

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1 - 2
APPOINTED ACTUARY'S REPORT	3
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014:	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	4 - 5
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	6 - 7
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	9 - 10
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	11 - 58

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
FamGuard Corporation Limited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of FamGuard Corporation Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

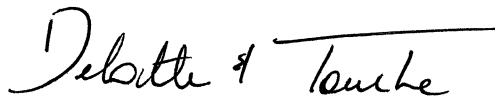
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of FamGuard Corporation Limited as of December 31, 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 30 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that premiums ceded to reinsurers was understated in 2013 and prior periods.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Debitte J. Touche". A horizontal line is drawn above the signature.

April 30, 2015

APPOINTED ACTUARY'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of FamGuard Corporation Limited

I have valued the actuarial liabilities and other policy liabilities of FamGuard Corporation Limited for its consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2014 and the change in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014 in accordance with generally accepted actuarial practice including selection of appropriate assumptions and methods.

In my opinion, the amount of the actuarial and other policy liabilities makes appropriate provision for all policyholder obligations and the consolidated financial statements of FamGuard Corporation Limited fairly represent the results of the valuation.



Jean Mongrain
Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Fellow, Society of Actuaries
Member, Caribbean Actuarial Association
February 20, 2015

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013 Restated (Note 30)	January 1, 2013 Restated (Note 30)
ASSETS			
Short-term bank deposits	\$ -	\$ 3,274,416	\$ 2,106,607
Other bank term deposits	12,608,063	23,332,474	20,226,365
Financial investment assets:			
Fair value through profit or loss (Note 6)	12,743,245	2,501,846	-
Available for sale (Note 6)	7,615,189	7,075,808	6,439,356
Held-to-maturity (Note 6)	126,773,151	107,797,665	78,001,978
Loans (Note 6)	<u>75,422,467</u>	<u>74,147,976</u>	<u>73,381,797</u>
Total investment assets	235,162,115	218,130,185	180,156,103
Cash and bank balances	8,859,179	7,583,233	5,946,175
Reinsurance assets (Note 10)	7,787,963	7,136,365	6,332,800
Receivables and other assets, net (Notes 7 and 22)	15,452,616	12,900,270	12,338,337
Intangible assets, net (Note 9)	753,333	853,333	953,333
Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 8)	<u>33,743,195</u>	<u>31,154,177</u>	<u>32,018,731</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 301,758,401</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 277,757,563</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 237,745,479</u></u>

(Continued)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014

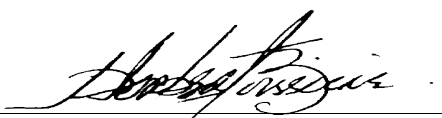
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013 Restated (Note 30)	January 1, 2013 Restated (Note 30)
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES:			
Reserves for future policyholders' benefits (Note 10)	\$ 174,665,956	\$ 164,516,073	\$ 148,892,093
Other policyholders' funds (Note 11)	<u>16,064,122</u>	<u>13,105,831</u>	<u>12,442,312</u>
Policy liabilities	190,730,078	177,621,904	161,334,405
Payables and accruals (Notes 12, 22, 23 and 30)	<u>10,902,493</u>	<u>11,201,770</u>	<u>10,938,249</u>
Total liabilities	<u>201,632,571</u>	<u>188,823,674</u>	<u>172,272,654</u>
EQUITY:			
Preference shares (Note 15)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Ordinary shares (Note 15)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Share premium (Note 15)	10,801,080	10,801,080	10,801,080
Revaluation reserve (Note 14)	15,057,914	11,770,798	11,134,346
Retained earnings (Note 30)	<u>36,218,443</u>	<u>33,906,623</u>	<u>31,537,399</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	74,077,437	68,478,501	65,472,825
Non-controlling interests (Notes 22 and 27)	<u>26,048,393</u>	<u>20,455,388</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>100,125,830</u>	<u>88,933,889</u>	<u>65,472,825</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	<u>\$ 301,758,401</u>	<u>\$ 277,757,563</u>	<u>\$ 237,745,479</u>

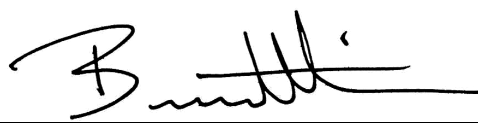
(Concluded)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2015, and are signed on its behalf by:



Director



Director

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2014	2013 Restated (Note 30)
INCOME:		
Gross premium income	\$ 96,222,216	\$ 94,841,520
Premiums ceded to reinsurers (Notes 16, 22 and 30)	<u>(9,311,764)</u>	<u>(10,207,323)</u>
Net premium income	86,910,452	84,634,197
Annuity deposits	<u>11,853,689</u>	<u>12,106,200</u>
Net premium income and annuity deposits (Note 16)	98,764,141	96,740,397
Interest income	11,771,832	10,648,519
Dividend income	1,184,322	729,133
Realized loss on sale of investment assets	(349,550)	(213,911)
Unrealized gain on investment assets (Note 6)	473,239	131,918
Other operating income (Note 22)	<u>1,783,216</u>	<u>1,835,135</u>
Total income	<u>113,627,200</u>	<u>109,871,191</u>
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES:		
Benefits:		
Policyholders' benefits (Note 17)	68,819,840	59,764,726
Reinsurance recoveries (Notes 17 and 22)	<u>(6,152,955)</u>	<u>(4,402,003)</u>
Net policyholders' benefits	62,666,885	55,362,723
Increase in reserves for future policyholders' benefits (Note 10)	<u>9,498,285</u>	<u>14,820,415</u>
Total benefits	<u>72,165,170</u>	<u>70,183,138</u>
Expenses:		
Operating expenses (Notes 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23)	20,924,815	18,999,528
Commissions (Note 22)	11,489,055	11,286,173
Depreciation expense (Note 8)	1,854,904	2,115,083
Bad debt expense (Notes 6 and 7)	728,212	1,511,136
Amortization (Note 9)	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total expenses	<u>35,096,986</u>	<u>34,011,920</u>
Total benefits and expenses	<u>107,262,156</u>	<u>104,195,058</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>6,365,044</u>	<u>5,676,133</u>

(Continued)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2014	2013 Restated (Note 30)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net value income on available-for-sale financial assets (Notes 6 and 14)	539,381	636,452
Revaluation of fixed assets (Notes 8 and 14)	2,747,735	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (Note 23)	<u>(8,659)</u>	<u>26,384</u>
Total other comprehensive income	<u>3,278,457</u>	<u>662,836</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 9,643,501</u>	<u>\$ 6,338,969</u>
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Ordinary shareholders	\$ 4,720,479	\$ 4,742,840
Preferred shareholders	625,000	625,000
Non-controlling interests (Note 27)	<u>1,019,565</u>	<u>308,293</u>
	<u>\$ 6,365,044</u>	<u>\$ 5,676,133</u>
Earnings per ordinary share (Notes 24 and 30)	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Ordinary shareholders	\$ 7,998,936	\$ 5,405,676
Preferred shareholders	625,000	625,000
Non-controlling interests	<u>1,019,565</u>	<u>308,293</u>
	<u>\$ 9,643,501</u>	<u>\$ 6,338,969</u>

(Concluded)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Share Capital		Share Premium (Note 15)	Revaluation Reserve (Note 14)	Retained Earnings	Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Non- Controlling Interests (Note 27)	Total
	Preference Shares (Note 15)	Ordinary Shares (Note 15)						
Balance as of December 31, 2012, as previously reported	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 10,801,080	\$ 11,134,346	\$ 32,780,372	\$ 66,715,798	\$ -	\$ 66,715,798
Prior period adjustment (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	(1,242,973)	(1,242,973)	-	(1,242,973)
Balance as of December 31, 2012, as restated	10,000,000	2,000,000	10,801,080	11,134,346	31,537,399	65,472,825	-	65,472,825
Non-controlling interests arising on investment in mutual funds (Notes 27 and 28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,147,095	20,147,095
Profit for 2013, as restated (Note 30)	-	-	-	-	5,367,840	5,367,840	308,293	5,676,133
Other comprehensive income for 2013 (Notes 14 and 23)	-	-	-	636,452	26,384	662,836	-	662,836
Dividends declared and paid - Preference shares	-	-	-	-	(625,000)	(625,000)	-	(625,000)
Ordinary shares (\$0.24 per share)	-	-	-	-	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)	-	(2,400,000)
Balance as of December 31, 2013, as restated (Note 30)	10,000,000	2,000,000	10,801,080	11,770,798	33,906,623	68,478,501	20,455,388	88,933,889
Additional non-controlling interests arising from net contributions from investors (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,573,440	4,573,440
Profit for 2014	-	-	-	-	5,345,479	5,345,479	1,019,565	6,365,044
Other comprehensive income for 2014 (Notes 14 and 23)	-	-	-	3,287,116	(8,659)	3,278,457	-	3,278,457
Dividends declared and paid - Preference shares	-	-	-	-	(625,000)	(625,000)	-	(625,000)
Ordinary shares (\$0.24 per share)	-	-	-	-	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)	-	(2,400,000)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 10,801,080	\$ 15,057,914	\$ 36,218,443	\$ 74,077,437	\$ 26,048,393	\$ 100,125,830

