

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2025

FAMGUARD CORPORATION LIMITED

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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 financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In my opinion, the amount of the insurance contract liabilities is appropriate for this purpose and the consolidated financial statements fairly present the results of the valuation.



Ping-Teng Lin
Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Fellow, Society of Actuaries
Member, Caribbean Actuarial Association
28 April 2026



Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of FamGuard Corporation Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

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

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

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

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall materiality: \$1,226,000 which represents approximately 1% of net assets

In establishing the overall approach to the group audit, we determined the nature and extent of audit work to be performed by us as the auditor of the group and its components.

- Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities under General Measurement Model - Estimation of Fulfilment Cash Flows

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	\$1,226,000
How we determined it	Approximately 1% of net assets.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We considered the Group's financial stability, as represented by the net asset position, to be the most relevant benchmark in determining materiality and because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose approximately 1% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above \$61,300, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities under General Measurement Model – Estimation of Fulfilment Cash Flows	
Refer to Notes 4(m), 5(a) and 11 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.	Our approach to addressing the matter, with the assistance of our actuarial experts, included the following procedures amongst others:
As at 31 December 2025, insurance contract liabilities under the general measurement model (GMM) totalled \$256.9 million or 90.76% of total liabilities. Insurance contract liabilities consists of:	• Updated our understanding of management's end to end process and evaluated the design and implementation of relevant controls supporting the determination of FCFs.
• Contractual service margin (CSM) is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future. • Fulfilment cash flows (FCFs) which are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits, and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and uncertainty of those amounts. FCFs comprise unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, discounted to the present value to reflect the time value of money and financial risks, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk (risk adjustment). Measurement of the FCFs requires management judgements in estimating the expected future cash flows on a	• On a sample basis, tested the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the estimates of future cash flows by tracing to underlying source documentation where applicable. • Assessed the competency and objectivity of management's appointed actuaries. • Assessed the reasonableness of management's best-estimate assumptions for mortality, longevity, expenses, and policyholder behaviour, discount rates, and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk by: ○ Evaluating whether management's assumptions were determined in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17 and accepted actuarial methods and practices.

present value basis, in addition to applying a risk adjustment.

Estimates of expected cash flows incorporate best estimate assumptions for mortality, longevity, expenses, and policy holder behaviour (lapse and surrenders), as well as assumptions for discount rates and the risk adjustment. The assumptions are reviewed and updated at least annually.

We focused on this area due to the judgement applied by management, with the assistance of appointed actuaries, when determining the FCFs, and the assumptions described above.

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's internal experience studies pertaining to mortality, expenses and lapse and management's best estimate of longevity by considering published industry studies, market data and component specific facts and circumstances.
- Tested the accuracy and completeness of a sample of data inputs used in the estimates of FCFs.
- Evaluated a sample of actuarial models used in management's determination of the FCFs, by:
 - Assessing the appropriateness of the modelling of product features including benefits, premium and account values used in the actuarial models to evaluate consistency with contractual terms.
 - Assessing the appropriateness of the application of best-estimate assumptions including experience studies, industry tables and guidance.
- Assessed the disclosures within the consolidated financial statements against the requirements of IFRS 17.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon).

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Myra Lundy-Mortimer.

The logo for PricewaterhouseCoopers, featuring the company name in a stylized blue script font, with the words "Chartered Accountants" in a smaller, black, sans-serif font directly beneath it.

Nassau, Bahamas

30 April 2026

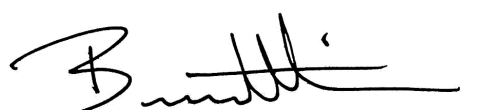
FamGuard Corporation Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2025
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
Cash on hand and at banks		19,999,131	12,389,614
Financial investment assets:			
Fair value through profit or loss	7	271,596,118	257,336,266
Fair value through other comprehensive income	7	14,343,541	13,701,493
Amortised cost, net	7	43,694,267	47,041,351
Total financial investment assets		329,633,926	318,079,110
Reinsurance contract assets	11	11,231,400	10,015,709
Receivables and other assets, net	8, 26	3,029,595	4,663,792
Right-of-use assets	21	732,333	477,003
Property and equipment, net	9	29,461,730	30,025,591
Intangible assets, net	10	10,824,835	10,677,888
Total assets		404,912,950	386,328,707
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	11	271,372,363	255,155,535
Investment contract liabilities	12	951,814	449,669
Other liabilities	14, 26, 27	9,929,489	9,021,463
Lease liabilities	21	810,544	532,555
Total liabilities		283,064,210	265,159,222
EQUITY			
Ordinary shares	17	2,000,000	2,000,000
Share premium	17	10,801,080	10,801,080
Revaluation reserve	16	27,131,393	26,989,345
Retained earnings		81,916,267	81,379,060
Total equity		121,848,740	121,169,485
Total liabilities and equity		404,912,950	386,328,707

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2026, and signed on its behalf by:


Director


Director

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

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Period Ended 31 December 2025 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Insurance revenue	18	125,515,149	109,663,406
Insurance service expenses	19	(105,985,857)	(92,399,725)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	13	(4,553,489)	(5,432,251)
Insurance service result		14,975,803	11,831,430
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	20	3,146,117	3,358,335
Other investment income	20	20,825,352	13,436,419
Net change in investment contract liabilities	20	(502,145)	144,690
Release of credit losses on financial assets	7,20	590,762	140,558
Net investment income		24,060,086	17,080,002
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	20	(19,099,020)	(11,996,702)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	20	(9,619)	18,066
Net finance expenses		(19,108,639)	(11,978,636)
Net insurance and investment result		19,927,250	16,932,796
Other income	24,27	2,083,394	2,369,168
Other expenses	25,27	(12,270,771)	(12,235,028)
NET INCOME		9,739,873	7,066,936
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net income:</i>			
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI	16	142,048	460,985
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	28	(202,666)	(43,874)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		(60,618)	417,111
Total comprehensive income		9,679,255	7,484,047
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Ordinary shareholders		9,739,873	7,066,936
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	29	0.32	0.24
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Ordinary shareholders		9,679,255	7,484,047

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

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 31 December 2025 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Notes	Ordinary Shares (Note 17) \$	Share Premium (Note 17) \$	Revaluation Reserve (Note 17) \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Restated balance as at 1 January 2024		2,000,000	10,801,080	26,528,360	80,655,998	119,985,438
<i>Comprehensive income</i>						
Net income		-	-	-	7,066,936	7,066,936
Other comprehensive income	16, 28	-	-	460,985	(43,874)	417,111
Total comprehensive income		-	-	460,985	7,023,062	7,484,047
<i>Transactions with owners</i>						
Dividends declared and paid - Ordinary shares (\$0.21 per share)	31	-	-	-	(6,300,000)	(6,300,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	(6,300,000)	(6,300,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>10,801,080</u>	<u>26,989,345</u>	<u>81,379,060</u>	<u>121,169,485</u>
<i>Comprehensive income</i>						
Net income		-	-	-	9,739,873	9,739,873
Other comprehensive loss	16, 28	-	-	142,048	(202,666)	(60,618)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	142,048	9,537,207	9,679,255
<i>Transactions with owners</i>						
Dividends declared and paid - Ordinary shares (\$0.30 per share)	31	-	-	-	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	-	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2025		<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>10,801,080</u>	<u>27,131,393</u>	<u>81,916,267</u>	<u>121,848,740</u>

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

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Period Ended 31 December 2025 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income		9,739,873	7,066,936
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation expense	9,21	1,675,973	1,590,163
Amortization of intangible asset	10	1,541,793	1,171,925
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets		(5,987,639)	177,509
Release of impairment losses on financial assets	20	(590,762)	(140,558)
Interest income	20	(16,299,341)	(15,892,867)
Dividend income	20	(1,605,428)	(1,079,396)
Realized gain on financial assets	20	(79,061)	-
Interest expense		46,239	35,804
Changes in reinsurance contract assets	6, 11	(1,215,691)	(987,543)
Changes in insurance contract liabilities	6, 11	16,216,828	6,235,131
Decrease/(increase) in receivables and other assets	8	1,624,875	(1,522,397)
Decrease in amortized cost financial investment assets	7	3,959,280	2,875,452
Increase/(decrease) increase in investment contract liabilities	12	502,145	(144,690)
Increase in other liabilities	14	708,799	1,665,723
Proceeds from maturity of investment assets		18,153,280	26,742,050
Purchase of investment assets	7	(26,738,859)	(37,271,844)
Interest received		16,179,655	15,440,546
Dividends received		1,605,428	1,079,396
Net cash from operating activities		19,437,387	7,041,340
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(1,038,765)	(400,824)
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(1,688,740)	(1,478,225)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,727,505)	(1,879,049)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(54,126)	(45,832)
Interest paid		(46,239)	(35,804)
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	31	(9,000,000)	(6,300,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,100,365)	(6,381,636)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,609,517	(1,219,345)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
Beginning of year		12,389,614	13,608,959
End of year		19,999,131	12,389,614

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

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

1. General Information

FamGuard Corporation Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (“The Bahamas”) and serves as an investment holding company with three wholly owned subsidiaries: Family Guardian Insurance Company Limited (FG), BahamaHealth Insurance Brokers Limited, and FG Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited (FGIAB) (together, “the Group”). FG is the principal operating unit and is licensed as an insurance company under the Insurance Act, 2005. FG sells life and health insurance products in The Bahamas. FGIAB operates as an agent and broker for general insurance products in The Bahamas. Effective 16 June 2023, the Company’s subsidiaries, FG Financial Limited and FG Capital Markets Limited, were dissolved. The other wholly owned subsidiary within the Group is inactive.

Information on the Group’s structure is provided in Note 32.

The registered office of the Company is located at the offices of E. Dawson Roberts & Co., Parliament and Shirley Streets, Nassau, The Bahamas. The ordinary shares of the Company are listed on the Bahamas International Securities Exchange (BISX).

2. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. 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 in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. Changes to Material Accounting Policies

New standards, amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

Standards, amendments, and interpretations to published standards, that became effective for the Group’s financial year, beginning on 1 January 2025, were not relevant or not significant to the Group’s operations and accordingly did not have a material impact on the Group’s accounting policies or consolidated financial statements.

New standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

3. Changes to Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

New standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

The new standard and amendment is set out below:

- (a) **IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures-Amendments*** - Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments- These amendments provide guidance on the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer and the classification of financial assets where contractual terms are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. They also enhance the description of the term “non-recourse” where assets have non-recourse features and clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. Finally, these amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive and for financial assets that have contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The Group does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.
- (b) **IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements (IFRS18)*** will replace IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, introducing new requirements, including the structure of the statement of profit or loss, disclosures for profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside of the financial statements, and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation for both the primary statements and the notes to the financial statements. The Group will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

Management is currently assessing the implications of applying the new standards on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

4. Material Accounting Policies

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

(a) Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation

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

- 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group 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 Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group 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 comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

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

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation (continued)

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.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in the subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest and other components of equity. A gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to net income or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRS Accounting Standard). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.

A listing of the Group's subsidiaries is set out in Note 32.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the President who are together considered to be the chief operating decision maker. The President assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions.

(d) Foreign currency translation

i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate (functional currency), the Bahamian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahamian dollars.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency translation (continued)

ii) Transactions and balances

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

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand balances with banks and bank term deposits with contractual maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(f) Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date (i.e., the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset).

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value, plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the Group recognises the difference when the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e., a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 31 December 2025 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars) (Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

AC is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method for any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e., its AC before any impairment allowance) or to the AC of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider the ECL and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the EIR.

When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original EIR. Any changes are recognised in net income.

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets recognised at AC or investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- (i) AC
- (ii) FVOCI
- (iii) FVTPL

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as government and corporate bonds, as well as loan arrangements where the issuer (borrower) has a contractual obligation to deliver cash to the Group.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- a. the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- b. the cash flow characteristics of the asset solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective (i.e., instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets). Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the line 'Other investment income' in net income.

The Group chooses to apply the FVOCI option for equity instruments that are not held for trading.

i) AC

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at AC. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL allowance recognised and measured, as described further below. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income from financial assets measured at AC in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the EIR method.

For investment assets at AC, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in net income. If an investment asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR determined under the contract. The Group's investment assets at AC includes (Sovereign bonds and loans) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in net income. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in Note 8.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

ii) FVOCI

The Group classifies its equity instruments at FVOCI. Gains and losses are recognised in the revaluation reserve in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to net income when derecognised. Dividends from such investments are recognised in net income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

iii) FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for AC or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Also, some assets are voluntarily measured at FVTPL, because this significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised and presented in net income within other investment income in the period in which it arises.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Group holds financial assets to generate returns and provide a capital base to provide for settlement of claims as they arise. The Group considers the timing, amount and volatility of cash flow requirements to support insurance liability portfolios in determining the business model for the assets as well as the potential to maximise return for shareholders and future business development.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios that is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Group's key management personnel.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
- The expected frequency, value and timing of asset sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test

As a second step of its classification process the Group assesses the contractual terms to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a debt arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition

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

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

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new instrument, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss. In the case of loans at AC, the newly recognised financial assets are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise an instrument, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the debt instrument
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss.

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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Impairment

The Group recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the appropriate EIR.

ECLs are recognised on either 12 months or lifetime basis. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12m ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a SICR since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for ECL over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria

Thresholds have been established to determine whether the remaining Lifetime probability of default (PD) at the reporting date has increased significantly compared to the residual Lifetime PD expected at the reporting date when the exposure was first recognised.

Qualitative criteria

For debt instrument securities, if the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- significant increase in credit spread;
- significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates;
- actual or expected forbearance or restructuring;
- actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower; and
- significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) that is expected to increase risk of default.

The assessment of a SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at the borrower level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify a SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically by management.

