base Case	
Trinidad & Tobago	0%	10%	90%	-0.137	15%	20%	65%	N/A
Other Caribbean	20%	0%	80%	0.203	10%	15%	75%	N/A

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.3 Credit risk (continued)

(e) Loss allowance (continued)

Credit Risk - Sensitivity analysis

Set out below are the changes in ECL allowance at the reporting date that would result from a reasonably possible change in the PDs or the underlying Z-scores used by the Group.

	Actual PDs applied		Change in PD	Impact on ECL	
	2025	2024		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	0.91% - 6.38%	0.617% - 6.55%	+/- 20%	2,050	993
Loans and receivables	0.04%- 6.43%	1.88%	+/- 20%	37	363
Cash and cash equivalents	0.02%- 3.46%	0.04% - 4.52%	+/- 20%	617	1,329
				<u>2,704</u>	<u>2,685</u>

	Impact on ECL 2025	
	+0.2 Change in Z-score \$'000	-0.2 Change in Z-score \$'000
Trinidad & Tobago	877	(939)
Other Caribbean	354	(389)
	<u>1,231</u>	<u>(1,328)</u>

(f) Financial assets subject to ECL

The following tables show an analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of investment securities and loans and receivables subject to ECL.

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL		Total
		Not credit impaired	Credit impaired	
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Balance at beginning of year	2,845,278	177,511	12,999	3,035,788
New assets originated or purchased	421,795	-	-	421,795
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(182,977)	(20,963)	(13,953)	(217,893)
Remeasurements	1,730	(222)	(763)	745
Exchange rate adjustments	9,716	(6,156)	7,162	10,722
Balance at end of year	<u>3,095,542</u>	<u>150,170</u>	<u>5,445</u>	<u>3,251,157</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.3 Credit risk (continued)

(f) Financial assets subject to ECL (continued)

Investment securities measured at amortised cost (continued)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL		Total
		Not credit impaired	Credit impaired	
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	3,125,637	31,104	12,954	3,169,695
New assets originated or purchased	172,838	–	–	172,838
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(305,093)	(6,040)	(149)	(311,282)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(144,393)	144,393	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - credit impaired	(4,171)	–	4,171	–
Remeasurements	335	1,811	201	2,347
Exchange rate adjustments	125	6,243	(4,178)	2,190
Balance at end of year	<u>2,845,278</u>	<u>177,511</u>	<u>12,999</u>	<u>3,035,788</u>
Loans and other receivables				
Year ended 31 December 2025				
Balance at beginning of year	87,415	122,156	40,436	250,007
New assets originated or purchased	5,007	9,840	255	15,102
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(9,688)	(9,899)	–	(19,587)
Transfer to 12-month ECL	14,629	(14,629)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(437)	437	–	–
Remeasurements	–	(32,696)	–	(32,696)
Exchange rate adjustments	–	(245)	–	(245)
Balance at end of year	<u>96,926</u>	<u>74,964</u>	<u>40,691</u>	<u>212,581</u>
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	93,238	89,456	38,503	221,197
New assets originated or purchased	27,366	5,195	1,933	34,494
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(21,557)	(15,146)	–	(36,703)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(11,632)	11,632	–	–
Remeasurements	–	30,406	–	30,406
Exchange rate adjustments	–	613	–	613
Balance at end of year	<u>87,415</u>	<u>122,156</u>	<u>40,436</u>	<u>250,007</u>

(g) Concentrations of risks of reinsurance and financial assets with credit risk exposure

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

The following table breaks down the Group's main credit risk exposure as categorised by the industry sectors of its counterparties.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Financial services	1,018,629	1,141,762
Manufacturing	58,803	58,383
Real estate	520,536	593,837
Public sector	7,658,727	7,162,398
Insurance and reinsurance	145,232	94,163
Other industries	491,654	593,694
	<u>9,893,581</u>	<u>9,644,237</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.4 Capital management

The Group's capital includes share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements required by the regulators of the markets where the Group operates;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance and investment contracts commensurately with the level of

In each country in which the Group operates, the local insurance regulator indicates the required minimum amount and type of capital that must be held by each of the subsidiaries in addition to their insurance liabilities. The Group is also subject to insurance solvency regulations in all the territories in which it issues insurance and investment contracts. The minimum required capital must be maintained at all times throughout the year. The Group monitors these requirements throughout the year to ensure compliance.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The table below summarises the minimum required capital across the main territories in the Group. The Group has complied with these minimum capital requirements. These figures are an aggregate number, being the sum of the statutory capital and surplus for each insurance subsidiary in each country subject to local regulatory requirements (current or prospective), which may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

	Minimum regulatory capital	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Guardian Life (OECS) Limited	2,993	2,800
Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited	<u>741,190</u>	<u>795,554</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold and leasehold properties \$'000	Office furniture, plant and equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Capital work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2025					
Balance at beginning of year	133,880	25,575	203	22,021	181,679
Revaluation gain	109	–	–	–	109
Additions	8,574	2,042	–	4,449	15,065
Disposals and adjustments	(3)	(384)	–	–	(387)
Transfers	–	2,415	–	(2,415)	–
Depreciation charge	(7,260)	(5,965)	(70)	–	(13,295)
Exchange rate adjustments	7	5	1	19	32
Balance at end of year	<u>135,307</u>	<u>23,688</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>24,074</u>	<u>183,203</u>
At 31 December 2025					
Cost or valuation	206,060	204,998	1,316	24,074	436,448
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(70,753)</u>	<u>(181,310)</u>	<u>(1,182)</u>	–	<u>(253,245)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>135,307</u>	<u>23,688</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>24,074</u>	<u>183,203</u>
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Balance at beginning of year	133,588	25,532	261	22,543	181,924
Revaluation gain	3,490	–	–	–	3,490
Additions	21	1,592	–	4,995	6,608
Disposals and adjustments	292	(1,990)	–	2,922	1,224
Transfers	–	8,499	–	(8,499)	–
Depreciation charge	(3,554)	(8,095)	(69)	–	(11,718)
Exchange rate adjustments	43	37	11	60	151
Balance at end of year	<u>133,880</u>	<u>25,575</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>22,021</u>	<u>181,679</u>
At 31 December 2024					
Cost or valuation	197,341	200,885	1,307	22,021	421,554
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(63,461)</u>	<u>(175,310)</u>	<u>(1,104)</u>	–	<u>(239,875)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>133,880</u>	<u>25,575</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>22,021</u>	<u>181,679</u>

The following are the dates of the last valuation of properties in the Group:

Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited - September 2025

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Valuations were made on the basis of open market values by external independent appraisers, who are accredited in the territory that they serve. Valuations are based on active market prices, adjusted for any difference by nature, location or condition of the specific property.

Depreciation expense of \$13,295,000 (2024 - \$11,718,000) as been charged in operating expenses.

If freehold and leasehold properties were stated on a historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost	203,446	192,257
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(125,291)</u>	<u>(120,743)</u>
Net book value	<u><u>78,155</u></u>	<u><u>71,514</u></u>

6. Leases

The following tables provide information for leases where the Group is a lessee.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold properties \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2025			
Balance at beginning of year	7,053	1,200	8,253
Additions	–	193	193
Depreciation charge	(3,698)	(497)	(4,195)
Exchange rate adjustments	34	–	34
Other changes	5,995	–	5,995
Balance at end of year	<u><u>9,384</u></u>	<u><u>896</u></u>	<u><u>10,280</u></u>
At 31 December 2025			
Cost	35,976	5,939	41,915
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(26,592)</u>	<u>(5,043)</u>	<u>(31,635)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>9,384</u></u>	<u><u>896</u></u>	<u><u>10,280</u></u>
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Balance at beginning of year	7,153	1,614	8,767
Additions	3,241	1,024	4,265
Disposals and adjustments	–	(728)	(728)
Depreciation charge	(3,392)	(710)	(4,102)
Exchange rate adjustments	51	–	51
Balance at end of year	<u><u>7,053</u></u>	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>8,253</u></u>
At 31 December 2024			
Cost	29,898	5,146	35,044
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(22,845)</u>	<u>(3,946)</u>	<u>(26,791)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>7,053</u></u>	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>8,253</u></u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

6. Leases (continued)**(b) Lease liabilities**

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at beginning of year	10,448	12,913
Additions	193	4,265
Interest expense (Note 29)	627	957
Lease payments	(6,832)	(6,985)
Effect of modification to lease terms	–	(788)
Exchange rate adjustments	27	86
	<u>4,463</u>	<u>10,448</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>4,463</u>	<u>10,448</u>
Current	1,874	4,162
Non-current	<u>2,589</u>	<u>6,286</u>
	<u>4,463</u>	<u>10,448</u>

(c) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of income

Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 29)	627	957
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	4,195	4,102
Expense relating to short-term leases	<u>6,903</u>	<u>6,222</u>
	<u>11,725</u>	<u>11,281</u>

(d) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of cash flows

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of \$13,735,000 in 2025 (2024: \$13,208,000).

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

7. Investment properties

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment properties	<u>902,771</u>	<u>878,590</u>
Balance at beginning of year	878,590	870,680
Reclassification of Caribe Hospitality of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Note 36)	33,189	–
Additions	20,936	2,039
Fair value adjustments (Notes 24, 31)	(8,861)	11,967
Disposals	(21,850)	(5,750)
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>767</u>	<u>(346)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>902,771</u>	<u>878,590</u>
Residential properties	129,012	143,796
Commercial properties	<u>773,759</u>	<u>734,794</u>
	<u>902,771</u>	<u>878,590</u>
Rental income	<u>62,318</u>	<u>55,576</u>
Operating expenses incurred in respect of investment properties that generated rental income during the year	<u>31,455</u>	<u>2,698</u>
Operating expenses incurred in respect of investment properties that did not generate rental income during the year	<u>786</u>	<u>1,062</u>

Valuations are conducted by external valuers. All valuers are accredited, specializing in the valuation of commercial, residential and mixed use properties.

Residential properties are mainly revalued using the comparable sales approach, which estimates the fair value based on sale prices of properties of similar nature or in similar locations with price adjustments being made for any notable differences between the sample and subject properties such as location, size, and quality of improvements.

Commercial properties are primarily valued using the income and sales comparison approach, the direct capitalisation of income approach, or the profit tests or accounts approach. The income and sales comparison approach involves determining the value of the properties by applying an appropriate valuation model to convert the expected future cash flows into present values. Both the direct capitalisation of income and profit tests or accounts approach apply a valuation model that converts monthly rental income and expenses into market values through the use of a capitalisation rate. Refer to Note 32 for further information on these key unobservable inputs.

For some properties, various approaches were considered, including the income approach, the comparison approach, and the cost approach. No one approach was selected to determine the final valuation, instead a reasonable conclusion was drawn from the range of valuations determined.

No investment property in the Group is subject to any liens or mortgages and the Group has no restrictions with regard to the transfer, resale or other use of its investment properties. The Group is not under any contractual obligation with regard to significant development, enhancement, repair or maintenance of any investment properties.

Future minimum lease payments receivable on leases of investment properties are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	<u>280</u>	<u>3,025</u>

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(Continued)

8. Intangible assets

	Goodwill \$'000	related \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	5,752	-
Other movements	-	-	38,866	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,618</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,618</u>	<u>-</u>
Cost	-	-	44,618	-
Accumulated impairment and amortisation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,618</u>	<u>-</u>

Other intangible assets represent computer software costs.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

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(Continued)

9. Investment securities

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying value \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Investment securities	11,079,053	11,034,945	10,759,385	10,733,083
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	130,218	130,218	116,011	116,011
Total - non-derivative financial instruments	11,209,271	11,165,163	10,875,396	10,849,094
Derivative financial instrument	82,677	82,677	66,362	66,362
Total investment securities	11,291,948	11,247,840	10,941,758	10,915,456
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Investment securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	7,973,388	7,973,388	7,849,070	7,849,070
Investment securities measured at amortised cost (AC)	3,235,883	3,191,775	3,026,326	3,000,024
	<u>11,209,271</u>	<u>11,165,163</u>	<u>10,875,396</u>	<u>10,849,094</u>
			Carrying value	Fair value
			FVPL	AC
			2025	2025
			\$'000	\$'000
Equity securities:				
- Listed			2,122,561	–
- Unlisted			281,023	–
			<u>2,403,584</u>	<u>–</u>
Debt securities:				
- Government securities			4,896,529	2,687,334
- Debentures and corporate bonds			447,485	495,056
			<u>5,344,014</u>	<u>3,182,390</u>
Deposits (more than 90 days)			–	29,097
Other			159,144	–
			<u>159,144</u>	<u>29,097</u>
			7,906,742	3,211,487
Interest receivable			66,646	39,669
Loss allowance			–	(15,273)
			<u>7,973,388</u>	<u>3,235,883</u>
Current			441,899	221,719
Non-current			7,531,489	3,014,164
			<u>7,973,388</u>	<u>3,235,883</u>

The carrying amount of investment securities that were pledged as collateral for liabilities was nil (2024: nil).