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2014	2013 Restated (Note 30)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit for the year	\$ 6,365,044	\$ 5,676,133
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense (Note 8)	1,854,904	2,115,083
Amortization of intangible asset (Note 9)	100,000	100,000
Unrealized gain on investment assets	(473,239)	(131,918)
Realized loss on sale of investment assets	349,550	213,911
Decrease in reinsurance assets	(651,598)	(803,565)
Change in mortgage provision (Note 6)	331,148	593,422
Change in reserves for future policyholders' benefits	10,149,883	15,623,980
Interest income	(11,771,832)	(10,648,519)
Dividend income	(1,184,322)	(729,133)
Operating profit before working capital changes	5,069,538	12,009,394
(Increase) decrease in receivables and other assets	(2,632,007)	67,975
(Decrease) increase in payables and accruals	(299,277)	263,521
Increase in other policyholders' funds	2,958,291	663,519
Net cash from operating activities	<u>5,096,545</u>	<u>13,004,409</u>

(Continued)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2014	2013 Restated (Note 30)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash outflow on consolidation of entity (Notes 27 and 28)	-	(4,449,101)
Net contributions from investors	5,046,679	-
Net proceeds from bank term deposits greater than three months	10,724,411	1,382,965
Purchase of corporate bonds	(21,000)	(4,980,000)
Net purchase of preferred shares	(2,787,665)	(4,000,000)
Purchase of Government bonds	(16,050,190)	(4,349,400)
Net purchase of equities	(9,768,160)	(59,662)
Net policy loans issued	(843,305)	(815,033)
Net mortgage loans (issued) repaid	(1,375,946)	406,157
Net purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	(1,696,187)	(1,250,529)
Interest received	11,517,026	10,210,928
Dividends received	<u>1,184,322</u>	<u>729,133</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,070,015)</u>	<u>(7,174,542)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)
Dividends paid on preferred shares	<u>(625,000)</u>	<u>(625,000)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(3,025,000)</u>	<u>(3,025,000)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,998,470)	2,804,867
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of year	<u>10,857,649</u>	<u>8,052,782</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 8,859,179</u>	<u>\$ 10,857,649</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IS COMPRISED OF:		
Cash and bank balances	\$ 8,859,179	\$ 7,583,233
Short-term bank deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>3,274,416</u>
	<u>\$ 8,859,179</u>	<u>\$ 10,857,649</u>

(Concluded)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

1. GENERAL

FamGuard Corporation Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and serves as an investment holding company with five wholly owned subsidiaries; Family Guardian Insurance Company Limited (FG), BahamaHealth Insurance Brokers Limited (formerly BahamaHealth Insurance Brokers and Benefit Consultants Limited), FG Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited, FG Financial Limited and FG Capital Markets Limited (together, “the Group”). FG is the principal operating unit and is licensed as an insurance company under the Insurance Companies Act, 1969. FG sells life and health insurance products in The Bahamas.

FG Financial Fund Limited SAC (the “Fund”) is also included as a subsidiary and is the umbrella Fund for its four Sub-Funds; FG Financial Preferred Income Fund, FG Financial Diversified Fund, FG Financial Growth Fund and FG Financial Global USD Bond Fund. Each Sub-Fund has its own investment strategy and is segregated from the other Sub-Funds within the umbrella Fund.

The registered office of the Company is located at the offices of E. Dawson Roberts & Co., Parliament and Shirley Streets, Nassau, Bahamas.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) AND INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (IAS)

In the current year, the Group has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the “IASB”) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the “IFRIC”) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2014.

New and amendments to standards

IFRS 10, 12, and IAS 27	Investment Entities
IAS 32	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
IAS 36	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
IAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
IFRIC 21	Levies

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the following relevant standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

New standards

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018)
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016)
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017)

Amendments to standards

IFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
IAS 16, 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization
IAS 16, 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants
IAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

Annual improvements to IFRS 2010 to 2012 cycle

IFRS 2	Share-based Payment
IFRS 3	Business Combinations
IFRS 8	Operation Segments
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS 38	Intangible Assets
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures

Annual improvements to IFRS 2011 to 2013 cycle

IFRS 3	Business Combinations
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
IAS 40	Investment Property

Management has not assessed whether the relevant adoption of these standards and interpretations in future periods will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- a. Statement of compliance* - The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the interpretations adopted by the IASB.
- b. Basis of preparation* - The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment and financial instruments.

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Group's entities.

c. Basis of consolidation - The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company, entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

- When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:
- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

- d. Cash and cash equivalents* - For purposes of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand balances with banks and bank term deposits with original contractual maturities of three months or less.
- e. Product classification* - Insurance contracts are defined as those containing significant insurance risk if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to make significant additional payments in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance, at the inception of the contract. Such contracts remain insurance contracts until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Contracts can be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant. Any contracts not considered to be insurance contracts under IFRS are classified as investment contracts.
- f. Reserves for insurance contracts* - The reserves for insurance contracts in force at the consolidated statement of financial position date are calculated according to accepted standards of actuarial principles and are determined by the Group's appointed actuary.

The Group calculates the majority of its liabilities for individual life insurance policies using the Canadian Policy Premium Method ("PPM"). Actuarial liabilities under PPM are calculated as the present value of future benefits and expenses, less the present value of future policy premiums. The calculation of these policy reserves is based on assumptions as to future rates for mortality and morbidity, investment yields, policy lapses and expenses, which contain margins for adverse deviations.

Liabilities for deferred annuity policies with a 5% minimum interest rate guarantee are calculated using PPM. Liabilities for other deferred annuities are computed as the value of accrued invested funds. Reserves for immediate payout annuities are calculated using PPM.

Claims reserves for group health policies are estimated from incurred claims and the history of prior claim payments.

Liabilities for other short-term health policies, renewable at the option of the Group, comprise unearned premiums plus a contingency reserve for claims.

- g. Property, plant and equipment* - Freehold land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, normally triennial, valuations by external independent appraisers, less accumulated 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 adjusted to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Improvements which extend the useful lives or increase the value of assets are capitalized.

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

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of freehold land and buildings are credited to the revaluation surplus account in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve account directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Freehold buildings	2.5% per annum
Furniture and equipment	10% - 20% per annum
Motor vehicles	25% per annum
Computer hardware and software	20% - 33% per annum
Leasehold improvements	shorter of period of the leases and estimated economic life of the improvements

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

Construction in progress is stated at cost. Depreciation charges are deferred on construction in progress until project completion, at which time such assets are transferred to specific categories of property, plant and equipment.

- h. Intangible assets*** - Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

As a result of certain acquisitions of insurance contracts, the Group carries a customer contract intangible asset representing the value of future profits from the acquired contracts. This asset was initially measured at fair value by estimating the net present value of future cash flows from the contracts in force at the date of acquisition. The Group subsequently amortizes this asset on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of 10 years.

i. Financial investment assets - The Group classifies its financial investment assets in the following categories; (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), (ii) held-to-maturity, (iii) available for sale (iv) and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investment assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investment assets at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

(ii) *Held-to-maturity*

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, other than those that meet the definition of loans and receivables, that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, with revenue recognized on an effective yield basis.

(iii) *Available for sale*

A financial investment asset is classified as financial assets available for sale if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the long-term or if it does not meet the definition for any other category.

Regular-way purchases and sales of equities are recognized on trade date, which is the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the equity. Investments in equities are initially recognized at cost and subsequently re-measured at fair value.

Fair value is determined by reference to quoted bid prices for ordinary shares. Investments are determined to have been sold when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments in equities category are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Realized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments in equities category are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Management in their assessment of the equity securities determined that available for sale securities are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. In making its judgment of what is considered significant or prolonged management has evaluated factors such as the volatility of the share price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, and the nature of the market in which the investments are traded. In consideration of these factors, Management's policy defines a significant decline as a decline in value of more than forty percent (40%) and a prolonged decline as a decline in value for more than 24 months.

(iv) *Loans and receivables*

A financial investment asset is classified at amortized cost if it is a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that is not quoted in an active market, other than those that the Group intends to sell in the short-term.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment in value.

A loan or receivable is impaired if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment loss for loans and receivables carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate.

- j. Loans* - Policy loans arise when the Group extends money to the policy holder. Policy loans and accrued interest are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policy. Automatic premium loans arise under the terms of a life insurance contract should the premium become past due on the contract.

Policy loans and automatic premium loans are carried at the balance outstanding plus accrued interest. No provision for loss on these loans is deemed necessary by management because these loans are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policies.

Mortgage and commercial loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money directly to a borrower with no intention of trading the receivable. Mortgage loans are secured by first demand mortgages and provide for monthly repayments at variable interest rates over periods of up to twenty-five years on residential loans and up to twenty years on commercial loans.

Mortgage and commercial loans are stated at the principal balance outstanding plus accrued interest, less specific provisions on certain non-current loans and deferred commitment fees. Specific provisions are made on non-current loans for mortgages over three months in arrears, based on management's evaluation of the respective loans. A specific provision for non-current mortgage loans is established if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the mortgage loan. Significant financial difficulties of the borrower, probability that the borrower will enter financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the mortgage loan is impaired.