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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Backstop criteria

A backstop is applied and the debt financial instrument considered to have experienced a SICR if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

The Group has used the low credit risk exemption for financial instruments when they meet the following conditions:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the borrower is considered to have a strong capacity to meet its obligations in the near term; and
- the Group expects, in the longer term, that adverse changes in economic and business conditions might, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its obligations.

The Group defines low credit risk financial assets as financial assets that are investment grade at the reporting date, based on internal credit grading policies. For such instruments, the SICR is not assessed, and the impairment allowance is calculated and the financial asset is measured using the 12m ECL, provided that the financial asset meets the criteria above.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at AC. The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of the ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Group calculates ECLs based on scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an appropriate EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Impairment (continued)

When estimating the ECLs the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, best case, and worst case). When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates the probability that the defaulted loans will cure.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- PD PD is an estimate of the likelihood of the default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.
- EAD The Exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD The Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Group allocates its assets subject to ECL calculations into one of these categories, determined as follows:

- Stage 1 The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of the lifetime ECL (LTECL) that represent the ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an appropriate EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios as explained above.
- Stage 2 When an instrument has shown a SICR since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECL's. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PD's and LGD's are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The ECLs are discounted by an appropriate EIR.
- Stage 3 For debt instruments considered credit impaired, the Group recognises the LTECL for these instruments; the method is similar to that for LTECL assets, with the PD set at 100%.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Forward looking information

The estimation and application of forward-looking information require significant judgment. PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate the Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECL allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. In determining the ECL, management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a SICR and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions.

When management determines the macro-economic factors that impact the portfolios of financial assets, they determine all the readily available information within the market. Management assesses data sources from the government, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other reliable data sources. A regression analysis is performed to determine which factors are most closely correlated with the credit losses for the portfolio. Where projections are available, these are used to look into the future up to three years and subsequently the long-term average performance is then used for the remaining life of the product.

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth
- Central Bank of The Bahamas rates
- Unemployment rates

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit impairment losses expense.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities at AC. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are satisfied.

After initial recognition, interest bearing financial liabilities are subsequently measured at AC using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in net income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest. The effective interest amortisation is included in finance cost in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Other liabilities, represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Property 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 and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Property and equipment (continued)

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

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserves in equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in net income, the increase is first recognised in net income. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to net income.

Land and work-in-progress are not depreciated. For other asset categories, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold buildings	2.5% per annum
Freehold building improvements	5 - 20% per annum
Freehold land improvements	10% per annum
Furniture and equipment	10% - 20% per annum
Motor vehicles	25% per annum
Computer hardware	20%-33% per annum
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of period of the leases and estimated economic life of the improvements

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease term transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right of use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, it is the Group's policy to transfer any amounts included in revaluation reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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.

Acquired computer software licenses and website development costs are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and which will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are also recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	10%-33% per annum
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Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at 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.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Provisions (continued)

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 recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(k) Employee benefits

i) 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 5% of eligible earnings. The Group's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

ii) Post retirement medical benefit plan

The Group provides supplementary health insurance benefits to qualifying employees upon retirement. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The benefits under this plan are contributory. For the postretirement medical benefit plan, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with independent actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The post-retirement plan is a contributory plan. Retirees are assumed to pay the full retiree costs, less the Group's subsidy. The employee's subsidy for medical costs is set to a fixed dollar amount.

Defined benefit costs are categorised 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 the defined benefit costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in operating expenses. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Employee benefits (continued)

ii) *Post retirement medical benefit plan (continued)*

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to net income.

Past service cost is recognised in net income in the period of a plan amendment. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plan. 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 plan.

iii) *Share-based payments*

The Group operates an Executive Incentive Plan for key management employees. Under this plan, eligible employees are granted common shares of the Group as special awards upon promotion to or hiring at the executive level. The share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. From the date of granting, each award will vest at a rate of 20% of the shares which are the subject of the award, for each completed year of service. Participants receive all earnings by way of dividend on the shares and the accretions from the date of the grant of the award. Upon termination of employment, all shares vested are distributed to the participant. The Group makes cash awards to the plan as the need arises and the plan purchases shares on the open market at market value. The cost of these benefits to the Group are included in employee salary and benefit expenses.

(l) Share capital

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

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts

Summary of measurement approaches

The Group uses either the general measurement model (GMM) or the premium allocation approach (PAA), depending on the portfolio of insurance contracts issued, as follows:

Contracts Issued/held	Product Classification	Measurement Model
Home Service Life	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Home Service Health	Insurance contracts	PAA
Financial Service Life	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Financial Services Annuities	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
BahamaHealth	Insurance contracts	PAA
Creditor Life (Single)	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Creditor Life (Level)	Insurance contracts	PAA
Investment contracts with DPF	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Life reinsurance contracts held	Reinsurance contracts held	GMM
Health reinsurance contracts held	Reinsurance contracts held	PAA (with coverage of One year or less)

For underlying direct insurance contracts measured under GMM, the corresponding reinsurance contract portfolios are measured using GMM. For underlying direct insurance contracts measured under PAA, the corresponding reinsurance contract portfolios are measured using PAA.

Definition and Classification

The Group issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event had not occurred. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Group issues life, health, and annuity contracts.

Some investment contracts issued by the Group contain discretionary participation features (DPF), whereby the investor has the right and is expected to receive, as a supplement to the amount not subject to the Group's discretion, potentially significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of investment assets. The Group accounts for these contracts under IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17).

Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group assesses its life and health insurance products to determine whether they contain components which must be accounted for under another IFRS Accounting Standard rather than IFRS 17 (distinct non-insurance components). After separating any distinct components, Group must apply IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Group's products do not include distinct components that require separation.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (Continued)

Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Some contracts issued by the Group include a surrender option under which the surrender value is paid to the policyholder on maturity or earlier lapse of the contract. These surrender options have been assessed to meet the definition of a non-distinct investment component in IFRS 17. IFRS 17 defines investment components as the amounts that an insurance contract requires an insurer to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event has occurred.

Investment components which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract are considered non-distinct if they cannot be measured separately from the insurance components. However, receipts and payments of the investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses. The surrender options are considered non distinct investment components as the Group is unable to measure the value of the surrender option component separately from the life insurance portion of the contract.

Level of aggregation

The level of aggregation for the Group is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. This means that, for determining the level of aggregation, the Group identifies a contract as the smallest 'unit', i.e., the lowest common denominator. However, the Group makes an evaluation of whether a series of contracts can be treated together in making the profitability assessment based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single contract contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts. As such, what is treated as a contract for accounting purposes may differ from what is considered as a contract for other purposes (i.e., legal or management). IFRS 17 also notes that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart.

The Group has defined portfolios of insurance contracts issued based on its product lines, namely life, health and annuity contracts due to the fact that the products are subject to similar risks and managed together. The expected profitability of these portfolios at inception is determined based on the existing actuarial valuation models which take into consideration existing and new business. The groups of contracts for which the fair value approach has been adopted on transition include contracts issued more than one year apart.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Level of aggregation (continued)

The insurance contract portfolios are divided into:

- A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition
- A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio

The reinsurance contracts held portfolios are divided into:

- A group of contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition
- A group of contracts that have no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequent to initial recognition; and
- A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

Recognition

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

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

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

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

Several reinsurance contracts held by the Group provide proportionate cover. Therefore, the Group does not recognise proportional reinsurance contract held until at least one underlying direct insurance contract has been recognised.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Recognition (continued)

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

Onerous groups of contracts

The Group issues some contracts before the coverage period starts and the first premium becomes due. Therefore, the Group has determined whether any contracts issued form a group of onerous contracts before the earlier of the beginning of the coverage period and the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due.

Initial measurement

Contract boundary

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

- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks, or

Both of the following criteria are satisfied:

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

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

For life contracts with renewal periods, the Group assesses whether premiums and related cash flows that arise from the renewed contract are within the contract boundary. The pricing of the renewals are established by the Group by considering all the risks and terms covered for the policyholder, with reference to the pricing of contracts with equivalent risks and terms on the renewal dates. The Group reassesses the contract boundary of each group at the end of each reporting period.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

Premium Allocation Approach (“PAA”)

The PAA is an optional simplified measurement model in IFRS 17 that is available for insurance and reinsurance contracts that meet the eligibility criteria. The Group has measured several portfolios using the PAA.

When measuring the liabilities remaining coverage, the PAA is similar to the Group’s previous accounting treatment for short duration contracts and therefore the Group does not expect a significant impact to measurement. Certain lines of business within the Group primarily issue insurance contracts with a coverage period of 12 months or less, which automatically qualify for the PAA. For insurance contracts with greater than 12 months of coverage, the Group has established a methodology for assessing whether the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage differs significantly than the measurement under the GMM to determine whether they qualify for the PAA.

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted Approach
PAA Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 GMM.	The coverage period for the BahamaHealth and Home Service Health contracts is one year or less and therefore qualifies automatically for the PAA.
Insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within a group is not longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of insurance contracts (including future groups containing insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the coverage period of the related group.	The Group has elected to expense all acquisition expenses as incurred.

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4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

Premium Allocation Approach (“PAA”) (continued)

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted Approach
Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LFRC.	The Group has elected to not adjust for the time value of money for portfolios measured under the PAA.
Liability for incurred claims adjusted for time value of money	Where cash flows are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred, Group is not required to adjust future cashflows for the time value of money.	The Group has elected to not adjust for the time value of money for portfolios measured under the PAA.

General Measurement Model (“GMM”)

The GMM measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of:

- Fulfilment cash flows; and
- A contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit the Group will recognise as it provides insurance contract services under the insurance contracts in the group.

Fulfilment cash flows comprise unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, discounted to present value to reflect the time value of money and financial risks, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Group’s objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value, or the probability-weighted mean, of the full range of possible outcomes, considering all reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. The Group estimates future cash flows considering a range of scenarios which have commercial substance and give a good representation of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are probability-weighted and discounted using current assumptions.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

General Model ("GMM") (continued)

When estimating future cash flows, the Group includes all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including:

- Premiums and related cash flows;
- Claims and benefits, including reported claims not yet paid, incurred claims not yet reported and expected future claims;
- Payments to policyholders resulting from embedded surrender value options;
- An allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the contract belongs;
- Claims handling costs;
- Policy administration and maintenance costs, including recurring commissions that are expected to be paid to intermediaries;
- An allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts; and
- Transaction-based taxes.

The Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows. The Group estimates the probabilities and amounts of future payments under existing contracts based on information obtained, including:

- Information about claims already reported by policyholders;
- Other information about the known or estimated characteristics of the insurance contracts;
- Historical data about the Group's own experience, supplemented when necessary with data from other sources. Historical data is adjusted to reflect current conditions; and
- Current pricing information, when available.

The measurement of fulfilment cash flows includes insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated as a portion of premium to net income (through insurance revenue) over the period of the contract in a systematic and rational way.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held- initial measurement

The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued, with the exception of the following:

- Measurement of the cash flows include an allowance on a probability-weighted basis for the effect of any non-performance by the reinsurers, including the effects of collateral and losses from disputes;
- The Group determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk so that it represents the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer; and
- The Group recognises both day 1 gains and day 1 losses at initial recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as a CSM and releases this to net income as the reinsurer renders services, except for any portion of a day 1 loss that relates to events before initial recognition.

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

The Group calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. Where only some contracts in the onerous underlying group are covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held, the Group uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the underlying group of insurance contracts to insurance contracts covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

Where the Group enters into reinsurance contracts held which provide coverage relating to events that occurred before the purchase of the reinsurance, such cost of reinsurance is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition.

Insurance contracts- subsequent measurement

The CSM at the end of the reporting period represents the profit in the group of insurance contracts that has not yet been recognised in net income because it relates to future service to be provided.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Insurance contracts- subsequent measurement (continued)

For a group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the CSM of the group at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the beginning of the reporting period adjusted, as follows:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period, measured at the discount rates at initial recognition;
- The changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, except to the extent that:
 - Such increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss, or
 - Such decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage;
- The amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period, before any allocation, over the current and remaining coverage period.

The locked-in discount rate is the weighted average of the rates applicable at the date of initial recognition of contracts that joined a group over a 12-month period. The discount rate used for accretion of interest on the CSM is determined using the bottom-up approach at inception.

The changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service that adjust the CSM are comprised of:

- Experience adjustments that arise from the difference between the premium receipts, and any related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and insurance premium taxes, and the estimate, at the beginning of the period, of the amounts expected. Differences related to premiums received (or due) related to current or past services are recognised immediately in net income while differences related to premiums received (or due) for future services are adjusted against the CSM.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Insurance contracts- subsequent measurement (continued)

- Changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, except those relating to the time value of money and changes in financial risk, recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income rather than adjusting the CSM. Differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period. Those differences are determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable. The same applies to a policyholder loan that becomes repayable.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Except for changes in the risk adjustment, adjustments to the CSM noted above are measured at discount rates that reflect the characteristics of the cash flows of the group of insurance contracts at initial recognition.

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

The Group measures the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period as the sum of: (i) the liability for remaining coverage comprising fulfilment cash flows related to future service allocated to the group at that date and the CSM of the group at that date; and (ii) the liability for incurred claims for the group comprising the fulfilment cash flows related to past service allocated to the group at that date.

Reinsurance contracts held- subsequent measurement

The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued, with the exception of the following:

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows are recognised in net income if the related changes arising from the underlying ceded contracts have been recognised in net income. Alternatively, changes in the fulfilment cash flows adjust the CSM.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held- subsequent measurement (continued)

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows that result from changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of a reinsurance contract held do not adjust the contractual service margin as they do not relate to future service.