The carrying amount of investment securities held as pledged assets to meet statutory fund requirements is \$243,199,000 (2024:\$199,616,000).

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

9. Investment securities (continued)

Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying Value		Fair value
	FVPL	AC	AC
	2024	2024	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Equity securities:			
- Listed	2,296,055	–	–
- Unlisted	266,488	–	–
	<u>2,562,543</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
Debt securities:			
- Government securities	4,605,824	2,480,752	2,445,233
- Debentures and corporate bonds	477,708	486,900	486,661
	<u>5,083,532</u>	<u>2,967,652</u>	<u>2,931,894</u>
Deposits (more than 90 days)	–	28,269	28,263
Other	141,014	–	–
	<u>141,014</u>	<u>28,269</u>	<u>28,263</u>
	7,787,089	2,995,921	2,960,157
Interest receivable	61,981	39,868	39,867
Loss allowance	–	(9,463)	–
	<u>7,849,070</u>	<u>3,026,326</u>	<u>3,000,024</u>
Current	363,052	80,902	
Non-current	<u>7,486,018</u>	<u>2,945,424</u>	
	<u>7,849,070</u>	<u>3,026,326</u>	

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

9. Investment securities (continued)

Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

For insurance contracts measured using the VFA, the fair value of the financial assets by product line is as follows:

	Annuities 2025 \$'000	Unit linked life 2025 \$'000	Annuities 2024 \$'000	Unit linked life 2024 \$'000
Equity securities:				
- Listed	1,592,961	360,237	1,739,094	368,897
- Unlisted	<u>69,483</u>	<u>10,848</u>	<u>77,376</u>	<u>13,906</u>
	<u>1,662,444</u>	<u>371,085</u>	<u>1,816,470</u>	<u>382,803</u>
Debt securities:				
- Government securities	3,268,202	1,639,964	3,076,300	1,507,836
- Debentures and corporate bonds	<u>315,467</u>	<u>155,358</u>	<u>324,391</u>	<u>173,064</u>
	<u>3,583,669</u>	<u>1,795,322</u>	<u>3,400,691</u>	<u>1,680,900</u>
	5,246,113	2,166,407	5,217,161	2,063,703
Interest receivable	<u>44,590</u>	<u>21,724</u>	<u>41,602</u>	<u>20,235</u>
	<u>5,290,703</u>	<u>2,188,131</u>	<u>5,258,763</u>	<u>2,083,938</u>
Current	–	–	–	–
Non-current	<u>5,290,703</u>	<u>2,188,131</u>	<u>5,258,763</u>	<u>2,083,938</u>
	<u>5,290,703</u>	<u>2,188,131</u>	<u>5,258,763</u>	<u>2,083,938</u>

Derivative financial instrument

The table below shows the fair value of the derivative financial instrument, which is recorded as an asset, together with its notional amount. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the quantity of the derivative contract's underlying instrument (being an equity index). The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of the market risk.

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Value	Notional Amount	Carrying Value	Notional Amount
Derivative held for trading - equity option	<u>82,677</u>	<u>66,589</u>	<u>66,362</u>	<u>63,201</u>

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, for the purchaser either to buy or sell a specified amount of a financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period.

The Group purchased an option in an over-the-counter transaction. The option provides the Group with the opportunity to purchase (call option) the underlying asset at an agreed value at the expiration of the option. The Group is exposed to credit risk on the purchased option only to the extent of its carrying amount, which is its fair value.

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(Continued)

10. Loans and receivables

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Mortgage loans	104,521	111,949
Commercial and other loans	7,295	7,377
Interest receivable	560	664
Other receivables	100,205	130,017
Due from related companies (Note 36)	63,677	94,500
Loss allowance	<u>(75,198)</u>	<u>(74,474)</u>
	<u>201,060</u>	<u>270,033</u>
Current	97,674	164,249
Non-current	<u>103,386</u>	<u>105,784</u>
	<u>201,060</u>	<u>270,033</u>

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables are reasonable approximations of their fair values. There were no loans and receivables pledged as collateral for liabilities at year end (2024: nil).

11. Pension plan assets/liabilities

The following information explains the quantification of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and the net income for the year in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19.

	Pension plan asset		Pension plan liability		Net pension plan asset/(liability)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of pension plan assets	81,004	70,754	299,748	297,307	380,752	368,061
Less: Present value of funded obligations	<u>(72,182)</u>	<u>(64,573)</u>	<u>(318,403)</u>	<u>(316,292)</u>	<u>(390,585)</u>	<u>(380,865)</u>
	<u>8,822</u>	<u>6,181</u>	<u>(18,655)</u>	<u>(18,985)</u>	<u>(9,833)</u>	<u>(12,804)</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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(Continued)

11. Pension plan assets/liabilities (continued)**2025**
\$'000 **2024**
\$'000

The amount in the consolidated statement of income is made up as follows:

Net interest expense	(671)	(489)
Current service cost	(11,441)	(11,303)
Administration expenses	(830)	(845)
Total pension cost (Note 28)	<u>(12,942)</u>	<u>(12,637)</u>

The remeasurement of pension plan obligation in other comprehensive income is made up as follows:

Actuarial gains and losses arising during the period from:

- changes in financial assumptions	7,027	(892)
- experience adjustment	(16,922)	(9,512)
	<u>(9,895)</u>	<u>(10,404)</u>

The movement in the fair value of pension plan assets for the year is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	368,061	363,191
Administration expenses	(830)	(845)
Benefit payments	(19,574)	(18,409)
Group contributions	25,798	16,531
Contributions by plan participants	388	383
Remeasurement arising from experience adjustment	(19,892)	(19,135)
Interest income	26,726	26,034
Exchange rate adjustments	75	311
Balance at end of year	<u>380,752</u>	<u>368,061</u>

The movement in the obligation to plan members over the year is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	380,865	369,554
Current service cost	11,441	11,303
Interest cost	27,397	26,523
Contributions by plan participants	387	383
Remeasurement arising from changes in financial assumptions	(7,027)	892
Remeasurement arising from experience adjustment	(2,970)	(9,623)
Benefits paid	(19,574)	(18,409)
Exchange rate adjustments	66	242
Balance at end of year	<u>390,585</u>	<u>380,865</u>

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(Continued)

11. Pension plan assets/liabilities (continued)

The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:

	2025	2024
Discount rates	6.3% - 7.6%	6.0% - 7.4%
Future salary increases	4.0% - 5.5%	4.0% - 5.3%
Post-retirement mortality	GAM94/NIS2012	GAM94/NIS2012
Pre-retirement mortality	GAM94/NIS2012	GAM94/NIS2012
Withdrawal from service	Yes	Yes
Future pension increases	3.50%	3.50%
Proportion of employees opting for early retirement	None	None
Life expectancy of pensioners at the age of 65 - male	17.5-18.3	17.4-18.3
Life expectancy of pensioners at the age of 65 - female	21.8-22.3	21.8-22.2

The actual return on plan assets was \$6,835,000 (2024 : \$6,896,000).

Pension plan assets are comprised as follows:	2025		2024	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Equity securities				
- Trinidad and Tobago	65,602	17.2%	80,623	21.9%
- Non-Caribbean	47,554	12.5%	30,587	8.3%
Government securities				
- Trinidad and Tobago	111,556	29.3%	107,998	29.3%
Corporate bonds				
- Trinidad and Tobago	33,824	8.9%	35,053	9.5%
- Non-Caribbean	3,923	1.0%	4,380	1.2%
Cash and cash equivalents	7,886	2.1%	9,614	2.6%
Property	26,719	7.0%	26,716	7.3%
Other	83,688	22.0%	73,090	19.9%
	<u>380,752</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>368,061</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The defined benefit plan assets as at 31 December 2025 include investments in the Group's managed mutual funds of \$8,753,000 (2024: \$4,397,000). Included in the plan's assets is a property with a fair value of \$41,500,000 (2024: \$41,500,000), which is not occupied by the Group.

Contributions from the defined contribution plan are invested in a deposit administration contract. The deposit administration contract is part of a general fund which is managed by the Group.

The Group's expected contributions to its defined benefit pension plans for the year ending 31 December 2026 are \$20,192,000.

The duration of the defined benefit plans obligation at the end of the reporting period is 13.4 to 20.8 years (2024: 12.3 to 21.8 years).

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(Continued)

11. Pension plan assets/liabilities (continued)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December 2025 is shown below:

	Impact on the net defined benefit obligation	
	Increase \$'000	Decrease \$'000
1% increase/decrease in discount rate	(36,846)	45,254
1% increase/decrease in future salary increases	9,871	(8,792)
1% increase/decrease in future pension increases	26,521	(22,844)
Life expectancy increase/decrease by 1 year - male	2,591	(2,682)
Life expectancy increase/decrease by 1 year - female	6,414	(6,587)

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

12. Deferred taxation

The following amounts are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Deferred tax assets:		
- To be recovered after more than 12 months	18,213	19,822
- To be recovered within 12 months	<u>559</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>18,772</u>	<u>19,837</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- Crystallizing after more than 12 months	<u>(26,508)</u>	<u>(25,556)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u><u>(7,736)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,719)</u></u>

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

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(Continued)

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

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

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at beginning of year	(5,719)	(7,309)
(Charged)/credited to:		
- statement of income (Note 30)	(1,793)	1,209
- other comprehensive income	(224)	381
	<u>(7,736)</u>	<u>(5,719)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>(7,736)</u>	<u>(5,719)</u>

The movement in the net deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is attributable to the following items:

	Balance at beginning of year \$'000	Credited/(charged) to		Balance at end year \$'000
		Statement of income \$'000	Other comprehen- sive income \$'000	
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(21,155)	(1,406)	–	(22,561)
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	197	–	(47)	150
Accelerated tax depreciation	(2,300)	(1,411)	–	(3,711)
Allowance for expected credit losses	2,734	(291)	–	2,443
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	10,675	1,036	14	11,725
Pension plan	3,842	(709)	(191)	2,942
Other	288	988	–	1,276
	<u>(5,719)</u>	<u>(1,793)</u>	<u>(224)</u>	<u>(7,736)</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(24,053)	2,898	–	(21,155)
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	219	–	(22)	197
Accelerated tax depreciation	333	(2,633)	–	(2,300)
Allowance for expected credit losses	3,226	(492)	–	2,734
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	10,117	558	–	10,675
Pension plan	1,910	1,529	403	3,842
Other	939	(651)	–	288
	<u>(7,309)</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>(5,719)</u>

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts

13.1 Composition of the consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
<i>Net Insurance contract liabilities</i>					
Insurance contract liabilities excluding insurance acquisition cash flows assets and other pre-recognition cash flows	424,449	7,523,041	1,704,649	38,048	9,690,187
As represented by:					
- Insurance contract liability	472,160	7,523,041	1,704,649	145,994	9,845,844
- Insurance contract asset	(47,711)	-	-	(107,946)	(155,657)
	424,449	7,523,041	1,704,649	38,048	9,690,187
As at 31 December 2024 - Restated*					
<i>Net Insurance contract liabilities</i>					
Insurance contract liabilities excluding insurance acquisition cash flows assets and other pre-recognition cash flows	424,875	7,555,619	1,582,133	67,586	9,630,213
As represented by:					
- Insurance contract liability	504,721	7,555,619	1,582,133	133,494	9,775,967
- Insurance contract asset	(79,846)	-	-	(65,908)	(145,754)
	424,875	7,555,619	1,582,133	67,586	9,630,213