The amount of the specific provision for loans is the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of estimated future cash flows, including recoveries from guarantees and collateral, discounted at the effective interest rate at inception of the loan. The amount of the provision for loan loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. If the amount of the provision subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Payments on loans past due are first applied to the interest outstanding. Accrued interest on non-current loans is excluded from interest income.

- k. Foreign currency translation:*

- (i) *Functional and presentation currency* - Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (functional currency), the Bahamian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahamian dollars, which is also the Group's presentation currency.

(ii) **Transactions and balances** - Assets and liabilities denominated or accounted for in currencies other than the Bahamian dollar are translated into Bahamian dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Foreign currency transactions and income and expense items have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Gains or losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

l. Impairment of assets - The Group assesses at each consolidated statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment, for assets carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment is decreased and the decrease is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

m. Reinsurance transactions - In the normal course of its life and health insurance business, the Group seeks to limit its exposure to loss on any single insured and to recover benefits paid, by ceding premiums to reinsurers under excess coverage contracts. Contracts entered into that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts in Note 3(v) are classified as reinsurance contracts held. The Group retains a range of \$75,000 to \$175,000 (2013: \$75,000 to \$175,000) coverage per individual life.

The benefits to which the Group is entitled under reinsurance contracts held are recognized as reinsurance recoveries. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers and are classified within receivables and other assets. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognized as an expense when due.

Reinsurance payables are recorded in accounts payable and accruals in the consolidated statement of financial position.

n. Non-premium revenue and expense recognition - Non-premium revenue and expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established.

Income which forms an integral part of the effective interest rate of a loan (i.e. commitment fees) is deferred and recognized as income over the life of the loan.

o. Leases - Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

p. Employee benefits - pension obligations - The Group has a defined contribution pension plan for eligible agents and employees whereby the Group pays contributions to a pension plan separately administered by the Group. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The plan requires participants to contribute 5% of their gross earnings and commissions and the Group contributes 4% of eligible earnings. The Group's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

q. Employee benefits - postretirement medical benefit - For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement.

The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in operating expenses on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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

s. Earnings per share - Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss available to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares. There are no dilutive transactions that would have an impact to earnings per share.

t. Dividend distribution - Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders are recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the year in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors.

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

A number of insurance contracts contain a Discretionary Participation Feature (DPF). This feature entitles the holder to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits or bonuses:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the Group; and
- that are contractually based on:
 - (i) the performance or a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract; and
 - (ii) realized and/or unrealized investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Group.

The amount and timing of the distribution to individual contract holders is at the discretion of the Group, subject to the advice of the appointed actuary.

- v. Insurance contracts - recognition and measurement** - Insurance contracts including those with DPF are classified into four main categories, depending on the duration of risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

Short-term insurance contracts

These contracts are group and individual health and hospitalization contracts, and short-duration life insurance contracts. These contracts protect policyholders from the consequences of events (such as death, disability or sickness) that would affect the ability of the policyholder or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or are linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

Premiums are recognized as revenue proportionately over the period of coverage. Claims and loss adjustment expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to policyholders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the consolidated statement of financial position date even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported.

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death, or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the policyholder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Benefits payable to beneficiaries are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred is recorded when the premiums are recognized. The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income. A margin for adverse deviations is included in the assumptions.

Long-term insurance contracts without fixed and guaranteed terms

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death, or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the policyholder. These liabilities however, are increased by credited interest (in the case of universal life contracts) or change in the unit prices (in the case of unit-linked contracts) and are decreased by policy administration fees, mortality and surrender charges and any withdrawals. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Benefits payable to beneficiaries are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

Liabilities for deferred annuities with a 5% minimum interest rate guarantee are based on assumptions as to future mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses, investment income, and crediting interest rates. A margin for adverse deviation is included in the assumptions.

Liabilities for other deferred annuities are computed as the value of accrued invested funds.

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms and with DPF

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death, or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the policyholder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Benefits payable to beneficiaries are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred is recorded when the premiums are recognized. The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income. A margin for adverse deviations is included in the assumptions.

In addition, these contracts also participate in the profits of the Group. As the Group declares the bonus to be paid, it is credited to the individual policyholders.

- w. ***Other provisions*** - Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation of the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

- x. ***Related parties*** - Related parties are defined as follows:
- (i) Controlling shareholders;
 - (ii) Subsidiaries;
 - (iii) Associates;
 - (iv) Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, i.e. normally more than 20% of shares (plus close family members of such individuals);
 - (v) Key management personnel - persons who have authority for planning, directing and controlling the enterprise (plus close family members of such individuals);
 - (vi) Directors and
 - (vii) Enterprises owned by the individuals described in (iv) and (v).
- y. ***Segments*** - For the purposes of segment reporting, the products and services provided by the Group are subject to similar risks and returns. There are no distinguishable geographical segments, as the geographical areas in which the Group operates are considered to be of similar economic and political conditions and subject to the same risks and returns. Direct expenses are recognized directly by the segment. General and administrative expenses are allocated mainly by square footage of office space used, time spent by employees, or head count depending on the nature of the expense.
- z. ***Issues and redemptions of participating shares*** - The Group issues participating, non-voting shares which are redeemable for cash equal to a proportionate share of the net assets of the Fund. These are classified as non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial position. These shares are recorded at prices calculated monthly based on the net asset value of the Fund. Participation in the Fund is limited to eligible investors as described in the Fund's Prospectus.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Critical judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies - In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described above, judgments made by management that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are discussed in the relevant notes below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty - critical accounting estimates - The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts included in or affecting the Group's financial statements and related disclosure must be estimated, requiring the Group to make assumptions with respect to values or conditions which cannot be known with certainty at the time the consolidated financial statements are prepared. A "critical accounting estimate" is one which is both important to the portrayal of the Group's financial condition and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

The Group evaluates such estimates on an ongoing basis, based upon historical results and experience, consultation with experts, trends and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances, as well as the forecasts as to how these might change in the future.

a. Estimate of future payments and premiums arising from long-term insurance contracts.

The determination of the liabilities under long-term insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the Group. Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to risk. The Group bases these estimates on mortality tables that reflect recent historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group's own experience. For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected mortality improvements. The estimated number of deaths determines the value of the benefit payments and the value of the valuation premiums. The main source of uncertainty is that epidemics such as AIDS, and wide-ranging lifestyle changes, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits, could result in future mortality being significantly worse than in the past for the age groups in which the Group has significant exposure to mortality risk. However, continuing improvements in medical care and social conditions could result in improvements in longevity in excess of those allowed for in the estimates used to determine the liability for contracts where the Group is exposed to longevity risk.

b. Impairment

The Group has made significant investments in tangible and intangible assets. These assets and investments are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate there may be potential impairment. Factors considered important which could trigger an impairment review include the following: significant fall in market values; significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results; significant changes in the use of the assets or the strategy for the overall business, including assets that are decided to be phased out or replaced and assets that are damaged or taken out of use; significant negative industry or economic trends; and significant cost overruns in the development of assets.

Estimating recoverable amounts of assets must in part be based on management evaluations, including estimates of future performance, revenue generating capacity of the assets, assumptions of the future market conditions and the success in marketing of new products and services. Changes in circumstances and in management's evaluations and assumptions may give rise to impairment losses in the relevant periods.

c. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization is based on management estimates of the future useful life of property, plant and equipment and on the revaluation analysis performed triennially. Estimates may change due to technological developments, competition, changes in market conditions, the revaluation analysis and other factors and may result in changes in the estimated useful life and in the amortization or depreciation charges. The Group reviews the future useful life of property, plant and equipment periodically, taking into consideration the factors mentioned above and all other important factors.

Estimated useful life for similar types of assets may vary between different entities in the Group due to local factors such as growth rate, maturity of the market, history and expectations for replacements or transfer of assets, climate, etc. In the case of significant changes in the estimated useful lives, depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted prospectively.

d. Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The Group measures its land and buildings at revalued amounts triennially, with changes in fair value being recognized in the revaluation reserve on the consolidated statement of financial position. An independent valuation of the Group's land and buildings is performed to determine the fair value with reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location, and the condition of the respective property.

e. Legal proceedings, claims and regulatory discussions

The Group is subject to various legal proceedings, claims and regulatory discussions, the outcomes of which are subject to significant uncertainty. The Group evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. Unanticipated events or changes in these factors may require the Group to increase or decrease the amount the Group has accrued for any matter, or accrue for a matter that has not been previously accrued because it was not considered probable, or a reasonable estimate could not be made.

f. Loan loss provision

To cover any shortfalls from mortgage loans, the Group records specific provisions on non-current loans, based on the assessed value of the underlying collateral and other determinants of net realizable value, including independent appraisal and an assessment of the forced sale value of the underlying collateral.

g. Held-to-maturity financial investment assets

Management has reviewed the Group's held-to-maturity financial investment assets in the light of its capital maintenance and liquidity requirements and has confirmed the Group's positive intention and ability to hold those assets to maturity.

h. Available for sale financial assets

The Group determines that available for sale financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. Impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and financing and operational cash flows.

i. Retirement benefit obligation

The Group's retirement benefit obligation is discounted at a rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality Government bonds. Significant judgment is required when determining the criteria for bonds to be included in the population from which the yield curve is derived. The most significant criteria considered for the selection of bonds include whether there is a deep market in the bonds, quality of the bonds and the identification of outliers which are excluded.