Any change in the fulfilment cash flows of a retroactive reinsurance contract held due to the changes of the liability for incurred claims of the underlying contracts is taken to net income and not the CSM of the reinsurance contract held.

Where a loss component has been set up subsequent to initial recognition of a group of underlying insurance contracts, the portion of income that has been recognised from related reinsurance contracts held is disclosed as a loss-recovery component.

Where the Group has established a loss-recovery component, the Group adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

A loss-recovery component reversals are consistent with reversal of the loss component of underlying groups of contracts issued.

Insurance contracts- Modification and derecognition

The Group derecognises insurance contracts when the rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired) or the contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model, or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract. In such cases, the Group derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract.

Insurance acquisition cashflows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group.

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

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Presentation

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

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognised are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

The Group disaggregates the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, net expense from reinsurance contracts held, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Group disaggregates the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

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

Insurance revenue

The Group's insurance revenue depicts the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Insurance revenue from a group of insurance contracts is therefore the relevant portion for the period of the total consideration for the contracts, (i.e., the amount of premiums paid to the Group adjusted for financing effect (the time value of money) and excluding any investment components).

The total consideration for a group of contracts covers amounts related to the provision of services and is comprised of:

- Insurance service expenses, excluding any amounts relating to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage;
- The risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage;
- The CSM release;
- Amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows, which are amortised using the same methodology as the CSM.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Insurance revenue (continued)

For the significant judgements applied to the amortisation of the CSM, please refer to Note 5.

Loss components

The Group has grouped contracts that are onerous at initial recognition separately from contracts in the same portfolio that are not onerous at initial recognition. Groups that were not onerous at initial recognition can also subsequently become onerous if assumptions and experience changes. The Group has established a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for any onerous group depicting the future losses recognised.

A loss component represents a notional record of the losses attributable to each group of onerous insurance contracts (or contracts profitable at inception that have become onerous). The loss component is released based on a systematic allocation of the subsequent changes relating to future service in the fulfilment cash flows to: (i) the loss component; and (ii) the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component. The loss component is also updated for subsequent changes relating to future service in estimates of the fulfilment cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The systematic allocation of subsequent changes to the loss component results in the total amounts allocated to the loss component being equal to zero by the end of the coverage period of a group of contracts (since the loss component will have been materialised in the form of incurred claims). The Group uses the proportion on initial recognition to determine the systematic allocation of subsequent changes in future cash flows between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component.

Loss-recovery components

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

Where a loss component has been set up subsequent to initial recognition of a group of underlying insurance contracts, the portion of income that has been recognised from related reinsurance contracts held is disclosed as a loss-recovery component.

Where a loss-recovery component has been set up at initial recognition or subsequently, the Group adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Insurance contracts (continued)

Loss-recovery components (continued)

The carrying amount of the loss-recovery component must not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. On this basis, the loss-recovery component recognised at initial recognition is reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts and is \$nil when loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is \$nil.

Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

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

Insurance finance income or expense

The Group includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss (that is, the profit or loss option is applied). Insurance finance income or expenses comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk, but excludes any such changes for groups of insurance contracts with discretionary participation features that would adjust the CSM.

(n) Non-insurance revenue recognition

Fee and non-insurance commission income are recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided and the performance obligation met. Commissions earned on insurance policies are recognised when the policies are written and the Group has no further significant service obligations associated with the policy. The recognition of profit commissions is dependent on the loss experience underlying the relevant policies.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payments has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Non-insurance revenue recognition (continued)

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the EIR applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income which forms an integral part of the EIR of a loan (i.e., commitment fees) is deferred and recognised as income over the life of the loan.

(o) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease i.e., if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially recognised at the present value of the lease liability, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(o) Leases (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities (continued)

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are presented on the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 21).

iii) Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(p) Taxation

Under the current laws of The Bahamas, the country of domicile of the Group, that was there are no capital gains taxes imposed. The Bahamas enacted the Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax Act, 2024 (the Act) on 28 November 2024, which implements a Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT) of 15% effective 1 January 2024 for qualifying multinational entities in The Bahamas. The DMTT aligns with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Pillar Two Framework. The Group is not subject to the DMTT Framework.

The Group is subject to tax on gross premiums written at a rate of 3% and value added taxes (VAT), applied at a rate of 10% on goods and services purchased. The Group's insurance subsidiary is subject to a business license tax at a rate of 2.25% on non-insurance revenue. The Group's subsidiary which operates as an agent and broker for general insurance products is subject to a business license tax at a rate of 0.75% of taxable income.

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(Continued)

4. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income 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 on earnings per share.

(r) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the ordinary shareholders is recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the year in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors. Dividends declared after the year end, but before the approval of the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed as a subsequent event.

(s) 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 (i), (iv), (v), and (vi).

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(Continued)

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards 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 consolidated 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, prevailing market prices, current financial information and audited statements, changes in market conditions, 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. Insurance contracts

Areas of judgment which impact the Group's reporting include the unit of account identified in which insurance contracts are assessed, and the level of aggregation applied for measurement and reporting purposes. Specific areas of judgement and estimates impacting insurance and reinsurance contracts.

i. Methods used to measure insurance contracts

The determination of the liabilities under long-term insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the Group's Appointed Actuary. The Group's Appointed Actuary primarily uses deterministic projections to estimate the present value of future cash flows.

The following assumptions were used when estimating future cash flows:

Mortality and Morbidity Rates – Assumptions are based on standard industry and population mortality/morbidity tables, according to the type of contract written. The assumptions reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own experiences. Where appropriate, an allowance is made for expected future mortality improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by relevant risk drivers, such as gender, underwriting class and contract type.

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5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

Insurance contracts (continued)

a. Insurance contracts (continued)

i. Methods used to measure insurance contracts (continued)

Longevity – Assumptions are based on standard industry tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by a number of factors including (but not limited to) policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract type.

Expenses – Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate.

The cash flows within the contract boundary include an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Such overheads are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics.

Lapse and Surrender Rates – Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends.

ii. Discount rates

The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rates for the cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items for all contracts. Under this approach, the discount rates are determined as risk-free rates plus the liquidity adjustment which is based on a reference asset that has been selected to be consistent with the liquidity characteristics of the product. The risk-free rates are determined based on The Bahamas Government bonds.

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5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

Insurance contracts (continued)

a. Insurance contracts (continued)

ii. Discount rates (continued)

The timing of cash flows is reflected by constructing a discount curve, so that each cash-flow is discounted consistent with the timing of the cash flow. In constructing the discount curve, a portion is based on market information (the observable period) and beyond that period, these discount rates are estimated (the unobservable period). The observable period is the same time period where information on risk-free interest rates is deep and liquid and the market information is available for up to 30 years. In the unobservable period, risk-free rates are interpolated between the last observable point and an ultimate risk-free rate at year 70. The ultimate risk-free rate is estimated using historical averages.

The spot rates applied for discounting of future cash flows are listed below:

		2025				
		1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
Liquid		3.64%	4.97%	5.45%	5.92%	7.77%
Illiquid		4.12%	5.46%	5.97%	6.48%	8.37%
		2024				
		1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
Liquid		3.48%	4.30%	5.78%	6.53%	7.69%
Illiquid		3.96%	4.80%	6.30%	7.09%	8.29%

iii. Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

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(Continued)

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

Insurance contracts (continued)

a. Insurance contracts (continued)

iii. Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (continued)

The Group has estimated the risk adjustment using a margin approach. This amount is measured as the present value of the difference between estimated future cash flows with a margin applied to non-financial assumptions including mortality, morbidity, longevity, lapse and expense assumptions and estimated future cash flows without this adjustment. Margins generally range from 5% to 20% depending on the uncertainty in the determination of the assumption. The level of uncertainty, and hence the margin chosen, varies by assumption and by line of business and other factors. For health policies, the risk adjustment is set as a margin on the best estimate liability. The risk adjustment is determined separately for reinsurance contracts held applying the same margins as the underlying contracts.

The risk adjustment of the insurance contracts issued and insurance contracts held for life and health policies corresponds to a confidence level of 80-85% (2024: 80-85%).

iv. Amortisation of the Contractual Service Margin

The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Group will recognise as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period.

The amount is determined by:

- Identifying the coverage units in the group;
- Allocating the CSM at the end of the period, (before recognising any amounts in profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period), equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future; and
- Recognising in profit or loss the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period.

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(Continued)

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

Insurance contracts (continued)

a. Insurance contracts (continued)

iv. Amortisation of the contractual service margin (continued)

The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage period. For groups of life insurance contracts, the quantity of benefits is the contractually agreed sum insured over the period of the contracts. The total coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to adjust for the reduction of remaining coverage for claims paid, expectations of lapses and cancellation of contracts in the period. They are then allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future, they are discounted using the applicable discount rates determined at initial recognition.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM amortisation is similar to the reinsurance contracts issued and reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force.

v. Liability for incurred claims

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims for short term contracts is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques. The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Group's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (including claims handling costs), and claim counts based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios.

Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

b. Revaluation of property and equipment

The Group measures its freehold land and buildings at revalued amounts triennially, with changes in fair value being recognised in the revaluation reserve in the consolidated statement of financial position. The valuation techniques, are based on different methods including cost, market, and income approaches. The valuation methodology includes observable assumptions for properties, performed by an independent appraiser 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. Management considers that the valuation methodologies and assumptions utilised are appropriate for determining the fair value of the Group's freehold land and buildings.

c. Impairment of financial assets

In determining the ECL, management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a SICR and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of economic conditions.

Exposures are considered to have resulted in a SICR and are moved to stage 2 based on the following:

Qualitative test

Accounts that meet the portfolio's 'high risk' criteria and are subject to closer credit monitoring.

Backstop Criteria

Accounts that are 30 calendar days or more past due. The 30 days past due criterion is a backstop rather than a primary driver of moving exposures into stage 2.

Forward-looking information

When management determines the macro-economic factors that impact the portfolios of financial assets, they first determine all readily available information within the relevant market. Portfolios of financial assets are segregated based on product type and historical performance. Management assesses data sources from the government, IMF and other reliable data sources. A regression analysis is performed to determine which factors are most closely correlated with the credit losses for each portfolio. Where projections are available, these are used to look into the future up to three years and subsequently the long-term average performance is then used for the remaining life of the product. These projections are re-assessed quarterly.

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(Continued)

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

d. Retirement benefit obligation

The Group's retirement benefit obligation is discounted using a rate derived from market yields on high-quality government bonds at the reporting date, as there is no deep market for high-quality corporate bonds in The Bahamas. 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. Average per capita costs for retirees were 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's own experience.

e. Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Group based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Where no market data is available, the Group may value positions using its own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models are primarily recent similar arm's length market transactions, if available, and reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same.

In the absence of observable market prices, the Group values its investments using valuation methodologies applied on a consistent basis. For some investments where little market activity may exist, management's determination of fair value is then based on the best information available in the circumstances and may incorporate management's own assumptions and involves a significant degree of judgement, taking into consideration a combination of internal and external factors, including the appropriate risk adjustments for non-performance and liquidity risk.

The Group uses the discounted cash flow method to value debt investments that are not publicly traded or whose market prices are not readily available. The discounted cash flow method projects the expected cash flows of the debt instrument based on contractual terms and discounts such cash flows back to the valuation date using a market-based yield. The market-based yield is estimated using yields of similar publicly traded debt instruments, subject to a liquidity discount.

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(Continued)

5. Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty-critical accounting estimates (continued)

e. Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk

Insurance and reinsurance contracts expose the Group to insurance risk. In addition, the Group is exposed to financial and operational risks from insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments. Financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Fair value of financial instruments

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.

The following table depicts the classification of financial assets and liabilities:

	2025			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash on hand and at bank	-	-	19,999,131	19,999,131
Financial investment assets	271,596,118	14,343,541	43,694,267	329,633,926
Other receivables and other assets	-	-	1,720,139	1,720,139
Total financial assets	271,596,118	14,343,541	65,413,537	351,353,196
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Investment contract liabilities	951,814	-	-	951,814
Other liabilities	-	-	9,929,489	9,929,489
Lease liabilities	-	-	810,544	810,544
Total financial liabilities	951,814	-	10,740,033	11,691,847

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	2024			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash on hand and at bank	-	-	12,389,614	12,389,614
Financial investment assets	257,336,266	13,701,493	47,041,351	318,079,110
Other receivables and other assets	-	-	3,635,192	3,635,192
Total financial assets	257,336,266	13,701,493	63,066,157	334,103,916
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Investment contract liabilities	449,669	-	-	449,669
Other liabilities	-	-	9,021,463	9,021,463
Lease liabilities	-	-	532,555	532,555
Total financial liabilities	449,669	-	9,554,018	10,003,687

For financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the statement of financial position dates.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates.

The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- i) Investment securities at FVTPL are measured at fair value by reference to quoted prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models, or discounted cash flows. The carrying value approximates the fair value of these items.
- ii) Investment securities classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices or dealer quotes when available (level 1). If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are based on pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques (level 3).
- iii) Investments in unit trusts are based on prices quoted by the fund managers (level 2).
- iv) The fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value or for which fair value is disclosed, 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).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2025	\$	\$	\$	\$
FVTPL				
Sovereign bonds	-	217,027,593	-	217,027,593
Corporate bonds	-	8,056,283	26,355,830	34,412,113
Mutual funds	18,232,825	488,410	-	18,721,235
Equities	-	1,435,177	-	1,435,177
FVOCI				
Equities	-	14,343,541	-	14,343,541
	<u>18,232,825</u>	<u>241,351,004</u>	<u>26,355,830</u>	<u>285,939,659</u>
31 December 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
FVPTL				
Sovereign bonds	-	207,667,201	-	207,667,201
Corporate bonds	-	8,157,636	21,897,421	30,055,057
Mutual funds	17,588,421	590,410	-	18,178,831
Equities	-	1,435,177	-	1,435,177
FVOCI				
Equities	-	13,701,493	-	13,701,493
	<u>17,588,421</u>	<u>231,551,917</u>	<u>21,897,421</u>	<u>271,037,759</u>

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6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table reconciles the level 3 investment assets:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Opening Balance	21,897,421	19,674,285
Purchases	7,104,726	4,000,000
Sales/redemptions	(2,716,689)	(1,763,141)
Change in accrued interest	70,372	(13,723)
Balance at end of year	<u><u>26,355,830</u></u>	<u><u>21,897,421</u></u>

Level 3 investments include corporate bonds. The fair values of these investments have been derived from market yields of government instruments of similar durations adjusted for credit risk of the borrower.

