



Sagicor Group Jamaica

Audited Financial Statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Index

31 December 2019

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Independent auditor's report

To the members of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the stand-alone financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') and the stand alone financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and of their consolidated and stand-alone financial performance and their consolidated and stand-alone cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited's consolidated and stand-alone financial statements comprise:

- The Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- The Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- The Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- The Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- The Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- The Company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- The Company statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- The Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019;
- The Company statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019; and
- The notes to the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and stand-alone 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 industries in which the Group operates.

The context of our audit is set by the Group's major activities for 2019. One of the most significant events was the acquisition of Advantage General Insurance Company Limited (AGIC), resulting in AGIC being accounted for as a subsidiary and consolidated within the Group. The Group's adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases' resulted in the recognition of a liability and a "right-of-use" asset, arising from lease contracts, previously characterised as operating leases. We have two new key audit matters; one relating to the acquisition of AGIC and the other relating to the measurement of AGIC's insurance contract liabilities.

We determined the scope of our audit by first considering the internal organisation of the Group and then identifying the components of the audit that have the most significant impact on the financial statements. The Group comprised 13 reporting components of which, we selected 8, which represents the principal business units within the Group and are located in Jamaica, The Cayman Islands and Costa Rica. Full scope audits were performed for 7 components, while audits of one or more financial statements line items were performed for 1 component. The audit work performed covered 98% of the Group's total assets and 99% of total revenue. For business units located in Costa Rica, we used component auditors from a non-PwC firm, familiar with the local laws and regulations to perform this audit work.

The Group's businesses are organised into four primary business segments being Individual Lines, Employee Benefits, Commercial Banking, Investment Banking and Other. Geographically, the segments are Jamaica, Cayman Islands, United States of America and Other.



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and stand-alone 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
<p><i>Actuarial methodologies and assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities and annuity insurance contracts (Group)</i></p> <p><i>See notes 2 (q-r), 3 (b) and 37 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements, estimates and balances.</i></p> <p>As at 31 December 2019, total reserves for life insurance and annuity contracts account for \$91.4 billion or 27% of total liabilities of the Group.</p> <p>We focused on this area as it involves significant judgement over uncertain future outcomes, mainly the ultimate total settlement value of long-term policyholder liabilities. Economic assumptions, such as investment return and associated discount rates, and operating assumptions such as mortality and persistency (including consideration of policyholder behaviour) are the key inputs used to estimate these long-term liabilities.</p> <p>Management uses qualified internal actuaries to assist in determining these assumptions and in valuing the actuarial liabilities.</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We updated our understanding for any changes impacting the assumptions, specifically, we focused on mortality assumptions, contract lapses, investment return and associated discount rate, and operating expenses, all of which are based on the entity experience or published industry studies.• We were assisted by our own actuarial specialist to evaluate the methodologies and assumptions utilized by management's actuaries considering industry and component specific facts and circumstances.• We tested the policy master file for completeness and accuracy of the underlying data utilized by management as inputs to the actuarial valuation.• We tested a sample of contracts to assess whether contract features corresponded to the data file as part of our reliability of data tests. <p>The results of our procedures indicated that significant estimates and assumptions used by management were not unreasonable, and that the methodologies used were actuarially established, accepted and appropriate in the circumstance and consistent with prior years.</p>



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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Valuation of incurred but not reported claims for property & casualty contracts (Group)

See notes 2 (q - r), 3 (b) and 39 to the financial statements for management's disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements and estimates.

As at 31 December 2019, total incurred but not reported reserves account for \$1.7 billion or 0.5% of total liabilities of the Group.

The methodologies and assumptions utilized to develop incurred but not reported reserves involve a significant degree of judgement.

The liabilities are based on the best-estimate ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at a given date, whether reported or not, together with the related claims handling costs. There is generally less information available in relation to these claims, which can result in variability between initial estimates and final settlement. A range of methods may be used to determine these provisions.

We focused on this area because, underlying these methods are a number of explicit and implicit assumptions relating to the expected settlement amount and settlement patterns of claims and the values determined are subject to complex calculations.

Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:

- We tested the completeness, accuracy and reliability of the underlying data utilized by management, and their external actuarial experts to support the actuarial valuation.
- We were assisted by actuarial specialists who performed a methods and assumptions analysis of the actuarial valuation performed by the Group's actuary.
- We evaluated the assumptions used by management and assessed the methodologies used for appropriateness and consistency with established actuarial practice and methodologies used in the prior year.

