

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 DECEMBER 2024**

# GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED

## NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## **GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

### **STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited (the Company) which comprise the non-consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the non-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 Company 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 Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Company'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, non-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 Company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

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



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Ms. Samantha Saugh

President

30 April 2025



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Ms. Cherisse Sutherland

Vice President Finance

30 April 2025



## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited

### Our opinion

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### ***What we have audited***

The Company's non-consolidated financial statements (the financial statements) comprise:

- the non-consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the non-consolidated statement income for the year then ended;
- the non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the non-consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the non-consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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### Basis for opinion

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

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

#### ***Independence***

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

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

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

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

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## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

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

  
Port of Spain  
Trinidad, West Indies  
1 May 2025

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**  
**NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars


		31 December 2024 \$'000	Restated 31 December 2023 \$'000	Restated 1 January 2023 \$'000
	Notes			
<b>Assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	5	181,625	181,839	194,474
Right-of-use assets	6	7,700	8,065	13,689
Investment properties	7	280,484	283,939	277,493
Investment in subsidiaries	8	144,516	139,570	139,570
Investment securities	9	10,821,050	10,521,260	9,622,232
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	9	116,011	106,072	97,444
Loans and receivables	10	241,088	218,243	207,986
Pension plan assets	11	6,181	4,948	6,615
Deferred tax assets	12	19,511	17,883	22,614
Insurance contract assets	13	145,754	71,684	86,163
Reinsurance contract assets	13	87,938	111,299	48,072
Taxation recoverable		38,840	37,883	37,379
Cash and cash equivalents	14	911,856	674,990	1,012,669
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	14	1,122	43,009	285,490
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>13,003,676</u>	<u>12,420,684</u>	<u>12,051,890</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
Share capital	15	100,465	100,465	100,465
Reserves	16	131,542	18,416	55,486
Retained earnings		<u>1,448,921</u>	<u>1,338,108</u>	<u>1,416,166</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,680,928</u>	<u>1,456,989</u>	<u>1,572,117</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Insurance contract liabilities	13	9,880,097	9,568,744	8,998,596
Reinsurance contract liabilities	13	1,396	818	8,712
Lease liabilities	6	9,567	11,850	19,534
Investment contract liabilities	17	1,038,704	1,025,417	1,073,848
Pension plan liabilities	11	18,985	11,311	23,352
Post-retirement medical benefit obligations	18	35,581	33,024	34,545
Deferred tax liabilities	12	25,513	25,482	22,945
Provision for taxation		170,287	156,093	150,831
Other liabilities	19	<u>142,618</u>	<u>130,956</u>	<u>147,410</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>11,322,748</u>	<u>10,963,695</u>	<u>10,479,773</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>13,003,676</u>	<u>12,420,684</u>	<u>12,051,890</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements. On 30 April 2025, the Board of Directors of Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited authorised these non-consolidated financial statements for issue.

Director:



Director:



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**  
**NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

		<b>2024</b>	<b>Restated 2023</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Insurance revenue	<b>13</b>	1,513,540	1,377,600
Insurance service expenses	<b>13</b>	(1,335,585)	(1,453,768)
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	<b>13</b>	<u>(56,514)</u>	<u>143,183</u>
<b>Insurance service result</b>		<u>121,441</u>	<u>67,015</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Investment income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	<b>20</b>	181,295	179,930
Investment income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<b>20</b>	340,620	313,713
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets	<b>21</b>	3,789	(4,992)
Net fair value gains	<b>22</b>	114,849	170,296
Fee income	<b>23</b>	2,479	1,785
Other income	<b>24</b>	27,145	34,081
Net impairment losses on financial assets	<b>25</b>	(24,620)	(6,669)
Investment contract benefits	<b>17</b>	<u>(26,843)</u>	<u>(26,041)</u>
<b>Net income from investing activities</b>		<u>618,714</u>	<u>662,103</u>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	<b>13</b>	(352,555)	(475,211)
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	<b>13</b>	<u>1,574</u>	<u>(2,549)</u>
<b>Net insurance finance expenses</b>		<u>(350,981)</u>	<u>(477,760)</u>
<b>Net income from all activities</b>		<u>389,174</u>	<u>251,358</u>
Operating expenses	<b>26</b>	(137,602)	(152,379)
Finance charges	<b>27</b>	<u>(884)</u>	<u>(1,135)</u>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		250,688	97,844
Taxation	<b>28</b>	<u>(48,146)</u>	<u>(35,970)</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>202,542</u>	<u>61,874</u>

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**  
**NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

		Restated
	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Notes		
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<u>202,542</u>	<u>61,874</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(2,309)	(21,013)
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	<b>13</b> <u>111,945</u>	<u>(12,063)</u>
<b>Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>	<u>109,636</u>	<u>(33,076)</u>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Gains/(losses) on property revaluation	<b>5</b> 3,490	(3,994)
Remeasurement of pension plans	<b>11</b> (10,404)	6,787
Remeasurement of post-retirement medical benefit obligations	<b>18</b> (728)	3,711
Taxation relating to components of other comprehensive income	<b>12</b> <u>403</u>	<u>(1,030)</u>
<b>Net other comprehensive(loss)/ income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>	<u>(7,239)</u>	<u>5,474</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax</b>	<u>102,397</u>	<u>(27,602)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax</b>	<u>304,939</u>	<u>34,272</u>

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



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**  
**NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

	Notes			
	Share capital \$'000	Reserves (Note 16) \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	100,465	18,416	1,338,108	1,456,989
Total comprehensive income	–	113,126	191,813	304,939
Dividends	–	–	(81,000)	(81,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>100,465</u>	<u>131,542</u>	<u>1,448,921</u>	<u>1,680,928</u>
 <b>Balance at 1 January 2023 - as previously reported</b>	 100,465	 55,486	 1,450,617	 1,606,568
Restatements (Note 36)	–	–	(34,451)	(34,451)
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023 - as restated</b>	100,465	55,486	1,416,166	1,572,117
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	(37,070)	71,342	34,272
Dividends	–	–	(149,400)	(149,400)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023 - as restated</b>	<u>100,465</u>	<u>18,416</u>	<u>1,338,108</u>	<u>1,456,989</u>

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**  
**NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

		<b>2024</b>	<b>Restated</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>2023</b>
			<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before taxation		250,688	97,844
Adjustment for specific items included on the accruals basis:			
- Finance charges		884	1,135
- Investment income		(531,757)	(503,485)
Adjustment for non-cash items	<b>29</b>	(70,493)	(130,281)
Interest received		453,277	424,182
Dividends received		72,450	78,616
		<u>175,049</u>	<u>(31,989)</u>
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before changes in operating assets/liabilities</b>			
Change in insurance contract assets/liabilities		349,229	572,564
Change in reinsurance contract assets/liabilities		23,939	(71,122)
Net increase/(decrease) in investment contracts		13,287	(48,431)
Purchase of investment securities		(2,831,210)	(4,811,189)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		2,652,931	4,049,358
Purchase of/additions to investment properties		(1,643)	(61)
Proceeds from sale of investment property		5,080	–
Net (increase)/decrease in loans and receivables		(3,766)	4,169
Net increase in other operating assets/liabilities		<u>(54,107)</u>	<u>(58,652)</u>
<b>Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities</b>		<u>328,789</u>	<u>(395,353)</u>
Interest paid		(889)	(1,184)
Net taxation paid		<u>(35,861)</u>	<u>(24,982)</u>
<b>Net cash generated from /(used in) operating activities</b>		<u>292,039</u>	<u>(421,519)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Investment in subsidiary		(4,946)	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<b>5</b>	(6,608)	(5,123)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment		<u>13</u>	<u>102</u>
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<u>(11,541)</u>	<u>(5,021)</u>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(5,834)	(5,605)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the company		<u>(81,000)</u>	<u>(149,400)</u>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<u>(86,834)</u>	<u>(155,005)</u>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>14</b>	<u>193,664</u>	<u>(581,545)</u>

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

## **GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

#### **1. Incorporation and principal activities of the Company**

Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited ('the Company') 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 Company operated under the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1980. The Company 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 Company 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.

GHL is 61.77% (2023:61.77%) 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 47.14% (2023: 49.58%) 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 non-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 non-consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 non-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 Company's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the non-consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 2024**

The following amendments to published standards took effect for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

**IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Amendments - Non-current liabilities with covenants**

These amendments clarify that only covenants that an entity must comply with on or before the end of the reporting period will affect the classification of the related liabilities as current or non-current. It also requires additional disclosures for liabilities that are classified as non-current but are subject to covenants that must be complied with within the next year, failing which settlement is required. This disclosure must include information about the covenants and further details if the facts and circumstances indicate that an entity has difficulty complying with the future covenants.

The Company does not present its statement of financial position split between current and non-current. The Company is exposed to the current/non-current distinction only within the notes to the financial statements where maturity disclosures are required. While the Company may be required to make disclosures about its covenants where breaches will result in the immediate payment of these liabilities, such disclosure is required only where the likelihood of a breach occurring is higher than remote. This is not the case for the Company, and therefore these amendments had no impact on the Company's non-consolidated financial statements.

**IFRS 16 - Leases - Amendments - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback**

These amendments clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that must be accounted for as a sale. Lease liabilities arising from a leaseback must be measured in a way that does not recognise any amount of the gain/loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The seller-lessee is not however prevented from recognising any gains/losses relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.

These amendments have no impact on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company as the Company does not have any lease arrangements that are structured as a sale and leaseback arrangement.

**IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Amendments - Supplier Finance Arrangements**

Supplier finance arrangements are sometimes referred to as supply chain finance, payables finance, or reverse factoring arrangements. They occur where one or more finance providers offer to pay amounts an entity owes its suppliers, and these payments are made at a date that is the same as, or earlier than, the date that payments are required to be made. The entity then repays the finance providers at a later date. Such arrangements provide extended credit terms to an entity, or provide earlier payments terms to the entity's suppliers.

These amendments had no impact on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company as the Company does not have these types of financial arrangements.

## **GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 Company.**

The following is a list of new IFRS reporting standards, interpretations and amendments issued that are not yet effective as at 31 December 2024 and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company expects to implement these standards when they become effective.

##### **Effective 1 January 2025:**

- ▶ IAS 21, 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates' - Amendments - Lack of exchangeability.

##### **Effective 1 January 2026:**

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

##### **Effective 1 January 2027:**

- ▶ IFRS 18, 'Presentation and disclosure in financial statements'. This is a new IFRS standard replaces IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.
- ▶ IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'. This is a new IFRS standard.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendments and the new IFRS standards. The Company expects that the new IFRS standards are likely to have some impact to the Company's non-consolidated financial statements.

### **2.2 Investment in subsidiaries**

These non-consolidated financial statements are prepared solely for statutory purposes and do not reflect the consolidation of the accounts of subsidiary companies. The Company also prepared consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS 10.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company 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 Company controls an investee if and only if the Company 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.

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less any provision for impairment. The cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**(a) Translation of transactions in foreign currencies**

The financial results of the Company is prepared in the currency in which it conducts its 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 non-consolidated statement of income.

**(b) Translation to the presentation currency**

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

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

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

**2.4 Property, plant and equipment**

Freehold properties comprise mainly offices occupied by the Company 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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the non-consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)****2.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in the non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged to the non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income. All other decreases are charged to the non-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 2.7 (b)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the non-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 Company 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 non-consolidated statement of income.

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 non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the non-consolidated statement of income.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Investment properties (continued)**

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 Financial assets**

**(a) Initial recognition and measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company 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 non-consolidated statement of income.

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

**(b) Classification and subsequent measurement**

**Debt instruments**

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company's debt instruments are measured in accordance with the business models determined by the Company and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company 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 Company'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.



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Financial assets (continued)**

**(b) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)**

**Debt instruments (continued)**

- (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 non-consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises. The Company 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 Company 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.

*Business model assessment*

The Company's investment team determine the business models at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. Factors considered 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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Financial assets (continued)**

**(b) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)**

**Debt instruments (continued)**

*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 Company assesses whether the financial assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Company 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 Company measures all equity investments at fair value, and changes in the fair value of equity instruments are recognised in the non-consolidated statement of income.

**(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 Company 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 Company 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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)****2.6 Financial assets (continued)****(c) Derecognition of financial assets (continued)**

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 non-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 non-consolidated statement of income.

**2.7 Impairment of assets****(a) Financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 non-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 non-consolidated statement of income.
- ▶ Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: the loss allowance is recognised in the non-consolidated statement of income with the corresponding entry recognised in other comprehensive income.

***Significant increase in credit risk***

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 Company's core operations.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Impairment of assets (continued)**

**(a) Financial assets (continued)**

*Significant increase in credit risk (continued)*

The quantitative assessment to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure is performed by comparing:

- ▶ the remaining lifetime probability of default as at the reporting date; with
- ▶ the remaining lifetime probability of default for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

The qualitative 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 Company 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 Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrated otherwise.

The Company 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 Company 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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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Impairment of assets (continued)**

**(a) Financial assets (continued)**

*Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company 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 Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- ▶ the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- ▶ the debtor is past due more than 90 days unless the Company 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 Company considers indicators that are qualitative, quantitative and based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

*Write-off*

The Company 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 Company'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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 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) - an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon;
- (ii) Loss given default (LGD) - an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time; and
- (iii) Exposure at default (EAD) - an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise.

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 Company 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 Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Impairment of assets (continued)**

**(a) Financial assets (continued)**

*Measurement of expected credit losses (continued)*

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.

**(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 Company bases its impairment calculations on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company'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.

**2.8 Fair value measurement**

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

When one is available, the Company 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 Company 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.

## **GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

## **2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.8 Fair value measurement (continued)**

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the non-consolidated 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 mainly comprise various freehold and investment properties, various unquoted equity securities, and the unquoted, illiquid Series G Government of Barbados debt securities. Freehold and investment properties are fair valued by professional external valuers. Unquoted equity securities are held at fair value of the consideration paid on acquisition, or at fair value based on market value ratios such as book value per share. The Series G debt securities are valued using a discounted cash flow model that incorporates expected cash flows and a risk adjusted yield curve issued by the Central Bank of Barbados.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the non-consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company 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 and freehold and leasehold properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided annually and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

### **2.9 Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the non-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.

### **2.10 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 non-consolidated statement of financial position.

### **2.11 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.



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)****2.12 Insurance and investment contracts****(a) Summary of measurement approaches**

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

<b>Contracts issued</b>	<b>Product Classification</b>	<b>Measurement model</b>
<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;	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 series	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 &amp; Pensions</u>		
Group life; health	Reinsurance contracts held	Premium Allocation Approach

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)****2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)****(b) Definition and classification**

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Company 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 Company uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (i.e. if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Company has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. The Company 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 Company 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 Company fall under this category. Refer to Note 17. The Company 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 Company's discretion, potentially significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of investment assets.

The Company 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 Company 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 Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- ▶ The Company expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

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 Company 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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on a fixed percentage of investment management fees (withdrawn annually from policyholder account values based on the fair value of underlying assets and specified in the contracts with policyholders) less the FCF that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The measurement approach for insurance contracts with direct participation features is referred to as the VFA. The VFA modifies the accounting model in IFRS 17 (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 Company are contracts with direct participation features where the Company holds the pool of underlying assets and accounts for these groups of contracts under the VFA. All other insurance contracts originated by the Company are without direct participation features.

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

All references to insurance contracts in these non-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 Company'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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)****2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)****(c) Aggregation bases for disclosure purposes (continued)****(i) Short-term group life and health insurance contracts (continued)**

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 non-consolidated statement of financial position date, even if they have not yet been reported to the Company. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using techniques such as the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Company 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.

**(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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(c) Aggregation bases for disclosure purposes (continued)**

**(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.

**(d) Unit of account**

The Company 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 Company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Company 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 Company determined to have similar insurance risk and that are priced within the same insurance rate ranges. The Company 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.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(d) Unit of account (continued)**

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

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 Company 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 Company 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 Company'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.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(d) Unit of account (continued)**

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

- ▶ 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 Company does not have any products with components that require separation. The Company 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 Company does not have any contracts that require further separation of insurance contracts.

**(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 Company 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 Company recognised an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group at or before that date.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(e) Recognition and Derecognition (continued)**

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

- (a) If the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Company would have concluded that the modified contract:
  - (i) Is not 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.



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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(e) Recognition and Derecognition (continued)**

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition (continued)

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

- (a) Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group.
- (b) Adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the LRC of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
  - (i) If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.
  - (ii) If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less 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 Company 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 Company 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.

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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(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 Company expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- (a) Are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
- (b) Are determined from the perspective of the Company, 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 (b).

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

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

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

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(f) Measurement (continued)**

Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

*Contract boundary*

The Company uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts. 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 Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

- (a) The Company has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- (b) Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
  - (i) The Company has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
  - (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 Company, 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 Company provide policyholders with an option to buy an annuity upon the initially issued policies maturity. The Company 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 Company 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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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 Company that exist during the reporting period in which the Company is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Company has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

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

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(f) Measurement (continued)**

*Insurance acquisition costs (continued)*

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 Company 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 Company therefore does not recognise insurance acquisition cash flows assets.

*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 Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Company fulfills insurance contracts.