	2025 \$'000	Restated 2024 \$'000
Insurance contract liability		
Current portion	336,925	312,886
Non-current portion	9,508,919	9,463,081
	<u>9,845,844</u>	<u>9,775,967</u>
Insurance contract asset		
Current portion	113,379	65,908
Non-current portion	42,278	79,846
	<u>155,657</u>	<u>145,754</u>

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.1 Composition of the consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

Net Reinsurance contract assets	Long-term business \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 31 December 2025			
Reinsurance contract assets excluding other pre-recognition cash flows	79,946	58,212	138,158
As represented by:			
- Reinsurance contract liability	(236)	(2,821)	(3,057)
- Reinsurance contract asset	80,182	61,033	141,215
	<u>79,946</u>	<u>58,212</u>	<u>138,158</u>
As at 31 December 2024			
Reinsurance contract assets excluding other pre-recognition cash flows	43,049	43,836	86,885
As represented by:			
- Reinsurance contract liability	(869)	(532)	(1,401)
- Reinsurance contract asset	43,918	44,368	88,286
	<u>43,049</u>	<u>43,836</u>	<u>86,885</u>
		2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
Reinsurance contract liability			
Current portion		143	532
Non-current portion		2,914	869
		<u>3,057</u>	<u>1,401</u>
Reinsurance contract asset			
Current portion		63,021	47,922
Non-current portion		78,194	40,364
		<u>141,215</u>	<u>88,286</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses

13.2.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance revenue					
Amounts relating to the charges in the LRC:					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	54,301	263,191	169,540	–	487,032
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	13,558	8,842	28,502	–	50,902
- CSM recognised for the services provided	47,293	22,024	91,957	–	161,274
- Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	24,839	16,641	47,239	–	88,719
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	139,991	310,698	337,238	–	787,927
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	–	–	–	734,064	734,064
Total insurance revenue	139,991	310,698	337,238	734,064	1,521,991
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(76,135)	(264,090)	(203,925)	(564,737)	(1,108,887)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	27,352	27,352
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(126)	66,865	(9,025)	(10,146)	47,568
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(24,839)	(16,641)	(47,239)	(88,796)	(177,515)
Total insurance service expenses	(101,100)	(213,866)	(260,189)	(636,327)	(1,211,482)

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

13.2.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
<i>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</i>					
<i>Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:</i>					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(49,712)	–	–	–	(49,712)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	(3,818)	–	–	–	(3,818)
- CSM recognised for the services received	(10,334)	–	–	–	(10,334)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under PAA	(63,864)	–	–	–	(63,864)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	–	–	–	(73,627)	(73,627)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	(723)	–	–	(438)	(1,161)
Incurred claims recovery	44,237	–	–	37,508	81,745
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	–	–	–	(1,030)	(1,030)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(20,350)	–	–	(37,587)	(57,937)
Total insurance service result	18,541	96,832	77,049	60,150	252,572

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

13.2.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result (continued)

	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated*					
Insurance revenue					
Amounts relating to the charges in the LRC:					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	53,414	229,189	89,693	–	372,296
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	10,514	9,919	28,218	–	48,651
- CSM recognised for the services provided	45,499	74,426	163,783	–	283,708
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	18,020	12,406	36,130	–	66,556
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	127,447	325,940	317,824	–	771,211
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	–	–	–	732,733	732,733
Total insurance revenue	127,447	325,940	317,824	732,733	1,503,944
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(62,268)	(265,892)	(193,891)	(600,151)	(1,122,202)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	28,629	28,629
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	910	(51,788)	1,936	–	(48,942)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(18,020)	(12,406)	(36,130)	(84,651)	(151,207)
Total insurance service expenses	(79,378)	(330,086)	(228,085)	(656,173)	(1,293,722)

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

13.2.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated* (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
<i>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</i>					
<i>Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:</i>					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(49,734)	-	-	-	(49,734)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	(3,806)	-	-	-	(3,806)
- CSM recognised for the services received	(7,171)	-	-	-	(7,171)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under PAA	(60,711)	-	-	-	(60,711)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured	-	-	-	(69,643)	(69,643)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	(1,021)	-	-	(470)	(1,491)
Incurred claims recovery	32,320	-	-	46,586	78,906
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	-	(3,306)	(3,306)
Experience adjustments arising from ceded premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service	(58)	-	-	-	(58)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(29,470)	-	-	(26,833)	(56,303)
Total insurance service result	18,599	(4,146)	89,739	49,727	153,919

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

13.2.2 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

For insurance contracts measured under the GMM and/or the VFA, an analysis of insurance revenue for insurance contracts issued and the CSM by transition method is included in the following tables. Insurance contracts measured under the PAA are not included in these tables because the Group applied the full retrospective approach to such contracts (refer to Note 3 (a)).

	2025			
	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance contracts issued				
<i>Insurance revenue</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	101,511	71,344	116,044	288,899
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	38,480	239,354	221,194	499,028
	<u>139,991</u>	<u>310,698</u>	<u>337,238</u>	<u>787,927</u>
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	354,723	61,633	254,429	670,785
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	49,853	706,741	336,504	1,093,098
	<u>404,576</u>	<u>768,374</u>	<u>590,933</u>	<u>1,763,883</u>
Reinsurance contracts held				
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	(2,345)	-	-	(2,345)
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	(85,041)	-	-	(85,041)
	<u>(87,386)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(87,386)</u>

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

13.2.2 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 (continued)

	2024 Restated *			
	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance contracts issued				
<i>Insurance revenue</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	79,139	20,340	92,608	192,087
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	48,308	305,600	225,216	579,124
	<u>127,447</u>	<u>325,940</u>	<u>317,824</u>	<u>771,211</u>
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	269,561	15,246	228,106	512,913
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	53,114	745,711	456,295	1,255,120
	<u>322,675</u>	<u>760,957</u>	<u>684,401</u>	<u>1,768,033</u>
Reinsurance contracts held				
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	787	–	–	787
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	(56,096)	–	–	(56,096)
	<u>(55,309)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(55,309)</u>

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

13.2.3 Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

An analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period in profit or loss is provided in the following table:

Number of years until expected to be recognised	Insurance contracts issued			
	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Total CSM for insurance contracts issued \$'000
As at 31 December 2025				
Up to 1 year	53,348	69,676	76,630	199,654
1 to 3 years	83,687	120,878	126,041	330,606
3 to 5 years	62,139	98,441	99,493	260,073
5 to 15 years	205,402	479,379	288,769	973,550
Total	404,576	768,374	590,933	1,763,883
As at 31 December 2024 - as Restated*				
Up to 1 year	37,233	68,296	84,412	189,941
1 to 3 years	58,219	118,511	142,078	318,808
3 to 5 years	42,825	96,524	114,179	253,528
5 to 15 years	184,398	477,626	343,732	1,005,756
Total	322,675	760,957	684,401	1,768,033
Reinsurance contracts held -				
Number of years until expected to be recognised	Long-term business			
			2025	2024
			\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December				
Up to 1 year			(11,045)	(6,734)
1 to 3 years			(17,617)	(10,911)
3 to 5 years			(13,152)	(8,280)
5 to 15 years			(45,572)	(29,384)
Total			(87,386)	(55,309)

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issued

13.3.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	LRC		LIC \$'000	Total \$'000
	Excluding loss component \$'000	Loss component \$'000		
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	48,344	37	456,340	504,721
Opening insurance contract asset	(133,413)	5,160	48,407	(79,846)
Net balance at 1 January	(85,069)	5,197	504,747	424,875
Insurance revenue	(139,991)	–	–	(139,991)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	(783)	76,918	76,135
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	126	–	126
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	24,839	–	–	24,839
Insurance service expenses	24,839	(657)	76,918	101,100
Insurance service result	(115,152)	(657)	76,918	(38,891)
Finance income/ (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(6,891)	325	–	(6,566)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(122,043)	(332)	76,918	(45,457)
Investment components	(6,827)	–	6,827	–
Cash flows				
Premiums received	215,553	–	–	215,553
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(98,676)	(98,676)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(71,095)	–	–	(71,095)
Total cash flows	144,458	–	(98,676)	45,782
Exchange rate adjustments	(2,906)	(2)	2,157	(751)
Net balance as at 31 December	(72,387)	4,863	491,973	424,449
Closing insurance contract liabilities	30,540	(1,467)	443,087	472,160
Closing insurance contract assets	(102,927)	6,330	48,886	(47,711)
Net balance as at 31 December	(72,387)	4,863	491,973	424,449

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.3.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	LRC		LIC	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	55,694	122	495,667	551,483
Opening insurance contract asset	(104,426)	4,655	38,432	(61,339)
Net balance at 1 January	(48,732)	4,777	534,099	490,144
Insurance revenue	(127,447)	–	–	(127,447)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	1,086	61,182	62,268
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	(910)	–	(910)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	18,020	–	–	18,020
Insurance service expenses	18,020	176	61,182	79,378
Insurance service result	(109,427)	176	61,182	(48,069)
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(38,156)	237	–	(37,919)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(147,583)	413	61,182	(85,988)
Investment components	(4,984)	–	4,984	–
Cash flows				
Premiums received	165,112	–	–	165,112
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(95,613)	(95,613)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(48,474)	–	–	(48,474)
Total cash flows	116,638	–	(95,613)	21,025
Exchange rate adjustments	(408)	7	95	(306)
Net balance as at 31 December	(85,069)	5,197	504,747	424,875
Closing insurance contract liabilities	48,344	37	456,340	504,721
Closing insurance contract assets	(133,413)	5,160	48,407	(79,846)
Net balance as at 31 December	(85,069)	5,197	504,747	424,875

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.3.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Present value of future cash flows \$'000	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000	CSM \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	473,530	572	30,619	504,721
Opening insurance contract asset	(436,718)	64,816	292,056	(79,846)
Net balance at 1 January	36,812	65,388	322,675	424,875
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(47,293)	(47,293)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(13,558)	–	(13,558)
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	21,834	–	–	21,834
	21,834	(13,558)	(47,293)	(39,017)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(24,763)	3,343	21,420	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	436	(2,002)	–	(1,566)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(106,374)	16,584	91,482	1,692
	(130,701)	17,925	112,902	126
Insurance service result	(108,867)	4,367	65,609	(38,891)
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(27,431)	2,908	17,957	(6,566)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(136,298)	7,275	83,566	(45,457)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	215,553	–	–	215,553
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(98,676)	–	–	(98,676)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(71,095)	–	–	(71,095)
Total cash flows	45,782	–	–	45,782
Exchange rate adjustments	1,201	(287)	(1,665)	(751)
Net balance as at 31 December	(52,503)	72,376	404,576	424,449
Closing insurance contract liabilities	432,512	712	38,936	472,160
Closing insurance contract assets	(485,015)	71,664	365,640	(47,711)
Net balance as at 31 December	(52,503)	72,376	404,576	424,449

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issues (continued)

13.3.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	537,169	457	13,857	551,483
Opening insurance contract asset	(261,578)	53,456	146,783	(61,339)
Net balance at 1 January	275,591	53,913	160,640	490,144
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(45,499)	(45,499)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(10,514)	–	(10,514)
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	8,854	–	–	8,854
	8,854	(10,514)	(45,499)	(47,159)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(74,786)	(3,375)	75,499	(2,662)
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	1,799	(813)	–	986
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(146,226)	18,179	128,813	766
	(219,213)	13,991	204,312	(910)
Insurance service result	(210,359)	3,477	158,813	(48,069)
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(50,567)	2,247	10,401	(37,919)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(260,926)	5,724	169,214	(85,988)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	165,112	–	–	165,112
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(95,613)	–	–	(95,613)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(48,474)	–	–	(48,474)
Total cash flows	21,025	–	–	21,025
Exchange rate adjustments	1,122	5,751	(7,179)	(306)
Net balance as at 31 December	36,812	65,388	322,675	424,875
Closing insurance contract liabilities	473,530	572	30,619	504,721
Closing insurance contract assets	(436,718)	64,816	292,056	(79,846)
Net balance as at 31 December	36,812	65,388	322,675	424,875

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issues (continued)

13.3.3 Impact of contracts recognised for the year

	2025			2024		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows</i>						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	35,445	2,271	37,716	22,391	741	23,132
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	122,257	2,865	125,122	162,768	658	163,426
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	157,702	5,136	162,838	185,159	1,399	186,558
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(265,488)	(3,724)	(269,212)	(332,069)	(715)	(332,784)
Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	16,304	280	16,584	18,097	82	18,179
Insurance acquisition cash flows asset CSM	–	–	–	–	–	–
	91,482	–	91,482	128,813	–	128,813
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	–	1,692	1,692	–	766	766

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issues (continued)

13.3.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

	2025			2024		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach \$'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach \$'000	Total \$'000	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach \$'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance revenue	101,511	38,480	139,991	79,139	48,308	127,447
CSM as at 1 January	269,561	53,114	322,675	117,903	42,737	160,640
Changes that relate to current service						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(43,498)	(3,795)	(47,293)	(37,712)	(7,787)	(45,499)
Changes that relate to future service						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	22,320	(900)	21,420	52,532	22,967	75,499
Contracts initially recognised in the period	91,482	–	91,482	128,813	–	128,813
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	70,304	(4,695)	65,609	143,633	15,180	158,813
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	85,162	(1,596)	83,566	151,658	17,556	169,214
Exchange rate adjustments	–	(1,665)	(1,665)	–	(7,179)	(7,179)
CSM as at 31 December	354,723	49,853	404,576	269,561	53,114	322,675

The methods and assumptions applied by the Group in applying the fair value approach on transition are disclosed in Note 3 (a).