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used to measure the Group's Level 3 financial instruments:

Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs		Relationship to fair value
	2025	2024	
Credit spreads within local market	1%-5%	1%-5%	Increases in credit spreads of the underlying assets will have a direct correlation to fair value. The credit spreads for the unlisted securities were derived by comparing bond yields to Bahamian government benchmark rates. The resulting credit spreads generally fall within the 1%-5% range, depending on the bond issuers' risk ratings.

If future interest rates were increased or decreased by 1%, net investment income would change broadly in line with the rate movement, while the fair value of these investments would change on a non-linear basis, resulting in an approximate fair value change of \$2,290,538 (2024: \$1,839,905).

The fair values for all other financial instruments which are not carried at fair value but for which fair value is required to be disclosed, are classified as Level 2 with the exception of loans AC which are classified as Level 3. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets approximate their carrying amount as they are short-term and highly liquid. For loans at AC, the fair value approximates the carrying value.

Insurance risk

The Group issues short term and long term contracts that transfer 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.

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31 December 2025

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Insurance risk (continued)

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 main risks that the Group is exposed to are, as follows:

- Mortality risk – risk of loss arising due to the incidence of policyholder death being different than expected
- Morbidity risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder health experience being different than expected
- Longevity risk – risk of loss arising due to the annuitant living longer than expected
- Expense risk – risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected
- Policyholder behavior risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder experiences, lapses and surrenders, being different than expected

The objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover the liabilities associated with the insurance contracts that it issues. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across the portfolios of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by the implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The Group purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation program. Reinsurance held is placed on an excess of loss and proportional basis. The majority of proportional reinsurance is quota-share reinsurance which is taken out to reduce the overall exposure of the Group to certain classes of business.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the underlying insurance contract liabilities and in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Group has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Insurance risk (continued)

For the life insurance contracts for which death or disability is the insured risk, the significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics, widespread changes in lifestyle and natural disasters, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. 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 and quota share contracts. Under the excess coverage contracts, the Group retains a range of \$75,000 to \$100,000 (2024: \$75,000 to \$100,000) coverage per individual life and individual accidental death benefit. The Group also seeks to limit the exposure to catastrophic loss on the portfolio of insureds by ceding premiums to a reinsurer. The Group retains coverage up to \$500,000 under this policy. Under the quota share contracts, the Group retains 50% of the face amount per individual life and accidental death benefit to a maximum of \$100,000 on any one life insured. Individual and group medical retention limit is retained at \$400,000 (2024: \$300,000) per member.

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Insurance risk (continued)

The Group's insurance contracts issued (both before and after reinsurance held) is shown below.

	2025			2024		
	Insurance contracts issued	Reinsurance held	Net	Insurance contracts issued	Reinsurance held	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance Contracts issued						
Life contracts	253,685,554	8,702,520	244,983,034	240,161,319	7,909,913	232,251,406
Health contracts	14,466,421	2,528,880	11,937,541	10,707,125	2,105,796	8,601,329
Immediate annuity contracts	3,220,388	-	3,220,388	4,287,091	-	4,287,091
Total insurance contracts issued	271,372,363	11,231,400	260,140,963	255,155,535	10,015,709	245,139,826

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivities

The following sensitivity analysis shows the instantaneous impact (gross and net of reinsurance) on the contractual service margin, net income and equity for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant for contracts measured under the GMM. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each assumption, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

31 December 2025	Change in assumptions	Effect on CSM		Effect on net income		Effect on equity	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortality/morbidity rates	10%	(7,168,422)	(2,817,156)	(7,025,317)	(6,471,391)	(7,025,317)	(6,471,391)
Mortality/morbidity rates	-10%	10,900,894	7,463,263	3,762,961	2,189,378	3,762,961	2,189,378
Expenses	10%	(2,036,561)	(1,488,058)	(1,423,929)	(1,973,470)	(1,423,929)	(1,973,470)
Expenses	-10%	2,822,744	3,364,966	641,119	88,181	641,119	88,181
Lapse and surrender	10%	(3,457,023)	(3,011,171)	(1,077,786)	(1,652,053)	(1,077,786)	(1,652,053)
Lapse and surrender	-10%	4,520,494	5,207,875	516,105	2,226	516,105	2,226

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivities (continued)

31 December 2024	Change in assumptions	Effect on CSM		Effect on net income		Effect on equity	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortality/morbidity rates	10%	(9,437,271)	(5,182,594)	(4,071,264)	(3,749,075)	(4,071,264)	(3,749,075)
Mortality/morbidity rates	-10%	10,849,150	7,568,789	3,075,482	1,655,688	3,075,482	1,655,688
Expenses	10%	(2,575,595)	(2,044,525)	(783,262)	(1,326,171)	(783,262)	(1,326,171)
Expenses	-10%	2,574,078	3,099,245	779,460	234,182	779,460	234,182
Lapse and surrender	10%	(3,866,751)	(3,423,451)	(819,645)	(1,389,964)	(819,645)	(1,389,964)
Lapse and surrender	-10%	4,247,047	4,899,168	915,307	409,674	915,307	409,674

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

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.

	2025							Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities	35,072,330	5,824,634	4,597,094	7,712,265	9,081,402	62,778,155	682,246,904	807,312,784
Total	35,072,330	5,824,634	4,597,094	7,712,265	9,081,402	62,778,155	682,246,904	807,312,784

	2024							Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities	33,510,828	4,586,079	6,377,323	7,873,317	9,128,228	60,374,706	663,758,959	785,609,440
Total	33,510,828	4,586,079	6,377,323	7,873,317	9,128,228	60,374,706	663,758,959	785,609,440

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

	2025					
	Not Classified	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and at bank	-	19,999,131	-	-	-	19,999,131
Other receivables and other assets	-	1,720,139	-	-	-	1,720,139
Financial investment assets						
FVTPL securities	18,721,235	19,909,457	9,457,612	38,835,114	184,672,700	271,596,118
FVOCI securities	14,343,541	-	-	-	-	14,343,541
Amortised cost securities	62,633	273,717	3,565,562	9,637,227	30,155,128	43,694,267
	33,127,409	41,902,444	13,023,174	48,472,341	214,827,828	351,353,196
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	-	9,929,489	-	-	-	9,929,489
Lease liabilities	-	124,835	585,476	302,670	80,700	1,093,681
Investment contract liabilities	-	185,452	544,673	251,405	310,210	1,291,740
	-	10,239,776	1,130,149	554,075	390,910	12,314,910
Net Liquidity gap	33,127,409	31,662,668	11,893,025	47,918,266	214,436,918	

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	2024					
	Not Classified	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and at bank	-	12,389,614	-	-	-	12,389,614
Other receivables and other assets	-	3,635,192	-	-	-	3,635,192
Financial investment assets						
FVTPL securities	18,178,831	16,169,961	28,176,608	36,251,160	158,559,706	257,336,266
FVOCI securities	13,701,493	-	-	-	-	13,701,493
Amortised cost Securities	228,099	764,188	4,064,432	11,084,648	30,899,984	47,041,351
	<u>32,108,423</u>	<u>32,958,955</u>	<u>32,241,040</u>	<u>47,335,808</u>	<u>189,459,690</u>	<u>334,103,916</u>
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	-	9,021,463	-	-	-	9,021,463
Lease liabilities	-	81,635	326,541	303,490	126,500	838,166
Investment contract liabilities	-	170,285	525,844	288,565	350,132	1,334,826
	<u>-</u>	<u>9,273,383</u>	<u>852,385</u>	<u>592,055</u>	<u>476,632</u>	<u>11,194,455</u>
Net Liquidity gap	<u>32,108,423</u>	<u>23,685,572</u>	<u>31,388,655</u>	<u>46,743,753</u>	<u>188,983,058</u>	

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, insurance contract issued, or reinsurance contract held will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's investment policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes market risk. Guidelines are set out for asset allocation and portfolio limits to manage exposure and ensure that assets are held to deliver income and gains needed to meet the Group's contractual requirements. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures are reported to the Group's risk committee. The policy is reviewed regularly for pertinence and changes in the risk environment.

The nature of the Group's exposure to market risks and its objectives, policies and processes used to manage and measure the risks have not changed from the previous period.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument, insurance contract assets and/or liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is not subject to significant currency risk as its principal transactions are carried out in Bahamian dollars. The Group's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities.

Interest rate risk

The Group manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments to support the insurance contracts liabilities. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored regularly.

A maturity analysis of the Group's investment asset and insurance contract liabilities is included in the liquidity risk section.

For loans at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVTPL, these are subject to floating interest rates. If future interest rates were increased or decreased by 1%, net investment income in the statement of comprehensive income would increase or decrease by \$2,892,133 (2024: \$2,880,036).

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk sensitive insurance and reinsurance contracts and investment contract liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Insurance Contract Assets		
Insurance contracts issued	-	-
Reinsurance contracts held	8,702,520	7,909,913
Total	8,702,520	7,909,913
Insurance Contract Liabilities		
Insurance contracts issued	256,905,942	244,448,410
Reinsurance contracts held	-	-
Total	256,905,942	244,448,410
Financial investments		
Investment contract liabilities	951,814	449,669
Total	951,814	449,669

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on net income and equity for life insurance contracts issued. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the instantaneous impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables has not changed from the previous period.

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

31-Dec-25	Change in assumptions	Effect on net income		Effect on equity	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Life insurance contracts issued		\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest Rates	1%	31,051,802	32,123,600	31,051,802	32,123,600

31-Dec-24	Change in assumptions	Effect on net income		Effect on equity	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Life insurance contracts issued		\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest Rates	1%	30,908,839	31,075,369	30,908,839	31,075,369

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Price Risk

Price 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 and Risk Committee, which monitors the price movement of securities on BISX.

If future market prices for instruments with quoted prices and measured at FVOCI and FVTPL were to increase or decrease by 10% this would result in an increase or decrease in equity of \$3,489,995 (2024: \$3,331,035) and net income of \$2,015,641 (2024: \$1,961,401), respectively. Management mitigates this risk by diversification of its portfolio.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Group's strategic planning and budgeting process.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument, insurance contract issued in an asset position or reinsurance contract held will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Group's exposure to credit risk.

The Group's credit risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Group's risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

Credit risk relating to financial instruments is monitored by management. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. It is the Group's policy to invest in high-quality financial instruments with a low risk of default.

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk arising from balances held with banks is managed by placing deposits with approved financial institutions and within credit limits assigned. Credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors on an annual basis.

The Group manages and controls credit risk on mortgage loans by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. The Group has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective actions.

Mortgage loans are fully collateralised by real estate and the approval loan limit is 75% to 90% of the collateral value.

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 finalisation of any contract. The Group has one main reinsurer for its long-term insurance contracts, a large multinational corporation that has an AM Best Rating of A+ and a Standard & Poors (S&P) rating of AA-. Reinsurance contract assets associated with the Group's main reinsurer is \$9,688,097 (2024: \$8,729,275).

The Group invests in debt instruments which have been issued or guaranteed by The Government of The Bahamas and companies that are in good standing and have had no history of default on payment of principal or interest. The Group minimises its exposure to credit risk by holding a diversified portfolio of debt instruments with established maximum holding limits for each investment asset group. The Group also has established limits on investments held with any one institution.

Credit risk associated with future premium inflows from insurance contracts issued is mitigated by the Group's ability to terminate insurance contract services when policyholders fail to meet their premium payment obligations, resulting in insignificant credit risk exposures to the Group.

Reinsurance contract assets are analysed in the table below using the Group's credit risk rating. The table represents the credit risk exposure of the Group, which equals the maximum exposure to credit risk. The concentration of credit risk has not significantly changed compared to the prior year.

	2025			
	AAA	AA	A	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reinsurance contract assets	9,977,707	74,628	1,179,065	11,231,400

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(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

	2024			
	AA	A	BBB	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reinsurance contract assets	8,937,079	74,630	1,004,000	10,015,709

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table summaries the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk related to financial assets. The maximum credit exposure is the carrying value of the assets net of any allowances for credit loss.

	Investment Grade	Non-investment Grade	Not Rated	Total
As at 31 December 2025	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	19,989,356	-	-	19,989,356
Financial investment assets				
Debt instruments at FVTPL	-	251,439,706	18,721,235	270,160,941
Debt instruments at amortised cost	-	1,940,907	41,753,360	43,694,267
Other receivables and other assets	-	-	1,720,139	1,720,139
	<u>19,989,356</u>	<u>253,380,613</u>	<u>62,194,734</u>	<u>335,564,703</u>
	Investment Grade	Non-investment Grade	Not Rated	Total
As at 31 December 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	12,380,589	-	-	12,380,589
Financial investment assets				
Debt instruments at FVTPL	-	237,722,258	18,178,831	255,901,089
Debt instruments at amortised cost	-	1,017,258	46,024,093	47,041,351
Other receivables and other assets	-	-	3,635,192	3,635,192
	<u>12,380,589</u>	<u>238,739,516</u>	<u>67,838,116</u>	<u>318,958,221</u>

Impairment assessment

The Group's ECL assessment and measurement method is set out below.