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

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

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).

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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)*

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 Company recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Company will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives insurance contract services from the reinsurer in the future and is calculated as the sum of:

- (a) The initial recognition of the FCF; and
- (b) Cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
- (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
- (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 Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

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

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

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

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(f) Measurement (continued)**

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 date.

*Changes in fulfilment cash flows*

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

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

- (a) Changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in 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.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 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.

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.



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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- (a) Changes in the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and
- (b) Changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
  - (i) Changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;
  - (ii) Experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
  - (iii) Changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, 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.

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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*

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

- (a) The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
- (b) For contracts measured under the GMM, 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.

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

- (a) The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
- (b) Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
- (c) Income recognised in 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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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)*

- (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 Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that is entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

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

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.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

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

For contracts issued, the Company 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.

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 Company 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.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 Company 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 Company 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.

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 Company recognises the excess in insurance service expenses and records it as a loss component of the LRC.

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

- (a) Expected incurred claims and 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.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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 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 Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

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 Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

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 Company 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 Company 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 Company measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(f) Measurement (continued)**

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

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.

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 Company does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money 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.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(f) Measurement (continued)**

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

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 Company 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.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is onerous on initial recognition or becomes onerous subsequently, the Company increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the FCF determined 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 Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

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

Where applicable, changes in the loss-recovery component are disaggregated between net income from reinsurance contracts held (refer to Note 2.12 (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 Company does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA with underlying contracts measured under the GMM.



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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income**

Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

*Insurance revenue*

As the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)**

Insurance service result from insurance contracts held (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 non-consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

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

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

- (a) 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;

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 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)*

(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 Company expects to pay in exchange for those services.

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 Company 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.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)**

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.

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 Company disaggregates 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 Company 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 either amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, 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 the P&L for these portfolios.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(g) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)**

Insurance finance income or expenses (continued)

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 Company 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.

**(h) Classification**

The Company 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 Company 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 Company; 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 Company;
  - (iii) the profit or loss of the Company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Insurance and investment contracts (continued)**

**(h) Classification (continued)**

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 Company 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 Company's actuary or a locally appointed actuary.

**(i) Investment contracts**

The Company 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 Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company 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 Company 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 Company reduces the carrying amount of the receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the non-consolidated statement of income.

**(l) 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.

**2.13 Taxation**

Taxation in the non-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 Company's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the non-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.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Taxation (continued)**

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

**2.14 Employee benefits**

**(a) Pension plans**

The Company 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 Company 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 Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current or prior periods.

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

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 non-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 non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Employee benefits (continued)**

**(a) Pension plans (continued)**

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

The Company's contributions to the defined contribution pension plans are charged to the non-consolidated statement of income in the year to which they relate.

**(b) Post-retirement medical benefit obligations**

The Company 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 non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income. External qualified actuaries carry out a valuation of these obligations.

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

The Company 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 Company have the option to receive their bonuses in cash and/or ordinary shares of the company purchased on the open market, in accordance with the terms outlined in the Trust Deed governing an approved ESOP. The Company recognises an expense within staff costs when bonuses are awarded. The ESOP is an equity-settled plan, with the associated unallocated shares reflected in the financial statements as a deduction to share capital. This amount is not material to the Company's financial statements.

**(e) Bonus plans**

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



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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.15 Provisions**

Provisions are made when the Company 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.

**2.16 Revenue recognition**

Revenue comprises the fair value for services rendered. 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 2.12.
- (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
- (d) Realised and unrealised investment gains and losses
- (e) Commission income
- (f) Fee income - Fees are earned from the management of the assets of the deposit administration funds and from general policy administration and surrenders. Fees are recognised in the period in which the services are rendered.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.17 Leases**

*The Company as a lessee*

The Company 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 Company 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 Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the non-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 Company, 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 Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. The Company 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 Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- ▶ penalty payments for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.17 Leases (continued)**

*The Company as a lessee (continued)*

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.

The Company 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 Company 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 Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company 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 non-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 Company did not have any variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate for the period ended 31 December 2024 (2023: nil).

The Company 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 Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

*The Company as a lessor*

The Company leases out its investment properties. The Company 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 non-consolidated statement of income.

**2.18 Dividend distributions**

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

**2.19 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.

**2.20 Assets under management**

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

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**2. Material accounting policies** (continued)

**2.21 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 financial statements have been restated for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 and the impact of these adjustments and reclassifications are summarised in Note 36 - Restatements.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies**

The Company 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 2.12(b) which gives details on how the Company 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 Company 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 Company expects the proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholders that vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items to be substantial.

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 Company 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.

Unit of account

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

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(Continued)

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

**(a) Insurance contracts (contracts)**

Unit of account (continued)

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 Company. This is due to the Company 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 2023 and 2024, the Company did not identify any facts or circumstances that might have indicated that a group of contracts measured under the PAA had become onerous. All contracts measured by the Company in 2023 and 2024 under the PAA were determined to be non-onerous on initial recognition.

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 Company 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 Company applied judgement to the determination of the contract boundaries of several deferred annuity products with guaranteed annuitisation rates.

The Company uses judgement to determine which cash flows within the boundary of insurance contracts are those that relate directly to fulfilment of the contract. The Company performs regular expense studies and uses judgement to determine the extent to which fixed and variable overheads are directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Refer to Note 3 (c).

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(Continued)

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

**(a) Insurance contracts (continued)**

Financial performance

The Company applied significant judgements in the following aspects of the determination of the CSM amounts that were recognised in profit or loss in 2024 and 2023:

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

Applying the fair value approach, the Company determined the CSM as at 1 January 2022 to be the difference between the fair value of a Company of insurance contracts, measured in accordance with IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement' (IFRS 13), and its FCF at the transition date. The Company 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).

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

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

**(a) Insurance contracts (continued)**

Contracts measured under Fair Value Approach (continued)

*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 in note 3 (b). 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.

**(b) Discount rates**

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, 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 T&T government yield and the relevant liability cash flows, as illustrated by T&T 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 curves, for the unobservable period, the yield curve was interpolated between an ultimate rate and the last observable point using the Smith-Wilson method.

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.



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(Continued)

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

**(b) Discount rates (continued)**

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 that do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2024				As at 31 December 2023			
	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years
Traditional life	4.62%	3.98% - 7.72%	6.95% - 7.71%	7.23% - 13.18%	2.01%	3.77% - 6.77%	7.21% - 7.57%	6.03% - 7.31%
Annuities	4.94%	4.29% - 8.03%	7.27% - 8.03%	7.54% - 13.49%	2.39%	4.15% - 7.15%	7.60% - 7.95%	6.41% - 7.69%
Unit linked life	4.64% - 6.78%	3.50% - 6.72%	4.93% - 6.71%	4.80% - 6.89%	5.22% - 6.95%	4.50% - 7.67%	5.42% - 7.78%	5.52% - 7.63%

**(c) 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 Company estimates which cash flows are expected and the probability that they will occur as at the measurement date. In making these expectations, the Company uses information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Company's estimate of future cash flows is based on a best estimate deterministic scenario that specifies the amount, timing and probability of cash flows.

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(Continued)

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

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

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 Company 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.

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.

**(d) 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 Company's degree of risk aversion. The Company 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 reserves, the risk margin approach was used.

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

**(d) Methods used to measure the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (continued)**

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 Company's confidence level corresponding to the results of this technique ranged from 75% (2023: 76%). 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 2023.

**(e) Business model assessment**

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 in determining the business model for a group of assets are disclosed in Note 2.6 (b).

**(f) 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 2024, the carrying amount of financial assets that were fair valued using an internally developed bond valuation model was \$4.7 billion (2023: \$4.5 billion). The following table shows the effect on the profit or loss and fair value reserve to changes in the market yields.

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

**(f) Fair valuation of financial assets (continued)**

	<b>Effect on income</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
1% increase in market yields	(11,976)	(11,998)
1% decrease in market yields	13,343	13,377

**(g) 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company regularly reviews its internal models in the context of actual loss experience and adjusts when necessary.

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

**(g) 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 are disclosed in Note 4.2.3(e).

**(h) Taxation**

The Company 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 Company 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 Company measured the tax balance that is applicable for the uncertain tax position using an expected value basis.

There has been a change in the estimate for the tax obligation on future distributions in the current year. This estimate has been updated to consider more experience obtained over the year by the inclusion of additional scenarios being incorporated into the estimate and the application of appropriate probabilities to scenarios. As this estimate is based on retained earnings at the point in time, it would be impracticable to estimate the likely impact of this change on future periods.

**(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with extension and termination options – Company as lessee**

The Company 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 Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. In determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. The Company 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.

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(Continued)

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

**(i) Determining the lease term of contracts with extension and termination options – Company as lessee (continued)**

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

**(j) Post-employment benefits**

In conducting valuation exercises to measure the effect of all post-employment benefit plans throughout the Company, the Company'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 18.

**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk**

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. This section summarises these risks and the way the Company 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 Company 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 Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

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. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk** (continued)

**4.1 Insurance risk** (continued)

**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 Company 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.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Trinidad & Tobago	44,205	54,500
Other territories	<u>22,256</u>	<u>15,399</u>
	<u><u>66,461</u></u>	<u><u>69,899</u></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 Company currently does so using conservative assumptions.

**(d) Changes in assumptions**

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

**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 Company 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.

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Profit or loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>	<b>Profit or loss</b>	<b>Equity</b>
	<b>impact</b>	<b>impact</b>	<b>impact</b>	<b>impact</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Worsening of unpaid claims and expenses - 5% increase				
- Net insurance contract liabilities	(3,323)	(2,825)	(3,495)	(2,401)
- Net reinsurance contract assets	2,175	1,849	3,072	1,572

**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.



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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**

At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company. 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 Company 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.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements. Medical selection is included in the Company's underwriting procedures with premiums varied to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants. The Company 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	2024 - Total benefits insured			
	Before reinsurance		After reinsurance	
	\$'000	%	\$'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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,341,180</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>78,830,366</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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

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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)

	2023 - Total benefits insured			
	Before reinsurance		After reinsurance	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
<b>Benefits assured per life</b>				
<b>\$'000</b>				
0 - 250	21,104,878	23.14%	20,679,388	28.25%
251 - 500	26,928,437	29.53%	23,899,699	32.65%
501 - 1,000	23,987,939	26.31%	18,734,592	25.59%
1,001 - 3,000	13,593,309	14.91%	8,758,309	11.97%
More than 3,000	5,574,161	6.11%	1,127,297	1.54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,188,724</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>73,199,285</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
	<b>Total annuities payable per annum</b>			
	2024		2023	
	TT\$'000	%	TT\$'000	%
<b>Annuity payable per annum per life</b>				
0 - 5,000 (TT\$)	7,211	3.27%	7,251	3.46%
5,001 - 10,000 (TT\$)	29,590	13.40%	28,184	13.44%
10,001 - 20,000 (TT\$)	52,455	23.75%	49,052	23.38%
More than 20,000 (TT\$)	131,569	59.58%	125,277	59.72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,825</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>209,764</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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 Company 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 Company in the computation of policyholders' liabilities are described in the following paragraphs.

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)

● 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 Company’s experience in recent years is performed, and the standard actuarial tables are adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Company’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.

Assumptions and methods used to derive mortality and morbidity assumptions did not change during the year. The following assumptions were used:

Gender	Smoker Status	Mortality Table	% of table
At 31 December 2024			
Male	Non-smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
	Smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
Female	Non-smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
	Smoker	CIA9704	100% - 141%
At 31 December 2023			
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).

● Terminations

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

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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)**(c) Methods used to measure risks** (continued)

- **Policy maintenance expense and inflation**

Amounts are included in policyholders' liabilities to provide for the future costs of administering policies in force. Expenses comprise 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 Company 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.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Rate of inflation	2.0%	2.0%

- **Tax**

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

**(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.

**Traditional life**

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Impact on profit \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on equity \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on profit \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on equity \$'000</b>
+ 10% Worsening Mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(5,491)	(4,668)	(4,776)	(4,060)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>2,054</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>1,727</u>
	<u>(3,437)</u>	<u>(2,922)</u>	<u>(2,744)</u>	<u>(2,333)</u>
+1% Decrease in Interest Rates				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	–	(17,431)	–	(18,422)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>–</u>	<u>(2,517)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(2,190)</u>
	<u>–</u>	<u>(19,948)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(20,612)</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)

**Traditional life** (continued)

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Impact on profit \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on equity \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on profit \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on equity \$'000</b>
+ 5% Worsening of base renewal expense level				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(375)	(319)	(447)	(380)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>(375)</u>	<u>(319)</u>	<u>(446)</u>	<u>(379)</u>
+1% Worsening of expense inflation rate				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(726)	(617)	(845)	(718)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>(727)</u>	<u>(618)</u>	<u>(842)</u>	<u>(715)</u>
<b>Unit linked life</b>				
+ 10% Worsening Mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(14,522)	(12,344)	(14,698)	(12,493)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>3,513</u>	<u>2,986</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(11,009)</u>	<u>(9,358)</u>	<u>(14,698)</u>	<u>(12,493)</u>
+1% Decrease in Interest Rates				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	8,250	7,012	6,100	5,185
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>(417)</u>	<u>(355)</u>	<u>(434)</u>	<u>(369)</u>
	<u>7,833</u>	<u>6,657</u>	<u>5,666</u>	<u>4,816</u>
+ 5% Worsening of base renewal expense level				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(2,104)	(1,788)	(2,338)	(1,987)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,104)</u>	<u>(1,788)</u>	<u>(2,338)</u>	<u>(1,987)</u>
+1% Worsening of expense inflation rate				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(3,987)	(3,389)	(4,365)	(3,710)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>(3,988)</u>	<u>(3,390)</u>	<u>(4,364)</u>	<u>(3,709)</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)**

**Annuities**

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Impact on profit \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on equity \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on profit \$'000</b>	<b>Impact on equity \$'000</b>
+ 10% Worsening Mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	165	141	(249)	(212)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>165</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>(249)</u>	<u>(212)</u>
+0.5% improvement in annuitant mortality				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(3,166)	(2,691)	(3,991)	(3,392)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(3,166)</u>	<u>(2,691)</u>	<u>(3,991)</u>	<u>(3,392)</u>
- 1% Lowering of interest rates				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(29,608)	(91,629)	(28,846)	(100,187)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(29,608)</u>	<u>(91,629)</u>	<u>(28,846)</u>	<u>(100,187)</u>
+5% Worsening of base renewal expense level				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(1,454)	(1,236)	(1,628)	(1,384)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(1,454)</u>	<u>(1,236)</u>	<u>(1,628)</u>	<u>(1,384)</u>
+1% Worsening of expense inflation rate				
- Net Insurance contract liabilities/assets	(2,676)	(2,275)	(2,902)	(2,467)
- Net Reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,676)</u>	<u>(2,275)</u>	<u>(2,902)</u>	<u>(2,467)</u>

**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk** (continued)

**4.2 Financial risk**

The Company 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 department of the Company. It is conducted in accordance with policies and framework approved by the Company's Board of Directors, ensuring alignment with the organisation's risk appetite, governance standards, and strategic objectives. The Company 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 Company takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Company's main operations are in the Caribbean, with the main exposure to risks being in respect to the US dollar. The Company'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, which 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 Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at 31 December. The Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts are included in the table categorised by currency positions expressed in TT\$ equivalents.

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**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**
**4.2 Financial risk (continued)**
**4.2.1 Market risk (continued)**
**(a) Currency risk (continued)**

	TT \$'000	USD \$'000	JMD \$'000	GBP \$'000	Euro \$'000	BBD \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>								
Total assets	9,743,651	2,248,014	38,474	5	96,820	339,281	537,431	13,003,676
Total liabilities	11,095,550	1,879	—	—	—	211,268	14,051	11,322,748
	<u>(1,351,899)</u>	<u>2,246,135</u>	<u>38,474</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>96,820</u>	<u>128,013</u>	<u>523,380</u>	<u>1,680,928</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>								
Total assets	9,544,301	2,175,495	49,959	5	51,168	281,045	318,711	12,420,684
Total liabilities	10,763,095	5,438	—	—	—	168,975	26,187	10,963,695
	<u>(1,218,794)</u>	<u>2,170,057</u>	<u>49,959</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>51,168</u>	<u>112,070</u>	<u>292,524</u>	<u>1,456,989</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 non-consolidated statement of equity at the reporting date.

Change in variables	USD	JMD	GBP	Euro	BBD	Other	
2024	0.8%	-2.2%	-4.5%	4.3%	3.5%	0.5% to 1.8%	
2023	1.3%	-3.6%	-2.1%	-4.0%	7.8%	0.7% to 7.8%	
	USD \$'000	JMD \$'000	GBP \$'000	Euro \$'000	BBD \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>For the year 2024:</b>							
Impact on net equity	17,969	(846)	—	4,163	4,480	1,854	27,620
<b>For the year 2023:</b>							
Impact on net equity	28,211	(1,799)	—	(2,047)	8,741	1,683	34,789



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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)

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 profit or loss and equity. Transactions or balances not within the scope of IFRS 17 are not subject to currency risk.