Other key assumptions for retirement benefit obligations include medical, dental and vision cost trend rates and mortality rates. Medical rates are determined by the current year's average per capita costs for all participants. 2014 average per capita costs for retirees was estimated by age groupings.

The Group bases the estimates for mortality on tables that reflect recent historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group own experience.

j. Control over FG Financial Fund Limited SAC

In October 2013, the Group obtained participating interests in an affiliated umbrella fund; FG Financial Fund Limited SAC. The interests were obtained at market net asset values.

Note 28 describes that FG Financial Fund Limited SAC is a subsidiary of the Group, even though the group only has a 38% (2013: 21%) ownership interest in the affiliated umbrella fund.

The Group assessed whether or not it has control over the Fund, based on practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the Fund unilaterally. In making their judgment, the Group considered that the relevant activities of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors of the Fund based on majority vote. However, the majority of the Board members of the Fund also serve as Directors of the Group, giving them power to direct the relevant activities. In addition, the Board of the Fund is selected by 100% of the voting rights held by a subsidiary in the Group.

Additionally, the Group obtained exposure or rights to variable returns through its direct investment and the investment of other related parties (de facto agents). Therefore, after assessment, it was concluded that the Group has sufficient power to direct the relevant activities of the Fund and sufficient exposure or rights to variable returns; therefore it has control over FG Financial Fund Limited SAC.

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk, financial risk or both. The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in equity market prices and interest rates. The Group's overall risk management approach focuses on the unpredictability of insured events and financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

a. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention or need to liquidate, curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

In the opinion of management, the estimated fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (cash and bank balances, premiums receivable, receivables and other assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities) at the consolidated statement of financial position date were not materially different from their carrying values due to their short term nature.

The following table depicts the classification of financial assets:

2014						
	FVTPL	Loans and Receivables	Held-To- Maturity	Available- For-Sale	Amortized Cost	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Financial investment assets	\$ 12,743,245	\$ 75,422,467	\$ 126,773,151	\$ 7,615,189	\$ -	\$ 222,554,052
All other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 12,743,245</u>	<u>\$ 75,422,467</u>	<u>\$ 126,773,151</u>	<u>\$ 7,615,189</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 222,554,052</u>
2013						
	FVTPL	Loans and Receivables	Held-To- Maturity	Available- For-Sale	Amortized Cost	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Financial investment assets	\$ 2,501,846	\$ 74,147,976	\$ 107,797,665	\$ 7,075,808	\$ -	\$ 191,523,295
All other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,501,846</u>	<u>\$ 74,147,976</u>	<u>\$ 107,797,665</u>	<u>\$ 7,075,808</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 191,523,295</u>

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. These instruments are reported at fair value on a recurring basis (i.e. at the end of each reporting period).

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2014				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Available-For-Sale	\$ 7,615,189	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,615,189
FVTPL	<u>12,743,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,743,245</u>
	<u>\$ 20,358,434</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,358,434</u>
2013				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Available-For-Sale	\$ 7,075,808	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,075,808
FVTPL	<u>2,501,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,501,846</u>
	<u>\$ 9,577,654</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,577,654</u>

(Continued)

b. Insurance risk

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

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under 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 expected. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amounts of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established via statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio.

The Group retains a range of \$75,000 to \$175,000 (2013: \$75,000 to \$175,000) coverage per individual.

Long-term insurance contracts

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency and severity of claims are epidemics, such as AIDS, and wide ranging lifestyle changes, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits resulting in earlier or more claims than expected.

The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements. The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type and level of insured benefits.

The Group's underwriting strategy includes medical selection with benefits limited to reflect the health condition of applicants and retention limits on any single life insured.

The table below indicates the concentration of insured benefits across four bands of insured benefits per individual life insured.

\$	2014	2013
0 - 9,999	\$ 115,862,770	\$ 122,770,479
10,000 - 24,999	306,247,667	313,011,221
25,000 - 49,999	111,307,796	123,599,677
50,000 and over	<u>1,027,125,484</u>	<u>1,057,612,504</u>
	<u>\$ 1,560,543,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,993,881</u>

(Continued)

Short-term insurance contracts

The following table shows the estimate of claims by calendar year, net of reinsurance. The top half of the table shows how the estimate of total incurred claims for each calendar year varies based on when the estimate is made. Generally, the estimate becomes closer to the final reality in each subsequent year, as a smaller percentage of claims remain unpaid. The lower portion of the table reconciles the current estimate of incurred claims (less those claims already paid) with the amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position on December 31, 2014. (All amounts are in \$000).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims											
End of year incurred	\$ 11,781	\$ 15,372	\$ 16,632	\$ 24,044	\$ 36,431	\$ 38,848	\$ 37,645	\$ 34,607	\$ 32,832	\$ 34,718	\$ 282,910
One year later	\$ 12,807	\$ 14,497	\$ 15,767	\$ 23,552	\$ 36,534	\$ 38,407	\$ 36,260	\$ 33,963	\$ 31,617		
Two years later	\$ 12,830	\$ 14,521	\$ 15,703	\$ 23,556	\$ 36,542	\$ 38,443	\$ 36,308	\$ 34,157	\$ -		
Three years later	\$ 12,839	\$ 14,516	\$ 15,694	\$ 23,564	\$ 36,590	\$ 38,482	\$ 36,294	\$ -	\$ -		
Four years later	\$ 12,836	\$ 14,514	\$ 15,695	\$ 23,597	\$ 36,617	\$ 38,475	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Current (December 31, 2014) estimate of ultimate claims	\$ 12,836	\$ 14,514	\$ 15,695	\$ 23,597	\$ 36,617	\$ 38,475	\$ 36,294	\$ 34,157	\$ 31,617	\$ 34,718	\$ 278,520
Cumulative payments (through December 31, 2014)	12,836	14,514	15,695	23,597	36,617	38,472	36,285	34,144	31,551	30,269	273,980
Current (December 31, 2014) statement of financial position liability	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 13	\$ 66	\$ 4,449	\$ 4,540

c. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored regularly.

Loans and held to maturity financial assets are subject to floating interest rates. If future interest rates were increased or decreased by 1% interest income on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income would increase or decrease by \$1,877,333 (2013: \$1,434,246).

(Continued)

d. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group manages its risk through the Investment Committees, which monitors the price movement of securities on the Bahamas International Securities Exchange (BISX).

If future market prices were to increase or decrease by 10% this would result in an increase or decrease in other comprehensive income of \$ 761,519 (2013: \$707,581) and profit or loss of \$287,422 (2013: \$250,185). Management mitigates this risk by diversification of its portfolio.

e. Credit risk

The Group has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counter party will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas represented by aggregate amounts disclosed on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position where the Group is exposed to credit risk are:

- Term deposits placed with banks
- Mortgage loans and loans to policyholders
- Amounts due from reinsurers
- Amounts due from insurance policyholders

The Group's term deposits are mainly placed with well-known high quality banks. Mortgage loans and loans to policyholders are fully collateralized by the relevant property assets and cash surrender values respectively.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their publicly available financial information prior to finalization of any contract.

The Group has one main reinsurer for its long-term insurance contracts, a large multinational corporation that has a Standard & Poors (S&P) rating of AA-.

f. Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost.

The Group maintains sufficient liquidity (cash and marketable securities) to meet all contractual liabilities as they fall due. The following table shows the undiscounted payout pattern, net of premiums, of the actuarial liabilities.

(Continued)

	2014					
	Not Classified	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	over 10 years	Total
Short-term insurance contracts	\$ -	\$ 6,506,196	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,506,196
Long-term with fixed and guaranteed terms	1,282,660	(2,891,914)	3,619,633	18,696,210	210,463,625	231,170,214
Long-term without fixed and guaranteed terms	61,817,331	1,131,198	6,789,455	8,607,842	29,405,494	107,751,320
Long-term without fixed and guaranteed terms and with DPF	-	639,925	4,372,238	7,942,239	65,236,833	78,191,235
Total	\$ 63,099,991	\$ 5,385,405	\$ 14,781,326	\$ 35,246,291	\$ 305,105,952	\$ 423,618,965

	2013					
	Not Classified	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	over 10 years	Total
Short-term insurance contracts	\$ -	\$ 6,506,196	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,506,196
Long-term with fixed and guaranteed terms	1,294,299	(2,707,381)	4,681,833	17,095,967	168,703,085	189,067,803
Long-term without fixed and guaranteed terms	60,222,157	1,765,173	7,697,697	7,105,298	22,531,199	99,321,524
Long-term without fixed and guaranteed terms and with DPF	-	1,086,670	6,013,190	8,604,311	41,508,059	57,212,230
Total	\$ 61,516,456	\$ 6,650,658	\$ 18,392,720	\$ 32,805,576	\$ 232,742,343	\$ 352,107,753

Amounts not classified consist mostly of deferred annuity fund balances.

g. Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2013.

External capital requirements are enforced and regulated by the Insurance Commission of the Bahamas. These requirements are established to ensure sufficient solvency margins are maintained. The Group exceeded both the statutory margin and minimum ratio requirements of qualified admissible assets.