The results of our procedures indicated that significant estimates and assumptions used by management were not unreasonable, and that the methodologies used were actuarially established, accepted and appropriate in the circumstance and consistent with prior years



Key audit matter

IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’ – Probabilities of Default & Forward Looking Assumptions (Group and Company)

Refer to 2(f), 3 (b), 9 and 54 (d) to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements, estimates and balances.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group on balance sheet loans and advances, net of provision for credit losses totaled \$84.9 billion. The Group’s debt securities measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) totaled \$224 billion. Overall, the total of the above exposures represents 67% of total assets. The resultant impairment recorded under the ECL amounted to \$1.4 billion for loans and advances and \$598million for debt securities.

In assessing impairment, IFRS 9 prescribes a forward looking, expected credit loss (‘ECL’) impairment model which takes into account reasonable and supportable forward looking information as well as probabilities of default (‘PD’).

PDs represent the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on an obligation over the next twelve months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation. This is one of the three critical elements used in the ECL calculation. The twelve month and the one-year PDs are determined differently for loans and investments.

For loans and advances, management determined PDs are developed based on the Group’s specific historical default rates for each industry classification. In performing historical analyses, management identified economic variables impacting credit risk and ECLs for each portfolio. Various scenarios were identified, and weightings assigned using macro-economic factors and as well as management’s experience and judgement.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:

- We updated our understanding of management’s ECL model including any changes to source data, assumptions and tested the mathematical integrity of the model.
- We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls for the forward looking information in the ECL determination, by inspection of the review and approval of key assumptions, judgments and forward-looking assumptions prior to them being incorporated within the ECL model. We found that this control was operating effectively, and therefore that we could rely on it for the purposes of our audit.
- With the assistance of our valuation specialists, for both loans and advances and debt securities, we evaluated the appropriateness of management’s judgements pertaining to forward looking information, including macro-economic factors and the basis of the multiple economic scenarios used. We sensitised the various inputs and assumptions as part of our reasonability tests.

Loans and advances:

- We tested the completeness and accuracy of the historical data used on a sample basis by agreeing the details of the customer payment profile to source documents.
- We reperformed the calculation of days past due, a key data input into the PD parameter, in the Group’s banking system on a sample basis.
- We tested the critical data fields used in the ECL model for the PD determination, such as default date, effective interest rate, write-off data, and loan type by tracing data back to source documents.



Key audit matter

For debt securities including sovereign and corporate investment securities, PDs are developed with reference to external data collated by Standard & Poors' ("S&P") with specific adjustments for industries and country specific risks, where necessary.

For the investment portfolio, management performs scenario analysis to determine the impact of future economic conditions on PDs in the countries and industries where the Group has investment securities. A macro-economic indicator is determined, which is statistically linked to the credit risk of the sovereign exposure and/or corporate exposure.

We focused on this area, because the complexity of the techniques used to determine PDs and the number of significant judgements made by management regarding possible future economic scenarios.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Debt Securities:

- We tested the reliability of source data used to determine the PD in the model by corroborating the data to external public information, where available.
- We tested the critical data fields used in the ECL model for the PD determination, such as the credit rating and date of default if any, and type of debt security by tracing data back to source documents.

Based on the procedures described above, no adjustments were considered necessary.

Goodwill impairment (Group)

See notes 2 (m) (i), 3 (b) and 18 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements, estimates and balances.

The total carrying value of goodwill is \$4.7 billion or 1% of total assets as at 31 December 2019.

Management performed goodwill impairment assessments using the Fair Value Less Costs to Sell approach ("FVLCS") to derive the fair value of the life entity -related Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") and Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited and the Value-in-Use approach ("VIU") to derive fair value for the non-life CGUs (except for the Sagicor Real Estate X Funds Limited) as these are considered the higher value model in each of these components. The value-in-use approach is based discounted cash flows and FVCLS is based on the capitalized earnings approach. Both approaches cover a three year period. Management determined there was no impairment as at 31 December 2019.