	USD TT\$'000	JMD TT\$'000	GBP TT\$'000	Euro TT\$'000	BBD TT\$'000	Other TT\$'000	Total TT\$'000
<b>For the year 2024</b>							
<b>Impact on profit or loss</b>							
- Insurance and reinsurance contracts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
- Underlying investment assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net impact	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Impact on equity</b>							
- Insurance and reinsurance contracts	63	–	–	–	(5,522)	164	(5,295)
- Underlying investment assets	17,901	(846)	–	4,163	9,575	1,624	32,417
Net impact	17,964	(846)	–	4,163	4,053	1,788	27,122
<b>For the year 2023</b>							
<b>Impact on profit or loss</b>							
- Insurance and reinsurance contracts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
- Underlying investment assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net impact	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Impact on equity</b>							
- Insurance and reinsurance contracts	24	–	–	–	(10,653)	158	(10,471)
- Underlying investment assets	28,062	(1,799)	–	(2,047)	17,792	1,516	43,524
Net impact	28,086	(1,799)	–	(2,047)	7,139	1,674	33,053

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 Company in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis.

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(Continued)

**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**
**4.2 Financial risk**
**4.2.1 Market risk (continued)**
**(b) Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to various risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The major element of interest rate risk within the Company is the risk that the interest earned on the Company'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 Company also mitigates the effect of interest rate risk of the investment portfolio through the functioning of the EIC and the pricing of products by the actuarial function. The investment portfolio return is continually monitored by the EIC. The results of these reviews inform the pricing of products and interest rates to be credited to the respective policies and plans.

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 Company'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 2024 (2023 - 1%). The following table shows the estimated effect of an increase or decrease in the above rates on the profit or loss and equity.

	2024				2023			
	Profit or loss		Equity		Profit or loss		Equity	
	Net insurance contract liability	Investment securities	Net insurance contract liability	Investment securities	Net insurance contract liability	Investment securities	Net insurance contract liability	Investment securities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in interest rates								
- Trinidad & Tobago	21,651	(817)	99,680	(694)	22,896	(963)	111,851	(963)
- Other	124	(50)	5,240	(43)	284	(39)	4,132	(39)
Decrease in interest rates								
- Trinidad & Tobago	(21,651)	751	(99,680)	638	(22,896)	894	(111,851)	894
- Other	(124)	53	(5,240)	45	(284)	39	(4,132)	39

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 Company in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis.

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(Continued)

**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**
**4.2 Financial risk (continued)**
**4.2.1 Market risk (continued)**
**(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 Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the non-consolidated statement of financial position as fair value through profit or loss. The Company 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.

The following table presents analysis of how a possible shift in market equity prices might impact insurance contract balances and the respective underlying financial assets held, as well as the net impact on profit or loss and equity.

		2024				2023			
Change in Equity prices		Profit or loss		Equity		Profit or loss		Equity	
		Net insurance		Net insurance		Net insurance		Net insurance	
		contract	Investment	contract	Investment	contract	Investment	contract	Investment
		liability	securities	liability	securities	liability	securities	liability	securities
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Stock exchanges and markets									
Trinidad & Tobago	4.0%	(79)	45,948	(67)	39,056	(137)	33,788	(116)	28,720
Jamaica	10.0%	–	9,031	–	7,676	–	5,006	–	4,255
Other	1% - 10.6%	–	116,339	–	98,888	–	59,450	–	50,533
		(79)	171,318	(67)	145,620	(137)	98,244	(116)	83,508

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 Company in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis.

**4.2.2 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due, at a reasonable cost. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions.

Certain of the Company's contracts have features that allow them to be terminated at short notice creating a potential liquidity exposure. The Company monitors liquidity on a regular basis. The EIC set limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover claims.

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(Continued)

**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)**
**4.2 Financial risk (continued)**
**4.2.2 Liquidity risk (continued)**

There are no individual contracts or policyholders who have the potential to influence the withdrawal of a significant amount of liabilities.

The following tables analyse the insurance and financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the contractual or expected maturity date, alongside the remaining contractual maturities of the company'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.

At 31 December 2024	Carrying amount	On demand	Contractual/Expected Undiscounted Cash Flows					
			1 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Over 5 years
Traditional life	504,684	1,487,837	(79,716)	(77,159)	(65,928)	(55,487)	(46,028)	1,449,694
Annuities	7,660,911	5,856,175	375,490	402,546	436,637	423,661	447,996	14,195,357
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	132,369	–	101,422	–	–	–	–	–
Reinsurance contract liabilities	1,396	–	134	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	9,567	–	6,321	2,626	289	162	–	–
Other liabilities	142,618	–	134,640	–	–	–	–	–
	11,072,382	9,592,036	505,723	296,095	345,233	365,999	425,005	19,293,321
Investment securities	10,870,699	–	900,513	832,341	1,250,201	831,410	703,268	8,673,140
Derivative financial instruments	66,362	–	–	–	–	66,362	–	–
Loans and receivables	163,495	–	126,805	880	512	5,266	608	251,109
Reinsurance contract assets	87,938	–	9,396	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	912,978	883,790	917,672	–	–	–	–	–
Related party balances	77,593	–	77,593	–	–	–	–	–
Total financial assets	12,324,819	883,790	2,007,224	820,059	1,240,559	896,080	699,537	9,522,177
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>								
Traditional life	551,413	1,912,870	(103,091)	(99,055)	(87,706)	(75,129)	(64,205)	1,095,975
Annuities	7,482,393	5,620,993	245,468	302,019	305,058	332,822	347,104	13,997,229
Unit linked life	1,454,694	2,131,663	39,155	65,073	77,154	113,923	122,299	3,957,047
Short term Group life and Health contracts	80,244	–	61,399	–	–	–	–	–
Reinsurance contract liabilities	818	–	72	66	72	68	69	1,037
Investment contracts	1,025,417	–	61,788	56,164	31,160	52,513	59,374	764,418
Lease liabilities	11,850	–	1,606	1,765	3,963	5,257	98	–
Other liabilities	130,956	–	124,644	–	–	–	–	–
	10,737,785	9,665,526	431,041	326,032	329,701	429,454	464,739	19,815,706

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(Continued)

**4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)****4.2 Financial risk (continued)****4.2.2 Liquidity risk (continued)**

As at 31 December 2023 (continued)	Carrying amount	On demand	Contractual/Expected Undiscounted Cash Flows					
			1 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Over 5 years
Investment securities	10,583,401	–	940,521	840,184	825,985	1,208,103	705,400	8,020,681
Derivative financial instruments	43,931	–	–	–	–	–	43,931	–
Loans and receivables	160,178	–	111,432	2,057	1,821	1,440	4,197	191,396
Reinsurance contract assets	111,299	–	10,122	9,289	10,091	9,545	9,697	145,244
Insurance contract assets	71,684	–	(12,409)	(11,923)	(10,557)	(9,043)	(7,728)	131,924
Cash and cash equivalents	717,999	689,870	723,606	–	–	–	–	–
Related party balances	58,065	–	58,065	–	–	–	–	–
Total financial assets	11,746,557	689,870	1,831,337	839,607	827,340	1,210,045	755,497	8,489,245

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

For insurance contracts issued that are traditional life and interest sensitive without guarantees, as well as annuities, the amount payable on demand represents the policyholders' cash surrender values less applicable surrender fees. For insurance contracts that are unit-linked and interest sensitive with guarantees, 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 Company. 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 Company has significant credit risk arising from reinsurance contracts held. Credit risk associated with future premium inflows from insurance contracts issued is mitigated by the Company's ability to terminate insurance contract services when policyholders fail to meet their premium payment obligations.

The Company 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 Company 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 Company to its reinsurers.

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

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

The Company 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 Company'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.

**(b) Assets bearing credit risk**

Below is an analysis of assets bearing credit risk.

	Gross exposure		Net carrying amount	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity instruments)	5,145,513	5,079,681	5,145,513	5,079,681
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	3,031,876	3,125,770	3,022,468	3,113,217
Loans and receivables	237,749	206,782	163,495	160,178
Reinsurance contract assets	87,938	111,299	87,938	111,299
Due from related companies	77,593	58,065	77,593	58,065
Cash and cash equivalents	917,675	723,606	912,978	717,999
Derivative financial instruments	66,362	43,931	66,362	43,931
	<u>9,564,706</u>	<u>9,349,134</u>	<u>9,476,347</u>	<u>9,284,370</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.

**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)

**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.

**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.

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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		Total \$'000
		Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</b>				
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>				
AA	—	—	—	—
BBB	2,572,626	—	—	2,572,626
Below BBB	268,740	177,511	12,999	459,250
Gross carrying amount	2,841,366	177,511	12,999	3,031,876
Loss allowance	(3,094)	(3,818)	(2,496)	(9,408)
Net carrying amount	<u>2,838,272</u>	<u>173,693</u>	<u>10,503</u>	<u>3,022,468</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>				
AA	94,087	—	—	94,087
BBB	2,583,996	—	—	2,583,996
Below BBB	403,629	31,104	12,954	447,687
Gross carrying amount	3,081,712	31,104	12,954	3,125,770
Loss allowance	(5,859)	(4,092)	(2,602)	(12,553)
Net carrying amount	<u>3,075,853</u>	<u>27,012</u>	<u>10,352</u>	<u>3,113,217</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)**

	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL		Total \$'000
		Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	
<b>Loans and receivables</b>				
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>				
Below BBB	87,415	–	–	87,415
Not rated	–	109,898	40,436	150,334
Gross carrying amount	87,415	109,898	40,436	237,749
Loss allowance	(259)	(33,559)	(40,436)	(74,254)
Net carrying amount	<u>87,156</u>	<u>76,339</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>163,495</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>				
Below BBB	93,238	–	–	93,238
Not rated	–	75,041	38,503	113,544
Gross carrying amount	93,238	75,041	38,503	206,782
Loss allowance	(340)	(9,736)	(36,528)	(46,604)
Net carrying amount	<u>92,898</u>	<u>65,305</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>160,178</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)**

	12-month ECL \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>		
BBB	515,102	515,102
Below BBB	252,680	252,680
Not rated	149,893	149,893
Gross carrying amount	917,675	917,675
Loss allowance	(4,697)	(4,697)
Net carrying amount	912,978	912,978
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>		
BBB	218,158	218,158
Below BBB	346,651	346,651
Not rated	158,797	158,797
Gross carrying amount	723,606	723,606
Loss allowance	(5,607)	(5,607)
Net carrying amount	717,999	717,999

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
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>							
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	–	–	–	87,938
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–	515,102	252,680	149,893	917,675
	–	139,375	91,103	4,478,664	1,275,985	165,999	6,151,126

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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)

	AAA \$'000	AA \$'000	A \$'000	BBB \$'000	Below BBB \$'000	Not rated \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>							
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equities and other)	–	195,181	3,179	3,907,668	964,095	9,558	5,079,681
Reinsurance assets	–	–	111,299	–	–	–	111,299
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–	218,158	346,651	158,797	723,606
	<u>–</u>	<u>195,181</u>	<u>114,478</u>	<u>4,125,826</u>	<u>1,310,746</u>	<u>168,355</u>	<u>5,914,586</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	Net fair value of collateral held \$'000
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>			
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	12,999	10,503	11,810
Loans and receivables	<u>40,436</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>53,435</u>	<u>10,503</u>	<u>11,810</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>			
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	12,954	10,352	14,124
Loans and receivables	<u>38,503</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>51,457</u>	<u>12,327</u>	<u>14,124</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)**
**(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 2024, the Company also underwent a comprehensive reassessment of its ECL model which resulted in a change to certain model parameters to increase the granularity of the calculations and to reconfigure the determination of probabilities of default. The impact of this change is also included in this line.

Investment securities measured at amortised cost	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL		Total \$'000
		Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	5,859	4,092	2,602	12,553
New assets originated or purchased	1,912	–	–	1,912
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(1,841)	(1,602)	–	(3,443)
Transfer to lifetime ECL	(1,328)	677	651	–
Remeasurements	(4,951)	651	(757)	(5,057)
Exchange rate adjustments	3,443	–	–	3,443
Balance at end of year	<u>3,094</u>	<u>3,818</u>	<u>2,496</u>	<u>9,408</u>
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	3,648	5,487	2,663	11,798
New assets originated or purchased	1,607	–	–	1,607
Transfer to lifetime ECL	1,635	(1,635)	–	–
Remeasurements	(900)	240	(62)	(722)
Exchange rate adjustments	(131)	–	1	(130)
Balance at end of year	<u>5,859</u>	<u>4,092</u>	<u>2,602</u>	<u>12,553</u>
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</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)**

**(e) Loss allowance (continued)**

		Lifetime ECL		
	12-month ECL \$'000	Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Loans and receivables</b>				
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	340	9,736	36,528	46,604
New assets originated or purchased	12	–	–	12
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(60)	(5)	–	(65)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(8)	8	–	–
Remeasurements	(25)	25,185	3,908	29,068
Exchange rate adjustments	–	(1,365)	–	(1,365)
	<u>259</u>	<u>33,559</u>	<u>40,436</u>	<u>74,254</u>
Balance at end of year				
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	374	8,255	33,116	41,745
New assets originated or purchased	55	–	–	55
Transfer to 12-month ECL	102	(102)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(1)	1	–	–
Remeasurements	(233)	3,935	3,412	7,114
Exchange rate adjustments	43	(2,353)	–	(2,310)
	<u>340</u>	<u>9,736</u>	<u>36,528</u>	<u>46,604</u>
Balance at end of year				
Contractual amounts outstanding on assets written off during the year but still subject to enforcement activity				<u>–</u>

**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 Company 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 2024 is \$4,697,000 (2023:\$5,607,000). The Company recognised a net impairment income of \$1,315,000 for the year ended 31 December 2024 and (2023: \$1,385,000).

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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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)

**Credit Risk - Economic Variable Assumptions**

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 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. Macroeconomic variables used in the Company's ECL models also include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product growth, inflation rates, national budget deficits, debt to GDP ratios for the various territories. Refer to the table below for the ranges applied to each scenario for the two most significant assumptions. The weighting assigned to each scenario vary by jurisdiction.

Scenario	2024 Assumptions			2023 Assumptions		
	GDP growth	Inflation	Weights	GDP growth	Inflation	Weights
Base	Stable	Positive	55%-75%	Stable	Positive	55%-70%
Optimistic	Positive	Positive	10%-35%	Positive	Positive	5%-35%
Pessimistic	Negative	Negative	5%-20%	Negative	Negative	5%-20%
Acute pessimistic	Negative	Negative	5%	Negative	Negative	5%

Refer to Note 3(g) for descriptions of the scenarios.

**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 used by the Company.

	Actual PDs applied		Change in PD	Impact on ECL	
	2024	2023		2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	0.617% - 0.232%	0.094% - 32.104%	+/-20%	983	1,151
Loans and receivables	0.20% - 34.22%	0.20% - 34.22%	+/-20%	361	167
Cash and cash equivalents	0.270% - 4.52%	0.050% - 7.090%	+/-20%	1,313	1,069
				<u>2,657</u>	<u>2,387</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)**
**(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.

		Lifetime ECL		
	12-month ECL \$'000	Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	Total \$'000
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	3,081,712	31,104	12,954	3,125,770
New assets originated or purchased	172,838	–	–	172,838
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(264,000)	(6,040)	(149)	(270,189)
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(144,393)	144,393	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - credit impaired	(4,171)	–	4,171	–
Other movements	(700)	1,811	201	1,312
Exchange rate adjustments	80	6,243	(4,178)	2,145
Balance at end of year	2,841,366	177,511	12,999	3,031,876
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Balance at beginning of year	2,976,210	47,732	14,507	3,038,449
New assets originated or purchased	1,018,316	–	–	1,018,316
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(931,123)	(34)	–	(931,157)
Transfer to 12-month ECL	17,371	(17,371)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(1,164)	1,164	–	–
Other movements	2,072	(387)	173	1,858
Exchange rate adjustments	30	–	(1,726)	(1,696)
Balance at end of year	3,081,712	31,104	12,954	3,125,770
		Lifetime ECL		
	12-month ECL \$'000	Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	Total \$'000
Loans and receivables				
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	93,238	75,041	38,503	206,782
New assets originated or purchased	27,366	–	–	27,366
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(21,557)	(2,712)	–	(24,269)
Transfer to 12-month ECL	–	–	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(11,632)	11,632	–	–
Other movements	–	25,290	1,933	27,223
Exchange rate adjustments	–	647	–	647
Balance at end of year	87,415	109,898	40,436	237,749

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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)**

	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL		Total \$'000
		Not credit impaired \$'000	Credit impaired \$'000	
<b>Loans and receivables (continued)</b>				
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	93,887	78,023	34,691	206,601
New assets originated or purchased	12,384	–	–	12,384
Assets derecognised (excluding write-offs)	(16,660)	(919)	–	(17,579)
Transfer to 12-month ECL	1,940	(1,940)	–	–
Transfer to lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	(48)	48	–	–
Other movements	–	539	3,812	4,351
Exchange rate adjustments	1,735	(710)	–	1,025
Balance at end of year	<u>93,238</u>	<u>75,041</u>	<u>38,503</u>	<u>206,782</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 Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

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

	<b>2024 \$'000</b>	<b>2023 \$'000</b>
Financial services	983,894	848,054
Manufacturing	58,383	72,974
Real estate	593,837	672,278
Public sector	7,096,036	6,925,869
Insurance and reinsurance	5,877	1,413
Other industries	<u>584,020</u>	<u>608,552</u>
	<u>9,322,047</u>	<u>9,129,140</u>



4. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

4.2 Financial risk (continued)

4.2.4 Capital management

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

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements required by the regulators of the markets where the Company operates;
- To safeguard the Company'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 risk.