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held

13.4.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

	<u>Remaining coverage</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Excluding loss-recovery component</u>	<u>Loss-recovery component</u>	<u>Incurred claims</u>	
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Opening reinsurance contract asset	(9,523)	(670)	54,111	43,918
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1,037)	–	168	(869)
Net balance as at 1 January	(10,560)	(670)	54,279	43,049
Net (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held				
- Reinsurance expenses	(63,864)	–	–	(63,864)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(723)	(723)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	–	44,237	44,237
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	(63,864)	–	43,514	(20,350)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	9,476	–	–	9,476
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(54,388)	–	43,514	(10,874)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	78,875	–	12,460	91,335
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(43,506)	(43,506)
Total cash flows	78,875	–	(31,046)	47,829
Exchange rate adjustment	(559)	(48)	549	(58)
Net balance as at 31 December	13,368	(718)	67,296	79,946
Closing reinsurance contract assets	14,567	(718)	66,333	80,182
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,199)	–	963	(236)
Net balance as at 31 December	13,368	(718)	67,296	79,946

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

13.4.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)

	<u>Remaining coverage</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Excluding</u>	<u>Loss-</u>	<u>Incurred</u>	
For the year ended 31 December 2024	loss-recovery	recovery	claims	
	component	component	claims	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening reinsurance contract asset	(16,424)	10	66,197	49,783
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1,067)	–	316	(751)
Net balance as at 1 January	(17,491)	10	66,513	49,032
Net (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held				
- Reinsurance expenses	(60,711)	–	–	(60,711)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(1,021)	(1,021)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	(564)	32,884	32,320
- Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	–	(58)	–	(58)
Net (expenses)/ income from reinsurance contracts held	(60,711)	(622)	31,863	(29,470)
Finance (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	1,574	–	–	1,574
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(59,137)	(622)	31,863	(27,896)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	66,083	–	(1,503)	64,580
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(42,663)	(42,663)
Total cash flows	66,083	–	(44,166)	21,917
Exchange rate adjustment	(15)	(58)	69	(4)
Net balance as at 31 December	(10,560)	(670)	54,279	43,049
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(9,523)	(670)	54,111	43,918
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,037)	–	168	(869)
Net balance as at 31 December	(10,560)	(670)	54,279	43,049

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

13.4.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Opening reinsurance contract asset	(37,204)	25,726	55,396	43,918
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(973)	209	(105)	(869)
Net balance as at 1 January	(38,177)	25,935	55,291	43,049
Changes that relate to current service				
- CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	(10,334)	(10,334)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(3,818)	-	(3,818)
- Experience adjustments – relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(6,198)	-	-	(6,198)
	(6,198)	(3,818)	(10,334)	(20,350)
Changes that relate to future service				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(39,470)	904	38,566	-
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(3,449)	317	3,132	-
	(42,919)	1,221	41,698	-
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	(49,117)	(2,597)	31,364	(20,350)
- Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	4,908	669	3,899	9,476
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(44,209)	(1,928)	35,263	(10,874)
Cash flows				
-Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	91,335	-	-	91,335
- Recoveries from reinsurance	(43,506)	-	-	(43,506)
Total cash flows	47,829	-	-	47,829
Exchange rate adjustment	3,109	1	(3,168)	(58)
Net balance as at 31 December	(31,448)	24,008	87,386	79,946
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(31,088)	23,787	87,483	80,182
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(360)	221	(97)	(236)
Net balance as at 31 December	(31,448)	24,008	87,386	79,946

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

13.4.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances (continued)

	Present value of future cash flows \$'000	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000	CSM \$'000	Total \$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening reinsurance contract asset	(25,076)	27,936	46,923	49,783
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1,357)	264	342	(751)
Net balance as at 1 January	(26,433)	28,200	47,265	49,032
Changes that relate to current service				
- CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	(7,171)	(7,171)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(3,806)	-	(3,806)
- Experience adjustments – relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(18,435)	-	-	(18,435)
	(18,435)	(3,806)	(7,171)	(29,412)
Changes that relate to future service				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(15,239)	158	15,081	-
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	1,097	(197)	(900)	-
- Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	-	-	(58)	(58)
	(14,142)	(39)	14,123	(58)
Net (expenses)/ income from reinsurance contracts held	(32,577)	(3,845)	6,952	(29,470)
- Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(1,438)	655	2,357	1,574
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(34,015)	(3,190)	9,309	(27,896)
Cash flows				
- Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	64,580	-	-	64,580
- Recoveries from reinsurance	(42,663)	-	-	(42,663)
Total cash flows	21,917	-	-	21,917
Exchange rate adjustment	354	925	(1,283)	(4)
Net balance as at 31 December	(38,177)	25,935	55,291	43,049
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(37,204)	25,726	55,396	43,918
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(973)	209	(105)	(869)
Net balance as at 31 December	(38,177)	25,935	55,291	43,049

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

13.4.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the year

	2025			2024		
	Contracts originated not in a net gain	Contracts originated in a net gain	Total	Contracts originated not in a net gain	Contracts originated in a net gain	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	–	(5,692)	(5,692)	(78)	–	(78)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–	2,243	2,243	1,175	–	1,175
Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	–	317	317	(197)	–	(197)
CSM	–	3,132	3,132	(900)	–	(900)
Increase in reinsurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the period	–	–	–	–	–	–

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

13.4.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

	2025			2024		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CSM as at 1 January	(787)	56,078	55,291	113	47,152	47,265
Changes that relate to current service						
- CSM recognised for the services received	–	(10,334)	(10,334)	–	(7,171)	(7,171)
Changes that relate to future service						
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	–	38,566	38,566	–	15,081	15,081
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	3,132	–	3,132	(900)	–	(900)
- Experience adjustments – arising from ceded premiums paid in the period that relate to future service	–	–	–	–	(58)	(58)
	3,132	28,232	31,364	(900)	7,852	6,952
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	–	3,899	3,899	–	2,357	2,357
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	3,132	32,131	35,263	(900)	10,209	9,309
Exchange rate adjustment	–	(3,168)	(3,168)	–	(1,283)	(1,283)
CSM as at 31 December	2,345	85,041	87,386	(787)	56,078	55,291

The methods and assumptions applied by the Group in applying the fair value approach on transition are disclosed in Note 3 (a).

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued

13.5.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	LRC			
	Excluding		LIC	Total
	loss	Loss		
For the year ended 31 December 2025	component	component	\$'000	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,397,443	1,072	183,618	1,582,133
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
Net balance as at 1 January	1,397,443	1,072	183,618	1,582,133
Insurance revenue	(337,238)	–	–	(337,238)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	(25)	203,950	203,925
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	9,025	–	9,025
Insurance acquisition cash flows	47,239	–	–	47,239
Insurance service expenses	47,239	9,000	203,950	260,189
Insurance service result	(289,999)	9,000	203,950	(77,049)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	61,902	–	–	61,902
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(228,097)	9,000	203,950	(15,147)
Investment components	(224,359)	–	224,359	–
Cash flows				
Premiums received	651,511	–	–	651,511
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(407,537)	(407,537)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(106,368)	–	–	(106,368)
Total cash flows	545,143	–	(407,537)	137,606
Exchange rate adjustment	29	8	20	57
Net balance as at 31 December	1,490,159	10,080	204,410	1,704,649
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1,490,159	10,080	204,410	1,704,649
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
Net balance as at 31 December	1,490,159	10,080	204,410	1,704,649

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.5.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	LRC		LIC	Total
	Excluding loss component \$'000	Loss component \$'000		
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,268,926	2,663	183,105	1,454,694
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January	1,268,926	2,663	183,105	1,454,694
Insurance revenue	(317,824)	-	-	(317,824)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	263	193,628	193,891
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(1,936)	-	(1,936)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	36,130	-	-	36,130
Insurance service expenses	36,130	(1,673)	193,628	228,085
Insurance service result	(281,694)	(1,673)	193,628	(89,739)
Finance income/(expenses)from insurance contracts issued	46,063	-	-	46,063
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(235,631)	(1,673)	193,628	(43,676)
Investment components	(212,783)	-	212,783	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	698,530	-	-	698,530
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(406,102)	(406,102)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(121,508)	-	-	(121,508)
Total cash flows	577,022	-	(406,102)	170,920
Exchange rate adjustment	(91)	82	204	195
Net balance as at 31 December	1,397,443	1,072	183,618	1,582,133
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1,397,443	1,072	183,618	1,582,133
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	1,397,443	1,072	183,618	1,582,133

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.5.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	738,417	159,315	684,401	1,582,133
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
Net balance as at 1 January	738,417	159,315	684,401	1,582,133
Changes that relate to current service				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(91,957)	(91,957)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(28,502)	–	(28,502)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	34,385	–	–	34,385
	34,385	(28,502)	(91,957)	(86,074)
Changes that relate to future service				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	29,076	9,412	(38,488)	–
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	8,865	160	–	9,025
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(45,598)	16,394	29,204	–
	(7,657)	25,966	(9,284)	9,025
Insurance service result	26,728	(2,536)	(101,241)	(77,049)
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	61,902	–	–	61,902
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	88,630	(2,536)	(101,241)	(15,147)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	651,511	–	–	651,511
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(407,537)	–	–	(407,537)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(106,368)	–	–	(106,368)
Total cash flows	137,606	–	–	137,606
Exchange rate adjustment	(8,449)	733	7,773	57
Net balance as at 31 December	956,204	157,512	590,933	1,704,649
Closing insurance contract liabilities	956,204	157,512	590,933	1,704,649
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
Net balance as at 31 December	956,204	157,512	590,933	1,704,649

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.5.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	620,590	170,912	663,192	1,454,694
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
Net balance as at 1 January - as restated	620,590	170,912	663,192	1,454,694
Changes that relate to current service				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(163,783)	(163,783)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(28,218)	–	(28,218)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	104,198	–	–	104,198
	104,198	(28,218)	(163,783)	(87,803)
Changes that relate to future service				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(188,694)	3,944	184,750	–
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(1,574)	(362)	–	(1,936)
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(48,986)	20,418	28,568	–
	(239,254)	24,000	213,318	(1,936)
Insurance service result	(135,056)	(4,218)	49,535	(89,739)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	46,063	–	–	46,063
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(88,993)	(4,218)	49,535	(43,676)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	698,530	–	–	698,530
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(406,102)	–	–	(406,102)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(121,508)	–	–	(121,508)
Total cash flows	170,920	–	–	170,920
Exchange rate adjustment	35,900	(7,379)	(28,326)	195
Net balance as at 31 December	738,417	159,315	684,401	1,582,133
Closing insurance contract liabilities	738,417	159,315	684,401	1,582,133
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
Net balance as at 31 December	738,417	159,315	684,401	1,582,133

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.5.3 Impact of contracts recognised for the year

	2025			2024		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total \$'000	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total \$'000
	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	
<i>Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows</i>						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	91,929	614	92,543	112,729	-	112,729
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	146,289	975	147,264	213,953	5	213,958
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	238,218	1,589	239,807	326,682	5	326,687
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(283,715)	(1,690)	(285,405)	(375,668)	(5)	(375,673)
Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	16,293	101	16,394	20,418	-	20,418
CSM	29,204	-	29,204	28,568	-	28,568
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	-	-	-	-	-	-

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.5.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

	2025			2024		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach \$'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach \$'000	Total \$'000	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach \$'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance revenue	116,044	221,194	337,238	92,608	225,216	317,824
CSM as at 1 January	228,106	456,295	684,401	69,216	593,976	663,192
Changes that relate to current service						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(24,731)	(67,226)	(91,957)	(21,092)	(142,691)	(163,783)
Changes that relate to future service						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	21,850	(60,338)	(38,488)	151,414	33,336	184,750
Contracts initially recognised in the period	29,204	–	29,204	28,568	–	28,568
	26,323	(127,564)	(101,241)	158,890	(109,355)	49,535
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	26,323	(127,564)	(101,241)	158,890	(109,355)	49,535
Exchange rate adjustment	–	7,773	7,773	–	(28,326)	(28,326)
CSM as at 31 December	254,429	336,504	590,933	228,106	456,295	684,401

The methods and assumptions applied by the Group in applying the fair value approach on transition are disclosed in Note 3 (a).