We focused on this area as the determination of the carrying value of the goodwill requires management judgement and estimation, and

Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:

- Updated our understanding of management's approaches to performing their annual impairment assessments. This were consistent with prior year.
- We evaluated management's future cash flow forecasts and updated our understanding of the process by which they were developed. We compared previous forecasts to actual results to assess the performance of the business and the extent reliance can be placed on management's ability to forecast. We confirmed that the three-year forecast used in the valuation model was consistent with the Board approved business plan, and that the key assumptions were subject to oversight from the Board of Directors.
- We tested the assumptions and methodologies used, in particular those relating to the earnings multiple, growth rate, discount rate as follows:

Key audit matter

the test remains sensitive to reasonably possible change in key assumptions being earnings multiple (FVLCS method), earnings growth rate and discount rate.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

- Evaluated these assumptions with reference to valuations of similar companies with the assistance of our valuation specialist.
 - Compared the key assumptions to externally derived data where possible, including market expectations of investment return, projected economic growth and interest rates.
 - Applied sensitivities in evaluating the directors' assessment of the planned growth rate in cash flows.
- In testing the valuation models, we tested the calculations for mathematical accuracy and considered the sensitivity of the calculation by varying the key assumptions and adjustments within management's cash flow forecast.

Based on the work performed, management's assumptions were not unreasonable.

Impairment assessment for the Group's shareholding in associated company (Group)

See notes 2 (b), 3 (a) (iii) and 16 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies.

At 31 December 2019, the market capitalisation for the Group's shareholdings in its associated company was below its carrying value of \$24.5 billion, as determined using equity accounting. This was considered to be an indicator of potential impairment, which required further consideration by management, as to whether a formal impairment assessment was required.

Management concluded that an assessment was required and performed a value-in-use calculation to determine a value for the recoverable amount, as required by IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets". Based on the results of management's assessment, management has concluded that the investment is not impaired.

We focused on this due to its subjectivity and the sensitivity to changes in inputs, as the performance of value in use calculation involves the use of estimates including earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation

Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:

- We examined management's assessment of the historical performance of its investment and compared underlying financial data used in the assessment to audited financial statements and other publicly available financial information. We also performed inquiries with key management of the Group and of the associated company regarding its forecast earnings, occupancy levels, leverage and cost of capital.
- We were assisted by our valuation expert to evaluate management's value-in-use calculation. We evaluated management's assumptions in relation to future earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), discount rates and terminal growth rates by forming our own independent expectation, referencing historical entity performance information, economic and statistical data.



Key audit matter

and amortisation (EBITDA), discount rates and terminal growth rates.

Business combination (Group)

See notes 2 (b), 3 and 64 to the financial statements for management's disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements and estimates.

The Group acquired 60% of the issued share capital of AGIC for a total consideration of \$4.1 billion. As a result of the transaction, and certain changes to the composition of AGIC's board, management concluded that it obtained control of AGIC, and consequently, that AGIC became a subsidiary of the Group.

The accounting for the acquisition was a key audit matter because of the nature of business combinations, the requirements of which can be complex and require management to exercise judgement in determining certain estimates. The complex judgements include determining identifying and estimating the fair value of the intangible assets acquired. The Group was assisted by an external valuation expert in this process.

Intangibles arising on acquisition of AGIC totalled \$2 billion or 0.4% of total assets.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Based on the work performed, management's assumptions were not unreasonable.

Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:

We were assisted by our own valuation expert in aspects of our work. We tested the fair values of the intangible assets recognized, as follows:

- Evaluated the application of the valuation methodologies utilised to derive the fair value of the identified intangible assets.
- Tested the reasonableness of valuation assumptions and inputs by:
 - Comparing historical information in management's cash flow projections to supporting documents and information;
 - Corroborating the revenue growth rates, margins, attrition rates, expense forecasts, capital and tax rates by comparison to independent economic and statistical data;
 - Comparing the discount rate to that used by other market participants; and
 - Agreeing the remaining useful lives of each intangible asset identified to the period over which the cash flows are expected to be generated.
- Tested the mathematical accuracy of management's discounted cash flow by reperforming the underlying calculations.
- We performed sensitivity analyses on certain of management's assumptions and inputs.
- Assessed the competence and capability of management's valuation expert.

Based on the procedures performed, no adjustments were considered necessary.



Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Sagicor Group Jamaica Annual Report (Annual Report) (but does not include the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and stand-alone 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 and Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group or Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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, related safeguards.