In each country in which the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 2024.

The table below summarises the minimum required capital in the Company. The Company 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 branch in each country subject to local regulatory requirements (current or prospective), which may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

	Minimum regulatory capital	
	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Minimum Regulatory Capital	<u>795,554</u>	<u>729,931</u>

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(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
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
Balance at beginning of year	133,575	25,460	261	22,543	181,839
Revaluation loss	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)	(8,065)	(69)	–	(11,688)
Exchange rate adjustments	44	37	11	60	152
Balance at end of year	<u>133,868</u>	<u>25,533</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>22,021</u>	<u>181,625</u>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>					
Cost or valuation	196,495	200,626	1,307	22,021	420,449
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(62,627)</u>	<u>(175,093)</u>	<u>(1,104)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(238,824)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>133,868</u>	<u>25,533</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>22,021</u>	<u>181,625</u>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>					
Balance at beginning of year	141,973	32,091	343	20,067	194,474
Revaluation surplus	(3,994)	–	–	–	(3,994)
Additions	148	2,501	–	2,474	5,123
Disposals and adjustments	–	(10)	–	–	(10)
Depreciation charge	(4,513)	(9,096)	(70)	–	(13,679)
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(75)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>133,575</u>	<u>25,460</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>22,543</u>	<u>181,839</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>					
Cost or valuation	196,600	192,832	1,261	22,543	413,236
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(63,025)</u>	<u>(167,372)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(231,397)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>133,575</u>	<u>25,460</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>22,543</u>	<u>181,839</u>

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

Depreciation expense of \$11,688,000 (2023 - \$13,679,000) has been charged in operating expenses.

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(Continued)

**5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Cost	191,411	191,537
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(119,907)</u>	<u>(116,857)</u>
Net book value	<u><u>71,504</u></u>	<u><u>74,680</u></u>

**6. Leases**

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

**(a) Right-of-use assets**

	<b>Leasehold properties \$'000</b>	<b>Motor vehicles \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>			
Balance at beginning of year	6,451	1,614	8,065
Additions	3,241	1,024	4,265
Disposals and adjustments	–	(728)	(728)
Depreciation charge	(3,245)	(710)	(3,955)
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>53</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>53</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>6,500</u></u>	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>7,700</u></u>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>			
Cost	28,499	5,146	33,645
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(21,999)</u>	<u>(3,946)</u>	<u>(25,945)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>6,500</u></u>	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>7,700</u></u>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023</b>			
Balance at beginning of year	12,007	1,682	13,689
Additions	–	786	786
Disposals and adjustments	–	(146)	(146)
Modification of lease term	(2,540)	–	(2,540)
Depreciation charge	(2,854)	(708)	(3,562)
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>(162)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(162)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>6,451</u></u>	<u><u>1,614</u></u>	<u><u>8,065</u></u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**6. Leases (continued)****(a) Right-of-use assets (continued)**

	Leasehold properties \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>			
Cost	24,990	5,003	29,993
Accumulated depreciation	(18,539)	(3,389)	(21,928)
Balance at end of year	<u>6,451</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>8,065</u>

**(b) Lease liabilities**

	<b>2,024 \$'000</b>	<b>2,023 \$'000</b>
Balance at beginning of year	11,850	19,534
Additions	4,265	787
Interest expense (Note 27)	884	1,135
Lease payments	(6,723)	(6,789)
Effect of modification to lease terms	(788)	(2,699)
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>79</u>	<u>(118)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>9,567</u>	<u>11,850</u>
Current	3,957	5,020
Non-current	<u>5,610</u>	<u>6,830</u>
	<u>9,567</u>	<u>11,850</u>

**(c) Amounts recognised in the non-consolidated statement of income**

Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 27)	884	1,135
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	3,955	3,562
Expense relating to short-term leases	<u>6,222</u>	<u>8,448</u>
	<u>11,061</u>	<u>13,145</u>

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

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of \$12,945,000 in 2024 (2023: \$15,237,000).

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**7. Investment properties**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Investment properties	<u>280,484</u>	<u>283,939</u>
Balance at beginning of year	283,939	277,493
Additions	1,643	61
Disposals	(5,750)	–
Fair value adjustments (Note 22, 30)	397	6,638
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>255</u>	<u>(253)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>280,484</u>	<u>283,939</u>
Residential properties	143,796	149,141
Commercial properties	<u>136,688</u>	<u>134,798</u>
	<u>280,484</u>	<u>283,939</u>
Rental income	<u>12,495</u>	<u>6,652</u>
Operating expenses incurred in respect of investment properties that generated rental income during the year	<u>2,289</u>	<u>2,274</u>
Operating expenses incurred in respect of investment properties that did not generate rental income during the year	<u>1,062</u>	<u>2,516</u>

Valuations are conducted by external valuers. All valuers are accredited in the territory that they serve, 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. Discount rates applied to this model range from 9.75% to 10.5% (2023: 7.5% to 10.5%) as deemed most appropriate by the valuers in the respective territories.

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. The capitalisation rates within these models, as applied by external professional valuers, range from 9.75% to 10.5% (2023: 7.5% to 10.5%).

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(Continued)

**7. Investment properties (continued)**

No investment property is subject to any liens or mortgages and the Company has no restrictions with regard to the transfer, resale or other use of its investment properties. The Company 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:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Within one year	<u>280</u>	<u>280</u>

Other intangible assets represent brand costs, computer software costs and website development costs.

**8. Investment in subsidiaries**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Guardian Resorts International Inc.	126,772	126,772
Guardian Life OECS Limited	<u>17,744</u>	<u>12,798</u>
	<u>144,516</u>	<u>139,570</u>

The Company owns 53.85% of Guardian Resorts International Inc. This Company 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.

The Company owns 100% of the shares of Guardian Life OECS Limited. This Company engages in traditional life, group life and group health business across the Eastern Caribbean.

The investment in subsidiaries is recorded at cost and accordingly the subsidiaries' assets, liabilities and results of operations are not reflected in these non-consolidated financial statements.

**9. Investment securities**

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Carrying</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Carrying</b>	<b>Fair</b>
	<b>value</b>	<b>value</b>	<b>value</b>	<b>value</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Investment securities	10,754,688	10,728,334	10,477,329	10,508,463
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	<u>116,011</u>	<u>116,011</u>	<u>106,072</u>	<u>106,072</u>
<b>Total - non-derivative financial instruments</b>	10,870,699	10,844,345	10,583,401	10,614,535
Derivative financial instrument	<u>66,362</u>	<u>66,362</u>	<u>43,931</u>	<u>43,931</u>
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<u>10,937,061</u>	<u>10,910,707</u>	<u>10,627,332</u>	<u>10,658,466</u>

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**9. Investment securities (continued)**

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Carrying value \$'000</b>	<b>Fair value \$'000</b>	<b>Carrying value \$'000</b>	<b>Fair value \$'000</b>
<b>Non-derivative financial instruments</b>				
Investment securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL-M)	7,848,231	7,848,231	7,470,184	7,470,184
Investment securities measured at amortised cost (AC)	<u>3,022,468</u>	<u>2,996,114</u>	<u>3,113,217</u>	<u>3,144,351</u>
	<u>10,870,699</u>	<u>10,844,345</u>	<u>10,583,401</u>	<u>10,614,535</u>
	<b>Carrying value</b>		<b>Fair value</b>	
	<b>FVPL-M</b>	<b>AC</b>	<b>FVPL-M</b>	<b>AC</b>
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Equity securities:				
- Listed	2,295,216	—	—	—
- Unlisted	<u>266,488</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>2,561,704</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Debt securities:				
- Government securities	4,605,824	2,480,752	2,445,233	
- Debentures and corporate bonds	<u>477,708</u>	<u>486,900</u>	<u>486,661</u>	
	<u>5,083,532</u>	<u>2,967,652</u>	<u>2,931,894</u>	
Deposits (more than 90 days)	—	24,389	24,385	
Other	<u>141,014</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	
	<u>141,014</u>	<u>24,389</u>	<u>24,385</u>	
	<u>7,786,250</u>	<u>2,992,041</u>	<u>2,956,279</u>	
Interest receivable	61,981	39,835	39,835	
Loss allowance	<u>—</u>	<u>(9,408)</u>	<u>—</u>	
	<u>7,848,231</u>	<u>3,022,468</u>	<u>2,996,114</u>	
Current	363,052	80,902		
Non-current	<u>7,485,179</u>	<u>2,941,566</u>		
	<u>7,848,231</u>	<u>3,022,468</u>		

The carrying amount of investment securities that were pledged as collateral for liabilities was nil (2023: nil).

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(Continued)

**9. Investment securities (continued)**

**Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)**

	Carrying value		Fair value
	FVPL-M	AC	AC
	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Equity securities:			
- Listed	2,053,088	—	—
- Unlisted	204,445	—	—
	<u>2,257,533</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Debt securities:			
- Government securities	4,466,407	2,541,557	2,550,941
- Debentures and corporate bonds	555,836	513,616	522,817
	<u>5,022,243</u>	<u>3,055,173</u>	<u>3,073,758</u>
Deposits (more than 90 days)	203	32,074	32,070
Other	132,970	—	—
	<u>133,173</u>	<u>32,074</u>	<u>32,070</u>
	<u>7,412,949</u>	<u>3,087,247</u>	<u>3,105,828</u>
Interest receivable	57,235	38,523	38,523
Loss allowance	—	(12,553)	—
	<u>7,470,184</u>	<u>3,113,217</u>	<u>3,144,351</u>
Current	372,126	249,591	
Non-current	<u>7,098,058</u>	<u>2,863,626</u>	
	<u>7,470,184</u>	<u>3,113,217</u>	



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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:

	<b>Unit linked</b>		<b>Unit linked</b>	
	<b>Annuities</b>	<b>life</b>	<b>Annuities</b>	<b>life</b>
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Equity securities:				
- Listed	1,739,094	368,897	1,543,586	346,212
- Unlisted	77,376	13,906	56,490	9,575
	<u>1,816,470</u>	<u>382,803</u>	<u>1,600,076</u>	<u>355,787</u>
Debt securities:				
- Government securities	3,076,300	1,507,836	3,033,798	1,428,181
- Debentures and corporate bonds	324,391	173,064	380,165	194,469
	<u>3,400,691</u>	<u>1,680,900</u>	<u>3,413,963</u>	<u>1,622,650</u>
Deposits (more than 90 days)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>223</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>223</u>
	5,217,161	2,063,703	5,014,039	1,978,660
Interest receivable	41,602	20,235	38,351	18,444
Loss allowance	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>5,258,763</u>	<u>2,083,938</u>	<u>5,052,390</u>	<u>1,997,104</u>
Current	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>203</u>
Non-current	<u>5,258,763</u>	<u>2,083,938</u>	<u>5,052,390</u>	<u>1,996,901</u>
	<u>5,258,763</u>	<u>2,083,938</u>	<u>5,052,390</u>	<u>1,997,104</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.

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Notional Amount</b>	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Notional Amount</b>
Derivative held for trading - equity option	<u>66,362</u>	<u>63,201</u>	<u>43,931</u>	<u>62,905</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 Company purchased an option in an over-the-counter transaction. The option provides the Company with the opportunity to purchase (call option) the underlying asset at an agreed value at the expiration of the option. The Company is exposed to credit risk on the purchased option only to the extent of its carrying amount, which is its fair value.

## 10. Loans and receivables

	<b>Restated*</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Mortgage loans	111,949	108,090
Commercial and other loans	7,377	7,474
Interest receivable	492	521
Due from parents and affiliated companies (Note 33)	77,593	58,065
Other receivables	117,931	90,697
Loss allowance	<u>(74,254)</u>	<u>(46,604)</u>
	<u>241,088</u>	<u>218,243</u>

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Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**10. Loans and receivables (continued)**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>Restated*</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>2023</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>
Current	135,304	113,927
Non-current	105,784	104,316
	<u>241,088</u>	<u>218,243</u>

Restated\* - See Note 36 for further information

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 (2023: nil).

**11. Pension plan assets/liabilities**

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

	<b>Pension plan asset</b>		<b>Pension plan liability</b>		<b>Net pension plan asset/(liability)</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Fair value of pension plan assets	70,754	62,663	297,307	300,528	368,061	363,191
Less: Present value of funded obligations	<u>(64,573)</u>	<u>(57,715)</u>	<u>(316,292)</u>	<u>(311,839)</u>	<u>(380,865)</u>	<u>(369,554)</u>
	<u>6,181</u>	<u>4,948</u>	<u>(18,985)</u>	<u>(11,311)</u>	<u>(12,804)</u>	<u>(6,363)</u>
IAS 19 non-consolidated statement of financial position assets/(liabilities)	<u>6,181</u>	<u>4,948</u>	<u>(18,985)</u>	<u>(11,311)</u>	<u>(12,804)</u>	<u>(6,363)</u>

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Net interest expense	(489)	(760)
Current service cost	(11,303)	(12,230)
Past service cost	—	(444)
Administration expenses	<u>(845)</u>	<u>(963)</u>
Total pension cost (Note 26)	<u>(12,637)</u>	<u>(14,397)</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**11. Pension plan assets/liabilities (continued)**

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Actuarial gains and losses arising during the period from:		
- changes in financial assumptions	(892)	7,832
- experience adjustment	(9,512)	(1,045)
	<u>(10,404)</u>	<u>6,787</u>

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

Balance at beginning of year	363,191	345,966
Administration expenses	(845)	(963)
Benefit payments	(18,409)	(15,580)
Company contributions	16,531	18,010
Contributions by plan participants	383	357
Remeasurement arising from experience adjustment	(19,135)	(9,079)
Interest income	26,034	24,766
Exchange rate adjustments	311	(286)
Balance at end of year	<u>368,061</u>	<u>363,191</u>

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

Balance at beginning of year	369,554	362,703
Current service cost	11,303	12,230
Interest cost	26,523	25,526
Past service cost	–	444
Contributions by plan participants	383	357
Remeasurement arising from changes in financial assumptions	892	(7,832)
Remeasurement arising from experience adjustment	(9,623)	(8,034)
Benefits paid	(18,409)	(15,580)
Exchange rate adjustments	242	(260)
Balance at end of year	<u>380,865</u>	<u>369,554</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**11. Pension plan assets/liabilities (continued)**

The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Discount rates	6.0% - 7.4%	5.60% - 7.60%
Future salary increases	4.0% - 5.3%	4.60% - 5.30%
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	17.4-18.3	17.4-18.3
Life expectancy of pensioners at the age of 65 - female	21.8-22.2	21.8-22.2

The actual return on plan assets was \$6,896,000 (2023: \$15,688,000).

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
Pension plan assets are comprised as follows:	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>%</b>
Equity securities				
- Trinidad and Tobago	80,623	21.9%	89,256	24.6%
- Non-Caribbean	30,587	8.3%	16,178	4.5%
Government securities				
- Trinidad and Tobago	107,998	29.3%	116,575	32.1%
Corporate bonds				
- Trinidad and Tobago	35,053	9.5%	27,472	7.6%
- Non-Caribbean	4,380	1.2%	5,314	1.5%
Cash and cash equivalents	9,614	2.6%	13,697	3.8%
Property	26,716	7.3%	28,584	7.9%
Other	73,090	19.9%	66,115	18.0%
	<b>368,061</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>363,191</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The defined benefit plan assets as at 31 December 2024 include investments in the Company's managed mutual funds of \$4,397,000 (2023: \$11,065,000). Included in the plan's assets is a property with a fair value of \$41,500,000 (2023: \$44,050,000), which is not occupied by the Company.

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 Company.

The Company's expected contributions to its defined benefit pension plans for the year ending 31 December 2025 are \$20,340,000.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**11. Pension plan assets/liabilities (continued)**

The duration of the defined benefit plans obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 to 22 years (2023: 13 to 20 years).

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December 2024 is shown below:

	<b>Impact on the net defined benefit obligation</b>	
	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
1% increase/decrease in discount rate	(38,580)	47,769
1% increase/decrease in future salary increases	11,429	(10,080)
1% increase/decrease in future pension increases	26,811	(23,021)
Life expectancy increase/decrease by 1 year - male	2,667	(2,758)
Life expectancy increase/decrease by 1 year - female	6,172	(6,334)

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

**12. Deferred taxation**

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Deferred tax assets:		
- To be recovered after more than 12 months	<u>19,511</u>	<u>17,883</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- Crystallizing after more than 12 months	<u>(25,513)</u>	<u>(25,482)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>(6,002)</u>	<u>(7,599)</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.