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition.

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Impairment assessment (continued)

The Group considers that there has been a SICR when any contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. In addition, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay by assessing whether there has been a SICR. Such events include internal rating of the counterparty indicating default or near-default.

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and, therefore, credit-impaired for ECL calculations in all cases when the counterparty becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Group may also consider an instrument to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. In such cases, the Group recognises a LTECL.

In rare cases when an instrument is identified as defaulted, it is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of credit-impaired when none of the default criteria have been present for at least twelve consecutive months.

The Group assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. Given the investment policy, the probability of default for new instruments acquired is generally determined to be minimal and the expected loss given default ratio assumed to be 100%.

In rare cases where a lifetime ECL is required to be calculated, the probability of default is estimated based on economic scenarios. Note 7 includes the carrying value of the Group's loans measured at amortised cost for which an allowance for expected credit losses has been calculated.

For the Group's other financial assets including cash at banks these have been assessed as Stage 1 and no allowance for expected credit losses has been recorded as such provision was not material.

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that the operating companies have sufficient capital resources to carry out their activities, to meet the regulatory requirements, and to maximise the return to shareholders. The Group manages its capital requirements by assessing shortfalls between reported and regulated capital levels.

Regulatory capital requirements are set and regulated by the Insurance Commission of The Bahamas. These requirements are established to ensure sufficient solvency margins are maintained by Insurers. Capital adequacy is calculated on a regular basis by management, reviewed by the Board of Directors, and filed with the regulator.

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

6. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (Continued)

Capital risk management (continued)

In addition to the solvency margins required by the regulator, the Group seeks to maintain internal capital targets at levels higher than the regulatory requirements in evaluating business and strategic opportunities. The Group exceeded both the regulatory and internal capital requirements at year end.

7. Financial Investment Assets

Financial investment assets comprise the following:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial investments FVTPL:		
Debt Securities		
Sovereign bonds	217,027,593	207,667,201
Corporate bonds	34,412,113	30,055,057
Mutual Funds	18,721,235	18,178,831
	<u>270,160,941</u>	<u>255,901,089</u>
Equities		
Quoted equities	1,435,177	1,435,177
	<u>1,435,177</u>	<u>1,435,177</u>
Total FVTPL	<u>271,596,118</u>	<u>257,336,266</u>
Financial investments FVOCI:		
Equities		
Quoted equities	14,343,541	13,701,493
	<u>14,343,541</u>	<u>13,701,493</u>
Total FVTOCI	<u>14,343,541</u>	<u>13,701,493</u>
Financial investments amortised costs, net of ECL:		
Debt Securities		
Sovereign bonds	1,940,907	1,017,258
Loans	41,753,360	46,024,093
	<u>43,694,267</u>	<u>47,041,351</u>
Total amortised cost, net	<u>43,694,267</u>	<u>47,041,351</u>
Total financial investments	<u><u>329,633,926</u></u>	<u><u>318,079,110</u></u>

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31 December 2025

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(Continued)

7. Financial Investment Assets (Continued)

The Group has interests in various structured entities that are not consolidated. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. The Group has an interest in a structured entity when it has a contractual or non-contractual involvement that exposes it to variable returns from the performance of the entity. The Group's interest includes investments in mutual fund that are listed on The Bahamas International Securities Exchange ("BISX"). Maximum exposure to loss is equal to the carrying amount disclosed in Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Debt instruments have interest rates ranging from 3.2% to 8.5% per annum (2024: 2.91% to 10.0%) and scheduled maturities between 2026 and 2054 (2024: 2025 and 2054).

During the year, the Group entered into a non-cash bond swap transaction, whereby certain Bahamas Government Registered Stock with floating interest rates were derecognised and replaced with Bahamas Government Registered Stock with fixed interest rates. The transaction was executed through a direct swap with an aggregate value of \$33,797,465 and did not require the use of cash or cash equivalents. Accordingly, the transaction is excluded from the statement of cash flows.

In 2011, in accordance with the Insurance Act 2005 (Amended), the Group established a Trust Account (the "Family Guardian Statutory Deposit Trust") in which \$2,000,000 of Bahamas Government Registered Stock have been placed in Trust. This amount is restricted for regulatory purposes; however, the interest income on these stocks accrues to the Group.

The table below presents the components of the Group's loans designated at AC.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Mortgage Loans	43,337,263	48,811,414
Accrued Interest	162,603	164,817
	43,499,866	48,976,231
Less: Deferred Commitment fees	(239,481)	(270,392)
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,809,139)	(3,180,237)
Total Mortgage Loans	41,451,246	45,525,602
Margin Loans	302,114	498,491
Total Loans	41,753,360	46,024,093

An interest rate of 5.25% per annum (2024: 5.25%) 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 which carry interest rate of 5.25% (2024: 5.0% to 5.25%) in the amount of \$95,224 (2024: \$108,680). Related party interest income from mortgages for the year ended 31 December 2025 is \$5,384 (2024: \$14,171) and related party interest receivable on mortgages as at 31 December 2025 is \$233 (2024: \$297).

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

7. Financial Investment Assets (Continued)

The table below disclosed the gross carrying value of loans measured at AC by Stage.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31 December 2025	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial mortgages	397,636	-	-	397,636
Residential mortgages	33,824,920	6,140,713	2,973,994	42,939,627
	34,222,556	6,140,713	2,973,994	43,337,263
Accrued interest	92,084	70,519	-	162,603
Total gross mortgage loans	34,314,640	6,211,232	2,973,994	43,499,866
Margin Loans	302,114	-	-	302,114
Total gross loans	34,616,754	6,211,232	2,973,994	43,801,980

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31 December 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial mortgages	180,760	-	434,549	615,309
Residential mortgages	37,513,625	6,193,586	4,488,894	48,196,105
	37,694,385	6,193,586	4,923,443	48,811,414
Accrued interest	106,713	58,104	-	164,817
Total gross mortgage loans	37,801,098	6,251,690	4,923,443	48,976,231
Margin Loans	498,491	-	-	498,491
Total gross loans	38,299,589	6,251,690	4,923,443	49,474,722

Margin loans are fully collateralised by the borrower's investment portfolio and the resultant ECL is \$Nil (2024: \$Nil).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had non-performing mortgage loans of \$2,973,994 (2024: \$4,923,443).

During the year, the Group sold properties under power of sale. The fair value of the collateral sold under power of sale was \$1,197,000 (2024: \$306,057). The unrecoverable portion of the principal was provided for and is included in impairment for credit losses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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(Continued)

7. Financial Investment Assets (Continued)

Financial investment assets measured at FVOCI comprise of:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Equity assets at (FVOCI):		
(a) Equity securities-Ordinary Shares		
At beginning of year	13,701,493	13,126,504
Purchase of equities	500,000	114,004
Net change in fair value	142,048	460,985
	14,343,541	13,701,493

The table below shows the composition of FVTPL and FVOCI securities according to those securities that were mandatorily designated, and those that were designated by election.

	2025				
	Mandatory Designation	Designated by Election	Mandatory Designation	Designated by Election	Total
	FVTPL		FVOCI		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	1,435,177	-	-	14,343,541	15,778,718
Mutual Funds	18,721,235	-	-	-	18,721,235
Debt Securities	-	251,439,706	-	-	251,439,706
Closing net book amount	20,156,412	251,439,706	-	14,343,541	285,939,659

	2024				
	Mandatory Designation	Designated by Election	Mandatory Designation	Designated by Election	Total
	FVTPL		FVOCI		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	1,435,177	-	-	13,701,493	15,136,670
Mutual Funds	18,178,831	-	-	-	18,178,831
Debt Securities	-	237,722,258	-	-	237,722,258
Closing net book amount	19,614,008	237,722,258	-	13,701,493	271,037,759

The maximum exposure to credit risk for debt securities measured at fair value is disclosed in the table above. There have been no changes in fair value as a result of credit risk as at 31 December 2025 or 2024.

Mortgage loans are collateralised by the underlying residential and commercial properties. The values ascribed to these properties have been considered in arriving at the LGDs for each mortgage loan. The total value of the collateral as at year end with respect to mortgage loans that were credit-impaired at the reporting date was \$3,560,875 (2024: \$15,474,505).

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31 December 2025

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(Continued)

7. Financial Investment Assets (Continued)

Loss Allowances

The allowance for ECL is recognised in each reporting period and is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between stages due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired during the period;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to inputs used in the calculation including the effect of 'step-up' (or 'step down') between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions.

The following tables contain an analysis of the loss allowance for financial investments for which an ECL allowance is recognised.

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortgage loans				
As at January 1, 2025	37,801,098	6,251,690	4,923,443	48,976,231
Transfers:				-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(3,123,067)	3,123,067	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(19,743)	-	19,743	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1,946,647	(1,946,647)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(762,356)	762,356	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	403,557	-	(403,557)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	358,302	(358,302)	-
New financial assets originated	755,417	-	-	755,417
Fully derecognised financial assets	(1,662,398)	(476,888)	(1,905,381)	(4,044,667)
Change in principal and interest	(1,786,871)	(335,936)	(64,308)	(2,187,115)
As at December 31, 2025	34,314,640	6,211,232	2,973,994	43,499,866

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(Continued)

7. Financial Investment Assets (Continued)

Loss Allowances (continued)

Mortgage Loans	Stage 1 \$	Stage 2 \$	Stage 3 \$	Total \$
As at 1 January 2024	41,422,233	6,149,799	4,718,115	52,290,147
Transfers				
Transfer from stage 1 to 2	(2,341,294)	2,341,294	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to 3	(181,499)	-	181,499	-
Transfer from stage 2 to 1	1,714,786	(1,714,786)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to 3	-	(1,030,775)	1,030,775	-
Transfer from stage 3 to 1	45,728	-	(45,728)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to 2	-	723,048	(723,048)	-
New financial assets originated	2,038,684	-	-	2,038,684
Fully derecognised financial assets	(2,875,222)	(27,268)	(253,488)	(3,155,978)
Change in principal and interest	(2,022,318)	(189,622)	15,318	(2,196,622)
As at 31 December 2024	37,801,098	6,251,690	4,923,443	48,976,231

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 \$	Stage 2 \$	Stage 3 \$	Total \$
Allowance for expected credit losses				
As at January 1, 2025	396,231	800,195	1,983,811	3,180,237
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(271,815)	271,815	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(253)	-	253	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	11,285	(11,285)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(154,331)	154,331	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	2,249	-	(2,249)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	30,384	(30,384)	-
New financial assets originated	4,432	-	-	4,432
Financial assets fully derecognised	(8,666)	(48,628)	(1,119,775)	(1,177,069)
Changes to inputs used in ECL	65,143	(354,819)	91,215	(198,461)
As at December 31, 2025	198,606	533,331	1,077,202	1,809,139

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

7. Financial Investment Assets (Continued)

Loss Allowances (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 January 2024	617,616	883,620	1,939,525	3,440,761
Transfers				
Transfer from stage 1 to 2	(43,617)	43,617	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to 3	(1,345)	-	1,345	-
Transfer from stage 2 to 1	201,422	(201,422)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to 3	-	(171,689)	171,689	-
Transfer from stage 3 to 1	10,728	-	(10,728)	-
Transfer from stage 3 to 2	-	80,469	(80,469)	-
New financial assets originated	14,652	-	-	14,652
Fully derecognised financial assets	(21,615)	(105)	(110,863)	(132,583)
Changes to inputs used in ECL	(381,610)	165,705	73,312	(142,593)
As at 31 December 2024	396,231	800,195	1,983,811	3,180,237

The Group has limited readily available information regarding economic forecasts. Management has examined the information within the market and selected economic drivers that have the best correlation to the portfolio's performance.

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL were as follows:

		Outlook
Unemployment rate	Base	Stable
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Negative

8. Receivables and Other Assets, net

Receivables and other assets comprise:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Other receivables and other assets	727,038	1,396,117
Employee receivables	231,358	1,188,390
Receivables from general insurance clients	819,751	1,093,741
Prepayments and deposits	1,309,456	1,028,600
	3,087,603	4,706,848
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(58,008)	(43,056)
	3,029,595	4,663,792

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(Continued)

8. Receivables and Other Assets, net (Continued)

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected credit loss allowance for receivables from general insurance clients.

To measure the expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of receivables from general insurance clients over a period of 12 months before 31 December 2025 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

The Group has identified the unemployment rate of The Bahamas (which is the country in which its services are provided) to be the most relevant factor, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in this factor.