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued

13.6.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	LRC		LIC	Total
	Excluding loss component \$'000	Loss component \$'000		
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Opening insurance contract liabilities	7,024,904	243,451	287,264	7,555,619
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January	7,024,904	243,451	287,264	7,555,619
Insurance revenue	(310,698)	-	-	(310,698)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(1,822)	265,912	264,090
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(66,865)	-	(66,865)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	16,641	-	-	16,641
Insurance service expenses	16,641	(68,687)	265,912	213,866
Insurance service result	(294,057)	(68,687)	265,912	(96,832)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	178,520	705	-	179,225
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(115,537)	(67,982)	265,912	82,393
Investment components	(745,391)	-	745,391	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	928,655	-	-	928,655
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(1,018,838)	(1,018,838)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(36,331)	-	-	(36,331)
Total cash flows	892,324	-	(1,018,838)	(126,514)
Exchange rate adjustment	10,348	(75)	1,270	11,543
Net balance as at 31 December	7,066,648	175,394	280,999	7,523,041
Closing insurance contract liabilities	7,066,648	175,394	280,999	7,523,041
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	7,066,648	175,394	280,999	7,523,041

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.6.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	LRC		LIC	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated*	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,918,810	189,977	301,861	7,410,648
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January - as Restated	6,918,810	189,977	301,861	7,410,648
Insurance revenue	(325,940)	-	-	(325,940)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	1,000	264,892	265,892
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	51,788	-	51,788
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	12,406	-	-	12,406
Insurance service expenses	12,406	52,788	264,892	330,086
Insurance service result	(313,534)	52,788	264,892	4,146
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	232,553	(87)	-	232,466
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(80,981)	52,701	264,892	236,612
Investment components	(661,530)	-	661,530	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	887,503	-	-	887,503
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(941,251)	(941,251)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(43,208)	-	-	(43,208)
Total cash flows	844,295	-	(941,251)	(96,956)
Exchange rate adjustment	4,310	773	232	5,315
Net balance as at 31 December - as Restated	7,024,904	243,451	287,264	7,555,619
Closing insurance contract liabilities	7,024,904	243,451	287,264	7,555,619
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December - as Restated	7,024,904	243,451	287,264	7,555,619

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.6.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,729,631	65,031	760,957	7,555,619
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January	6,729,631	65,031	760,957	7,555,619
Changes that relate to current service				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(22,024)	(22,024)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(8,842)	-	(8,842)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	899	-	-	899
	899	(8,842)	(22,024)	(29,967)
Changes that relate to future service				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(27,091)	37,564	(10,473)	-
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(70,361)	2,064	-	(68,297)
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(25,109)	3,519	23,022	1,432
	(122,561)	43,147	12,549	(66,865)
Insurance service result	(121,662)	34,305	(9,475)	(96,832)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	164,408	3,254	11,563	179,225
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	42,746	37,559	2,088	82,393
Cash flows				
Premiums received	928,655	-	-	928,655
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,018,838)	-	-	(1,018,838)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(36,331)	-	-	(36,331)
Total cash flows	(126,514)	-	-	(126,514)
Exchange rate adjustment	6,673	(459)	5,329	11,543
Net balance as at 31 December	6,652,536	102,131	768,374	7,523,041
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,652,536	102,131	768,374	7,523,041
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	6,652,536	102,131	768,374	7,523,041

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.6.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated*	Present value of future cash flows \$'000	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000	CSM \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,378,823	81,145	950,680	7,410,648
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January - as Restated	6,378,823	81,145	950,680	7,410,648
Changes that relate to current service				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(74,426)	(74,426)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(9,919)	-	(9,919)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	36,703	-	-	36,703
	36,703	(9,919)	(74,426)	(47,642)
Changes that relate to future service				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	158,138	(15,092)	(143,046)	-
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	51,732	(2,866)	-	48,866
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(38,116)	4,706	36,332	2,922
	171,754	(13,252)	(106,714)	51,788
Insurance service result	208,457	(23,171)	(181,140)	4,146
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	220,426	3,166	8,874	232,466
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	428,883	(20,005)	(172,266)	236,612
Cash flows				
Premiums received	887,503	-	-	887,503
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(941,251)	-	-	(941,251)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(43,208)	-	-	(43,208)
Total cash flows	(96,956)	-	-	(96,956)
Exchange rate adjustment	18,881	3,891	(17,457)	5,315
Net balance as at 31 December - as Restated	6,729,631	65,031	760,957	7,555,619
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,729,631	65,031	760,957	7,555,619
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December - as Restated	6,729,631	65,031	760,957	7,555,619

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.6.3 Impact of contracts recognised for the year

	2025			2024		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Estimates of the present value of future</i>						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	14,036	2,078	16,114	17,857	1,628	19,485
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	233,986	8,436	242,422	298,136	10,241	308,377
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	248,022	10,514	258,536	315,993	11,869	327,862
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(274,369)	(9,276)	(283,645)	(356,856)	(9,122)	(365,978)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	3,325	194	3,519	4,531	175	4,706
CSM	23,022	–	23,022	36,332	–	36,332
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	–	1,432	1,432	–	2,922	2,922

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.6.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

	2025			2024 Restated*		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach \$'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach \$'000	Total \$'000	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retro-spective approach \$'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach \$'000	Total \$'000
Insurance revenue	71,344	239,354	310,698	20,340	305,600	325,940
CSM as at 1 January	15,246	745,711	760,957	46,947	903,733	950,680
Changes that relate to current service						
- CSM recognised for the services provided	(4,995)	(17,029)	(22,024)	(5,462)	(68,964)	(74,426)
Changes that relate to future service						
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	25,474	(35,947)	(10,473)	(64,920)	(78,126)	(143,046)
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	23,022	–	23,022	36,332	–	36,332
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	43,501	(52,976)	(9,475)	(34,050)	(147,090)	(181,140)
	2,886	8,677	11,563	2,349	6,525	8,874
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	46,387	(44,299)	2,088	(31,701)	(140,565)	(172,266)
Exchange rate adjustment	–	5,329	5,329	–	(17,457)	(17,457)
CSM as at 31 December	61,633	706,741	768,374	15,246	745,711	760,957

The methods and assumptions applied by the Group in applying the fair value approach on transition are disclosed in Note 3(a).

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.7 Short Term Group Life and Health - Insurance contracts issued

13.7.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	LRC		LIC		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2025					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	124,842	–	9,303	(651)	133,494
Opening insurance contract assets	(183,095)	–	111,623	5,564	(65,908)
Net balance as at 1 January	(58,253)	–	120,926	4,913	67,586
Insurance revenue	(734,064)	–	–	–	(734,064)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	–	529,774	34,963	564,737
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	(27,352)	(27,352)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	10,146	–	–	10,146
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	88,796	–	–	–	88,796
Insurance service expenses	88,796	10,146	529,774	7,611	636,327
Insurance service result	(645,268)	10,146	529,774	7,611	(97,737)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(645,268)	10,146	529,774	7,611	(97,737)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	714,942	–	–	–	714,942
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(594,186)	–	(594,186)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(52,807)	–	–	–	(52,807)
Total cash flows	662,135	–	(594,186)	–	67,949
Exchange rate adjustment	(187)	–	423	14	250
Net balance as at 31 December	(41,573)	10,146	56,937	12,538	38,048
Closing insurance contract liabilities	130,930	10,146	(4,675)	9,593	145,994
Closing insurance contract assets	(172,503)	–	61,612	2,945	(107,946)
Net balance as at 31 December	(41,573)	10,146	56,937	12,538	38,048

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.7 Short Term Group Life and Health - Insurance contracts issued (continued)

13.7.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	LRC		LIC		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(54,770)	–	130,462	4,552	80,244
Opening insurance contract assets	(27,724)	–	16,348	810	(10,566)
Net balance as at 1 January	(82,494)	–	146,810	5,362	69,678
Insurance revenue	(732,733)	–	–	–	(732,733)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	–	571,990	28,161	600,151
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	(28,629)	(28,629)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	84,651	–	–	–	84,651
Insurance service expenses	84,651	–	571,990	(468)	656,173
Insurance service result	(648,082)	–	571,990	(468)	(76,560)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(648,082)	–	571,990	(468)	(76,560)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	757,181	–	–	–	757,181
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(598,657)	–	(598,657)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(84,487)	–	–	–	(84,487)
Total cash flows	672,694	–	(598,657)	–	74,037
Exchange rate adjustment	(371)	–	783	19	431
Net balance as at 31 December	(58,253)	–	120,926	4,913	67,586
Closing insurance contract liabilities	124,842	–	9,303	(651)	133,494
Closing insurance contract assets	(183,095)	–	111,623	5,564	(65,908)
Net balance as at 31 December	(58,253)	–	120,926	4,913	67,586

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.8 Short Term Group Life and Health - Reinsurance contracts held

13.8.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2025					
Opening reinsurance contract assets	529	–	41,621	2,218	44,368
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(2,034)	–	1,429	73	(532)
Net balance as at 1 January	(1,505)	–	43,050	2,291	43,836
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held					
- Reinsurance expenses	(73,627)	–	–	–	(73,627)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(438)	–	(438)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	–	35,713	1,795	37,508
- Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	–	–	(10)	(1,020)	(1,030)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(73,627)	–	35,265	775	(37,587)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	71,915	–	373	–	72,288
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(20,416)	–	(20,416)
Total cash flows	71,915	–	(20,043)	–	51,872
Exchange rate adjustment	477	–	(392)	6	91
Net balance as at 31 December	(2,740)	–	57,880	3,072	58,212
Closing reinsurance contract assets	1,376	–	56,854	2,803	61,033
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(4,116)	–	1,026	269	(2,821)
Net balance as at 31 December	(2,740)	–	57,880	3,072	58,212

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(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.8 Short Term Group Life and Health - Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

13.8.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)

	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024					
Opening reinsurance contract assets	4,505	–	54,658	2,947	62,110
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(66)	–	(3)	–	(69)
Net balance as at 1 January	4,439	–	54,655	2,947	62,041
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held					
- Reinsurance expenses	(69,643)	–	–	–	(69,643)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(470)	–	(470)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	–	43,980	2,606	46,586
- Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	–	–	(35)	(3,271)	(3,306)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(69,643)	–	43,475	(665)	(26,833)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	63,733	–	419	–	64,152
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(55,738)	–	(55,738)
Total cash flows	63,733	–	(55,319)	–	8,414
Exchange rate adjustment	(34)	–	239	9	214
Net balance as at 31 December	(1,505)	–	43,050	2,291	43,836
Closing reinsurance contract assets	529	–	41,621	2,218	44,368
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(2,034)	–	1,429	73	(532)
Net balance as at 31 December	(1,505)	–	43,050	2,291	43,836