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance at beginning of year	(7,599)	(331)
(Charged)/credited to:		
- statement of income (Note 28)	1,194	(6,238)
- other comprehensive income	<u>403</u>	<u>(1,030)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>(6,002)</u>	<u>(7,599)</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**12. Deferred taxation (continued)**

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

	Balance at beginning of the year \$'000	Credited/(charged) to		Balance at end of year \$'000
		Statement of income \$'000	Other comprehen- sive income \$'000	
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(24,053)	2,898	—	(21,155)
Accelerated tax depreciation	340	(2,640)	—	(2,300)
Allowance for expected credit losses	3,118	(400)	—	2,718
Zero coupon bonds	(255)	(62)	—	(317)
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	10,117	558	—	10,675
Long-term incentive scheme	169	(114)	—	55
Pension plan	1,910	1,529	403	3,842
Lease liabilities	1,055	(575)	—	480
	<u>(7,599)</u>	<u>1,194</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>(6,002)</u>
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b>				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(18,808)	(5,245)	—	(24,053)
Accelerated tax depreciation	(1,978)	2,318	—	340
Allowance for expected credit losses	3,314	(196)	—	3,118
Zero coupon bonds	(165)	(90)	—	(255)
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	10,364	(22)	(225)	10,117
Long-term incentive scheme	268	(99)	—	169
Pension plan	5,022	(2,307)	(805)	1,910
Lease liabilities	1,652	(597)	—	1,055
	<u>(331)</u>	<u>(6,238)</u>	<u>(1,030)</u>	<u>(7,599)</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts**

**13.1 Composition of the non-consolidated statement of financial position**

	Traditional life	Annuities	Unit linked life	Short term Group life and Health contracts	Total
As at 31 December 2024	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Net Insurance contract liabilities</i>					
Insurance contract liabilities excluding insurance acquisition cash flows assets and other pre-recognition cash flows	424,838	7,660,911	1,582,133	66,461	9,734,343
As represented by:					
- Insurance contract liability	504,684	7,660,911	1,582,133	132,369	9,880,097
- Insurance contract asset	(79,846)	–	–	(65,908)	(145,754)
	424,838	7,660,911	1,582,133	66,461	9,734,343
<b>As at 31 December 2023 - as Restated*</b>					
<i>Net Insurance contract liabilities</i>					
Insurance contract liabilities excluding insurance acquisition cash flows assets and other pre-recognition cash flows	490,074	7,482,393	1,454,694	69,899	9,497,060
As represented by:					
- Insurance contract liability	551,413	7,482,393	1,454,694	80,244	9,568,744
- Insurance contract asset	(61,339)	–	–	(10,345)	(71,684)
	490,074	7,482,393	1,454,694	69,899	9,497,060
				<b>Restated*</b>	
				<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
				<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Insurance contract liability</b>					
Current portion				311,724	310,663
Non-current portion				9,568,373	9,258,081
				9,880,097	9,568,744
<b>Insurance contract asset</b>					
Current portion				65,908	10,345
Non-current portion				79,846	61,339
				145,754	71,684

Restated\* - See Note 36 for further information



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts (continued)**

**13.1 Composition of the non-consolidated statement of financial position (continued)**

	Long-term business \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>			
<i>Net Reinsurance contract assets</i>			
Reinsurance contract assets excluding other pre-recognition cash flows	43,049	43,493	86,542
As represented by:			
- Reinsurance contract liability	(869)	(527)	(1,396)
- Reinsurance contract asset	43,918	44,020	87,938
	43,049	43,493	86,542
<b>As at 31 December 2023 - as Restated*</b>			
<i>Net Reinsurance contract assets</i>			
Reinsurance contract assets excluding other pre-recognition cash flows	49,032	61,449	110,481
As represented by:			
- Reinsurance contract liability	(751)	(67)	(818)
- Reinsurance contract asset	49,783	61,516	111,299
	49,032	61,449	110,481
		<b>Restated*</b>	
		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Reinsurance contract liability</b>			
Current portion		527	106
Non-current portion		869	712
		1,396	818
<b>Reinsurance contract asset</b>			
Current portion		47,574	63,731
Non-current portion		40,364	47,568
		87,938	111,299

Restated\* - See Note 36 for further information

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
<b><i>Insurance revenue</i></b>					
Amounts relating to the charges in the LRC:					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	53,414	243,549	89,693	—	386,656
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	10,514	9,918	28,218	—	48,650
- 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	340,299	317,824	—	785,570
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	—	—	—	727,970	727,970
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>127,447</b>	<b>340,299</b>	<b>317,824</b>	<b>727,970</b>	<b>1,513,540</b>
<b><i>Insurance service expenses</i></b>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(62,268)	(313,798)	(193,891)	(594,652)	(1,164,609)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	—	—	—	28,393	28,393
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	823	(51,788)	1,936	—	(49,029)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(18,020)	(12,406)	(36,130)	(83,784)	(150,340)
<b>Total insurance service expenses</b>	<b>(79,465)</b>	<b>(377,992)</b>	<b>(228,085)</b>	<b>(650,043)</b>	<b>(1,335,585)</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)</b>					
<b><i>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</i></b>					
<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 under the PAA	—	—	—	(69,327)	(69,327)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	(1,021)	—	—	(458)	(1,479)
Incurred claims recovery	32,320	—	—	46,012	78,332
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	—	—	—	(3,271)	(3,271)
Experience adjustments arising from ceded premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service	(58)	—	—	—	(58)
<b>Total net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(29,470)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(27,044)</b>	<b>(56,514)</b>
<b>Total insurance service result</b>	<b>18,512</b>	<b>(37,693)</b>	<b>89,739</b>	<b>50,883</b>	<b>121,441</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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	Annuities	Unit linked life	Short term Group life and Health contracts	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023 - as Restated*</b>					
<b>Insurance revenue</b>					
Amounts relating to the charges in the LRC:					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	44,445	252,499	176,209	–	473,153
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	9,256	8,497	27,241	–	44,994
- CSM recognised for the services provided	18,511	51,155	64,875	–	134,541
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	11,470	7,607	24,218	–	43,295
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	83,682	319,758	292,543	–	695,983
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	–	–	–	681,617	681,617
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>83,682</b>	<b>319,758</b>	<b>292,543</b>	<b>681,617</b>	<b>1,377,600</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(81,802)	(262,749)	(310,980)	(623,326)	(1,278,857)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	29,510	29,510
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(1,799)	(66,014)	(3,261)	–	(71,074)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(11,470)	(7,607)	(24,218)	(90,052)	(133,347)
<b>Total insurance service expenses</b>	<b>(95,071)</b>	<b>(336,370)</b>	<b>(338,459)</b>	<b>(683,868)</b>	<b>(1,453,768)</b>

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(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts (continued)**
**13.2 Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)**
**13.2.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result (continued)**

	Traditional life	Annuities	Unit linked life	Short term Group life and Health contracts	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2023 - as Restated* (continued)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>					
<i>Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:</i>					
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(55,038)	–	–	–	(55,038)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	(3,910)	–	–	–	(3,910)
- CSM recognised for the services received	(3,118)	–	–	–	(3,118)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under PAA	(62,066)	–	–	–	(62,066)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	–	–	–	(56,647)	(56,647)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	(2,310)	–	–	(753)	(3,063)
Incurred claims recovery	214,928	–	–	51,654	266,582
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	–	–	–	(1,641)	(1,641)
Experience adjustments arising from ceded premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service	18	–	–	–	18
<b>Total net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	150,570	–	–	(7,387)	143,183
<b>Total insurance service result</b>	139,181	(16,612)	(45,916)	(9,638)	67,015

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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 Company applied the full retrospective approach to such contracts (refer to Note 3 (a)).

	2024			
	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Insurance contracts issued</b>				
<i>Insurance revenue</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	79,139	34,699	92,608	206,446
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	48,308	305,600	225,216	579,124
	<u>127,447</u>	<u>340,299</u>	<u>317,824</u>	<u>785,570</u>
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	269,561	85,537	228,106	583,204
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	53,114	787,202	456,295	1,296,611
	<u>322,675</u>	<u>872,739</u>	<u>684,401</u>	<u>1,879,815</u>
<b>Reinsurance contracts held</b>				
<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>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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)**

	2023 Restated*			
	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Total \$'000
<b><i>Insurance contracts issued</i></b>				
<i>Insurance revenue</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	37,435	12,643	52,218	102,296
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	46,247	307,115	240,325	593,687
	83,682	319,758	292,543	695,983
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	117,903	77,201	69,216	264,320
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	42,737	945,224	593,976	1,581,937
	160,640	1,022,425	663,192	1,846,257
<b><i>Reinsurance contracts held</i></b>				
<i>CSM as at 31 December</i>				
- New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	(113)	–	–	(113)
- Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	(47,170)	–	–	(47,170)
	(47,283)	–	–	(47,283)

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(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:

	Insurance contracts issued			Total CSM for insurance contracts issued
	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	\$'000
<b>Number of years until expected to be recognised</b>				
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>				
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	589,408	343,732	1,117,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>322,675</b>	<b>872,739</b>	<b>684,401</b>	<b>1,879,815</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>				
Up to 1 year	22,443	73,105	75,278	170,826
1 to 3 years	34,793	126,753	126,969	288,515
3 to 5 years	25,429	102,280	100,895	228,604
5 to 15 years	77,975	720,287	360,050	1,158,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,640</b>	<b>1,022,425</b>	<b>663,192</b>	<b>1,846,257</b>
				<b>Reinsurance contracts held -</b>
				<b>Long-term business</b>
				<b>2024      2023</b>
				<b>\$'000      \$'000</b>
Up to 1 year				(6,734)      (6,038)
1 to 3 years				(10,911)      (9,846)
3 to 5 years				(8,280)      (7,508)
5 to 15 years				(29,382)      (23,891)
<b>Total</b>				<b>(55,307)      (47,283)</b>



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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**13.2 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**

	2024			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	55,726	20	495,667	551,413
Opening insurance contract asset	(104,426)	4,655	38,432	(61,339)
<b>Net balance at 1 January</b>	<b>(48,700)</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>534,099</b>	<b>490,074</b>
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>(127,447)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(127,447)</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	1,086	61,182	62,268
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	(823)	–	(823)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	18,020	–	–	18,020
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>18,020</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>61,182</b>	<b>79,465</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(109,427)</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>61,182</b>	<b>(47,982)</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(38,156)	237	–	(37,919)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(147,583)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>61,182</b>	<b>(85,901)</b>
Investment components	(4,984)	–	4,984	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	165,005	–	–	165,005
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(95,561)	(95,561)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(48,474)	–	–	(48,474)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>116,531</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(95,561)</b>	<b>20,970</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(408)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>(305)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(85,144)</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>504,800</b>	<b>424,838</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	48,269	22	456,393	504,684
Closing insurance contract assets	(133,413)	5,160	48,407	(79,846)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(85,144)</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>504,800</b>	<b>424,838</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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)**

	<b>2023 Restated*</b>			
	<b>LRC</b>			
	<b>Excluding loss component</b>	<b>Loss component</b>	<b>LIC</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Opening insurance contract liabilities	51,950	21	469,986	521,957
Opening insurance contract asset	(111,331)	3,465	30,617	(77,249)
<b>Net balance at 1 January</b>	(59,381)	3,486	500,603	444,708
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	(83,682)	–	–	(83,682)
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	(717)	82,519	81,802
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	1,799	–	1,799
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	11,470	–	–	11,470
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	11,470	1,082	82,519	95,071
<b>Insurance service result</b>	(72,212)	1,082	82,519	11,389
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(5,380)	116	–	(5,264)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	(77,592)	1,198	82,519	6,125
Investment components	2,529	–	(2,529)	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	146,281	–	–	146,281
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(46,314)	(46,314)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(61,099)	–	–	(61,099)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	85,182	–	(46,314)	38,868
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	562	(9)	(180)	373
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	(48,700)	4,675	534,099	490,074
Closing insurance contract liabilities	55,726	20	495,667	551,413
Closing insurance contract assets	(104,426)	4,655	38,432	(61,339)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	(48,700)	4,675	534,099	490,074

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	2024			
	Present value of future cash flows \$'000	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000	CSM \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	537,099	457	13,857	551,413
Opening insurance contract asset	(261,578)	53,456	146,783	(61,339)
<b>Net balance at 1 January</b>	<b>275,521</b>	<b>53,913</b>	<b>160,640</b>	<b>490,074</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
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)
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
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	1,886	(813)	–	1,073
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(146,226)	18,179	128,813	766
	(219,126)	13,991	204,312	(823)
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(210,272)</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>158,813</b>	<b>(47,982)</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(50,567)	2,247	10,401	(37,919)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(260,839)</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>169,214</b>	<b>(85,901)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	165,005	–	–	165,005
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(95,561)	–	–	(95,561)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(48,474)	–	–	(48,474)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>20,970</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20,970</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>(7,179)</b>	<b>(305)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>36,775</b>	<b>65,388</b>	<b>322,675</b>	<b>424,838</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	473,493	572	30,619	504,684
Closing insurance contract assets	(436,718)	64,816	292,056	(79,846)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>36,775</b>	<b>65,388</b>	<b>322,675</b>	<b>424,838</b>

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(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)**

	2023 Restated*			
	Present value of future cash flows \$'000	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000	CSM \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	512,115	398	9,444	521,957
Opening insurance contract asset	(191,794)	39,974	74,571	(77,249)
<b>Net balance at 1 January</b>	<b>320,321</b>	<b>40,372</b>	<b>84,015</b>	<b>444,708</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(18,511)	(18,511)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(9,256)	–	(9,256)
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	37,357	–	–	37,357
	<b>37,357</b>	<b>(9,256)</b>	<b>(18,511)</b>	<b>9,590</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(14,825)	4,945	9,880	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	1,619	(367)	–	1,252
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(95,801)	15,934	80,414	547
	<b>(109,007)</b>	<b>20,512</b>	<b>90,294</b>	<b>1,799</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(71,650)</b>	<b>11,256</b>	<b>71,783</b>	<b>11,389</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(10,238)	1,363	3,611	(5,264)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(81,888)</b>	<b>12,619</b>	<b>75,394</b>	<b>6,125</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	146,281	–	–	146,281
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(46,314)	–	–	(46,314)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(61,099)	–	–	(61,099)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>38,868</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>38,868</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(1,780)</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>275,521</b>	<b>53,913</b>	<b>160,640</b>	<b>490,074</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	537,099	457	13,857	551,413
Closing insurance contract assets	(261,578)	53,456	146,783	(61,339)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>275,521</b>	<b>53,913</b>	<b>160,640</b>	<b>490,074</b>

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(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts** (continued)

**13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issues** (continued)

**13.3.3 Impact of contracts recognised for the year**

	2024			2023		
	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	22,391	741	23,132	32,638	1,665	34,303
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	162,768	658	163,426	162,513	2,979	165,492
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	185,159	1,399	186,558	195,151	4,644	199,795
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(332,069)	(715)	(332,784)	(291,253)	(4,343)	(295,596)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	18,097	82	18,179	15,688	246	15,934
CSM	128,813	—	128,813	80,414	—	80,414
<b>Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period</b>	—	766	766	—	547	547

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts (continued)**
**13.3 Traditional life - Insurance contracts issues (continued)**
**13.3.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17**

	2024			2023		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance revenue	79,139	48,308	127,447	37,435	46,247	83,682
CSM as at 1 January	117,903	42,737	160,640	44,472	39,543	84,015
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(37,712)	(7,787)	(45,499)	(12,082)	(6,429)	(18,511)
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	52,532	22,967	75,499	3,005	6,875	9,880
Contracts initially recognised in the period	128,813	–	128,813	80,414	–	80,414
	143,633	15,180	158,813	71,337	446	71,783
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	8,025	2,376	10,401	2,094	1,517	3,611
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	151,658	17,556	169,214	73,431	1,963	75,394
Exchange rate adjustment	–	(7,179)	(7,179)	–	1,231	1,231
<b>CSM as at 31 December</b>	269,561	53,114	322,675	117,903	42,737	160,640

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

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(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts (continued)**

**13.4 Long-term business - Reinsurance contracts held**

**13.4.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims**

	2024			
	Remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss-recovery component \$'000	Loss- recovery component \$'000	Incurred claims \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening reinsurance contract asset	(16,424)	10	66,197	49,783
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1,067)	–	316	(751)
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>(17,491)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66,513</b>	<b>49,032</b>
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>				
- 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)
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(60,711)</b>	<b>(564)</b>	<b>31,805</b>	<b>(29,470)</b>
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	1,574	–	–	1,574
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(59,137)</b>	<b>(564)</b>	<b>31,805</b>	<b>(27,896)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
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)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>66,083</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(44,166)</b>	<b>21,917</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(10,560)</b>	<b>(670)</b>	<b>54,279</b>	<b>43,049</b>
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(9,523)	(670)	54,111	43,918
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,037)	–	168	(869)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(10,560)</b>	<b>(670)</b>	<b>54,279</b>	<b>43,049</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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)**

	2023 Restated*			
	Remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss-recovery component \$'000	Loss- recovery component \$'000	Incurred claims \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening reinsurance contract asset	4,562	–	1,138	5,700
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(37,327)	–	29,231	(8,096)
<b>Net balance at 1 January</b>	<b>(32,765)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>30,369</b>	<b>(2,396)</b>
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>				
- Reinsurance expenses	(62,066)	–	–	(62,066)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(2,310)	(2,310)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	(8)	214,936	214,928
- Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	–	–	18	18
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(62,066)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>212,644</b>	<b>150,570</b>
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts	(2,549)	–	–	(2,549)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(64,615)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>212,644</b>	<b>148,021</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	79,819	–	2,107	81,926
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(178,561)	(178,561)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>79,819</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(176,454)</b>	<b>(96,635)</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(17,491)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66,513</b>	<b>49,032</b>
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(16,424)	10	66,197	49,783
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,067)	–	316	(751)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(17,491)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66,513</b>	<b>49,032</b>