The table below outlines the expected credit loss allowance for receivables from general insurance clients as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

31 December 2025	Current \$	31-60 days \$	61-90 days \$	Over 90 days \$	Total \$
Loss rate	-	-	-	13.40%	7.08%
Receivables from general insurance clients	165,683	95,150	126,122	432,796	819,751
Expected Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	58,008	58,008
31 December 2024	Current \$	31-60days \$	61-90days \$	Over 90days \$	Total \$
Loss rate	-	-	-	7.50%	3.90%
Receivables from general insurance clients	305,041	143,149	75,270	570,281	1,093,741
Expected Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	43,056	43,056

Movement in expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Balance, beginning of year	43,056	24,542
Bad debt expense	14,952	18,514
Balance, end of year	<u>58,008</u>	<u>43,056</u>

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Continued)

9. Property and Equipment

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

	2025						
	Freehold Land & Improvements	Freehold Buildings & Improvements	Furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computer Hardware	Leasehold Improvements	Work in Progress
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2025							
Opening net book amount	11,144,950	17,860,956	263,673	7,839	639,792	89,215	19,166
Additions	-	40,830	95,824	-	314,331	45,596	542,184
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	19,166	-	(19,166)
Depreciation charge	(3,318)	(1,150,168)	(86,317)	(2,045)	(335,253)	(25,525)	-
Closing net book amount	11,141,632	16,751,618	273,180	5,794	638,036	109,286	542,184
As at 31 December 2025							
Cost or revaluation	11,144,950	19,042,743	5,871,168	98,691	4,084,388	1,315,980	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	542,184
Accumulated depreciation	(3,318)	(2,291,125)	(5,597,988)	(92,897)	(3,446,352)	(1,206,694)	-
Net book amount	11,141,632	16,751,618	273,180	5,794	638,036	109,286	542,184
	2024						
	Freehold Land & Improvements	Freehold Buildings & Improvements	Furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computer Hardware	Leasehold Improvements	Work in Progress
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2024							
Opening net book amount	11,111,771	18,917,050	166,717	9,884	739,470	105,083	118,794
Additions	-	-	176,521	-	205,137	-	19,166
Transfers/adjustments	33,179	84,863	-	-	-	-	(118,794)
Depreciation charge	-	(1,140,957)	(79,565)	(2,045)	(304,815)	(15,868)	-
Closing net book amount	11,144,950	17,860,956	263,673	7,839	639,792	89,215	19,166
As at 31 December 2024							
Cost or revaluation	11,144,950	19,001,913	5,775,344	98,691	3,750,891	1,270,384	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,166
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,140,957)	(5,511,671)	(90,852)	(3,111,099)	(1,181,169)	-
Net book amount	11,144,950	17,860,956	263,673	7,839	639,792	89,215	30,025,591

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(Continued)

9. Property and Equipment (Continued)

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 last revaluation of the Group's land and buildings was performed 31 December 2023 and was performed by a qualified independent property appraiser.

The fair value of the land and buildings were determined based on valuations using the income capitalisation 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.

Had the Group's land and buildings been measured on a historical cost basis, their carrying amount would have been \$7,352,454 and \$10,489,471 respectively. (2024: \$7,355,772 and \$11,598,809), respectively as at 31 December 2025.

Details of the Group's freehold land and buildings, as per the fair value hierarchy at 31 December 2025, is as follows:

		2025			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Freehold land		-	-	11,141,632	11,141,632
Freehold buildings		-	-	16,751,618	16,751,618
		-	-	27,893,250	27,893,250

		2024			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Freehold land		-	-	11,144,950	11,144,950
Freehold buildings		-	-	17,860,956	17,860,956
		-	-	29,005,906	29,005,906

The assets are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. There were no transfers between the various levels during the year.

Significant inputs on freehold land and building revaluations in 2025 were as follows:

Property Classification	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs
Land	Sales Comparison	Market and Exposure time	12 months
Commercial office	Discounted Cash flow	Capitalisation rate for terminal value	9%
		Vacancy rate	5%
	Sales Comparison	Sales price/sq.ft	\$14 - \$31
	Income approach	Capitalisation rate	9%
		Vacancy rate	5%

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(Continued)

9. Property and Equipment (Continued)

If future capitalisation rates were increased or decreased by 1%, this would result in an increase by \$2,722,987 (2024: \$2,718,904) or decrease by \$2,178,390 (2024: \$2,175,123) in fair value of freehold land and building.

10. Intangible Assets

The movement in the intangible assets is as follows:

	2025		
	Computer Software	Work in Progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2025			
Opening net book amount	10,122,865	555,023	10,677,888
Additions	169,519	1,519,221	1,688,740
Amortisation	(1,541,793)	-	(1,541,793)
Closing net book amount	8,750,591	2,074,244	10,824,835
As at 31 December 2025			
Cost or revaluation	21,254,658	-	21,254,658
Work in progress	-	2,074,242	2,074,242
Accumulated amortisation	(12,504,065)	-	(12,504,065)
Net book amount	8,750,593	2,074,242	10,824,835
	2024		
	Computer Software	Work in Progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Opening net book amount	2,727,209	7,644,379	10,371,588
Additions	6,343	1,471,882	1,478,225
Transfers/adjustments	8,561,238	(8,561,238)	-
Amortisation	(1,171,925)	-	(1,171,925)
Closing net book amount	10,122,865	555,023	10,677,888
As at 31 December 2024			
Cost or revaluation	21,085,138	-	21,085,138
Work in progress	-	555,023	555,023
Accumulated amortisation	(10,962,273)	-	(10,962,273)
Net book amount	10,122,865	555,023	10,677,888

Fully amortised computer software totaling \$7.0 million (2024: \$5.6 million) remain in use by the Group.

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

The groups of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are set out in the table below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Insurance contract assets	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	271,372,363	255,155,535
Reinsurance contract assets	11,231,400	10,015,709
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-

The current portion of reinsurance contract assets is \$2,376,436 (2024: \$988,443) and insurance contract liabilities is \$35,072,330 (2024: \$33,510,828).

The Group disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of life insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts issued separately. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the Group is managed.

The following table presents insurance contracts and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities by contract type and summarises the contracts by PAA and those not measured under PAA.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Insurance contracts issued		
Contracts measured under PAA	14,466,421	10,707,125
Contracts not measured under PAA	256,905,942	244,448,410
	<u>271,372,363</u>	<u>255,155,535</u>
Reinsurance contracts held		
Contracts measured under PAA	2,528,880	2,105,796
Contracts not measured under PAA	8,702,520	7,909,913
	<u>11,231,400</u>	<u>10,015,709</u>

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

The table below discloses the roll forward of insurance contracts and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities, and the changes in these balances for the period.

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

Long-term insurance contracts not measured under PAA

	2025			
	LRC		LIC	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	222,102,622	2,280,834	20,064,954	244,448,410
Insurance revenue	(30,063,603)	-	-	(30,063,603)
Contracts under fair value approach	(13,972,972)	-	-	(13,972,972)
Other contracts	(16,090,631)	-	-	(16,090,631)
Insurance service expenses	5,368,071	2,279,913	13,721,192	21,369,176
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(355,782)	13,721,192	13,365,410
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	5,368,071	-	-	5,368,071
Changes that relate to future service	-	2,635,695	-	2,635,695
Insurance service result	(24,695,532)	2,279,913	13,721,192	(8,694,427)
Insurance finance expenses	19,027,299	71,721	-	19,099,020
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,668,233)	2,351,634	13,721,192	10,404,593
Investment components and premium refunds	(17,132,744)	-	17,132,744	-
Cashflows				
Premiums received	44,803,139	-	-	44,803,139
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(31,868,030)	(31,868,030)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(10,882,170)	-	-	(10,882,170)
Total Cashflows	33,920,969	-	(31,868,030)	2,052,939
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	233,222,614	4,632,468	19,050,860	256,905,942

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

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

Long-term insurance contracts not measured under PAA (continued)

	2024			
	LRC		LIC	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	221,248,793	822,033	17,787,916	239,858,742
Insurance revenue	(29,100,144)	-	-	(29,100,144)
Contracts under fair value approach	(14,428,350)	-	-	(14,428,350)
Other contracts	(14,671,794)	-	-	(14,671,794)
Insurance service expenses	4,546,035	1,436,340	15,806,568	21,788,943
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(387,503)	15,806,568	15,419,065
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	4,546,035	-	-	4,546,035
Changes that relate to future service	-	1,823,843	-	1,823,843
Insurance service result	(24,554,109)	1,436,340	15,806,568	(7,311,201)
Insurance finance expense	11,974,241	22,461	-	11,996,702
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(12,579,868)	1,458,801	15,806,568	4,685,501
Investment components and premium refunds	(16,379,661)	-	16,379,661	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	39,515,762	-	-	39,515,762
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(29,909,191)	(29,909,191)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,702,404)	-	-	(9,702,404)
Total cash flows	29,813,358	-	(29,909,191)	(95,833)
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	222,102,622	2,280,834	20,064,954	244,448,410

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

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

Short-term insurance contracts measured under PAA

	2025			Total
	LRC	LIC		
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	107,138	10,349,987	250,000	10,707,125
Insurance revenue	(95,451,546)	-	-	(95,451,546)
Other contracts	(95,451,546)	-	-	(95,451,546)
Insurance service expenses	-	84,616,681	-	84,616,681
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	82,763,282	-	82,763,282
Changes that relate to past service	-	1,853,399	-	1,853,399
Insurance service result	(95,451,546)	84,616,681	-	(10,834,865)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(95,451,546)	84,616,681	-	(10,834,865)
Cashflows				
Premiums received	94,931,814	-	-	94,931,814
Claims and other expenses paid	-	(80,337,653)	-	(80,337,653)
Total Cashflows	94,931,814	(80,337,653)	-	14,594,161
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 31 December	(412,594)	14,629,015	250,000	14,466,421

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

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

Short-term insurance contracts measured under PAA (continued)

	2024			
	LRC	LIC		
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 1 January	(925,241)	9,586,275	400,628	9,061,662
Insurance revenue	(80,563,262)	-	-	(80,563,262)
Insurance service expenses	-	70,761,410	(150,628)	70,610,782
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	70,477,283	-	70,477,283
Changes that relate to past service	-	284,127	(150,628)	133,499
Insurance service result	(80,563,262)	70,761,410	(150,628)	(9,952,480)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(80,563,262)	70,761,410	(150,628)	(9,952,480)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	81,595,641	-	-	81,595,641
Claims and other expenses paid	-	(69,997,698)	-	(69,997,698)
Total cash flows	81,595,641	(69,997,698)	-	11,597,943
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	107,138	10,349,987	250,000	10,707,125

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

Long-term insurance contracts not measured under PAA

	2025			
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	168,112,804	40,768,474	35,567,132	244,448,410
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	(5,754,862)	(5,754,862)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(3,977,578)	-	(3,977,578)
Experience adjustments	(1,597,682)	-	-	(1,597,682)
	<u>(1,597,682)</u>	<u>(3,977,578)</u>	<u>(5,754,862)</u>	<u>(11,330,122)</u>
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(2,800,000)	1,354,139	1,445,861	-
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	500,695	214,210	-	714,905
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(6,454,246)	4,005,270	4,369,765	1,920,789
	<u>(8,753,551)</u>	<u>5,573,619</u>	<u>5,815,626</u>	<u>2,635,694</u>
Changes that relate to past service	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(10,351,233)	1,596,041	60,764	(8,694,428)
Insurance finance expense	14,006,337	3,207,873	1,884,810	19,099,020
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	3,655,104	4,803,914	1,945,574	10,404,592
Other changes	-	-	-	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	44,803,139	-	-	44,803,139
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(31,868,029)	-	-	(31,868,029)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(10,882,170)	-	-	(10,882,170)
Total cash flows	2,052,940	-	-	2,052,940
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	173,820,848	45,572,388	37,512,706	256,905,942

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

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

Long-term insurance contracts not measured under PAA (continued)

	2024		
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM
	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	178,155,356	35,335,613	26,367,773
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received	-	-	(5,595,833)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(3,593,042)	-
Experience adjustments	53,830	-	-
	53,830	(3,593,042)	(5,595,833)
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(12,570,725)	2,874,543	9,696,182
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(285,268)	115,427	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(5,264,579)	3,483,259	3,775,005
Changes that relate to past service	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(18,066,742)	2,880,187	7,875,354
Insurance finance expense	8,120,023	2,552,674	1,324,005
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(9,946,719)	5,432,861	9,199,359
Cash flows			
Premiums received	39,515,762	-	-
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(29,909,191)	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,702,404)	-	-
Total cash flows	(95,833)	-	(95,833)
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	168,112,804	40,768,474	35,567,132

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Components of new business

The table below discloses the components of new business for insurance contracts issued:

	2025		
	Onerous	Non-Onerous	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Life insurance contracts issued			
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows:			
Excluding insurance acquisition cashflows	6,303,154	14,192,367	20,495,521
Estimate of insurance acquisition cashflows	4,458,676	4,997,227	9,455,903
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows	10,761,830	19,189,594	29,951,424
Estimate of present value of future cash inflows	(10,511,553)	(25,894,117)	(36,405,670)
Risk adjustment	1,670,512	2,334,758	4,005,270
CSM	-	4,369,765	4,369,765
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the year	1,920,789	-	1,920,789
	2024		
	Onerous	Non-Onerous	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Life insurance contracts issued			
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows:			
Excluding insurance acquisition cashflows	6,005,133	12,803,042	18,808,175
Estimate of insurance acquisition cashflows	3,708,372	4,854,361	8,562,733
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows	9,713,505	17,657,403	27,370,908
Estimate of present value of future cash inflows	(9,070,551)	(23,564,936)	(32,635,487)
Risk adjustment	1,350,731	2,132,528	3,483,259
CSM	-	3,775,005	3,775,005
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the year	1,993,685	-	1,993,685

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Contractual service margin

The table below discloses the impact on the current period of the CSM for insurance contract liabilities:

	2025		
	Fair Value Approach	All Other Contracts	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Contractual service margin as at 1 January	15,906,163	19,660,969	35,567,132
Changes that relate to current services			
CSM recognised for services provided	(2,491,727)	(3,263,135)	(5,754,862)
Changes that relate to future services			
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	4,369,765	4,369,765
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	2,239,060	(793,199)	1,445,861
	2,239,060	3,576,566	5,815,626
Insurance service result	(252,667)	313,431	60,764
Insurance finance expenses	820,652	1,064,158	1,884,810
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	567,985	1,377,589	1,945,574
Contractual service margin as at 31 December	16,474,148	21,038,558	37,512,706

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Contractual service margin (continued)

	2024		
	Fair Value Approach	All Other Contracts	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Contractual service margin as at 1 January	10,091,612	16,276,161	26,367,773
Changes that relate to current services			
CSM recognised for services provided	(2,343,073)	(3,252,760)	(5,595,833)
Changes that relate to future services			
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	3,775,005	3,775,005
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	7,672,571	2,023,611	9,696,182
	7,672,571	5,798,616	13,471,187
Insurance service result	5,329,498	2,545,856	7,875,354
Insurance finance expenses	485,053	838,952	1,324,005
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	5,814,551	3,384,808	9,199,359
Contractual service margin as at 31 December	15,906,163	19,660,969	35,567,132

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Contractual service margin (continued)

Included within the allocation of reinsurance premiums are non-recoverable expenses incurred by the Group, directly attributable to fulfilment of reinsurance contracts held.