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



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Jamaican Companies Act, we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the accompanying consolidated and stand-alone financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner so required.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica
19 March 2020

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS			
Cash resources	6	13,966,477	11,552,916
Cash reserve at Central Bank	8	11,139,755	12,330,758
Financial investments	9	188,707,833	158,837,169
Derivative financial instruments	10	35,005	31,464
Loans and leases, after allowance for credit losses	11	84,996,376	69,284,592
Pledged assets	12	80,167,044	70,485,620
Investment properties	13	3,355,590	2,552,460
Investment in joint venture	14	436,493	330,804
Investment in associated company	16	24,509,615	24,764,690
Intangible assets	18	8,275,993	6,651,581
Property, plant and equipment	19	20,133,831	19,000,411
Right-of-use assets	50	2,910,614	-
Reinsurance contracts	20	2,052,051	765,651
Retirement benefit assets	21	863,638	183,351
Deferred income taxes	22	848,631	3,405,053
Taxation recoverable	23	2,264,183	3,256,419
Other assets	24	15,335,895	10,699,814
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>459,999,024</u>	<u>394,132,753</u>

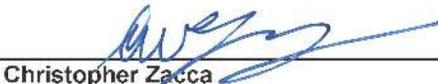
The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Continued)
Year ended 31 December 2019
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
Stockholders Equity Attributable to:			
Stockholders' of the Company			
Share capital	26	8,848,274	8,863,302
Equity reserves	27	13,570,398	4,286,773
Retained earnings	33	68,832,882	61,189,933
		91,251,554	74,340,008
Non-Controlling Interests	62	29,672,714	27,354,811
Total Equity		120,924,268	101,694,819
Liabilities			
Deposit and security liabilities	34	180,170,778	164,933,500
Derivative financial instruments	10	35,005	31,464
Loans payable	35	14,375,012	9,970,102
Deferred income taxes	22	1,605,692	412,486
Taxation payable		135,054	1,880,810
Retirement benefit obligations	21	3,344,834	3,076,400
Lease liabilities	50	3,081,573	-
Other liabilities	36	19,335,837	14,510,124
Policyholders' Funds			
Life and health insurance contracts liabilities	37	91,441,962	79,962,032
Investment contracts liabilities	38	14,531,020	13,408,342
Property and casualty insurance contracts and other policy liabilities	39	11,017,989	4,252,674
		116,990,971	97,623,048
Total Liabilities		339,074,756	292,437,934
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		459,999,024	394,132,753

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 March 2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Peter Melhado Chairman


Christopher Zacca Director

The accompanying notes on pages 12 -226 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Revenue:			
Gross premium revenue	41	48,375,350	41,057,422
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers	41	(1,861,255)	(1,242,638)
Net premium revenue	41	46,514,095	39,814,784
Interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI	42	21,293,405	20,034,057
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	42	1,765,187	1,321,396
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	42	2,830,155	1,500,894
Income earned and capital gains from assets measured at FVTPL	42	6,933,478	1,765,570
Investment income	42	32,822,225	24,621,917
Interest and other investment expense	42	(5,041,055)	(4,661,838)
Credit impairment losses	42/54(d)	(799,179)	(1,713,387)
Net Investment Income	42	26,981,991	18,246,692
Hotel revenue	43	5,274,284	1,247,215
Fees and other income	44	13,898,953	11,348,102
Total revenue, net of reinsurance, interest expense and credit losses		92,669,323	70,656,793
Benefits:			
Insurance benefits incurred		29,581,922	26,110,407
Insurance benefits reinsured		(474,382)	(635,858)
Net insurance benefits	45	29,107,540	25,474,549
Net movement in actuarial liabilities	37(d)	8,947,285	2,252,471
Expenses:			
Administration expenses	46	20,158,377	17,586,406
Commissions and sales expenses	48	6,093,805	5,782,073
Hotel expenses	47	4,139,370	892,631
Depreciation – Property, plant and equipment	19	1,363,787	743,966
Amortisation of lease liabilities	50	557,631	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	18	787,001	704,200
Amortisation of loan costs		69,353	(7,342)
Other taxes and levies	49(a)	643,539	638,047
		33,812,863	26,339,981
		71,867,688	54,067,001
Share of profit from joint venture	14	14,624	18,007
Gain on step acquisition of Sagicor X Fund	65	-	1,521,065
Share of loss from associate	16	(98,662)	(80,539)
Profit before Taxation		20,717,597	18,048,325
Taxation	49(b)	(5,253,971)	(4,170,507)
NET PROFIT		15,463,626	13,877,818
Attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent company		15,650,304	14,231,982
Non-controlling interests	62	(186,678)	(354,164)
		15,463,626	13,877,818
Earnings per stock unit for profit attributable to the stockholders of the parent company during the year:			
Basic and fully diluted	51	4.01	3.65