In addition to the solvency margins required by the regulators, the Group measures its solvency ratio using Canadian reserve methodologies and solvency standards as measured by the Minimum Continuity Capital and Surplus Requirement ("MCCSR"). At December 31, 2014 the Group' MCCSR ratio exceeded the required target of 150%.

The capital structure of the Group consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

h. Operational risk

Operational risk relates to the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This risk is mitigated by communicated and enforced policies and procedures, staff training, and ongoing monitoring and review by management, as well as ongoing internal audit processes.

(Concluded)

6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENT ASSETS

Financial investment assets comprise the following:

	2014	2013
(a) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):		
At beginning of year	\$ 2,501,846	\$ -
Addition on consolidation of Fund	-	2,170,957
Purchase of equities	9,768,160	198,971
Change in unrealized gain on investment in equities through profit or loss	<u>473,239</u>	<u>131,918</u>
At end of year	<u>\$ 12,743,245</u>	<u>\$ 2,501,846</u>
(b) Available for sale (AFS):		
At beginning of year	\$ 7,075,808	\$ 6,439,356
Change in unrealized loss on investment in equities through revaluation reserve	<u>539,381</u>	<u>636,452</u>
At end of year	<u>\$ 7,615,189</u>	<u>\$ 7,075,808</u>
(c) Held-to-maturity (HTM):		
Bahamas Government bonds	\$ 73,972,000	\$ 69,185,610
Bahamas Mortgage Corporation bonds	11,500,000	9,300,000
Bahamas Government notes	8,830,000	-
Education Loan Authority bonds	6,300,000	6,300,000
Clifton Heritage bonds	2,238,600	2,004,800
Bridge Authority bonds	<u>307,400</u>	<u>307,400</u>
Government bonds, at cost	103,148,000	87,097,810
Add: Accrued interest receivable	<u>1,269,171</u>	<u>1,209,550</u>
	<u>104,417,171</u>	<u>88,307,360</u>
Redeemable preferred shares, at cost	14,440,665	11,653,000
Add: Accrued interest receivable	<u>79,632</u>	<u>46,058</u>
	<u>14,520,297</u>	<u>11,699,058</u>
Corporate bonds, at cost	7,741,000	7,720,000
Add: Accrued interest receivable	<u>94,683</u>	<u>71,247</u>
	<u>7,835,683</u>	<u>7,791,247</u>
Total financial investment assets held-to-maturity	<u>\$126,773,151</u>	<u>\$107,797,665</u>

Investments in equities comprise of ordinary shares in Bahamian companies that are listed on the Bahamas International Stock Exchange (“BISX”).

(Continued)

In accordance with amendments dated October 13, 2008 to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, the Group opted to reclassify its investment in equities at that date from fair value through profit or loss to available for sale with effect from July 1, 2008. The carrying value of the investments in the reclassified equities is equivalent to the fair value and as at December 31, 2014 is \$6,803,430 (2013: \$6,437,286). The accumulated gain or fair value loss that would have been recognized in profit or loss since the reclassification had the investment in equities not been reclassified is \$377,673 gain (2013: \$11,529 gain) taking into consideration impairment losses previously transferred to profit or loss.

	2014	2013
(d) Loans:		
(i) Policy loans comprise:		
Policy loans	\$ 11,121,227	\$ 10,487,479
Automatic premium loans	<u>2,792,656</u>	<u>2,583,099</u>
	13,913,883	13,070,578
Add: Accrued interest receivable	<u>705,852</u>	<u>657,477</u>
	<u>14,619,735</u>	<u>13,728,055</u>
(ii) Mortgage loans comprise:		
Commercial:		
Current	2,497,922	2,587,074
Over 90 days	1,497,455	1,633,672
Residential:		
Current	52,075,504	52,136,800
Over 90 days	<u>6,575,568</u>	<u>5,593,655</u>
	62,646,449	61,951,201
Less: Specific provision for credit risk	(1,789,280)	(1,458,132)
Deferred commitment fees	<u>(369,407)</u>	<u>(374,806)</u>
	60,487,762	60,118,263
Add: Accrued interest receivable	<u>314,970</u>	<u>301,658</u>
	<u>60,802,732</u>	<u>60,419,921</u>
Total loans	<u>\$ 75,422,467</u>	<u>\$ 74,147,976</u>

Policy loans and automatic premium loans (APLs) are allowed on Ordinary Life policies. An interest rate ranging from 0% to 11% (2013: 0% to 11%) per annum is charged on policy loans and APLs.

(Continued)

Movements in loan loss provisions are as follows:

	Specific Provision
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 864,710
Bad debt expense	<u>593,422</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2013	1,458,132
Bad debt expense	<u>331,148</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 1,789,280</u>

An interest rate of 5.75% per annum (2013: 5.75%) is charged on residential mortgage loans to directors, officers and staff with two or more years of service. Included in total loans are mortgages to related parties in the amount of \$272,732 (2013: \$572,348). Related party interest income from mortgages for the year ended December 31, 2014 is \$35,133 (2013: \$43,215) and related party interest receivable on mortgages as of December 31, 2014 is \$1,117 (2013: \$1,326).

As of December 31, 2014, the Group had non-performing mortgage loans of \$8,073,023 (2013: \$7,227,327) for which interest of \$2,160,055 (2013: \$1,858,933) had not been recognized on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Management has determined that mortgage loans totaling \$5,998,962 (2013: \$6,548,547) are past due but not considered impaired.

(Concluded)

7. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS, NET

Receivables and other assets comprise:

	2014	2013
Reinsurance recoveries	\$ 6,220,475	\$ 4,086,300
Other receivables and other assets	4,427,164	3,824,670
Premium receivables, net	3,021,493	3,603,071
Receivables from general insurance clients	1,366,455	1,211,544
Prepayments and deposits	575,862	219,839
Accrued interest receivable - bank term deposits	<u>401,985</u>	<u>481,646</u>
	16,013,434	13,427,070
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(560,818)</u>	<u>(526,800)</u>
	<u>\$ 15,452,616</u>	<u>\$ 12,900,270</u>

The movement in allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2014	2013
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 526,800	\$ 564,387
Bad debt expense	397,064	917,714
Write-offs	<u>(363,046)</u>	<u>(955,301)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 560,818</u>	<u>\$ 526,800</u>

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The movement of property and equipment for the year is as follows:

	2014							
	Freehold <u>Land</u>	Freehold <u>Buildings</u>	Furniture & <u>Equipment</u>	Motor <u>Vehicles</u>	Computer Hardware & <u>Software</u>	Leasehold <u>Improvements</u>	Construction <u>in Progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2014								
Opening net book amount	\$ 9,773,483	\$ 17,565,624	\$ 1,202,658	\$ 22,706	\$ 973,603	\$ 804,773	\$ 811,330	\$ 31,154,177
Additions	-	281,257	433,170	-	342,986	20,750	719,352	1,797,515
Revaluations	400,937	2,346,798	-	-	-	-	-	2,747,735
Transfers	-	68,475	151,309	-	(55,172)	1,134,020	(1,298,632)	-
Reclassification	-	(96,500)	-	-	(4,828)	-	-	(101,328)
Depreciation charge	-	(479,074)	(416,751)	(6,987)	(305,577)	(646,515)	-	(1,854,904)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 10,174,420</u>	<u>\$ 19,686,580</u>	<u>\$ 1,370,386</u>	<u>\$ 15,719</u>	<u>\$ 951,012</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,028</u>	<u>\$ 232,050</u>	<u>\$ 33,743,195</u>
As of December 31, 2014								
Cost or revaluation	\$ 10,174,420	\$ 19,686,580	\$ 4,639,555	\$ 76,442	\$ 3,788,050	\$ 5,940,643	\$ -	\$ 44,305,690
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	232,050	232,050
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(3,269,169)	(60,723)	(2,837,038)	(4,627,615)	-	(10,794,545)
Net book amount	<u>\$ 10,174,420</u>	<u>\$ 19,686,580</u>	<u>\$ 1,370,386</u>	<u>\$ 15,719</u>	<u>\$ 951,012</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,028</u>	<u>\$ 232,050</u>	<u>\$ 33,743,195</u>

(Continued)

2013

	Freehold <u>Land</u>	Freehold <u>Buildings</u>	Furniture & <u>Equipment</u>	Motor <u>Vehicles</u>	Computer Hardware & Software	Leasehold <u>Improvements</u>	Construction <u>in Progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2013								
Opening net book amount	\$ 9,773,483	\$ 17,941,543	\$ 1,452,835	\$ -	\$ 1,117,890	\$ 1,688,894	\$ 44,086	\$ 32,018,731
Additions	-	96,500	136,452	27,946	219,225	10,000	767,244	1,257,367
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6,838)	-	-	(6,838)
Depreciation charge	-	(472,419)	(386,629)	(5,240)	(356,674)	(894,121)	-	(2,115,083)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 9,773,483</u>	<u>\$ 17,565,624</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,658</u>	<u>\$ 22,706</u>	<u>\$ 973,603</u>	<u>\$ 804,773</u>	<u>\$ 811,330</u>	<u>\$ 31,154,177</u>
As of December 31, 2013								
Cost or revaluation	\$ 9,773,483	\$ 18,536,930	\$ 4,055,076	\$ 76,443	\$ 3,505,064	\$ 4,785,872	\$ -	\$ 40,732,868
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	811,330	811,330
Accumulated depreciation	-	(971,306)	(2,852,418)	(53,737)	(2,531,461)	(3,981,099)	-	(10,390,021)
Net book amount	<u>\$ 9,773,483</u>	<u>\$ 17,565,624</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,658</u>	<u>\$ 22,706</u>	<u>\$ 973,603</u>	<u>\$ 804,773</u>	<u>\$ 811,330</u>	<u>\$ 31,154,177</u>

The Group's freehold land and buildings are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value measurement of the Group's land and buildings as at December 31, 2014 was performed by R. Brownrigg of Bahamas Realty; an accredited independent appraiser with the appropriate qualifications and experience in the fair value measurement of properties in the relevant locations.