A loss-recovery component was set up upon the initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts. It has been adjusted subsequently to reflect changes in the loss component of the related onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, such that the loss-recovery component does not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

Changes in the expected fulfilment cash flows on reinsurance contracts held which relate to groups of underlying insurance contracts are recognised in profit and loss if the changes in expected fulfilment cash flows from the group of underlying insurance contracts issued was also recognised in profit and loss.

The table below discloses the roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising business ceded to reinsurers:

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims components

Long-term reinsurance contracts not measured under PAA

	2025			Total \$
	ARC Excluding loss Recovery component \$	Loss recovery component \$	AIC \$	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	2,212,576	593,128	5,104,209	7,909,913
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(4,856,967)	-	-	(4,856,967)
Recognition of loss recovery from onerous underlying contracts	-	-	-	-
Reversal of loss-recovery from onerous underlying contracts	-	167,461	-	167,461
Amounts recoverable for claims and expenses incurred	-	(141,486)	1,604,000	1,462,514
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	-	-	11,280	11,280
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(4,856,967)	25,975	1,615,280	(3,215,712)
Reinsurance finance income	(33,559)	23,940	-	(9,619)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(125)	-	-	(125)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(4,890,651)	49,915	1,615,280	(3,225,456)
Cashflows				
Premiums and similar expenses paid	4,927,849	-	-	4,927,849
Amounts received	-	-	(909,786)	(909,786)
Total Cashflows	4,927,849	-	(909,786)	4,018,063
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	2,249,774	643,043	5,809,703	8,702,520

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims components (continued)

Long-term reinsurance contracts not measured under PAA (continued)

	2024			Total \$
	ARC Excluding loss Recovery component \$	Loss recovery component \$	AIC \$	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	2,407,128	247,770	4,728,461	7,383,359
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(4,778,068)	-	-	(4,778,068)
Recognition of loss recovery from onerous underlying contracts	-	591,901	-	591,901
Reversal of loss/recovery from onerous underlying contracts	-	(154,516)	-	(154,516)
Amounts recoverable for claims and expenses incurred	-	(125,503)	2,789,981	2,664,478
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	-	-	(318,404)	(318,404)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(4,778,068)	311,882	2,471,577	(1,994,609)
Reinsurance finance income	(15,410)	33,476	-	18,066
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	2,066	-	-	2,066
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(4,791,412)	345,358	2,471,577	(1,974,477)
Cash flows				
Premiums and similar expenses paid	4,596,860	-	-	4,596,860
Amounts received	-	-	(2,095,829)	(2,095,829)
Total cash flows	4,596,860	-	(2,095,829)	2,501,031
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	2,212,576	593,128	5,104,209	7,909,913

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims components (continued)

Short-term reinsurance contracts measured under PAA

	2025	
	ARC	AIC
	Excluding loss recovery component \$	Present Value of Future Cash Flows \$
		Total \$
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 1 January	(725,280)	2,831,076
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(5,220,196)	-
Amounts recoverable for claims and expenses incurred	-	3,834,207
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	-	48,337
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(5,220,196)	3,882,544
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,220,196)	3,882,544
Cashflows		
Premiums and similar expenses paid	5,248,332	-
Amounts received	-	(3,487,596)
Total Cashflows	5,248,332	(3,487,596)
Other movements	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 31 December	(697,144)	3,226,024

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims components (continued)

Short-term reinsurance contracts measured under PAA (continued)

	2024		
	ARC	AIC	
	Excluding loss recovery component \$	Present value of future cash flows \$	Total \$
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	-	1,644,807	1,644,807
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(5,446,119)	-	(5,446,119)
Amounts recoverable for claims and expenses incurred	-	1,530,564	1,530,564
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	-	475,847	475,847
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(5,446,119)	2,006,411	(3,439,708)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,446,119)	2,006,411	(3,439,708)
Cash flows			
Premiums and similar expenses paid	4,720,839	-	4,720,839
Amounts received	-	(820,142)	(820,142)
Total cash flows	4,720,839	(820,142)	3,900,697
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 31 December	(725,280)	2,831,076	2,105,796

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

Long-term reinsurance contracts not measured under PAA

	2025		
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM
	\$	\$	\$
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 1 January	(3,522,872)	10,540,424	892,361
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received	-	-	(692,885)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(700,008)	-
Experience adjustments	(2,001,560)	-	-
	(2,001,560)	(700,008)	(692,885)
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1,471,133)	56,581	1,320,270
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(202,666)	847,051	(644,385)
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contract	153,385	108,358	-
	(1,520,414)	1,011,990	675,885
Changes that relate to past service			
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the incurred claims	11,280	-	-
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	(125)	-	-
	11,155	-	-
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(3,510,819)	311,982	(17,000)
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts issued	(968,220)	916,941	41,660
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(4,479,039)	1,228,923	24,660
Cash flows			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	4,927,849	-	-
Recoveries from reinsurance	(909,786)	-	-
Total cash flows	4,018,063	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 31 December	(3,983,848)	11,769,347	917,021

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

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

Long-term reinsurance contracts not measured under PAA (continued)

	2024		
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM
	\$	\$	\$
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 1 January	(297,785)	8,538,678	(857,534)
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received	-	-	(746,454)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(533,252)	-
Experience adjustments	(833,883)	-	-
	<u>(833,883)</u>	<u>(533,252)</u>	<u>(746,454)</u>
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(4,478,814)	1,129,974	2,733,313
Contracts initially recognised in the period	7,438	582,830	1,632
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contract	12,146	197,676	(195,875)
	<u>(4,459,230)</u>	<u>1,910,480</u>	<u>2,539,070</u>
Changes that relate to past service			
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the incurred claims	(318,404)	-	-
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	2,044	-	-
	<u>(316,360)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(5,609,473)	1,377,228	1,792,616
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	(563,731)	624,518	(42,721)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(6,173,204)	2,001,746	1,749,895
Cash flows			
Premiums paid, net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	5,043,924	-	-
Recoveries from reinsurance	(2,095,807)	-	-
Total cash flows	2,948,117	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at 31 December	(3,522,872)	10,540,424	892,361

FamGuard Corporation Limited

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31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

The following tables disclose the impact on the current period of the CSM for reinsurance contracts held:

	2025		
	Fair Value Approach	All Other Contracts	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Contractual service margin as at 1 January	1,723,479	(831,118)	892,361
Changes that relate to current services			
CSM recognised for services received	(271,467)	(421,418)	(692,885)
Changes that relate to future services			
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	(644,385)	(644,385)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	674,676	739,876	1,414,552
Changes in the CSM due to reversal of a loss-recovery component onerous contracts	-	(94,282)	(94,282)
	674,676	1,209	675,885
Reinsurance finance income/(expense)	89,255	(47,595)	41,660
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	492,464	(467,804)	24,660
Contractual service margin as at 31 December	2,215,943	(1,298,922)	917,021

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

	2024		
	Fair Value	All Other	Total
	Approach	Contracts	
	\$	\$	\$
Contractual service margin as at 1 January	39,594	(897,128)	(857,534)
Changes that relate to current services			
CSM recognised for services received	(253,029)	(493,426)	(746,455)
Changes that relate to future services			
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	1,633	1,633
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,937,634	795,679	2,733,313
Changes in the CSM due to reversal of a loss-recovery component onerous contracts	-	(195,875)	(195,875)
	1,937,634	601,437	2,539,071
Reinsurance finance expense	(720)	(42,001)	(42,721)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	1,683,885	66,010	1,749,895
Contractual service margin as at 31 December	1,723,479	(831,118)	892,361

FamGuard Corporation Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2025

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

The following tables disclose the components of new business reinsurance contracts held:

	2025	
	Contracts Purchased	Contracts Acquired
	\$	\$
Reinsurance contract assets		
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows	2,479,517	-
Estimate of present value of future cash inflows	(2,682,183)	-
Risk adjustment	847,051	-
CSM	(644,385)	-
Increase in reinsurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the year	-	-

	2024	
	Contracts Purchased	Contracts Acquired
	\$	\$
Reinsurance contact assets		
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows	2,302,015	-
Estimate of present value of future cash inflows	(2,294,578)	-
Risk adjustment	582,830	-
CSM	1,633	-
Increase in reinsurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the year	591,900	-

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

(Continued)

11. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (Continued)

CSM recognition in net income

The expected timeline for the CSM recognition for reinsurance contracts held is in line with insurance contracts issued.

The table below discloses when the CSM is expected to be in net income in future years:

2025						
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contracts issued						
Insurance contracts	5,132,524	4,258,718	3,617,766	3,121,491	2,709,303	18,672,904
Reinsurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>5,080,806</u>	<u>4,215,805</u>	<u>3,581,311</u>	<u>3,090,037</u>	<u>2,682,002</u>	<u>18,484,745</u>
						<u>37,134,706</u>
Reinsurance contracts held						
Insurance contracts	(375,160)	(151,686)	(50,902)	(5,749)	1,246	(334,770)
	<u>(375,160)</u>	<u>(151,686)</u>	<u>(50,902)</u>	<u>(5,749)</u>	<u>1,246</u>	<u>(334,770)</u>
						<u>(917,021)</u>
						<u>(917,021)</u>
2024						
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance contracts issued						
Insurance contracts	4,958,171	4,085,655	3,452,590	2,962,958	2,567,490	17,540,268
Reinsurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>4,958,171</u>	<u>4,085,655</u>	<u>3,452,590</u>	<u>2,962,958</u>	<u>2,567,490</u>	<u>17,540,268</u>
						<u>35,567,132</u>
Reinsurance contracts held						
Insurance contracts	(411,446)	(168,391)	(56,737)	(13,662)	1,694	(243,819)
	<u>(411,446)</u>	<u>(168,391)</u>	<u>(56,737)</u>	<u>(13,662)</u>	<u>1,694</u>	<u>(243,819)</u>
						<u>(892,361)</u>
						<u>(892,361)</u>

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(Continued)

12. Investment Contract Liabilities

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Balance at beginning of year	449,669	595,558
Contributions	120,000	270,000
Benefits	(166,729)	(227,014)
Commissions	(2,400)	(5,400)
Investment Returns	53,031	34,306
Model Changes, restatements, etc.	519,609	-
Other	(21,366)	(217,781)
Balance at end of year	951,814	449,669

The fair value of financial liabilities is based on a discounted cash flow valuation technique. The discount rate is determined by current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to the liability. Investment contract liabilities are classified as Level 2 financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

13. Net Expense from Reinsurance Contracts Held

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		
Contracts not measured under PAA		
Allocation of premiums paid	(4,856,967)	(4,778,068)
Amounts received from reinsurers	1,641,255	2,783,459
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(125)	2,066
	<u>(3,215,837)</u>	<u>(1,992,543)</u>
Contracts measured under PAA		
Allocation of premiums paid	(5,220,196)	(5,446,119)
Amounts received from reinsurers	3,882,544	2,006,411
	<u>(1,337,652)</u>	<u>(3,439,708)</u>
Total net expense from reinsurance contracts held	<u>(4,553,489)</u>	<u>(5,432,251)</u>

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(Continued)

14. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities are comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
General payables and accruals	3,781,328	2,920,789
Employee liabilities	4,209,535	4,187,846
Regulatory fees and Statutory payables	1,493,264	1,420,755
Due to insurer	445,362	492,073
	<u>9,929,489</u>	<u>9,021,463</u>

The carrying amounts of payables and accruals are considered to approximate their fair values.

15. Bank Overdraft Facilities

The Group has bank overdraft facilities of \$250,000 (2024: \$250,000). Amounts utilised under the facilities attract interest at Nassau prime rate of 4.25% plus 1.5% (2024: 4.25% plus 1.5%).

16. Revaluation Reserve

Revaluation reserve is comprised of the following:

	Financial Investment Assets Revaluation	Fixed Assets Revaluation	Total Revaluation Reserve
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as of 31 December 2023	5,715,249	20,813,111	26,528,360
Unrealised gain on equity instruments	460,985	-	460,985
Balance as of 31 December 2024	<u>6,176,234</u>	<u>20,813,111</u>	<u>26,989,345</u>
Unrealised gain on equity instruments	142,048	-	142,048
Balance as of 31 December 2025	<u>6,318,282</u>	<u>20,813,111</u>	<u>27,131,393</u>

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17. Share Capital

In 2023, the Group approved a three-for-one stock split for all ordinary shares with a record date of 15 August 2023 and an effective date of 1 September 2023. After the stock split, the authorised ordinary shares of the Company was 45,000,000 of which 30,000,000 shares were issued. The Company's share capital is comprised as follows:

	Variable Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares		Ordinary Shares	
	of \$1,000 each par value		of \$0.67 each par value	of \$0.20 each par value
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Authorised	10,000	10,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Issued and fully paid	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Shares outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Shares outstanding at end of year	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000

The excess of the issue and purchase price of the ordinary over the par value less the costs incurred with the tender offer has been credited to the share premium account. The total share premium at year-end was \$10,801,080 (2024: \$10,801,080).