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
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(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**

	<b>2024</b>			
	<b>Present value of future cash flows \$'000</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000</b>	<b>CSM \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Opening reinsurance contract asset	(25,094)	27,936	46,941	49,783
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1,357)	264	342	(751)
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>(26,451)</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>47,283</b>	<b>49,032</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
- 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)
	<b>(18,435)</b>	<b>(3,806)</b>	<b>(7,171)</b>	<b>(29,412)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(15,237)	158	15,079	–
- 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)
	<b>(14,140)</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>14,121</b>	<b>(58)</b>
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(32,575)</b>	<b>(3,845)</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>(29,470)</b>
- Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(1,438)	655	2,357	1,574
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(34,013)</b>	<b>(3,190)</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>(27,896)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
- Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	64,580	–	–	64,580
- Recoveries from reinsurance	(42,663)	–	–	(42,663)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>21,917</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21,917</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>(1,283)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(38,193)</b>	<b>25,935</b>	<b>55,307</b>	<b>43,049</b>
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(37,220)	25,726	55,412	43,918
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(973)	209	(105)	(869)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(38,193)</b>	<b>25,935</b>	<b>55,307</b>	<b>43,049</b>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(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)**

	<b>2023 Restated*</b>			
	<b>Present value of future cash flows \$'000</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000</b>	<b>CSM \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Opening reinsurance contract asset	4,501	–	1,199	5,700
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(33,851)	29,376	(3,621)	(8,096)
<b>Net balance at 1 January</b>	<b>(29,350)</b>	<b>29,376</b>	<b>(2,422)</b>	<b>(2,396)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
- CSM recognised for the services received	–	–	(3,118)	(3,118)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(3,910)	–	(3,910)
- Experience adjustments – relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	157,580	–	–	157,580
	<b>157,580</b>	<b>(3,910)</b>	<b>(3,118)</b>	<b>150,552</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(53,779)	1,155	52,624	–
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	22	(135)	113	–
- Experience adjustments – arising from ceded premiums paid in the period that relate to future service	–	–	18	18
	<b>(53,757)</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>52,755</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>103,823</b>	<b>(2,890)</b>	<b>49,637</b>	<b>150,570</b>
- Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(4,313)	1,471	293	(2,549)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>99,510</b>	<b>(1,419)</b>	<b>49,930</b>	<b>148,021</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
- Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	81,926	–	–	81,926
- Recoveries from reinsurance	(178,561)	–	–	(178,561)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(96,635)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(96,635)</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>(225)</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(26,451)</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>47,283</b>	<b>49,032</b>
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(25,094)	27,936	46,941	49,783
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,357)	264	342	(751)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(26,451)</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>47,283</b>	<b>49,032</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	2024			2023		
	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	(78)	—	(78)	(96)	(2,110)	(2,206)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	1,175	—	1,175	143	2,085	2,228
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(197)	—	(197)	(11)	(124)	(135)
CSM	(900)	—	(900)	(36)	149	113
<b>Increase in reinsurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the period</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	2024			2023		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CSM as at 1 January</b>	113	47,170	47,283	–	(2,422)	(2,422)
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>						
- CSM recognised for the services received	–	(7,171)	(7,171)	–	(3,118)	(3,118)
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>						
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	–	15,079	15,079	–	52,624	52,624
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(900)	–	(900)	113	–	113
- Experience adjustments – arising from ceded premiums paid in the period that relate to future service	–	(58)	(58)	–	18	18
	(900)	7,850	6,950	113	49,524	49,637
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	–	2,357	2,357	–	293	293
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	(900)	10,207	9,307	113	49,817	49,930
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	–	(1,283)	(1,283)	–	(225)	(225)
<b>CSM as at 31 December</b>	(787)	56,094	55,307	113	47,170	47,283

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	2024			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,268,926	2,663	183,105	1,454,694
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>1,268,926</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>183,105</b>	<b>1,454,694</b>
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>(317,824)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(317,824)</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>				
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 amortisation	36,130	–	–	36,130
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>36,130</b>	<b>(1,673)</b>	<b>193,628</b>	<b>228,085</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(281,694)</b>	<b>(1,673)</b>	<b>193,628</b>	<b>(89,739)</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	46,063	–	–	46,063
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(235,631)</b>	<b>(1,673)</b>	<b>193,628</b>	<b>(43,676)</b>
Investment components	(212,783)	–	212,783	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
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)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>577,022</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(406,102)</b>	<b>170,920</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>1,397,443</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>183,618</b>	<b>1,582,133</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1,397,443	1,072	183,618	1,582,133
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>1,397,443</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>183,618</b>	<b>1,582,133</b>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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)**

	2023 Restated*			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,112,842	706	145,209	1,258,757
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>1,112,842</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>145,209</b>	<b>1,258,757</b>
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>(292,543)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(292,543)</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	(1,192)	312,172	310,980
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	3,261	–	3,261
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	24,218	–	–	24,218
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>24,218</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>312,172</b>	<b>338,459</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(268,325)</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>312,172</b>	<b>45,916</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	117,853	21	–	117,874
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(150,472)</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>312,172</b>	<b>163,790</b>
Investment components	(205,424)	–	205,424	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	634,418	–	–	634,418
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(479,236)	(479,236)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(122,896)	–	–	(122,896)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>511,522</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(479,236)</b>	<b>32,286</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>(133)</b>	<b>(464)</b>	<b>(139)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>1,268,926</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>183,105</b>	<b>1,454,694</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1,268,926	2,663	183,105	1,454,694
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>1,268,926</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>183,105</b>	<b>1,454,694</b>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(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)**

	<b>2024</b>			
	<b>Present value of future cash flows \$'000</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000</b>	<b>CSM \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Opening insurance contract liabilities	620,590	170,912	663,192	1,454,694
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>620,590</b>	<b>170,912</b>	<b>663,192</b>	<b>1,454,694</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
- 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
	<b>104,198</b>	<b>(28,218)</b>	<b>(163,783)</b>	<b>(87,803)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
- 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	–
	<b>(239,254)</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>213,318</b>	<b>(1,936)</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(135,056)</b>	<b>(4,218)</b>	<b>49,535</b>	<b>(89,739)</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	46,063	–	–	46,063
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(88,993)</b>	<b>(4,218)</b>	<b>49,535</b>	<b>(43,676)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
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)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>170,920</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>170,920</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>(7,379)</b>	<b>(28,326)</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>738,417</b>	<b>159,315</b>	<b>684,401</b>	<b>1,582,133</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	738,417	159,315	684,401	1,582,133
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>738,417</b>	<b>159,315</b>	<b>684,401</b>	<b>1,582,133</b>

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(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**

	<b>2023 Restated*</b>			
	<b>Present value of future cash flows \$'000</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000</b>	<b>CSM \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Opening insurance contract liabilities	464,786	176,282	617,689	1,258,757
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>464,786</b>	<b>176,282</b>	<b>617,689</b>	<b>1,258,757</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(64,875)	(64,875)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(27,241)	–	(27,241)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	134,770	–	–	134,770
	<b>134,770</b>	<b>(27,241)</b>	<b>(64,875)</b>	<b>42,654</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(105,048)	1,359	103,689	–
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(1,417)	4,506	–	3,089
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(28,389)	21,518	7,043	172
	<b>(134,854)</b>	<b>27,383</b>	<b>110,732</b>	<b>3,261</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>45,857</b>	<b>45,915</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	117,874	–	–	117,874
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>117,790</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>45,857</b>	<b>163,789</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	634,418	–	–	634,418
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(479,236)	–	–	(479,236)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(122,896)	–	–	(122,896)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>32,286</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32,286</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>(5,512)</b>	<b>(354)</b>	<b>(138)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>620,590</b>	<b>170,912</b>	<b>663,192</b>	<b>1,454,694</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	620,590	170,912	663,192	1,454,694
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>620,590</b>	<b>170,912</b>	<b>663,192</b>	<b>1,454,694</b>



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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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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**

	2024			2023		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	112,729	—	112,729	102,910	27,327	130,237
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	213,953	5	213,958	212,461	43,193	255,654
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	326,682	5	326,687	315,371	70,520	385,891
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(375,668)	(5)	(375,673)	(339,456)	(74,824)	(414,280)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	20,418	—	20,418	17,042	4,476	21,518
CSM	28,568	—	28,568	7,043	—	7,043
<b>Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts (continued)**

**13.5 Unit Linked life - Insurance contracts issued (continued)**

**13.5.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17**

	2024			2023		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance revenue	92,608	225,216	317,824	52,218	240,325	292,543
CSM as at 1 January	69,216	593,976	663,192	23,046	594,643	617,689
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(21,092)	(142,691)	(163,783)	(2,306)	(62,569)	(64,875)
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	151,414	33,336	184,750	41,433	62,256	103,689
Contracts initially recognised in the period	28,568	–	28,568	7,043	–	7,043
	158,890	(109,355)	49,535	46,170	(313)	45,857
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	158,890	(109,355)	49,535	46,170	(313)	45,857
Exchange rate adjustment	–	(28,326)	(28,326)	–	(354)	(354)
CSM as at 31 December	228,106	456,295	684,401	69,216	593,976	663,192

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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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**

	2024			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,990,555	189,977	301,861	7,482,393
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>6,990,555</b>	<b>189,977</b>	<b>301,861</b>	<b>7,482,393</b>
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>(340,299)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(340,299)</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	1,000	312,798	313,798
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	51,788	–	51,788
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	12,406	–	–	12,406
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>12,406</b>	<b>52,788</b>	<b>312,798</b>	<b>377,992</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(327,893)</b>	<b>52,788</b>	<b>312,798</b>	<b>37,693</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	232,553	(87)	–	232,466
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(95,340)</b>	<b>52,701</b>	<b>312,798</b>	<b>270,159</b>
Investment components	(613,624)	–	613,624	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
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)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>844,295</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(941,251)</b>	<b>(96,956)</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>5,315</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>7,130,196</b>	<b>243,451</b>	<b>287,264</b>	<b>7,660,911</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	7,130,196	243,451	287,264	7,660,911
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>7,130,196</b>	<b>243,451</b>	<b>287,264</b>	<b>7,660,911</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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)**

	2023 Restated*			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,795,595	44,250	287,446	7,127,291
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>6,795,595</b>	<b>44,250</b>	<b>287,446</b>	<b>7,127,291</b>
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	<b>(319,758)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(319,758)</b>
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	(8,372)	271,121	262,749
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	66,014	–	66,014
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	7,607	–	–	7,607
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>57,642</b>	<b>271,121</b>	<b>336,370</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(312,151)</b>	<b>57,642</b>	<b>271,121</b>	<b>16,612</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	286,479	88,185	–	374,664
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(25,672)</b>	<b>145,827</b>	<b>271,121</b>	<b>391,276</b>
Investment components	(644,233)	–	644,233	–
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	910,194	–	–	910,194
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(900,229)	(900,229)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(41,581)	–	–	(41,581)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>868,613</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(900,229)</b>	<b>(31,616)</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(3,748)</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>(710)</b>	<b>(4,558)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>6,990,555</b>	<b>189,977</b>	<b>301,861</b>	<b>7,482,393</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,990,555	189,977	301,861	7,482,393
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>6,990,555</b>	<b>189,977</b>	<b>301,861</b>	<b>7,482,393</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	2024			
	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	1,022,425	7,482,393
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>6,378,823</b>	<b>81,145</b>	<b>1,022,425</b>	<b>7,482,393</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(74,426)	(74,426)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(9,918)	–	(9,918)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	70,249	–	–	70,249
	<b>70,249</b>	<b>(9,918)</b>	<b>(74,426)</b>	<b>(14,095)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	118,101	(15,092)	(103,009)	–
- 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
	<b>131,717</b>	<b>(13,252)</b>	<b>(66,677)</b>	<b>51,788</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>201,966</b>	<b>(23,170)</b>	<b>(141,103)</b>	<b>37,693</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	220,426	3,166	8,874	232,466
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>422,392</b>	<b>(20,004)</b>	<b>(132,229)</b>	<b>270,159</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
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)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(96,956)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(96,956)</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>18,881</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>(17,457)</b>	<b>5,315</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>6,723,140</b>	<b>65,032</b>	<b>872,739</b>	<b>7,660,911</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,723,140	65,032	872,739	7,660,911
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>6,723,140</b>	<b>65,032</b>	<b>872,739</b>	<b>7,660,911</b>

Adjustment to the CSM in 2024 within the annuities category was primarily driven by model refinements within the period.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(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)**

	<b>2023 Restated*</b>			
	<b>Present value of future cash flows \$'000</b>	<b>Risk adjustment for non- financial risk \$'000</b>	<b>CSM \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,428,865	84,823	613,603	7,127,291
Opening insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>6,428,865</b>	<b>84,823</b>	<b>613,603</b>	<b>7,127,291</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>				
- CSM recognised for the services provided	–	–	(51,155)	(51,155)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	–	(8,497)	–	(8,497)
- Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	10,250	–	–	10,250
	<b>10,250</b>	<b>(8,497)</b>	<b>(51,155)</b>	<b>(49,402)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>				
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(406,169)	(1,917)	408,085	(1)
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	64,108	(8,333)	–	55,775
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	(33,008)	5,752	37,496	10,240
	<b>(375,069)</b>	<b>(4,498)</b>	<b>445,581</b>	<b>66,014</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(364,819)</b>	<b>(12,995)</b>	<b>394,426</b>	<b>16,612</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	368,595	2,385	3,684	374,664
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>(10,610)</b>	<b>398,110</b>	<b>391,276</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Premiums received	910,194	–	–	910,194
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(900,229)	–	–	(900,229)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(41,581)	–	–	(41,581)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(31,616)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(31,616)</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(22,202)</b>	<b>6,932</b>	<b>10,712</b>	<b>(4,558)</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>6,378,823</b>	<b>81,145</b>	<b>1,022,425</b>	<b>7,482,393</b>
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,378,823	81,145	1,022,425	7,482,393
Closing insurance contract assets	–	–	–	–
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>6,378,823</b>	<b>81,145</b>	<b>1,022,425</b>	<b>7,482,393</b>

Adjustment to the CSM in 2024 within the annuities category was primarily driven by model refinements within the period.

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**

	2024			2023		
	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</i>						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	17,857	1,628	19,485	20,680	2,906	23,586
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	298,136	10,241	308,377	319,023	31,595	350,618
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	315,993	11,869	327,862	339,703	34,501	374,204
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(356,856)	(9,122)	(365,978)	(382,453)	(24,759)	(407,212)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	4,531	175	4,706	5,254	498	5,752
CSM	36,332	–	36,332	37,496	–	37,496
<b>Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period</b>	–	2,922	2,922	–	10,240	10,240

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts** (continued)

**13.6 Annuities - Insurance contracts issued** (continued)

**13.6.4 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17**

	2024			2023		
	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	34,699	305,600	340,299	12,643	307,115	319,758
<b>CSM as at 1 January</b>	77,201	945,224	1,022,425	28,655	584,948	613,603
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>						
- CSM recognised for the services provided	(5,462)	(68,964)	(74,426)	(2,355)	(48,800)	(51,155)
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>						
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(24,883)	(78,126)	(103,009)	12,629	395,456	408,085
- Contracts initially recognised in the period	36,332	–	36,332	37,496	–	37,496
	5,987	(147,090)	(141,103)	47,770	346,656	394,426
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	2,349	6,525	8,874	776	2,908	3,684
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	8,336	(140,565)	(132,229)	48,546	349,564	398,110
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	–	(17,457)	(17,457)	–	10,712	10,712
<b>CSM as at 31 December</b>	85,537	787,202	872,739	77,201	945,224	1,022,425

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



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(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**

	2024				
	LRC		LIC		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(53,408)	–	129,145	4,507	80,244
Opening insurance contract assets	(27,503)	–	16,348	810	(10,345)
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	(80,911)	–	145,493	5,317	69,899
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	(727,970)	–	–	–	(727,970)
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	–	566,700	27,952	594,652
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	(28,393)	(28,393)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	83,784	–	–	–	83,784
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	83,784	–	566,700	(441)	650,043
<b>Insurance service result</b>	(644,186)	–	566,700	(441)	(77,927)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	(644,186)	–	566,700	(441)	(77,927)
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums received	752,264	–	–	–	752,264
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(594,421)	–	(594,421)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(83,784)	–	–	–	(83,784)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	668,480	–	(594,421)	–	74,059
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	(371)	–	780	21	430
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	(56,988)	–	118,552	4,897	66,461
Closing insurance contract liabilities	126,107	–	6,929	(667)	132,369
Closing insurance contract assets	(183,095)	–	111,623	5,564	(65,908)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	(56,988)	–	118,552	4,897	66,461

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(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)