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.9 Investment income and insurance finance expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Net investment income/ (expenses) - underlying assets						
- Investment income	19,245	353,104	127,232	461	-	500,042
- Net realised gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,884	92,315	10,016	45	-	104,260
- Net impairment losses on financial assets	(1,774)	(9,626)	-	(43)	-	(11,443)
- Net realised losses on other assets	(93)	(502)	-	(2)	-	(597)
- Net fair value gains/(losses)	1,342	(125,887)	(20,195)	32	-	(144,708)
- Other income	9,476	49,042	(572)	227	-	58,173
	<u>30,080</u>	<u>358,446</u>	<u>116,481</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>505,727</u>
Net investment income/ (expenses) - other investments						
- Investment income	-	-	-	15	5,097	5,112
- Net impairment (losses)/gains on financial assets	-	-	-	40	(89)	(49)
- Net fair value losses	-	-	-	-	34	34
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>5,042</u>	<u>5,097</u>
Net investment income/ (expenses) - other						
- Fee income	240	1,299	-	6	-	1,545
- Other income	-	-	-	288	57,813	58,101
- Net change in investment contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	(22,894)	(22,894)
- Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	-	-	-	-	(9,827)	(9,827)
	<u>240</u>	<u>1,299</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>25,092</u>	<u>26,925</u>
Total net investment income	<u>30,320</u>	<u>359,745</u>	<u>116,481</u>	<u>1,069</u>	<u>30,134</u>	<u>537,749</u>

Underlying assets are those assets that are either contractually linked to the relevant insurance contracts or they are specifically used to back insurance contracts.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.9 Investment income and insurance finance expenses (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued						
- Changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	–	(109,731)	(61,902)	–	–	(171,633)
- Interest accreted	(2,233)	(78,668)	–	–	–	(80,901)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	9,424	11,242	–	–	–	20,666
- Effect of changes in FCF at current rates from when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates	(625)	(2,068)	–	–	–	(2,693)
	<u>6,566</u>	<u>(179,225)</u>	<u>(61,902)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(234,561)</u>
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held						
- Interest accreted	228	–	–	–	–	228
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	9,248	–	–	–	–	9,248
	<u>9,476</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>9,476</u>
Net insurance finance income/(expenses)	<u>16,042</u>	<u>(179,225)</u>	<u>(61,902)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(225,085)</u>
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss						
- Net investment income - underlying assets	30,080	358,446	116,481	720	–	505,727
- Net investment income/(expenses) - other investments	–	–	–	55	4,826	4,881
- Net investment income - other	240	1,299	–	294	25,092	26,925
- Finance income from insurance contracts issued	(2,235)	(188,429)	(61,902)	–	–	(252,566)
- Finance income from reinsurance contracts issued	9,476	–	–	–	–	9,476
	<u>37,561</u>	<u>171,316</u>	<u>54,579</u>	<u>1,069</u>	<u>29,918</u>	<u>294,443</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.9 Investment income and insurance finance expenses (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI						
- Net investment income - underlying assets	-	-	-	-	216	216
- Finance income from insurance contracts issued	8,801	9,204	-	-	-	18,005
	<u>8,801</u>	<u>9,204</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>18,221</u>
Summary of the amounts recognised						
- Insurance service result	18,541	96,832	77,049	60,150	-	252,572
- Net investment income	30,320	359,745	116,481	1,069	30,134	537,749
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	6,566	(179,225)	(61,902)	-	-	(234,561)
- Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	9,476	-	-	-	-	9,476
Net insurance income/(expenses) and investment result	<u>64,903</u>	<u>277,352</u>	<u>131,628</u>	<u>61,219</u>	<u>30,134</u>	<u>565,236</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated*						
Net investment income/ (expenses) - underlying assets						
- Investment income	20,373	377,646	122,203	1,693	-	521,915
- Net realised gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost	339	3,883	210	28	-	4,460
- Net realised gains on financial assets	(3,808)	(20,496)	-	(316)	-	(24,620)
- Net realised losses on other assets	(104)	(557)	-	(9)	-	(670)
- Net fair value losses	8,819	125,564	(20,267)	733	-	114,849
- Other income	3,932	22,623	263	327	-	27,145
	<u>29,551</u>	<u>508,663</u>	<u>102,409</u>	<u>2,456</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>643,079</u>

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.9 Investment income and insurance finance expenses (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated* (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Net investment income/(expenses)						
- other investments						
- Investment income	-	-	-	17	4,097	4,114
- Net impairment gains/(losses) on financial assets	-	-	-	224	(183)	41
- Net fair value losses	-	-	-	-	(141)	(141)
	-	-	-	241	3,773	4,014
Net investment income/(expenses)						
- other						
- Fee income	383	2,064	-	32	-	2,479
- Other income	-	-	-	343	51,921	52,264
- Net change in investment contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	(26,843)	(26,843)
- Net gains from fair value adjustments to investment properties	-	-	-	-	11,570	11,570
	383	2,064	-	375	36,648	39,470
Total net investment income	29,934	510,727	102,409	3,072	40,421	686,563
Underlying assets are those assets that are either contractually linked to the relevant insurance contracts or they are specifically used to back insurance contracts.						
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued						
- Changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	-	(239,084)	(46,063)	-	-	(285,147)
- Interest accreted	(373)	(67,013)	-	-	-	(67,386)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	32,925	71,033	-	-	-	103,958
- Effect of changes in FCF at current rates from when CSM is unlocked at locked-in	5,367	2,598	-	-	-	7,965
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	37,919	(232,466)	(46,063)	-	-	(240,610)
- Interest accreted	(1,410)	-	-	-	-	(1,410)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	2,984	-	-	-	-	2,984
	1,574	-	-	-	-	1,574
Net insurance finance income/(expenses)	39,493	(232,466)	(46,063)	-	-	(239,036)

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED GROUP
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.9 Investment income and insurance finance expenses (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024 - as Restated* (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss						
- Net investment income - underlying assets	29,551	508,663	102,409	2,456	-	643,079
- Net investment income - other investments	-	-	-	241	3,684	3,925
- Net investment income - other	383	2,064	-	375	36,648	39,470
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(374)	(306,119)	(46,063)	-	-	(352,556)
- Finance income from reinsurance contracts issued	1,574	-	-	-	-	1,574
	31,134	204,608	56,346	3,072	40,332	335,492
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI						
- Net investment income - other investments	-	-	-	-	89	89
- Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	38,293	73,653	-	-	-	111,946
	38,293	73,653	-	-	89	112,035
Summary of the amounts recognised						
- Insurance service result	18,599	(4,146)	89,739	49,727	-	153,919
- Net investment income	29,934	510,727	102,409	3,072	40,421	686,563
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	37,919	(232,466)	(46,063)	-	-	(240,610)
- Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	1,574	-	-	-	-	1,574
Net insurance and investment result	88,026	274,115	146,085	52,799	40,421	601,446

* Restated - see Note 39 for further information

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.10 Claims development tables - short-term insurance contracts (non-life)

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. Claims development tables are disclosed on an accident year basis (where reference is made to the actual date of the event that caused the claim), with the exception of international property and casualty claims, which is disclosed by underwriting year account.

	Total \$'000
Insurance claims - gross - by accident year	59,334
Insurance claims - net - by accident year	410

The Group provides information on the gross and net claims development for the current reporting period and seven years prior to it. The Group considers that there is no significant uncertainty with regards to claims that were incurred more than six years before the reporting period.

The top half of each table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year/underwriting year has changed at successive year-ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount appearing on the consolidated statement of financial position as per summary below.

Insurance claims - gross

Accident year	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Total \$'000
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:									
- at end of accident year	385,269	418,951	361,238	371,172	516,171	677,625	639,547	605,930	3,975,903
- one year later	385,269	418,951	361,238	371,172	516,171	677,625	639,547	–	3,369,973
- two years later	385,269	418,951	361,238	371,172	516,171	677,625	–	–	2,730,426
- three years later	385,269	418,951	361,238	371,172	516,171	–	–	–	2,052,801
- four years later	385,269	418,527	361,238	371,172	–	–	–	–	1,536,206
- five years later	385,269	418,527	361,238	–	–	–	–	–	1,165,034
Cumulative gross claims	385,269	418,527	361,238	371,172	516,171	677,625	639,547	605,930	3,975,479
Cumulative payments to date	<u>(385,269)</u>	<u>(418,527)</u>	<u>(361,238)</u>	<u>(371,172)</u>	<u>(516,171)</u>	<u>(677,625)</u>	<u>(639,547)</u>	<u>(558,682)</u>	<u>(3,928,231)</u>
Gross cumulative claims liabilities - 2018 to 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,248	47,248
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk									<u>12,086</u>
Gross LIC for contracts originated									<u><u>59,334</u></u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

13. Insurance contracts (continued)

13.10 Claims development tables - short-term insurance contracts (non-life) (continued)

Insurance claims - net

Accident year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
	\$'000								
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:									
- at end of accident year	361,132	393,405	342,295	346,476	456,048	590,970	546,128	531,273	3,567,727
- one year later	361,132	393,405	342,295	346,476	456,048	590,970	546,128	–	3,036,454
- two years later	361,132	393,405	342,295	346,476	456,048	590,970	–	–	2,490,326
- three years later	361,132	393,405	342,295	346,476	456,048	–	–	–	1,899,356
- four years later	361,132	392,981	342,295	346,476	–	–	–	–	1,442,884
- five years later	361,132	392,981	342,295	–	–	–	–	–	1,096,408
Cumulative gross claims	361,132	392,981	342,295	346,476	456,048	590,970	546,128	531,273	3,567,303
Cumulative payments to date	<u>(361,132)</u>	<u>(392,981)</u>	<u>(342,295)</u>	<u>(346,476)</u>	<u>(456,048)</u>	<u>(590,970)</u>	<u>(546,128)</u>	<u>(539,973)</u>	<u>(3,576,003)</u>
Net cumulative claims liabilities - 2018 to 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8,700)	(8,700)
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk									<u>9,110</u>
Net LIC for contracts originated									<u><u>410</u></u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

14. Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	803,670	1,046,595
Cash and cash equivalents in mutual funds	<u>18,416</u>	<u>1,122</u>
	<u>822,086</u>	<u>1,047,717</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	531,210	661,264
Short-term deposits (90 days or less)	<u>242,843</u>	<u>367,517</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	774,053	1,028,781
Cash and cash equivalents in mutual funds	18,419	1,125
Reverse REPOS	34,131	22,588
Loss allowance	<u>(4,517)</u>	<u>(4,777)</u>
Net cash and cash equivalents	<u>822,086</u>	<u>1,047,717</u>
At beginning of year	1,047,717	792,491
Net impairment gain	260	1,310
Reclassification of Caribe Hospitality of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Note 36)	36,396	–
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>753</u>	<u>1,386</u>
	1,085,126	795,187
At end of year	<u>822,086</u>	<u>1,047,717</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash used in cash flow	<u>(263,040)</u>	<u>252,530</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits pledged with regulatory authorities in countries in which the Group is authorised to conduct business, as security for its policyholders. These deposits are subject to regulatory restrictions and are therefore not available for general use by the Group. Cash and cash equivalents pledged as at 31 December 2025 was \$23,803,000 (2024: \$23,756,000).

No cash and cash equivalents are pledged as collateral for financial liabilities.

15. Share capital	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Authorised</i>		
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
An unlimited number of preferred shares of no par value		
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
31,677,062 ordinary shares of no par value (2024 : 31,677,062 ordinary shares)	<u>100,465</u>	<u>100,465</u>
	Number of	Share
	shares	capital
	(thousands)	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>31,677</u>	<u>100,465</u>
Balance at 1 January 2024	<u>31,677</u>	<u>100,465</u>
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>31,677</u>	<u>100,465</u>

The number of shares in the table above is net of unallocated shares, which are units acquired by the Group's Employee Share Ownership Plan that are held in trust for future distribution to employees.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

16. Reserves

	Fair value reserve \$'000	Property revaluation reserve \$'000	Translation reserve \$'000	Insurance Finance Reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2025	(313)	34,943	(144,295)	94,045	(15,620)
Other comprehensive income	91	109	103	18,005	18,308
Transfer to/from retained earnings (see Note (a) below)	–	–	160,893	–	160,893
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>(222)</u>	<u>35,052</u>	<u>16,701</u>	<u>112,050</u>	<u>163,581</u>
Balance at 1 January 2024	(349)	31,453	(141,400)	(17,901)	(128,197)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	36	3,490	(2,895)	111,946	112,577
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>(313)</u>	<u>34,943</u>	<u>(144,295)</u>	<u>94,045</u>	<u>(15,620)</u>

(a) During the year, the Group reassessed the functional currency of its subsidiaries in accordance with IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates. Based on this reassessment, the Group concluded that the functional currencies of the following subsidiaries should be changed to currencies that more faithfully reflect the economic effects of the entities' underlying transactions, events and conditions: Guardian Resorts Jamaica Limited and Guardian Resorts International Inc. As a consequence of this change an amount of \$160,893,000 was transferred from the translation reserve to retained earnings.

17. Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	<u>405,386</u>	<u>363,663</u>

At the end of the year, the non-controlling interest balance represents a 46.16% shareholding in Guardian Resorts International Inc and 16.37% in Caribe Hospitality Trinidad and Tobago Limited.

18. Financial Liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Medium-term borrowings related to subsidiaries	<u>4,245</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>4,245</u>	<u>–</u>

19. Investment contract liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
The movements in the liabilities arising from investment contracts are summarised below:		
Balance at beginning of year	1,038,704	1,025,417
Contributions received	74,339	80,390
Benefits paid	(90,668)	(91,103)
Investment return from underlying assets	22,894	26,843
Asset management fees charged	(2,293)	(2,373)
Other movements	1,426	(470)
Balance at end of year	<u>1,044,402</u>	<u>1,038,704</u>

Investment contract liabilities carry floating rates of interest and therefore the carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

20. Post-retirement medical benefit obligations

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

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of obligations	<u>37,440</u>	<u>35,580</u>

The amount in the consolidated statement of income is made up as follows:

Interest cost	2,615	2,438
Current service cost	<u>359</u>	<u>441</u>
Cost for the year (Note 28)	<u>2,974</u>	<u>2,879</u>

The movement in the liability is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	35,580	33,024
Remeasurement of obligation/(actuarial gains)	101	727
Employer contributions	(1,215)	(1,050)
Expense as per above	<u>2,974</u>	<u>2,879</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>37,440</u>	<u>35,580</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

Discount rate	7.6%	7.4%
Healthcare cost escalation	6.5%	6.3%
Retiree premium escalation:		
- Existing retirees	6.5%	6.3%
- Future retirees	6.5%	6.3%
Pre-retirement mortality	Ignored	Ignored
Post-retirement mortality	GAM94	GAM94

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown below:

	Impact on the obligation			
	2025		2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1% increase/decrease in discount rate	(5,093)	6,471	(4,879)	6,209
1% increase/decrease in medical cost trend rate	6,479	(5,184)	6,215	(4,965)

Expected contributions to post-retirement medical benefit obligations for the year ending 31 December 2026 are \$1,294,000.
The weighted - average duration of the post-retirement medical benefit obligations is 14.9 years (2024:15.0 years).

21. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Accounts payable and accruals	160,341	146,258
Due to related parties	<u>20,698</u>	<u>1,062</u>
	<u>181,039</u>	<u>147,320</u>

The carrying amounts of other liabilities approximate their fair value.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

22. Investment income	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income from:		
- Amortised cost investment securities	178,199	171,236
- Loans and receivables	5,914	6,341
- Cash and cash equivalents	6,349	6,700
- Other assets	1,092	1,116
	<u>191,554</u>	<u>185,393</u>
Interest income from fair value through profit or loss debt securities	290,292	278,011
Dividend income from fair value through profit or loss equity securities	64,350	72,466
Investment expenses	(41,042)	(9,841)
	<u>313,600</u>	<u>340,636</u>
Total investment income	<u>505,154</u>	<u>526,029</u>
23. Net realised gains on financial assets		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	104,260	4,459
Other	(597)	(670)
	<u>103,663</u>	<u>3,789</u>
24. Net fair value (losses)/gains		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Net fair value (losses)/gains on:		
- Investment securities measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(162,171)	91,792
- Derivative financial instrument	16,315	22,431
Fair value adjustment on investment properties (Note 7)	(8,861)	11,967
	<u>(154,717)</u>	<u>126,190</u>
25. Fee income		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Policy administration and asset management services:		
- Investment contracts without a discretionary participation feature	1,003	1,677
Other	542	802
	<u>1,545</u>	<u>2,479</u>
26. Other income		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Rental income	62,778	56,382
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	18,660	(3,433)
Other income	34,836	26,460
	<u>116,274</u>	<u>79,409</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

27. Net impairment losses on financial assets	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	(5,818)	3,391
Loans and receivables	(5,934)	(29,280)
Cash and cash equivalents	260	1,310
	<u>(11,492)</u>	<u>(24,579)</u>

28. Operating expenses	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Staff cost	159,135	148,772
Depreciation and amortisation	17,490	15,820
Auditors' remuneration	8,706	11,965
Directors' fees	728	803
Other expenses	229,598	218,013
	<u>415,657</u>	<u>395,373</u>

Represented by:

Insurance service expenses

Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows incurred during the year	85,136	116,934
Other directly attributable expenses	116,324	132,180
	<u>201,460</u>	<u>249,114</u>

Other expenses

	<u>214,197</u>	<u>146,259</u>
	<u>415,657</u>	<u>395,373</u>

	\$'000	\$'000
Staff cost includes:		
- Wages, salaries and bonuses	115,104	107,451
- Health and medical	6,047	6,035
- Staff training	540	1,242
- National insurance	10,597	10,423
- Pension costs (Note 11)	12,942	12,637
- Post-retirement medical benefit obligations (Note 20)	2,974	2,879
- Termination benefits	1,631	5,182
- Other	9,300	2,923
	<u>159,135</u>	<u>148,772</u>

Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows and other directly attributable expenses comprise expenses incurred by the Group in the reporting period that relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts issued within IFRS 17's scope and reinsurance contracts held. These expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss based on IFRS 17 measurement requirements. Refer to Note 2.13 (f) and Note 13.2.1.

29. Finance charges	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on borrowings and repurchase agreements	810	–
Interest on leasing arrangements (Note 6 (c))	627	957
	<u>1,437</u>	<u>957</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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(Continued)

30. Taxation	2025	Restated*
	\$'000	2024
		\$'000
Current tax	34,039	62,289
Business levy	91	–
Prior year taxation adjustment	(4,386)	(2,588)
Deferred tax (Note 12)	1,793	(1,209)
	<u>31,537</u>	<u>58,492</u>

The tax on the profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the company as follows:

Profit before taxation	<u>331,381</u>	<u>342,195</u>
Prima facie tax calculated at domestic corporation tax rate of 30%	99,414	102,658
Effect of different tax rate of life insurance companies	(25,834)	(33,419)
Effect of different tax rate in other countries	2,920	(5,826)
Income not subject to tax	(329,761)	(334,864)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	248,827	312,461
Tax reliefs and deductions	(1,786)	(1,813)
Business levy	91	–
Prior year taxation adjustment	(4,386)	(2,588)
Tax on dividend	17,000	9,000
Other	<u>25,052</u>	<u>12,883</u>
Tax charge for the year	<u>31,537</u>	<u>58,492</u>

Restated* - See Note 39 for further information

31. Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Net fair value losses/(gains) on financial and other assets (Note 24)	145,856	(114,223)
Net realised gains on financial and other assets (Note 23)	(103,663)	(3,789)
Net impairment losses of financial assets (Note 27)	11,492	24,579
Net loss for the year on post-employment benefits	15,916	15,516
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 28)	17,490	15,820
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	380	33
Change in fair value of other investment properties (Notes 7, 24)	8,861	(11,967)
Foreign exchange gains	<u>(10,803)</u>	<u>(15,453)</u>
	<u>85,529</u>	<u>(89,484)</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

32. Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement of the Group's assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total fair value \$'000
At 31 December 2025				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Freehold properties	–	–	129,856	129,856
Investment properties	–	–	902,771	902,771
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	2,122,562	67,812	213,210	2,403,584
Government securities	243,622	4,652,907	–	4,896,529
Debentures & corporate bonds	115,995	331,490	–	447,485
Derivative financial instrument	–	82,677	–	82,677
Other	–	159,144	–	159,144
	<u>2,482,179</u>	<u>5,294,030</u>	<u>1,245,837</u>	<u>9,022,046</u>
At 31 December 2024				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Freehold properties	–	–	127,799	127,799
Investment properties	–	–	878,590	878,590
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	2,301,360	70,478	190,705	2,562,543
Government securities	369,355	4,236,469	–	4,605,824
Debentures & corporate bonds	78,081	399,627	–	477,708
Derivative financial instrument	–	66,362	–	66,362
Other	–	141,014	–	141,014
	<u>2,748,796</u>	<u>4,913,950</u>	<u>1,197,094</u>	<u>8,859,840</u>

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the period.

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(Continued)

32. Fair value measurement (continued)

Reconciliation of movements in level 3 assets measured at fair value

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing recorded amount of Level 3 assets and which are recorded at fair value.

	Freehold properties \$'000	Investment properties \$'000	Investment securities Equity securities \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2025				
Balance at beginning of year	127,799	878,590	190,705	1,197,094
Total gains or losses:				
in profit or loss	(352)	(9,458)	(2,925)	(12,735)
in other comprehensive income	109	–	–	109
Purchases	2,300	20,936	5,467	28,703
Sales	–	(21,253)	(24)	(21,277)
Reclassification of Caribe Hospitality of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (Note 36)	–	33,189	–	33,189
Exchange rate adjustments	–	767	19,987	20,754
	<u>129,856</u>	<u>902,771</u>	<u>213,210</u>	<u>1,245,837</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>129,856</u>	<u>902,771</u>	<u>213,210</u>	<u>1,245,837</u>
At 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	125,279	870,680	132,451	1,128,410
Total gains or losses:				
in profit or loss	(970)	11,297	21,118	31,445
in other comprehensive income	3,490	–	–	3,490
Purchases	–	2,039	42,507	44,546
Sales	–	(5,080)	(1,707)	(6,787)
Exchange rate adjustments	–	(346)	(3,664)	(4,010)
	<u>127,799</u>	<u>878,590</u>	<u>190,705</u>	<u>1,197,094</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>127,799</u>	<u>878,590</u>	<u>190,705</u>	<u>1,197,094</u>

Total gains or losses (realised and unrealised) for the year in the above table are presented in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total (losses)/gains recognised in consolidated statement of income		
Insurance service expenses	(302)	(765)
Net realised losses on other assets	(597)	(670)
Net fair value (losses)/gains	(11,786)	33,085
Operating expenses	(50)	(206)
	<u>(12,735)</u>	<u>31,444</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars
(Continued)

32. Fair value measurement (continued)	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Total gains or losses recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income		
Gains on property revaluation	<u>109</u>	<u>3,490</u>
Total unrealised (losses)/gains for the period included in consolidated statement of income for assets and liabilities held at end of year:		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets measured at fair value:		
Investment properties	(8,861)	11,967
Investment securities:		
Equity securities	<u>(2,925)</u>	<u>21,118</u>
	<u>(11,786)</u>	<u>33,085</u>

Description of significant unobservable inputs

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Freehold and investment properties	DCF method - Income and sales comparison approach (by professional external valuers)	Discount rates	2025: 8.5% - 10.0%	1% increase in discount or capitalization rates would result in a decrease in fair value of \$15,182,000 (2024 : decrease of \$24,258,000).
			2024: 8.5% - 10.5%	
	DCF method - Direct capitalisation of income approach; Profit tests or accounts approach (by professional external valuers)	Capitalisation rates	2025: 10.0% 2024: 10.5%	1% decrease in discount or capitalization rates would result in an increase in fair value of \$29,652,000 (2024 : increase of \$38,009,000).
Unquoted equity securities	Valuation ratios	Indicative price per share	2025: \$4.47- \$92,714.80 2024: \$6.13- \$76,108.80	5% increase (decrease) in the indicative price per share would result in an increase/ (decrease) in fair value of \$10,661,000 (2024 : \$9,535,000).