The fair value of the land and buildings was determined based on valuations using the Income Capitalization method, Sales method and the Cost method which were used to derive an "as is" value, which was determined to be the assets' highest and best use.

(Continued)

Freehold land and buildings each include a revaluation surplus of \$6,112,476 (2013: \$5,711,539) and \$4,258,402 (2013: \$3,361,983), respectively.

Had the Group's land and buildings been measured on a historical cost basis, their carrying amount would have been \$13,163,096 (2013: \$19,140,390).

Details of the Group's freehold land and buildings fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Freehold land	\$ -	\$ 2,730,000	\$ 7,444,420	\$10,174,420
Freehold buildings	-	-	19,686,580	19,686,580
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,730,000</u>	<u>\$27,131,000</u>	<u>\$29,861,000</u>
	2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Freehold land	\$ -	\$ 9,773,483	\$ -	\$ 9,773,483
Freehold buildings	-	17,565,624	-	17,565,624
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$27,339,107</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$27,339,107</u>

The assets are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

During the year, the Group transferred land and buildings totaling \$27,131,000 from level 2 to level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as a result of the revaluation of the assets in 2014. It was determined that the valuation techniques used in estimating the fair values contained significant unobservable inputs and significant judgment was required in arriving at the fair value. The Group's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred is at the date of the event that caused the transfer.

(Concluded)

9. INTANGIBLE ASSET, NET

In 2012, the Group acquired a portfolio of insurance contracts for \$1,000,000 through the undertaking of one of its subsidiaries. The Group recognizes an intangible asset representing the value of business acquired.

The movement in the intangible asset is as follows:

	2014	2013
At cost	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance, beginning of year	146,667	46,667
Amortization	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>246,667</u>	<u>146,667</u>
Net book value	<u>\$ 753,333</u>	<u>\$ 853,333</u>

10. RESERVES FOR FUTURE POLICYHOLDERS' BENEFITS

The Canadian Policy Premium Method (PPM) is used for the determination of reserves for future policyholders' benefits of long-term insurance contracts.

As of December 31, 2014 the aggregate reserves for future policyholders' benefits and related insurances in force are summarized as follows:

	Reserves		Insurances in force	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Ordinary life	\$ 66,428,131	\$ 59,730,543	\$2,188,336,000	\$2,260,663,000
Annuities	67,993,630	66,004,709	-	-
Home service life	33,849,443	31,826,065	488,849,000	502,165,000
Accident and health	<u>6,394,752</u>	<u>6,954,756</u>	-	-
Gross Liabilities	174,665,956	164,516,073	2,677,185,000	2,762,828,000
Reinsurance assets	<u>(7,787,963)</u>	<u>(7,136,365)</u>	-	-
	<u>\$166,877,993</u>	<u>\$157,379,708</u>	<u>\$2,677,185,000</u>	<u>\$2,762,828,000</u>

(Continued)

The reserves for future policyholders' benefits are determined annually by actuarial valuation and represent an estimate of the amount required, together with future premiums and investment income, to provide for future benefits and expenses payable on insurance and annuity contracts. The reserves are calculated using assumptions for future policy lapse rates, mortality, morbidity rates, maintenance expenses and interest rates. The assumptions also include provisions for adverse deviation to recognize uncertainty in establishing the assumptions and to allow for possible deterioration in experience. The process of determining the provision necessarily involves risks that the actual results will deviate from the assumptions made.

Policy liabilities are calculated using best estimate assumptions with margins for adverse deviation.

(i) ***Mortality and Morbidity***

Assumptions for Home Service life business are based on Group experience. Assumptions for other business lines are based on industry experience, as the Group does not have sufficient of its own experience. A margin is added for adverse deviation equal to 15 per 1,000 divided by the expectation of life for mortality and 8% to 10% for morbidity. If future mortality and morbidity rates were to differ by 10% from that assumed, the liability would increase by \$3,969,106 (2013: \$3,257,932) or decrease by \$3,982,030 (2013: \$3,272,872).

(ii) ***Investment Yields***

Assets are allocated to life and annuity business lines. Expected investment yields are based on new money rates and expectant asset mix. A margin for adverse deviation is added by deducting 40 basis points (2013: 40 basis points) from current rates and assuming future interest rates reduce to 4.75% over 20 years. If future interest rates were to differ by 100 basis points from that assumed, without changing the policyholder dividend scale, the liability would increase by \$13,309,786 (2013: \$19,050,559) or decrease by \$18,373,953 (2013: \$13,187,745).

(iii) ***Persistency***

Lapse rates are based on the Group's experience where credible experience is available and industry experience is used where credible Group experience is not available. A margin for adverse deviation is added by increasing or decreasing lapse rates; whichever is adverse, by 20% on Home Service business and 15% on Ordinary business. If future lapse rates were to differ by 10% from that assumed, the liability would increase by \$106,836 (2013: \$832,518) or decrease by \$148,240 (2013: \$2,719,597).

(iv) ***Expenses***

Expenses are based on best estimates of Group experience. Expenses are increased 10% as a margin for adverse deviation. Expenses are assumed to increase annually at a rate of 2.25% (2013: 2.25%) initially, decreasing to 1.75% (2013: 1.75%) over 20 years. If future expenses were to differ by 10% from that assumed, the liability would increase by \$3,118,078 (2013: \$2,595,023) or decrease by \$3,083,248 (2013: \$2,567,798).

(Continued)

(v) ***Ongoing Review***

Actuarial assumptions are continuously reviewed based on emerging Group and industry experience and revised if appropriate and material.

(vi) ***Margins for Adverse Deviation Assumptions***

The basic assumptions made in establishing policy liabilities are best estimates for a range of possible outcomes. To recognize the uncertainty in establishing these best estimates, to allow for possible deterioration in experience and to provide greater comfort that the reserves are adequate to pay future benefits, the appointed actuary is required to include a margin in each assumption.

The impact of these margins is to increase reserves and so decrease the income that would be recognized on inception of the policy. The Canadian Institute of Actuaries prescribes a range of allowable margins. The Group uses assumptions at the conservative end of the range, taking into account the risk profiles of the business.

The movements in reserves for future policyholders' benefits and other policyholders' benefits (namely insurance liabilities), by line of business, are summarized below:

a. Short-term insurance contracts:

	2014	2013
Liabilities at beginning of year	\$ 6,506,199	\$ 7,172,967
Change in Data, Methods, and Assumptions	195	28
Usual change in In-Force Business and New Business	<u>(710,317)</u>	<u>(666,796)</u>
Liabilities at end of year	<u>\$ 5,796,077</u>	<u>\$ 6,506,199</u>

b. Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms:

	2014	2013
Liabilities at beginning of year	\$ 52,842,048	\$ 47,694,206
Changes in Data, Methods, and Assumptions	376,706	778,431
New Business	(1,817,223)	(2,879,965)
Usual change in In-Force Business	<u>7,160,389</u>	<u>7,249,376</u>
Liabilities at end of year	<u>\$ 58,561,920</u>	<u>\$ 52,842,048</u>

(Continued)

c. *Long-term insurance contracts without fixed and guaranteed terms:*

	2014	2013
Liabilities at beginning of year	\$ 77,927,780	\$ 68,616,646
Changes in Data, Methods, and Assumptions	(21,186)	(251,999)
New Business	2,654,200	7,064,474
Usual change in In-Force Business	<u>352,133</u>	<u>2,498,659</u>
Liabilities at end of year	<u>\$ 80,912,927</u>	<u>\$ 77,927,780</u>

d. *Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms and with Discretionary Participation Features (DPF):*

	2014	2013
Liabilities at beginning of year	\$ 20,103,681	\$ 19,075,474
Changes in Data, Methods, and Assumptions	198,468	(188,640)
New Business	(159,719)	(248,642)
Usual change in In-Force Business	<u>1,464,639</u>	<u>1,465,489</u>
Liabilities at end of year	<u>\$ 21,607,069</u>	<u>\$ 20,103,681</u>

Long term insurance contracts with DPF are not measured at fair value due to the lack of a reliable basis for measuring it.

Total for all lines of businesses	2014	2013
Liabilities at beginning of year	\$157,379,708	\$142,559,293
Changes in Data, Methods, and Assumptions	554,183	337,820
New Business	677,258	3,935,867
Usual change in In-Force Business	<u>8,266,844</u>	<u>10,546,728</u>
Liabilities at end of year	<u>\$166,877,993</u>	<u>\$157,379,708</u>

(Concluded)

11. OTHER POLICYHOLDERS' FUNDS

Other policyholders' funds relate to unpaid benefits, premiums received in advance, unearned premiums and accumulated dividends.

12. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

Amounts due to reinsurers for reinsurance contracts at December 31, 2014 was \$1,474,060 (2013 Restated: \$3,003,789; 2012 Restated: \$2,525,626) and is included in the payables and accruals in the consolidated statement of financial position.

13. BANK OVERDRAFT FACILITIES

The Group has bank overdraft facilities of \$250,000 (2013: \$250,000). Amounts utilized under the facilities attract interest at Nassau prime plus 1.5%.

14. REVALUATION RESERVE

Revaluation reserve is comprised of the following:

	Financial Investment Assets <u>Revaluation</u>	Fixed Assets <u>Revaluation</u>	Total Revaluation <u>Reserve</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ (981,853)	\$12,116,199	\$11,134,346
Adjustment to fair value of investment in equities	<u>636,452</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>636,452</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2013	(345,401)	12,116,199	11,770,798
Adjustment to fair value of investment in equities and fixed assets	<u>539,381</u>	<u>2,747,735</u>	<u>3,287,116</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 193,980</u>	<u>\$14,863,934</u>	<u>\$15,057,914</u>

15. SHARE CAPITAL

The Group's share capital is comprised as follows:

	Variable Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of \$1,000 each par value		Ordinary Shares of \$0.20 each par value	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Authorized	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid	<u>\$10,000,000</u>	<u>\$10,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>
Shares outstanding at beginning of year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Shares outstanding at end of year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>

The Variable Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (preference shares) carry a dividend rate of Nassau prime plus 1.5% per annum payable semi-annually. Dividends are declared by the Board of Directors at their sole discretion. The preference shares have no predetermined maturity date, yet the Group may call for the redemption of all or part of the issue on or after December 31, 2005 upon 90 days written notice. The preference shares rank with respect to the payment of dividends and distributions on liquidation: (1) senior to the Group's ordinary shares and (2) subordinate to any debentures, debt obligations, or policyholder claims currently or which the Group may enter into. The holders of the preference shares have no equity ownership or voting rights. There were no outstanding cumulative preference share dividends at the end of the year.

The excess of the issue and purchase price of the ordinary and preference shares over the par value less the costs incurred with the tender offer have been credited to the share premium account.

16. NET PREMIUM INCOME AND ANNUITY DEPOSITS

Net premium income and annuity deposits are comprised of:

	2014	2013 Restated (Note 30)
Short-term insurance contracts	\$68,037,903	\$66,633,303
Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms	19,560,595	18,259,293
Long-term insurance contracts without fixed and guaranteed terms	17,187,940	17,926,292
Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms and with discretionary participation feature (DPF)	<u>3,289,467</u>	<u>4,128,832</u>
Premium revenue arising from insurance contracts issued	108,075,905	106,947,720
Premiums ceded for short-term and long-term contracts to reinsurers	<u>(9,311,764)</u>	<u>(10,207,323)</u>
	<u>\$98,764,141</u>	<u>\$96,740,397</u>

17. POLICYHOLDERS' BENEFITS

Policyholders' benefits for the year ended December 31, 2014 by insurance contracts were as follows:

	2014			2013		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Short-term insurance contracts	\$41,904,879	\$ (3,374,246)	\$38,530,633	\$40,648,319	\$ (3,225,612)	\$37,422,707
Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms	9,443,774	(2,778,709)	6,665,065	7,468,050	(1,176,391)	6,291,659
Long-term insurance contracts without fixed and guaranteed terms	14,401,567	-	14,401,567	8,881,486	-	8,881,486
Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms and with discretionary participation feature (DPF)	<u>3,069,620</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,069,620</u>	<u>2,766,871</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,766,871</u>
	<u>\$68,819,840</u>	<u>\$ (6,152,955)</u>	<u>\$62,666,885</u>	<u>\$59,764,726</u>	<u>\$ (4,402,003)</u>	<u>\$55,362,723</u>

18. OPERATING LEASES

The Group leases certain office premises under non-cancellable operating leases. Future minimum rental commitments as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	2014	2013
Up to 1 year	\$ 100,387	\$ 150,379
1 year to 5 years	<u>401,549</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 501,936</u>	<u>\$ 150,379</u>

19. TAXATION

There are no corporate, income or capital gains taxes levied in The Bahamas and the Group, therefore, pays no taxes on its profit or loss. However, taxes based on gross premium income, levied at 3%, for the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to \$2,886,667 (2013: \$2,845,841) and is included within operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

20. PENSION PLAN

The Group's pension costs, net of forfeitures in respect to the Plan for the year ended December 31, 2014, amounted to \$509,179 (2013: \$312,234) and is included in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Outstanding commitments to extend credit under mortgage loan agreements amounted to \$3,014,028 as of December 31, 2014 (2013: \$1,759,947).

The Group is a defendant in several legal actions arising in the normal course of its business affairs. Management believes that the resolution of these matters will not have a material impact on the Group's financial position.

The Group is contingently liable for \$5,000 (2013: \$5,000) in customs bonds and customs guarantees.

22. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

The following are related party balances and transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements:

	2014	2013
<i>Related party balances:</i>		
Non-controlling interests	<u>\$ 15,518,384</u>	<u>\$ 13,723,728</u>
<i>Related party transactions:</i>		
Post-employment benefits	<u>\$ 25,795</u>	<u>\$ 151,124</u>
<i>Related party balances with Sagicor Life:</i>		
Receivables and other assets	<u>\$ 515,983</u>	<u>\$ 604,321</u>
Payables and accruals	<u>\$ 611,772</u>	<u>\$ 603,034</u>
<i>Related party transactions with Sagicor Life:</i>		
Premiums ceded to reinsurer	<u>\$ 3,937,906</u>	<u>\$ 4,638,141</u>
Reinsurance recoveries	<u>\$ 1,222,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,259,119</u>
Management fees	<u>\$ 132,000</u>	<u>\$ 132,000</u>
<i>Compensation of key management personnel:</i>		
	2014	2013
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 3,018,203	\$ 1,779,666
Commissions	<u>293,961</u>	<u>200,000</u>
	<u>\$ 3,312,164</u>	<u>\$ 1,979,666</u>

Directors' remuneration:

In 2014, the total remuneration of the directors was \$498,625 (2013: \$404,375).

Employees' incentive plan:

The Group sponsors a plan as an on-going incentive system for its key employees. The plan holds 1,950 shares (2013: 19,450 shares) of the Group and these shares are awarded to the plan participants on an annual basis for services rendered in the previous year or as special awards for a promotion or upon hiring at the executive level. The Group makes cash awards as the need arises to the plan and the plan purchases the shares as needed on the open market at market value. The shares vest over a period of years, depending on the type of award granted.

23. POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT

The Group introduced a post-retirement medical plan on January 1, 1999 for employees who retire after that date. Employees at age 65 or older with 10 or more years of service to the Group are eligible for subsidized post-retirement medical, dental and vision benefits. The Group's contributions will be provided as premium payments are due, for retired participants. Retirees are assumed to pay the full retiree costs, less the Group's subsidy.

In 2013, the employer contribution subsidy for medical costs was increased from 50% of active costs to 60% of retiree costs and a 50% employer contribution subsidy was provided for dental and vision costs. The Group set the contributions to a fixed dollar amount equivalent to the 2014 subsidy and eliminated the dental and vision subsidy in future periods.

The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out by TowerWatson. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income consists of:

	Other Postemployment Benefits	
	2014	2013
Components of benefit cost recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Current service cost	\$ 36,483	\$ 135,583
Interest cost	28,952	110,988
Actuarial loss	-	-
Past service cost recognized	-	(128,731)
Net benefit cost in recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 65,435</u>	<u>\$ 117,840</u>
	2014	2013
Components of benefit cost recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement on the defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial loss (gain) due to experience	\$ 8,659	\$ (37,308)
Actuarial gain due to demographic assumption changes	-	(25,894)
Actuarial loss due to financial assumption changes	-	36,818
Actuarial gain on DBO	<u>\$ 8,659</u>	<u>\$ (26,384)</u>

(Continued)

	2014	2013
Total benefit cost recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Cost recognized in profit or loss	\$ 65,435	\$ 117,840
Remeasurement effects recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>8,659</u>	<u>(26,384)</u>
Total benefit cost recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 74,094</u>	<u>\$ 91,456</u>

The current service cost, interest expense and past service cost for the year are included in the employee benefits expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

There are no assets associated with the Group's post-retirement medical benefit plan.

Funded Status

The funded status at the end of the year, and the related amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Other Postemployment Benefits	
	2014	2013
Funded status, beginning of year		
Benefit obligation, funded plans	\$ (592,321)	\$ (557,867)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net amount recognized, end of year	<u>\$ (592,321)</u>	<u>\$ (557,867)</u>

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2014	2013
Liabilities	<u>\$ (592,321)</u>	<u>\$ (557,867)</u>
	Other Postemployment Benefits	
	2014	2013
Experience adjustments		
DBO, end of year	<u>\$ (592,321)</u>	<u>\$ (557,867)</u>
Funded status	<u>\$ (592,321)</u>	<u>\$ (557,867)</u>

(Continued)

	Other Postemployment Benefits	
	2014	2013
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contribution	39,640	32,431
Plan participant's contribution	<u>(39,640)</u>	<u>(32,431)</u>
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The weighted average assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year were as follows:

	2014	2013
Discount rate	5.00%	5.00%
Medical cost trend rate	5.00%	5.00%
Dental/Vision cost trend	0.00%	3.00%
Mortality	RP2000	RP2000

Through its post-employment medical plan, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Changes in bond yields - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability are calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to yields on government bond. Decreases in Government bond yields will increase plan liabilities. If future discount rates were increased or decreased by 100 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would increase or decrease by \$55,461 (2013: \$54,061) .