	2023 Restated*				
	LRC		LIC		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(26,679)	–	113,357	3,914	90,592
Opening insurance contract assets	(66,463)	–	54,810	2,739	(8,914)
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	(93,142)	–	168,167	6,653	81,678
<b>Insurance revenue</b>	(681,617)	–	–	–	(681,617)
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	–	595,134	28,192	623,326
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	–	–	–	(29,510)	(29,510)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	90,052	–	–	–	90,052
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>	90,052	–	595,134	(1,318)	683,868
<b>Insurance service result</b>	(591,565)	–	595,134	(1,318)	2,251
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	(591,565)	–	595,134	(1,318)	2,251
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums received	689,319	–	–	–	689,319
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	(614,227)	–	(614,227)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(89,562)	–	–	–	(89,562)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	599,757	–	(614,227)	–	(14,470)
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	4,039	–	(3,581)	(18)	440
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	(80,911)	–	145,493	5,317	69,899
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(53,408)	–	129,145	4,507	80,244
Closing insurance contract assets	(27,503)	–	16,348	810	(10,345)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	(80,911)	–	145,493	5,317	69,899

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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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**

	2024				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding	Loss-	Present	Risk	
	loss-recovery	recovery	value of	adjustment	
	component	component	future cash	for non-	
	\$'000	\$'000	flows	financial risk	\$'000
Opening reinsurance contract assets	4,537	–	54,060	2,919	61,516
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(66)	–	(1)	–	(67)
<b>Net balance as at 1 January</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54,059</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>61,449</b>
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>					
- Reinsurance expenses	(69,327)	–	–	–	(69,327)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(458)	–	(458)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	–	43,433	2,579	46,012
- Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	–	–	–	(3,271)	(3,271)
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(69,327)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>42,975</b>	<b>(692)</b>	<b>(27,044)</b>
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(69,327)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>42,975</b>	<b>(692)</b>	<b>(27,044)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	63,445	–	412	–	63,857
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(54,983)	–	(54,983)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>63,445</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(54,571)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,874</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(1,445)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>42,702</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>43,493</b>
Closing reinsurance contract assets	589	–	41,268	2,163	44,020
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(2,034)	–	1,434	73	(527)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>(1,445)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>42,702</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>43,493</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(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)**

	2023 Restated*				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss- recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(418)	–	40,673	2,117	42,372
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,276)	–	628	32	(616)
<b>Net balance as at 1 January - as restated</b>	<b>(1,694)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>41,301</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>41,756</b>
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>					
- Reinsurance expenses	(56,647)	–	–	–	(56,647)
- Other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	–	(753)	–	(753)
- Incurred claims recovery	–	–	49,233	2,421	51,654
- Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	–	–	–	(1,641)	(1,641)
<b>Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(56,647)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>48,480</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>(7,387)</b>
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(56,647)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>48,480</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>(7,387)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	62,343	–	710	–	63,053
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(36,121)	–	(36,121)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>62,343</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(35,411)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>26,932</b>
<b>Exchange rate adjustment</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(311)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54,059</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>61,449</b>
Closing reinsurance contract assets	4,537	–	54,060	2,919	61,516
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(66)	–	(1)	–	(67)
<b>Net balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54,059</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>61,449</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 2024	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Net investment income/(expenses) - underlying assets</b>						
- Investment income	20,373	377,646	122,203	1,693	–	521,915
- Net realised gains on financial assets measured at amortised cost	339	3,882	210	28	–	4,459
- Net impairment losses on financial assets	(3,808)	(20,496)	–	(316)	–	(24,620)
- Net realised losses on other assets	(104)	(557)	–	(9)	–	(670)
- Net fair value gains	8,819	125,564	(20,267)	733	–	114,849
- Other income	3,932	22,624	263	326	–	27,145
	<u>29,551</u>	<u>508,663</u>	<u>102,409</u>	<u>2,455</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>643,078</u>
<b>Net investment income/(expenses) - other</b>						
- Fee income	–	–	–	–	2,479	2,479
- Net change in investment contract liabilities	–	–	–	–	(26,843)	(26,843)
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(24,364)</u>	<u>(24,364)</u>
<b>Total net investment income</b>	<u>29,551</u>	<u>508,663</u>	<u>102,409</u>	<u>2,455</u>	<u>(24,364)</u>	<u>618,714</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**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued</b>						
- Changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	–	(239,083)	(46,063)	–	–	(285,146)
- Interest accreted	(373)	(67,013)	–	–	–	(67,386)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	32,925	71,032	–	–	–	103,957
- Effect of changes in FCF at current rates from when CSM is unlocked at locked-in	5,367	2,598	–	–	–	7,965
	37,919	(232,466)	(46,063)	–	–	(240,610)
<b>Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>						
- Interest accreted	(1,410)	–	–	–	–	(1,410)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	2,984	–	–	–	–	2,984
	1,574	–	–	–	–	1,574
<b>Net insurance finance income/ (expenses)</b>	39,493	(232,466)	(46,063)	–	–	(239,036)
<b>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</b>						
- Net investment income - underlying assets	29,551	508,662	102,409	2,456	–	643,078
- Net investment expenses - other					(24,364)	(24,364)
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(373)	(306,119)	(46,063)	–	–	(352,555)
- Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,574	–	–	–	–	1,574
	30,752	202,543	56,346	2,456	(24,364)	267,733

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</b>						
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	38,292	73,653	—	—	—	111,945
	38,292	73,653	—	—	—	111,945
<b>Summary of the amounts recognised</b>						
- Insurance service result	18,512	(37,693)	89,739	50,883	-	121,441
- Net investment income	29,551	508,663	102,409	2,455	(24,364)	618,714
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	37,919	(232,466)	(46,063)	—	—	(240,610)
- Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,574	—	—	—	—	1,574
<b>Net insurance and investment result</b>	<b>87,556</b>	<b>238,504</b>	<b>146,085</b>	<b>53,338</b>	<b>(24,364)</b>	<b>501,119</b>
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023 - as Restated*</b>						
<b>Net investment income/ (expenses) - underlying assets</b>						
- Investment income	20,666	362,321	108,875	1,781	—	493,643
- Net realised losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost	(167)	(4,109)	(702)	(14)	—	(4,992)
- Net impairment gains on financial assets	(976)	(5,609)	—	(84)	—	(6,669)
- Net fair value losses	4,214	134,301	31,418	363	—	170,296
- Other income	4,808	28,449	410	414	—	34,081
<b>Net investment income - underlying assets</b>	<b>28,545</b>	<b>515,353</b>	<b>140,001</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>686,359</b>
<b>Net investment income/ (expenses) - other</b>						
- Fee income	—	—	—	—	1,785	1,785
- Net change in investment contract liabilities	—	—	—	—	(26,041)	(26,041)
<b>Net investment expenses - other</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(24,256)</b>	<b>(24,256)</b>
<b>Total net investment income/ (expenses)</b>	<b>28,545</b>	<b>515,353</b>	<b>140,001</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>(24,256)</b>	<b>662,103</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 2023 - as Restated* (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued</b>						
- Changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	–	(315,161)	(117,874)	–	–	(433,035)
- Interest accreted	815	(42,973)	–	–	–	(42,158)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	4,449	(16,530)	–	–	–	(12,081)
<b>Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>(374,664)</b>	<b>(117,874)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(487,274)</b>
<b>Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>						
- Interest accreted	(1,592)	–	–	–	–	(1,592)
- Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(957)	–	–	–	–	(957)
	(2,549)	–	–	–	–	(2,549)
<b>Net insurance finance income/(expenses)</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>(374,664)</b>	<b>(117,874)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(489,823)</b>
<b>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</b>						
- Net investment income - underlying assets	28,545	515,353	140,001	2,460	–	686,359
- Net investment expenses - other	–	–	–	–	(24,256)	(24,256)
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	815	(358,152)	(117,874)	–	–	(475,211)
- Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(2,549)	–	–	–	–	(2,549)
	<b>26,811</b>	<b>157,201</b>	<b>22,127</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>(24,256)</b>	<b>184,343</b>



**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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 2023 - as Restated* (continued)	Traditional life \$'000	Annuities \$'000	Unit linked life \$'000	Short term Group life and Health contracts \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</b>						
- Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	4,449	(16,512)	–	–	–	(12,063)
	4,449	(16,512)	–	–	–	(12,063)
<b>Summary of the amounts recognised</b>						
- Insurance service result	139,181	(16,612)	(45,916)	(9,638)	–	67,015
- Net investment income	28,545	515,353	140,001	2,460	(24,256)	662,103
- Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	5,264	(374,664)	(117,874)	–	–	(487,274)
- Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(2,549)	–	–	–	–	(2,549)
<b>Net insurance and investment result - as Restated*</b>	170,441	124,077	(23,789)	(7,178)	(24,256)	239,295

**13. Insurance contracts** (continued)

**13.10 Claims development tables - Health insurance contracts**

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Company’s ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. Claims development tables are disclosed on an accident year basis (where the reference is to the actual date of the event that caused the claim).

	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Insurance claims - gross - by accident year	<u>84,953</u>
Insurance claims - net - by accident year	<u>41,545</u>

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

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**13. Insurance contracts (continued)**
**13.10 Claims development tables - Health insurance contracts (continued)**
**Insurance claims - gross**

Accident year	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Total \$'000
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:									
- at end of accident year	333,905	385,269	417,377	358,562	369,416	514,520	675,755	638,253	3,693,057
- one year later	333,905	385,269	417,377	358,562	369,416	514,520	675,755		3,054,804
- two years later	333,905	385,269	417,377	358,562	369,416	514,520			2,379,049
- three years later	333,905	385,269	417,377	358,562	369,416				1,864,529
- four years later	333,905	385,269	417,377	358,562					1,495,113
- five years later	333,905	385,269	417,377						1,136,551
Cumulative gross claims	333,905	385,269	417,377	358,562	369,416	514,520	675,755	638,253	3,693,057
Cumulative payments to date	<u>(333,905)</u>	<u>(385,269)</u>	<u>(417,377)</u>	<u>(358,562)</u>	<u>(369,416)</u>	<u>(514,520)</u>	<u>(675,755)</u>	<u>(556,360)</u>	<u>(3,611,164)</u>
Gross cumulative claims liabilities - 2017 to 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,893	81,893
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk									<u>3,060</u>
Gross LIC for contracts originated									<u>84,953</u>

**Insurance claims - net**

Accident year	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Total \$'000
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:									
- at end of accident year	309,683	361,132	391,831	339,619	344,720	454,397	589,100	544,834	3,335,316
- one year later	309,683	361,132	391,831	339,619	344,720	454,397	589,100		2,790,482
- two years later	309,683	361,132	391,831	339,619	344,720	454,397			2,201,382
- three years later	309,683	361,132	391,831	339,619	344,720				1,746,985
- four years later	309,683	361,132	391,831	339,619					1,402,265
- five years later	309,683	361,132	391,831						1,062,646
Cumulative gross claims	309,683	361,132	391,831	339,619	344,720	454,397	589,100	544,834	3,335,316
Cumulative payments to date	<u>(309,683)</u>	<u>(361,132)</u>	<u>(391,831)</u>	<u>(339,619)</u>	<u>(344,720)</u>	<u>(454,397)</u>	<u>(589,100)</u>	<u>(504,187)</u>	<u>(3,294,669)</u>
Gross cumulative claims liabilities - 2017 to 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,647	40,647
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk									<u>898</u>
Gross LIC for contracts originated									<u>41,545</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>14. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	911,856	674,990
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	<u>1,122</u>	<u>43,009</u>
	<u>912,978</u>	<u>717,999</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	615,013	531,734
Short-term deposits (90 days or less)	<u>301,537</u>	<u>148,858</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	916,550	680,592
Cash and cash equivalents in mutual funds	1,125	43,014
Loss allowance	<u>(4,697)</u>	<u>(5,607)</u>
Net cash and cash equivalents	<u>912,978</u>	<u>717,999</u>
At beginning of year	717,999	1,298,159
Net impairment gain	<u>1,315</u>	<u>1,385</u>
	719,314	1,299,544
At end of year	<u>912,978</u>	<u>717,999</u>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash generated from/ (used in) cash flow	<u>193,664</u>	<u>(581,545)</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 Company, 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 Company 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 Company. No cash and cash equivalents are pledged as collateral for financial liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents pledged as at 31 December 2024 was \$23,756,000 (2023: \$23,742,000).

<b>15. Share capital</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<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 (2023: 31,677,062 ordinary shares)	<u>100,465</u>	<u>100,465</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**15. Share capital (continued)**

	<b>Number of shares (thousands)</b>	<b>Share capital \$'000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	<u>31,677</u>	<u>100,465</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>31,677</u>	<u>100,465</u>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	<u>31,677</u>	<u>100,465</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<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 Company's Employee Share Ownership Plan that are held in trust for future distribution to employees.

**16. Reserves**

	<b>Property revaluation reserve \$'000</b>	<b>Translation reserve \$'000</b>	<b>Insurance Finance Reserve \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	31,451	4,863	(17,898)	18,416
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	3,490	(2,309)	111,945	113,126
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>34,941</u>	<u>2,554</u>	<u>94,047</u>	<u>131,542</u>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	35,445	25,876	(5,835)	55,486
Other comprehensive loss	(3,994)	(21,013)	(12,063)	(37,070)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<u>31,451</u>	<u>4,863</u>	<u>(17,898)</u>	<u>18,416</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**17. Investment contract liabilities**

2024	2023
\$'000	\$'000

The movements in the liabilities arising from investment contracts are summarised below:

Balance at beginning of year	1,025,417	1,073,848
Contributions received	80,390	67,743
Benefits paid	(91,103)	(130,998)
Investment return from underlying assets	26,843	26,041
Asset management fees charged	(2,373)	(2,557)
Other movements	(470)	(8,660)
	<u>1,038,704</u>	<u>1,025,417</u>

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

**18. Post-retirement medical benefit obligations**

2024	2023
\$'000	\$'000

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

Present value of obligations	<u>35,581</u>	<u>33,024</u>
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The amount in the non-consolidated statement of income is made up as follows:

Interest cost	2,438	2,462
Current service cost	<u>441</u>	<u>534</u>

Cost for the year (Note 26)	<u>2,879</u>	<u>2,996</u>
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The movement in the liability is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	33,024	34,545
Remeasurement of obligation (actuarial losses)	728	(3,711)
Employer contributions	(1,050)	(806)
Expense as per above	<u>2,879</u>	<u>2,996</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>35,581</u>	<u>33,024</u>

2024	2023
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The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

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

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**18. Post-retirement medical benefit obligations (continued)**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December 2024 is shown below:

	<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Impact on the obligation</b>	
	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
1% increase/decrease in discount rate	(4,879)	6,209
1% increase/decrease in medical cost trend rate	6,215	(4,965)

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 31 December 2025 are \$20,340,000.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>Restated*</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Accounts payable, due from related parties and accruals	142,618	130,956
	<u>142,618</u>	<u>130,956</u>

Restated\* - See Note 36 for further information

The carrying amounts of other liabilities approximate their fair value.

<b>20. Investment income</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Interest income from:		
- Amortised cost investment securities	169,945	169,104
- Loans and receivables	6,341	6,485
- Cash and cash equivalents	5,009	4,341
	<u>181,295</u>	<u>179,930</u>
Interest income from fair value through profit or loss debt securities	278,011	244,939
Dividend income from fair value through profit or loss equity securities	65,095	60,057
Dividend income from subsidiaries	—	10,849
Other dividend income	7,355	7,710
Investment expenses	<u>(9,841)</u>	<u>(9,842)</u>
	<u>340,620</u>	<u>313,713</u>
Total investment income	<u>521,915</u>	<u>493,643</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**21. Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Investment securities measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4,459	(4,992)
Other	<u>(670)</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>3,789</u>	<u>(4,992)</u>

**22. Net fair value gains**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Net fair value gains on:		
- Investment securities measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	92,021	149,435
- Derivative financial instrument	22,431	14,223
Fair value adjustment on investment properties (Notes 7, 30)	<u>397</u>	<u>6,638</u>
	<u>114,849</u>	<u>170,296</u>

**23. Fee income**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Policy administration and asset management services:		
- Investment contracts without a discretionary participation feature	1,677	1,379
Other	<u>802</u>	<u>406</u>
	<u>2,479</u>	<u>1,785</u>

**24. Other income**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Rental income	13,301	6,977
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(11,675)	16,420
Other income	<u>25,519</u>	<u>10,684</u>
	<u>27,145</u>	<u>34,081</u>

**25. Net impairment losses on financial assets**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	3,145	(885)
Loans and receivables	(29,080)	(7,169)
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,315</u>	<u>1,385</u>
	<u>(24,620)</u>	<u>(6,669)</u>



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(Continued)

<b>26. Operating expenses</b>	<b>2024 \$'000</b>	<b>2023 \$'000</b>
Staff cost	148,516	142,128
Depreciation and amortisation	15,643	17,241
Auditors' remuneration	10,803	7,941
Directors' fees	751	1,150
Other expenses	209,276	227,957
	<u>384,989</u>	<u>396,417</u>
<u>Represented by:</u>		
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>		
- Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows incurred during the year	129,533	115,355
- Other directly attributable expenses	117,854	128,683
	<u>247,387</u>	<u>244,038</u>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<u>137,602</u>	<u>152,379</u>
	<u>384,989</u>	<u>396,417</u>
<b>Staff cost includes:</b>		
- Wages, salaries and bonuses	107,210	103,763
- Health and medical	6,035	6,572
- Staff training	1,242	865
- National insurance	10,408	10,451
- Pension costs (Note 11)	12,637	14,397
- Post-retirement medical benefit obligations (Note 18)	2,879	2,996
- Termination benefits	5,182	265
- Other	2,923	2,819
	<u>148,516</u>	<u>142,128</u>

Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows and other directly attributable expenses comprise expenses incurred by the Company 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 non-consolidated statement of profit or loss based on IFRS 17 measurement requirements. Refer to Note 2.12 (f) and Note 13.2.1.