18. Insurance Revenue

Insurance revenue recognised in the period is comprised of:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
CSM recognised for services provided	5,754,862	5,595,833
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	3,833,690	3,469,198
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:		
Claims	11,758,691	11,588,453
Expenses	3,348,289	3,900,625
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	5,368,071	4,546,035
Total Revenue from Contracts Not Measured Under PAA	30,063,603	29,100,144
Contracts Measured Under the PAA		
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	95,451,546	80,563,262
Total Revenue from Contracts Measured Under PAA	95,451,546	80,563,262
Total Insurance Revenue	125,515,149	109,663,406

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19. Insurance Service Expenses

Insurance service expenses recognised in the year is comprised of:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Contracts not measured under PAA		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(13,365,410)	(15,419,065)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of losses	(2,635,695)	(1,823,843)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortised	(5,368,071)	(4,546,035)
	<u>(21,369,176)</u>	<u>(21,788,943)</u>
Contracts measured under PAA		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(82,763,282)	(70,477,283)
Changes related to past services	(1,853,399)	(133,499)
	<u>(84,616,681)</u>	<u>(70,610,782)</u>
Total insurance service expenses	<u>(105,985,857)</u>	<u>(92,399,725)</u>

20. Investment Income and Insurance Finance Result

Investment income and insurance finance result recognised in the year is comprised of:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Interest income- amortised cost investments		
Loans	3,058,117	3,289,284
Deposits	3,701	2,768
Debt securities	60,650	43,437
Other receivables	23,649	22,846
	<u>3,146,117</u>	<u>3,358,335</u>
Other investment income		
Interest income	13,153,224	12,534,532
Dividend income	1,605,428	1,079,396
Realised Gains and Losses	79,061	-
Unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets	5,987,639	(177,509)
	<u>20,825,352</u>	<u>13,436,419</u>
Net change in investment contract liabilities	<u>(502,145)</u>	<u>144,690</u>
Total investment income	23,469,324	16,939,444
Recoveries of expected credit losses	590,762	140,558
Net investment income	<u>24,060,086</u>	<u>17,080,002</u>

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20. Investment income and Insurance finance result (Continued)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Insurance finance expense from insurance contracts issued		
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	(6,195,160)	(6,367,640)
Interest accreted on CSM using locked-in rates	(1,884,811)	(1,324,006)
Changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(11,019,049)	(4,305,056)
Total	(19,099,020)	(11,996,702)
Reinsurance finance income from reinsurance contracts held		
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	105,696	132,933
Interest accreted on CSM using locked-in rates	41,660	(42,721)
Changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(156,975)	(72,146)
Total	(9,619)	18,066

21. Leases

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Right-of-use assets:		
Land & Buildings	732,333	477,003
Lease liabilities:		
Current	45,831	48,901
Non-current	764,713	483,654
	810,544	532,555

Additions to the right-of-use assets during 2025 were \$332,115 (2024: \$Nil).

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:		
Buildings	73,347	46,913

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21. Leases (Continued)

The movement in the liabilities arising from lease contracts are summarized below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	532,555	578,387
Additions	332,115	-
Lease payments	(100,365)	(81,636)
Interest	46,239	35,804
Balance at end of year	810,544	532,555

The Group leases certain office premises under non-cancellable operating leases. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and range from 12 months to 20 years. In prior periods, the Group's leases were classified as operating leases. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date on which the leased asset was available for use by the Group. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that arise from leases are initially measured at present value. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses recent third party financing received as a starting point and adjusts the rate to reflect changes in financing conditions.

The Group is exposed to potential increases in future lease payments, which are not included in the lease liability. When adjustments to lease payments take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use assets.

22. Taxation

Taxes based on gross premium income totaling \$140,210,277 (2024: \$122,793,600), levied at 3% (2024: 3%), for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to \$4,207,482 (2024: \$3,683,926).

The Group is also subject to VAT on taxable supplies at a standard rate of 10%. The Group is eligible for input tax deductions, based on an apportionment formula using the premiums for standard rated taxable and exempt supplies. VAT incurred by the Group in excess of the input tax deductions is included in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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23. Pension Plan

The Group's pension costs, net of forfeitures in respect to the Plan for the year ended 31 December 2025, amounted to \$1,003,500 (2024: \$804,348) and are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

24. Other Income

The Group derives revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of services over time and at a point in time. Commissions are earned by the Group on non-life and medical insurance policies and are recognised when the policies are written, as the Group has no further significant performance obligations associated with the policies. Commissions are calculated as a percentage of the insurance premiums for which the policy was sold and are recognised at a point in time.

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts by major product line. This presentation is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from External Customers	1,002,608	1,234,501
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	1,002,608	1,234,501
Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>1,002,608</u>	<u>1,234,501</u>
Other fees	<u>1,080,786</u>	<u>1,134,667</u>
Total	<u><u>2,083,394</u></u>	<u><u>2,369,168</u></u>

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25. Other Expenses

Expenses incurred by the Group in the reporting year consist of the following:

	2025			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Employee salaries & benefits	4,185,791	4,203,324	5,567,628	13,956,743
Auditor's remuneration	-	471,437	81,510	552,947
Statutory expenses	-	259,534	271,350	530,884
Office expenses	384,636	324,101	1,052,790	1,761,527
Depreciation and amortisation	1,804,055	471,074	942,636	3,217,765
Premises & Maintenance	-	37,316	446,718	484,034
Communication & Technology	1,383,832	361,346	830,078	2,575,256
Professional fees	70,000	877,746	974,901	1,922,647
Marketing & Public Relations	216,617	-	1,413,188	1,629,805
Other Expenses	793,876	207,296	689,972	1,691,144
Operating Expenses	<u>8,838,807</u>	<u>7,213,174</u>	<u>12,270,771</u>	<u>28,322,752</u>
	2024			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Employee salaries & benefits	4,041,223	4,271,794	6,088,926	14,401,943
Auditor's remuneration	-	516,621	71,259	587,880
Statutory expenses	-	240,381	293,268	533,649
Office expenses	312,401	259,267	768,105	1,339,773
Depreciation and amortisation	1,435,268	436,033	882,104	2,753,405
Premises & Maintenance	-	41,473	462,236	503,709
Communication & Technology	1,197,600	363,830	681,267	2,242,697
Professional fees	70,000	676,922	1,199,341	1,946,263
Marketing & Public Relations	227,154	-	789,404	1,016,558
Other Expenses	669,871	203,506	999,118	1,872,495
Operating Expenses	<u>7,953,517</u>	<u>7,009,827</u>	<u>12,235,028</u>	<u>27,198,372</u>

Included in auditor's remuneration are fees paid to the Group's auditors for audit-related services.

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26. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Outstanding commitments to extend credit under mortgage loan agreements amounted to \$963,542 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$428,290).

The Group has been named as 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 (2024: \$5,000) in respect of customs bonds.

27. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Related parties of the Group are those defined in Note 4(s).

Balances and transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are disclosed below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Other Related party balances:</i>		
Receivables and other assets	697,136	442,144
Other liabilities	402,966	398,345
Management fees	132,000	132,000
<i>Compensation of key management personnel:</i>		
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2,937,610	2,711,844

Directors' remuneration:

In 2025, the total remuneration of the directors was \$640,500 (2024: \$629,130).

Employees' incentive plan:

The Group sponsors a plan as an on-going incentive system for its key employees. The plan holds 36,200 shares (2024: 31,850 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 10 years. The cost of these benefits to the Group amounted to \$Nil (2024: \$ Nil) and are included in employee salary and benefit expenses.

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28. Post-Retirement Medical Benefit

The Group introduced a post-retirement medical plan on 1 January 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 subsidised post-retirement medical 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. The employer contribution subsidy for medical costs is set to a fixed dollar amount.

The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out by an independent actuary as at 31 December 2025. 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 recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income consists of:

	Other Post-employment Benefits	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Components of benefit cost recognised in net income:		
Current service cost	126,437	126,437
Interest cost	94,872	90,853
Net benefit cost recognised in statement of comprehensive income	221,309	217,290
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Components of benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial loss due to experience	202,666	43,874
Actuarial loss due to liability assumption changes	-	-
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation	202,666	43,874
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Total benefit cost recognised in statement of comprehensive income:		
Cost recognised in net income	221,309	217,290
Remeasurement effects recognised in other comprehensive income	202,666	43,874
Total benefit cost recognised in statement of comprehensive income	423,975	261,164

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(Continued)

28. Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (Continued)

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

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

Funded Status

The movement in the net defined benefit liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	Other Post-employment Benefits	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Benefit obligation, funded plans	(2,329,816)	(2,061,143)
Net amount recognised, end of year	(2,329,816)	(2,061,143)

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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net defined benefit liability at beginning of the year	2,061,143	1,962,365
Current service cost	126,437	124,437
Interest income	94,872	90,853
Actuarial loss due to experience	202,666	43,874
Benefits paid directly by the Group	(155,302)	(160,386)
Net defined benefit liability at end of the year	2,329,816	2,061,143

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28. Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (Continued)

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

	2025	2024
Discount rate	4.50 %	4.50 %
Medical cost trend rate	N/A	N/A
Dental/Vision cost trend	0.00 %	0.00 %
Mortality	RP2000	RP2000

The sensitivity of the post-retirement medical benefit to changes in the principal assumptions is as follows:

		2025	2024
	Change in assumptions	Increase/(decrease) in DBO	Increase/(decrease) in DBO
		\$	\$
Discount rate	1% Increase	(190,687)	(160,162)
	1% Decrease	190,687	160,162
Life expectancy	1 Year increase	80,152	79,745
	1 Year decrease	(80,152)	(79,745)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity of the post-retirement medical benefit, to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method has been applied as when calculating the liability recognised within the consolidated statement of financial position. There have been no changes from the prior period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

The Group expects to contribute \$155,302 (2024: \$160,386) to the post-retirement benefits plan in 2025. This benefit is expected to be paid from corporate assets.

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29. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Earnings per ordinary share are comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	30,000,000	30,000,000
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$	\$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	10,353,507	7,066,936
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.24</u>

30. Business Segments

The Group is organised into three main business segments; life insurance, health insurance and other. 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 hospitalisation insurance.
- *Other* – includes the operations of its general insurance agency and broker and its other subsidiaries.

No inter-segment transactions occurred in 2025 and 2024. The revenue from external parties reported to Management is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated statement of 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. All activities of the Group are deemed to be operating within the same geographical area.

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30. Business Segments (Continued)

Segment net income represents the net income 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 2025 and 2024. All assets are allocated to reportable segments. Liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated in proportion to segment assets.

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(Continued)

30. Business Segments (Continued)

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

	2025				
	LIFE	HEALTH	OTHER	ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance revenue	33,148	92,367	-	-	125,515
Insurance service expense	(22,156)	(83,830)	-	-	(105,986)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(5,024)	471	-	-	(4,553)
Insurance service result	5,968	9,008	-	-	14,976
Net investment income	22,925	1,021	9,114	(9,000)	24,060
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(19,099)	-	-	-	(19,099)
Net reinsurance income from reinsurance contracts	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Net insurance finance expenses	(19,109)	-	-	-	(19,109)
Net insurance and investment result	9,784	10,029	9,114	(9,000)	19,927
Other income	740	341	1,016	(13)	2,084
Other expenses	(5,469)	(3,938)	(2,877)	13	(12,271)
NET INCOME	5,055	6,432	7,253	(9,000)	9,740
Segment assets	322,591	83,156	24,652	(25,486)	404,913
Segment Liabilities	268,854	13,849	8,626	(8,264)	283,065

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(Continued)

30. Business Segments (Continued)

	2024				
	LIFE	HEALTH	OTHER	ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance revenue	31,974	77,690	-	-	109,664
Insurance service expense	(23,218)	(69,181)	-	-	(92,399)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,540)	(1,893)	-	-	(5,433)
Insurance service result	5,216	6,616	-	-	11,832
Net investment income	16,080	934	7,866	(7,800)	17,080
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(11,997)	-	-	-	(11,997)
Net reinsurance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	18	-	-	-	18
Net insurance finance expenses	(11,979)	-	-	-	(11,979)
Net insurance and investment result	9,317	7,550	7,866	(7,800)	16,933
Other income	682	453	1,247	(13)	2,369
Other expenses	(5,462)	(3,830)	(2,956)	13	(12,235)
NET INCOME	4,537	4,173	6,157	(7,800)	7,067
Segment assets	303,603	81,712	24,496	(23,482)	386,329
Segment Liabilities	252,432	12,266	6,723	(6,262)	265,159

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31. Dividends

Dividends to the Group's ordinary shareholders are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared by the Board of Directors. Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders of the Group totaled \$9,000,000 (2024: \$6,300,000) and represented \$0.30 per share (2024: \$0.21).

Date	Total \$	Per share \$	Date	Dividend \$	Per share \$
3 March 2025	1,500,000	0.05	27 February 2024	1,200,000	0.04
3 March 2025	1,500,000	0.05	15 May 2024	1,500,000	0.05
2 June 2025	1,500,000	0.05	11 July 2024	1,200,000	0.04
5 September 2025	1,500,000	0.05	26 August 2024	1,200,000	0.04
28 November 2025	1,500,000	0.05	26 November 2024	1,200,000	0.04
23 December 2025	1,500,000	0.05		<u>6,300,000</u>	<u>0.21</u>
	<u>9,000,000</u>	<u>0.30</u>			

32. 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	
			2025	2024
Family Guardian Insurance Company Limited	Life & Health Insurance	The Bahamas	100%	100%
FG Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited	General Insurance Agency	The Bahamas	100%	100%
Bahama Health Insurance Brokers Limited	Health Insurance Administration	The Bahamas	100%	100%

33. Subsequent Events

- i) On 13 February 2026, the Board of Directors declared a fourth-quarter dividend of \$0.05 per share or \$1,500,000 to shareholders of record as at 23 February 2026 and payable on 3 March 2026.
- ii) On February 27, 2026, the Group's insurance subsidiary entered into a definitive agreement to acquire a 20% equity stake in another entity. As at the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, all applicable regulatory approvals have been obtained; however, the transaction has not yet been completed, and the financial impact has not been recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.