Mortality Risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the liability. If life expectancy increases or decreases by one year for men and women, the defined benefit obligation would increase or decrease by \$1,565 (2013: \$1,399).

Medical cost trend risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future health cost trends. As such, increases in the cost levels tend to result in increases in the plan's liability. The Group has set the contributions to a fixed dollar amount, equivalent to the 2014 subsidy, for future periods. As a result, if medical cost increases or decreases by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase or decrease by \$0.

Expected employer contributions

The Group expects to contribute \$30,982 (2013: \$30,982) to the post-retirement benefits plan in 2014. This benefit is expected to be paid from corporate assets.

(Concluded)

24. EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

	2014	2013 Restated (Note 30)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	10,000,000	10,000,000
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 4,720,479</u>	<u>\$ 4,742,840</u>
Earnings per ordinary share	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.47</u>

25. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Group is organized into three main business segments; life insurance, health insurance and wealth management. All other segments are deemed insignificant to the Group's operations.

The Group identifies its reportable operating segments by product line consistent with the reports used by Management. These segments and their respective products are as follows:

- *Life Insurance* - offers a range of ordinary life insurance and industrial life insurance.
- *Health Insurance* - offers a range of group medical, individual medical, sick and accident, and hospitalization insurance.
- *Other* - offers a range of services including investment management, pension management and administration, corporate advisory services, and mutual fund management.

Transactions between segments are carried out at arm's length. No inter-segment transactions occurred in 2014 and 2013. The revenue from external parties reported to Management is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The amounts provided to Management with respect to total assets and liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment after allocation of central administration costs and salaries, investment income, and other gains and losses. This is the measure reported to Management for the purpose of assessment of segment performance. No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for both 2014 and 2013. All assets are allocated to reportable segments. Liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated in proportion to segment assets.

(Continued)

The segment results for the period ended December 31 rounded to the nearest thousand are as follows:

	2014			
	(\$000)			
	<u>LIFE</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
INCOME				
Net premium income	\$ 28,325	\$ 58,585	\$ -	\$ 86,910
Annuity deposits	11,854	-	-	11,854
Investment income	10,823	285	1,972	13,080
Other income	<u>535</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,783</u>
Total income	<u>51,537</u>	<u>59,033</u>	<u>3,057</u>	<u>113,627</u>
POLICYHOLDER BENEFITS	34,835	37,330	-	72,165
EXPENSES	<u>15,073</u>	<u>14,663</u>	<u>5,361</u>	<u>35,097</u>
	<u>49,908</u>	<u>51,993</u>	<u>5,361</u>	<u>107,262</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 1,629</u>	<u>\$ 7,040</u>	<u>\$ (2,304)</u>	<u>\$ 6,365</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 222,808</u>	<u>\$ 7,152</u>	<u>\$ 71,798</u>	<u>\$ 301,758</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 192,747</u>	<u>\$ 6,187</u>	<u>\$ 2,699</u>	<u>\$ 201,633</u>
	2013			
	(Restated, Note 30)			
	(\$000)			
	<u>LIFE</u>	<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
INCOME				
Net premium income	\$ 28,153	\$ 56,481	\$ -	\$ 84,634
Annuity deposits	12,106	-	-	12,106
Investment income	10,585	259	452	11,296
Other income	<u>457</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>1,222</u>	<u>1,835</u>
Total income	<u>51,301</u>	<u>56,896</u>	<u>1,674</u>	<u>109,871</u>
POLICYHOLDER BENEFITS	33,111	37,072	-	70,183
EXPENSES	<u>14,758</u>	<u>15,776</u>	<u>3,478</u>	<u>34,012</u>
	<u>48,933</u>	<u>53,359</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>104,195</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 2,368</u>	<u>\$ 3,537</u>	<u>\$ 725</u>	<u>\$ 5,676</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 230,533</u>	<u>\$ 9,040</u>	<u>\$ 38,185</u>	<u>\$ 277,758</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 178,355</u>	<u>\$ 6,994</u>	<u>\$ 3,475</u>	<u>\$ 188,824</u>

(Concluded)

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On February 20, 2015, the Board of Directors declared a fourth quarter dividend of \$0.06 per share or \$600,000 to shareholders of record as of March 4, 2015 and payable March 10, 2015.

27. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests are comprised of 400,000,000 non-voting, redeemable participating shares (the “Shares”) of a par value of B\$0.001 each. Of these shares, 100,000,000 are linked exclusively to a Segregated Account designated as Class A, 100,000,000 are linked exclusively to a Segregated Account designated as Class B, 100,000,000 are linked exclusively to a Segregated Account designated as Class C, and 100,000,000 are linked exclusively to a Segregated Account designated as class D.

The movement is as follows:

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	\$20,455,388	\$ -
Share of profit for the year	1,019,565	308,293
Non-controlling interests arising on investment in mutual funds (Note 29)	-	20,147,095
Additional non-controlling interests arising from net contributions from investors	<u>4,573,440</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$26,048,393</u>	<u>\$20,455,388</u>

28. CONSOLIDATED ENTITY

In October 2013, the Group obtained participating interests in an affiliated umbrella fund; FG Financial Fund Limited SAC. The interests were obtained at market net asset values.

The Group assessed whether or not it has control over the Fund, based on practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the Fund unilaterally. In making their judgment, the Group considered that the relevant activities of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors of the Fund based on majority vote. However, the majority of the Board members of the Fund also serve as Directors of the Group, giving them power to direct the relevant activities. In addition, the Board of the Fund is selected by 100% of the voting rights held by a subsidiary in the Group.

Additionally, the Group obtained exposure or rights to variable returns through its direct investment and the investment of other related parties (de facto agents). Therefore, after assessment, it was concluded that the Group has sufficient power to direct the relevant activities of the Fund and sufficient exposure or rights to variable returns, with the ability to use its power to affect the variable returns of the fund; therefore it has control over FG Financial Fund Limited SAC.

The details of the consolidation were as follows:

Net cash outflow on investment in consolidated entity:

	2013
Cash paid for participation in the entity consolidated	\$ 5,120,294
Less: addition to cash and cash equivalents at consolidation	<u>671,193</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 4,449,101</u>

Assets and liabilities recognized at the date of consolidation are as follows:

	2013
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 671,193
Term deposits	2,246,812
Financial investment assets	17,077,458
Accounts receivable and other assets	<u>1,636,518</u>
Total assets	<u>\$21,631,981</u>
LIABILITIES	
Uninvested contributions	\$ 1,407,436
Accrued expenses and other payables	<u>27,167</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,434,603</u>

29. SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Group's material subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of Entity	Principal Activity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	
			2014	2013
Family Guardian Insurance Company Limited	Life & Health Insurance	The Bahamas	100%	100%
FG Financial Limited	Administration of Pension and Mutual Funds	The Bahamas	100%	100%
FG Capital Markets Limited	Investment Brokerage & Advisory	The Bahamas	100%	100%
FG Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited	General Insurance Agency	The Bahamas	100%	100%
BahamaHealth Insurance Brokers Limited	Health Insurance Administration	The Bahamas	100%	100%
FG Financial Fund Limited SAC:	Mutual Fund Administrator	The Bahamas		
FG Financial Growth Fund			21%	15%
FG Financial Preferred Income Fund			17%	13%
FG Financial Diversified Fund			17%	14%
FG Financial Global USD Bond Fund			98%	100%

Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarized financial information represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	2014	2013
Assets	<u>\$42,765,810</u>	<u>\$26,307,804</u>
Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,074,262</u>	<u>\$ 482,717</u>
Equity	<u>\$41,691,548</u>	<u>\$25,825,087</u>

30. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

During the year, it was determined that premiums ceded to reinsurers was understated in 2013 and prior periods. The restatement of the prior year's figures resulted in a net income reduction of \$483,163 in 2013 and \$1,242,973 in 2012 and previous periods.

As a result, the Group's consolidated financial statements were misstated, and have been restated in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8").

The summary of restatement in accordance with IAS 8 is as follows:

	Effect on 2013	Effect on 2012 and Prior Periods
<i>Impact on consolidated statement of financial position:</i>		
Increase in payables and accruals	<u>\$ (483,163)</u>	<u>\$ (1,242,973)</u>
Decrease in retained earnings	<u>\$ 483,163</u>	<u>\$ 1,242,973</u>
<i>Impact on consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:</i>		
Increase in premiums ceded to reinsurers	<u>\$ (483,163)</u>	<u>\$ (1,242,973)</u>
	2013	2012
<i>Impact on earnings per share:</i>		
Earnings per share, as previously reported	<u>\$ 0.52</u>	<u>\$ 0.48</u>
Earnings per share, as restated	<u>\$ 0.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.44</u>

There is no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements for 2014.

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