<b>27. Finance charges</b>	<b>2024 \$'000</b>	<b>2023 \$'000</b>
Interest on leasing arrangements (Note 6(c))	<u>884</u>	<u>1,135</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**28. Taxation**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Current tax	51,995	30,436
Prior year taxation adjustment	(2,655)	(704)
Deferred tax (Note 12)	<u>(1,194)</u>	<u>6,238</u>
	<u><b>48,146</b></u>	<u><b>35,970</b></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:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>250,688</u>	<u>97,844</u>
Prima facie tax calculated at domestic corporation tax rate of 30%	75,206	29,353
Effect of different tax rate of life insurance companies	(33,419)	(25,295)
Effect of different tax rate in other countries	(3,372)	(1,062)
Income not subject to tax	(328,935)	(320,265)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	311,961	335,887
Prior year taxation adjustment	(2,655)	(704)
Tax on dividend	9,000	16,600
Other	<u>20,360</u>	<u>1,456</u>
Tax charge for the year	<u><b>48,146</b></u>	<u><b>35,970</b></u>

**29. Adjustment for non-cash items in operating**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Net fair value gains on financial and other assets (Note 22)	(114,452)	(163,658)
Net realised (gains)/losses on financial and other assets (Note 21)	(4,459)	4,992
Net impairment losses on financial assets (Note 25)	24,620	6,669
Net loss for the year on post-employment benefits	15,516	17,393
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 26)	15,643	17,241
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant & equipment	33	(92)
Change in fair value of other investment properties (Notes 7, 22)	(397)	(6,638)
Loss on disposal of investment property	670	—
Foreign exchange gains	<u>(7,667)</u>	<u>(6,188)</u>
	<u><b>(70,493)</b></u>	<u><b>(130,281)</b></u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**30. Fair value measurement**

The following table provides the fair value measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair value in the statement of financial position.

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total fair value \$'000
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>				
Freehold properties	–	–	127,799	127,799
Investment properties	–	–	280,484	280,484
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	2,300,521	70,478	190,705	2,561,704
Government securities	369,355	4,236,469	–	4,605,824
Debentures & corporate bonds	78,081	399,627	–	477,708
Deposits (more than 90 days)	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial instrument	–	66,362	–	66,362
Other	–	141,014	–	141,014
	<u>2,747,957</u>	<u>4,913,950</u>	<u>598,988</u>	<u>8,260,895</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>				
Freehold properties	–	–	125,279	125,279
Investment properties	–	–	283,939	283,939
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	2,058,393	66,689	132,451	2,257,533
Government securities	432,635	4,033,772	–	4,466,407
Debentures & corporate bonds	93,872	461,964	–	555,836
Deposits (more than 90 days)	–	203	–	203
Derivative financial instrument	–	43,931	–	43,931
Other	–	132,970	–	132,970
	<u>2,584,900</u>	<u>4,739,529</u>	<u>541,669</u>	<u>7,866,098</u>

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the period.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**30. 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
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	125,279	283,939	132,451	541,669
Total gains or losses:				
in profit or loss	(970)	(273)	21,118	19,875
in other comprehensive income	3,490	—	—	3,490
Purchases	—	1,643	42,507	44,150
Sales	—	(5,080)	(1,707)	(6,787)
Exchange rate adjustment	—	255	(3,664)	(3,409)
Balance at end of year	<u>127,799</u>	<u>280,484</u>	<u>190,705</u>	<u>598,988</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	130,779	277,493	130,159	538,431
Total gains or losses:				
in profit or loss	(1,506)	6,638	(9,239)	(4,107)
in other comprehensive income	(3,994)	—	—	(3,994)
Purchases	—	62	8,698	8,760
Exchange rate adjustment	—	(254)	2,833	2,579
Balance at end of year	<u>125,279</u>	<u>283,939</u>	<u>132,451</u>	<u>541,669</u>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**30. Fair value measurement (continued)**

Total gains or losses (realised and unrealised) for the year in the above table are presented in the non-consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income as follows:

	<b>2024</b> <b>\$'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>\$'000</b>
<b>Total gains or losses recognised in non-consolidated statement of income</b>		
Net realised losses on other assets	(670)	–
Net fair value gains/(losses)	21,515	(2,601)
Operating expenses	(206)	(695)
Insurance service expenses	<u>(764)</u>	<u>(811)</u>
	<u>19,875</u>	<u>(4,107)</u>
<b>Total gains or losses recognised in non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income</b>		
Gains/(losses) on property revaluation	<u>3,490</u>	<u>(3,994)</u>

Total unrealised gains/(losses) for the period included in non-consolidated statement of income for assets and liabilities held at end of year:

	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>		
Freehold properties		
Investment properties	397	6,638
Investment securities:		
Equity securities	<u>21,118</u>	<u>(9,239)</u>
	<u>21,515</u>	<u>(2,601)</u>

For properties classified as level 3, an increase/decrease in the discount rates or capitalisation rates, will result in a decrease/increase in the property values.

The Company's equity securities classified as level 3 would increase/decrease in value by \$9,535,000 (2023 : \$6,623,000) should there be a 5% increase/decrease in value.

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**30. Fair value measurement (continued)**

The following table provides the fair value measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the non-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
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
<b>Assets for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
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)	–	24,385	–	24,385
Loans and receivables	–	–	107,101	107,101
	<u>332,658</u>	<u>2,623,621</u>	<u>107,101</u>	<u>3,063,380</u>
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Investment contract liabilities	–	1,038,704	–	1,038,704
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,038,704</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,038,704</u>
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
<b>Assets for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Investment securities measured at amortised cost:				
Government securities	345,013	2,205,928	–	2,550,941
Debentures & corporate bonds	91,146	431,671	–	522,817
Deposits (more than 90 days)	20,270	11,800	–	32,070
Loans and receivables	–	–	105,552	105,552
	<u>456,429</u>	<u>2,649,399</u>	<u>105,552</u>	<u>3,211,380</u>
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Investment contract liabilities	–	1,025,417	–	1,025,417
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,025,417</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,025,417</u>

**31. Segment information**

	Total revenue from external customers Restated*		Non current assets	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,950,044	1,988,658	462,519	468,772
Barbados	109,552	32,264	7,290	5,071
Other Countries	124,121	51,491	–	–
	<u>2,183,717</u>	<u>2,072,413</u>	<u>469,809</u>	<u>473,843</u>

Restated\* - See Note 36 for further information

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED****NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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(Continued)

**31. Segment information (continued)**

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, investment properties.

**32. 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 Company.

**Legal proceedings**

The Company 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.

**33. Related party disclosures**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
The following transactions were carried out with related parties:		
(a) Interest income from:		
- Key associates	10,232	12,550
(b) Dividend income from:		
- Parent company	3,223	—
- Other related parties	2,799	1,100
- Key associates	7,355	7,710
(c) Financial assets of:		
- Key associates	205,719	215,374
- Parent company	65,873	92,762
- Other related parties	60,598	61,516
(d) Key management personnel compensation:		
- Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	7,032	10,243
- Post-employment benefits	531	257
- Other long-term benefits	(27)	1,178

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(Continued)

**33. Related party disclosures (continued)**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Loans to key management of the Company:</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	22,882	27,742
Loans advanced during the year	52	2,753
Loan repayments received	(9,346)	(7,613)
Interest charged	933	1,141
Interest received	(916)	(1,141)
Exchange rate adjustments	10	–
	<u>13,615</u>	<u>22,882</u>
<b>Due from parent and affiliated companies</b>		
Bancassurance Caribbean Limited	9,509	10,736
Guardian Insurance Limited	25,494	25,494
Guardian Holdings Limited	–	5,169
Guardian Shared Services Limited	40,603	1,256
Guardian Group Trust Limited	–	186
Guardian Asset Management and Investment Services Limited	212	437
Guardian Life (OECS) Limited	777	2,348
Guardian Resorts International Inc.	997	12,439
Fatum Holding NV	1	–
	<u>77,593</u>	<u>58,065</u>
<b>Due to parent and affiliated companies</b>		
Guardian Holdings Limited	156	–
Guardian General Insurance Limited	–	296
Fatum Life NV	–	5
Guardian Life Limited	328	191
Guardian Group Trust Limited	4	–
	<u>488</u>	<u>492</u>

There was no provision for doubtful debts at the reporting date and no bad debt expense in the year (2023: Nil).

Financial assets of other related parties comprise debt, equity and other investments issued by entities controlled by related parties, in the ordinary course of business.



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(Continued)

**34. Assets under management**

Assets under management, which are not beneficially owned by the Company, but which the Company manages on behalf of investors are listed below:

	Carrying Amount	
	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Amounts not included in the non-consolidated statement of financial position</b>		
Cash and short-term investments	1,515	932
Investments	5,204	5,612
Interest and other receivables	1,047	1,027
	<u>7,766</u>	<u>7,571</u>

**35. Pledged assets**

The Company 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:

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Statutory deposits/funds	<u>219,549</u>	<u>213,067</u>

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**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**36. Restatements**

Certain comparative amounts in the Company's non-consolidated financial statements have been restated, reclassified or re-presented as a result of the following:

**Note 1:**

Certain data processing errors that caused the understatement of the liability for incurred claims for certain annuity portfolios in prior periods were identified in 2024. These errors were corrected retrospectively in the prior periods to which they relate.

**Note 2:**

A detailed review identified a misstatement of the liability relating to short-term insurance portfolios upon transition to IFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts'. Both the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims were corrected retrospectively, with the corresponding adjustment to equity, and a consequential impact on profit or loss in the prior period.

The following error in the previously issued financial statements for 2023 and 2022 were corrected as presented.

**Non Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (2023)**

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restatement Note 2 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	181,839	—	—	181,839
Right-of-use assets	8,065	—	—	8,065
Investment properties	283,939	—	—	283,939
Investment in subsidiaries	139,570	—	—	139,570
Investment securities	10,521,260	—	—	10,521,260
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	106,072	—	—	106,072
Loans and receivables	229,351	(11,108)	—	218,243
Pension plan assets	4,948	—	—	4,948
Deferred tax assets	17,883	—	—	17,883
Insurance contract assets	71,684	—	—	71,684
Reinsurance contract assets	114,582	(4,089)	806	111,299
Taxation recoverable	37,883	—	—	37,883
Cash and cash equivalents	674,990	—	—	674,990
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	43,009	—	—	43,009
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>12,435,075</u>	<u>(15,197)</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>12,420,684</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
Share capital	100,465	—	—	100,465
Reserves	18,416	—	—	18,416
Retained earnings	1,422,947	(109,381)	24,542	1,338,108
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>1,541,828</u>	<u>(109,381)</u>	<u>24,542</u>	<u>1,456,989</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Insurance contract liabilities	9,491,536	100,944	(23,736)	9,568,744
Reinsurance contract liabilities	818	—	—	818
Lease liabilities	11,850	—	—	11,850
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	25,482	—	—	25,482
Provision for taxation	156,093	—	—	156,093
Other liabilities	137,716	(6,760)	—	130,956
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>10,893,247</u>	<u>94,184</u>	<u>(23,736)</u>	<u>10,963,695</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<u>12,435,075</u>	<u>(15,197)</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>12,420,684</u>

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(Continued)

**36. Restatements (continued)**
**Non Consolidated Statement of Income (2023)**

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restatement Note 2 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
Insurance revenue	1,378,577	(977)	–	1,377,600
Insurance service expenses	(1,403,384)	(45,570)	(4,814)	(1,453,768)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	142,210	837	136	143,183
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>117,403</b>	<b>(45,710)</b>	<b>(4,678)</b>	<b>67,015</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>				
Investment income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	179,930	–	–	179,930
Investment income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	313,713	–	–	313,713
Net realised losses on financial assets	(4,992)	–	–	(4,992)
Net fair value gains	170,296	–	–	170,296
Fee income	1,785	–	–	1,785
Other income	34,081	–	–	34,081
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(6,669)	–	–	(6,669)
Investment contract benefits	(26,041)	–	–	(26,041)
<b>Net income from investing activities</b>	<b>662,103</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>662,103</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(475,211)	–	–	(475,211)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(2,549)	–	–	(2,549)
<b>Net insurance finance expenses</b>	<b>(477,760)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(477,760)</b>
<b>Net income from all activities</b>	<b>301,746</b>	<b>(45,710)</b>	<b>(4,678)</b>	<b>251,358</b>
Operating expenses	(152,379)	–	–	(152,379)
Finance charges	(1,135)	–	–	(1,135)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>148,232</b>	<b>(45,710)</b>	<b>(4,678)</b>	<b>97,844</b>
Taxation	(35,970)	–	–	(35,970)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>112,262</b>	<b>(45,710)</b>	<b>(4,678)</b>	<b>61,874</b>

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**36. Restatements (continued)**
**Non-Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (2023)**

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restatement Note 2 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Profit before taxation	148,232	(45,710)	(4,678)	97,844
Adjustment for specific items included on the accruals basis:				
- Finance charges	1,135	–	–	1,135
- Investment income	(503,485)	–	–	(503,485)
Adjustment for non-cash items	(132,065)	1,784	–	(130,281)
Interest received	424,182	–	–	424,182
Dividends received	78,616	–	–	78,616
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before changes in operating assets/liabilities</b>	16,615	(43,926)	(4,678)	(31,989)
Change in insurance contract assets/liabilities	519,599	48,151	4,814	572,564
Change in reinsurance contract assets/liabilities	(73,521)	2,535	(136)	(71,122)
Net decrease in investment contracts	(48,431)	–	–	(48,431)
Purchase of investment securities	(4,811,189)	–	–	(4,811,189)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	4,049,358	–	–	4,049,358
Purchase of/additions to investment properties	(61)	–	–	(61)
Net decrease in loans and receivables	4,169	–	–	4,169
Net increase in other operating assets/liabilities	(51,892)	(6,760)	–	(58,652)
<b>Cash used in operating activities</b>	(395,353)	–	–	(395,353)
Interest paid	(1,184)	–	–	(1,184)
Net taxation paid	(24,982)	–	–	(24,982)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	(421,519)	–	–	(421,519)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,123)	–	–	(5,123)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	102	–	–	102
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	(5,021)	–	–	(5,021)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>				
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(5,605)	–	–	(5,605)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the company	(149,400)	–	–	(149,400)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	(155,005)	–	–	(155,005)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(581,545)	–	–	(581,545)

**GUARDIAN LIFE OF THE CARIBBEAN LIMITED**
**NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

(Continued)

**36. Restatements (continued)**
**Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (2022)**

	As previously reported \$'000	Restatement Note 1 \$'000	Restatement Note 2 \$'000	Restated Balances \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	194,474	—	—	194,474
Right-of-use assets	13,689	—	—	13,689
Investment properties	277,493	—	—	277,493
Investment in subsidiaries	139,570	—	—	139,570
Investment securities	9,622,232	—	—	9,622,232
Investment securities of mutual fund unit holders	97,444	—	—	97,444
Loans and receivables	217,311	(9,325)	—	207,986
Pension plan assets	6,615	—	—	6,615
Deferred tax assets	22,614	—	—	22,614
Insurance contract assets	86,163	—	—	86,163
Reinsurance contract assets	48,955	(1,553)	670	48,072
Taxation recoverable	37,379	—	—	37,379
Cash and cash equivalents	1,012,669	—	—	1,012,669
Cash and cash equivalents of mutual fund unit holders	285,490	—	—	285,490
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>12,062,098</b>	<b>(10,878)</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>12,051,890</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
Share capital	100,465	—	—	100,465
Reserves	55,486	—	—	55,486
Retained earnings	1,450,617	(63,671)	29,220	1,416,166
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,606,568</b>	<b>(63,671)</b>	<b>29,220</b>	<b>1,572,117</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Insurance contract liabilities	8,974,353	52,793	(28,550)	8,998,596
Reinsurance contract liabilities	8,712	—	—	8,712
Lease liabilities	19,534	—	—	19,534
Investment contract liabilities	1,073,848	—	—	1,073,848
Pension plan liabilities	23,352	—	—	23,352
Post-retirement medical benefit obligations	34,545	—	—	34,545
Deferred tax liabilities	22,945	—	—	22,945
Provision for taxation	150,831	—	—	150,831
Other liabilities	147,410	—	—	147,410
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>10,455,530</b>	<b>52,793</b>	<b>(28,550)</b>	<b>10,479,773</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>12,062,098</b>	<b>(10,878)</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>12,051,890</b>

**37. Subsequent events**

There are no events or transactions that have occurred that will require adjustments to disclosures in the non-consolidated financial statements.