As can be seen from the above table, a possible change in the key unobservable inputs can result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. There are no significant interrelationships between these key inputs and other unobservable inputs which could magnify or mitigate the effects of those changes.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
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(Continued)

32. Fair value measurement (continued)

The following table provides the fair value measurement of the Group's assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position but whose fair values are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total fair value \$'000
At 31 December 2025				
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Investment securities measured at amortised cost:				
Government securities	20,459	2,609,552	–	2,630,011
Debentures & corporate bonds	104,911	388,091	–	493,002
Deposits (more than 90 days)	–	29,092	–	29,092
Loans and receivables	–	–	103,330	103,330
	<u>125,370</u>	<u>3,026,735</u>	<u>103,330</u>	<u>3,255,435</u>
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Medium-term borrowings	–	4,245	–	4,245
Investment contract liabilities	–	1,044,402	–	1,044,402
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,048,647</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,048,647</u>
At 31 December 2024				
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Investment securities measured at amortised cost:				
Government securities	246,973	2,198,260	–	2,445,233
Debentures & corporate bonds	85,685	400,976	–	486,661
Deposits (more than 90 days)	–	28,263	–	28,263
Loans and receivables	–	–	107,101	107,101
	<u>332,658</u>	<u>2,627,499</u>	<u>107,101</u>	<u>3,067,258</u>
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Investment contract liabilities	–	1,038,704	–	1,038,704
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,038,704</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,038,704</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
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(Continued)

33. Segment information

	Total revenue from external customers		Non current assets	
	2024		2025	2024
	2025	Restated*	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,715,977	1,939,429	568,241	495,142
Jamaica	17,063	57,957	567,465	566,035
Barbados	170,221	109,235	5,124	7,290
Other Countries	190,649	135,219	42	55
	<u>2,093,910</u>	<u>2,241,840</u>	<u>1,140,872</u>	<u>1,068,522</u>

Restated* - See Note 39 for further information.

The total revenue information above consists of insurance revenue, investment income, net realised gains/losses, net fair value gains/losses, fee income, other income and commission income from brokerage activities. Revenue is based on locations of the customer and there are no transactions with a single customer that amount to more than 10% of total revenue.

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment properties.

34. Contingent liabilities

Taxation

There may be a possible obligation that may arise for the interest and penalties relating to the tax on future distributions.

The existence of this obligation will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Legal proceedings

The Group is a defendant in various legal actions. In the opinion of the Directors, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of such actions will not give rise to any significant loss.

35. Commitments

Capital commitments

As at the year end, the Group had entered into a development contract and agreement have been entered into in respect of a property project. The commitments not recognised in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Property renovations	<u>—</u>	<u>4,795</u>

Operating lease commitments – where a Group company is the lessee

The Group entered into operating lease arrangements, which has not yet commenced but to which the Group is committed. The future cashflows outflows (undiscounted payments) to which the Group is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	<u>—</u>	<u>4,795</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED
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(Continued)

36. Related party

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the subsidiaries listed in the following table.

Name	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of interest held	
		2025	2024
Guardian Life (OECS) Limited	Grenada	100.00%	100.00%
Guardian Resorts International Inc.	St. Lucia	53.84%	53.84%
Caribe Hospitality T&T Limited	Trinidad	83.63%	0.00%

Guardian Resorts International Inc owns 100% of Guardian Resorts Jamaica Limited whose principal activities are the purchasing, leasing and operation of hotels or any property for the accommodation of foreign and local visitors in Jamaica.

Effective 1 January 2025, the Group updated the accounting treatment of its investment in Caribe Hospitality of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, a hospitality and hotel management entity, to reflect full consolidation.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
(a) Dividend income from:		
- Key associates	3,973	7,355
- Parent company	1,612	3,239
- Other related parties	2,144	2,799
(b) Interest income from:		
- Key associates	9,669	10,232
- Other related parties	1,347	1,188
(c) Key management personnel compensation:		
- Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	9,759	7,835
- Post-employment benefits	573	531
- Other long-term benefits	1,257	(27)
(d) Financial assets of:		
- Key associates	189,952	205,719
- Parent company	10,090	66,712
- Other related parties	96,754	115,059
(e) Investment fees paid to :		
- Other related parties	34,491	3,980

Loans to key management of the Group:

Balance at beginning of year	13,615	22,882
Loans advanced during the year	3,780	52
Loan repayments received	(5,403)	(9,346)
Interest charged	425	933
Interest received	(425)	(916)
Exchange rate adjustments	—	10
Balance at end of year	<u>11,992</u>	<u>13,615</u>

There was no provision for doubtful debts at the reporting date and no bad debt expense in the year (2024: Nil).

Loans to key management and other related parties of the Group are secured and settlement occurs in cash.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

36. Related party (continued)	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Due from parent and affiliated companies		
Guardian Insurance Limited	12,481	25,483
Guardian Holdings Limited	19,357	18,692
Bancassurance Caribbean Limited	31,835	9,509
Guardian Shared Services Limited	–	40,603
Guardian Asset Management and Investment Services Limited	–	212
Guardian Group Trust Limited	4	–
Fatum Holding N.V.	–	1
	<u>63,677</u>	<u>94,500</u>
Due to parent and affiliated companies		
Fatum Holdings N.V.	574	573
Guardian General Insurance Limited	840	–
Guardian Life Limited	392	328
Guardian Holdings Limited	2,826	156
Guardian Group Trust Limited	9	4
Guardian Asset Management and Investment Services Limited	280	–
Guardian Mutual Funds	1,242	–
Guardian Shared Services Limited	14,535	–
	<u>20,698</u>	<u>1,061</u>

37. Assets under management

Assets under management, which are not beneficially owned by the Group, but which the Group manages on behalf of investors are listed below:

	Carrying Amount	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and short-term investments	2,327	1,515
Investments	4,559	5,204
Interest and other receivables	1,026	1,047
	<u>7,912</u>	<u>7,766</u>

38. Pledged assets

The Group had deposited certain assets with the regulatory authorities in the countries in which it is authorised to conduct business as security for its policyholders. The type and values of these assets are in accordance with the legal requirements of the countries concerned. The carrying value of pledged assets is:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities (Note 9)	243,199	199,616
Cash & cash equivalents (Note 14)	<u>23,803</u>	<u>23,756</u>
Statutory deposits/funds	<u>267,002</u>	<u>223,372</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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(Continued)

39. Restatements**Note 1:**

In 2025, detailed reviews were conducted comparing the actuarial expectations against the actual insurance results. These reviews identified a misalignment in the accounting treatment of certain lumpsum payments that had resulted in the overstatement of the contractual service margin, insurance service expense and insurance revenue on some annuity portfolios. The tax impact of these amendments were also recorded.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (2024)

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	181,679	–	181,679
Right-of-use assets	8,253	–	8,253
Investment properties	878,590	–	878,590
Investment securities	10,825,747	–	10,825,747
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	116,011	–	116,011
Loans and receivables	270,033	–	270,033
Pension plan assets	6,181	–	6,181
Deferred tax assets	19,837	–	19,837
Reinsurance contract assets	88,286	–	88,286
Insurance contract assets	145,754	–	145,754
Taxation recoverable	40,747	–	40,747
Cash and cash equivalents	1,046,595	–	1,046,595
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	1,122	–	1,122
	<u>13,628,835</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>13,628,835</u>
Total assets			
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	100,465	–	100,465
Reserves	(15,620)	–	(15,620)
Retained earnings	1,850,784	96,545	1,947,329
	<u>1,935,629</u>	<u>96,545</u>	<u>2,032,174</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the company			
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	363,663	–	363,663
	<u>2,299,292</u>	<u>96,545</u>	<u>2,395,837</u>
Total equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	9,881,259	(105,292)	9,775,967
Reinsurance contract liabilities	1,401	–	1,401
Lease liabilities	10,448	–	10,448
Investment contract liabilities	1,038,704	–	1,038,704
Pension plan liabilities	18,985	–	18,985
Post-retirement medical benefit obligations	35,580	–	35,580
Deferred tax	25,556	–	25,556
Provision for taxation	170,290	8,747	179,037
Other liabilities	147,320	–	147,320
	<u>11,329,543</u>	<u>(96,545)</u>	<u>11,232,998</u>
Total liabilities			
Total equity and liabilities	<u>13,628,835</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>13,628,835</u>

The following error in the previously issued consolidated financial statements for 2024 and 2023 were corrected as presented.

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

39. Restatements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Income (2024)

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
Insurance revenue	1,518,303	(14,359)	1,503,944
Insurance service expenses	(1,341,628)	47,906	(1,293,722)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	<u>(56,303)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(56,303)</u>
Insurance service result	<u>120,372</u>	<u>33,547</u>	<u>153,919</u>
Investing activities			
Investment income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	185,393	–	185,393
Investment income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	340,636	–	340,636
Net realised gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,789	–	3,789
Net fair value gains	126,190	–	126,190
Fee income	2,479	–	2,479
Other income	79,409	–	79,409
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(24,579)	–	(24,579)
Investment contract benefits	<u>(26,843)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(26,843)</u>
Net income from investing activities	<u>686,474</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>686,474</u>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(352,556)	–	(352,556)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	<u>1,574</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,574</u>
Net insurance finance expenses	<u>(350,982)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(350,982)</u>
Net insurance and investment result	455,864	33,547	489,411
Operating expenses	(146,259)	–	(146,259)
Finance charges	<u>(957)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(957)</u>
Profit before taxation	308,648	33,547	342,195
Taxation	<u>(55,705)</u>	<u>(2,787)</u>	<u>(58,492)</u>
Profit for the year	252,943	30,760	283,703
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	<u>(24,060)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(24,060)</u>
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	<u>228,883</u>	<u>30,760</u>	<u>259,643</u>

GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(Continued)

39. Restatements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (2024)

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation	308,648	33,547	342,195
Adjustment for specific items included on the accruals basis:			
- Finance charges	957	–	957
- Investment income	(534,754)	–	(534,754)
Adjustment for non-cash items	(89,484)	–	(89,484)
Interest received	456,289	–	456,289
Dividends received	72,466	–	72,466
Operating profit before changes in operating assets/liabilities	214,122	33,547	247,669
Change in insurance contract assets/liabilities	350,541	(33,547)	316,994
Change in reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	24,187	–	24,187
Net increase in investment contract liabilities	13,287	–	13,287
Purchase of investment securities	(2,864,786)	–	(2,864,786)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	2,685,994	–	2,685,994
Purchase of/additions to investment properties	(2,039)	–	(2,039)
Proceeds from sale of investment property	5,080	–	5,080
Net increase in loans and receivables	(70,974)	–	(70,974)
Net increase in other operating assets/liabilities	(4,657)	–	(4,657)
Net cash provided by operating activities	350,755	–	350,755
Interest paid	(963)	–	(963)
Net taxation paid	(43,434)	–	(43,434)
Net cash provided by operating activities	306,358	–	306,358
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,608)	–	(6,608)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	13	–	13
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,595)	–	(6,595)
Net cash used in financing activities			
Proceeds from sale of reverse repurchase agreements	39,789	–	39,789
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,022)	–	(6,022)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the company	(81,000)	–	(81,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(47,233)	–	(47,233)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	252,530	–	252,530

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39. Restatements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (2023)

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	181,924	–	181,924
Right-of-use assets	8,767	–	8,767
Investment properties	870,680	–	870,680
Investment securities	10,564,884	–	10,564,884
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	106,072	–	106,072
Loans and receivables	236,528	–	236,528
Pension plan assets	4,948	–	4,948
Deferred tax assets	18,219	–	18,219
Reinsurance contract assets	111,893	–	111,893
Insurance contract assets	71,905	–	71,905
Taxation recoverable	39,794	–	39,794
Cash and cash equivalents	749,482	–	749,482
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	43,009	–	43,009
Total assets	<u>13,008,105</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>13,008,105</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	100,465	–	100,465
Reserves	(128,197)	–	(128,197)
Retained earnings	1,713,631	65,785	1,779,416
Equity attributable to owners of the company	<u>1,685,899</u>	<u>65,785</u>	<u>1,751,684</u>
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	310,878	–	310,878
Total equity	<u>1,996,777</u>	<u>65,785</u>	<u>2,062,562</u>
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	9,568,814	(71,745)	9,497,069
Reinsurance contract liabilities	820	–	820
Financial liabilities	34,486	–	34,486
Lease liabilities	12,913	–	12,913
Investment contract liabilities	1,025,417	–	1,025,417
Pension plan liabilities	11,311	–	11,311
Post-retirement medical benefit obligations	33,024	–	33,024
Deferred tax liabilities	25,528	–	25,528
Provision for taxation	156,097	5,960	162,057
Other liabilities	142,918	–	142,918
Total liabilities	<u>11,011,328</u>	<u>(65,785)</u>	<u>10,945,543</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>13,008,105</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>13,008,105</u>

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(Continued)

40. Subsequent events

There are no events or transactions that have occurred that will require adjustments to disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.