The accompanying notes on pages 12 -226 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Net profit for the year		15,463,626	13,877,818
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value reserve:			
Unrealised gains/(losses) on securities designated as FVTOCI		8,758,394	(4,646,873)
Share of joint venture and associate unrealized gains/(losses) on securities designated as FVTOCI		28,537	(21,649)
		<u>8,786,931</u>	<u>(4,668,522)</u>
Currency translation -			
Currency translation of foreign subsidiaries		672,636	(179,426)
Currency translation of associate and joint venture		1,075,613	(1,254,406)
		<u>1,748,249</u>	<u>(1,433,832)</u>
Gains recycled to the income statement on sale and maturity of FVTOCI securities		(897,904)	(710,315)
Provision for expected credit losses on securities designated as FVTOCI		742,264	852,500
Expected credit losses recycled to the Income Statement on sale and maturity of FVTOCI securities		(1,523,248)	(416,567)
Change in actuarial liabilities recognised in other comprehensive income	37 (d)	(1,495,784)	1,056,028
Net gains recycled on change of accounting from associate to subsidiary	65	-	(393,774)
Transfer of share of accumulated unrealised revaluation gains on owner occupied property (OOP)	65	-	(202,411)
Share of fair value losses on interest rate swap of associate company		(410,058)	-
		<u>(3,584,730)</u>	<u>185,461</u>
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
OOP			
Unrealized gains on OOP		558,307	239,723
Share of unrealized (losses)/gains on OOP of associate and joint venture		(742,763)	890,869
		<u>(184,456)</u>	<u>1,130,592</u>
Unrealised gains on FVTOCI equities		2,241	9,304
Re-measurements of retirement benefits obligations		571,628	358,070
Re-measurements of retirement benefits obligations of associate		(16,676)	-
Total other income/(loss) recognised directly in stockholders' equity, net of taxes		<u>7,323,187</u>	<u>(4,418,927)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>22,786,813</u>	<u>9,458,891</u>
Attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent company		22,737,047	10,738,522
Non-controlling interests		49,766	(1,279,631)
		<u>22,786,813</u>	<u>9,458,891</u>

Items in the statement above are stated net of taxes. The income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income is disclosed in Note 49(c).

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Share Capital	Equity Reserves (Note 27)	Retained Earnings	Equity Owners' Total	Non- controlling Interests Total	Grand Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at January 1, 2019		8,863,302	4,286,773	61,189,933	74,340,008	27,354,811	101,694,819
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	6,603,946	16,133,101	22,737,047	49,766	22,786,813
Transactions with owners -							
Employee stock option plan							
- value of services provided		-	30,986	-	30,986	-	30,986
- options exercised/expired		-	(24,876)	-	(24,876)	-	(24,876)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	32	-	-	(5,624,115)	(5,624,115)	-	(5,624,115)
Treasury shares	28	(15,028)	-	(192,468)	(207,496)	-	(207,496)
Acquisition of Advantage General Insurance	64	-	-	-	-	2,071,415	2,071,415
Acquisition of Bailey Williams Limited	64	-	-	-	-	196,722	196,722
Total transactions with owners		(15,028)	6,110	(5,816,583)	(5,825,501)	2,268,137	(3,557,364)
Transfers between reserves -							
To special investment reserve	2(o)	-	28,925	(28,925)	-	-	-
To retained earnings	2(o)	-	(15,515)	15,515	-	-	-
To capital redemption reserves	31(d)	-	1,414,700	(1,414,700)	-	-	-
To loan loss reserves	31(b)	-	28,097	(28,097)	-	-	-
To retained earnings reserves	31(c)	-	1,217,362	(1,217,362)	-	-	-
Total transfers between reserves		-	2,673,569	(2,673,569)	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019		8,848,274	13,570,398	68,832,882	91,251,554	29,672,714	120,924,268

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

Note	Share	Equity	Retained	Equity	Non-	Grand Total
	Capital	Reserves	Earnings	Owners'	controlling	
	\$'000	(Note 27)	\$'000	Total	Interests	\$'000
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	Total	\$'000
Balance as at December 31, 2017	8,415,051	7,522,083	52,564,997	68,502,131	-	68,502,131
Changes on initial application of IFRS 9	-	(295,446)	(164,352)	(459,798)	-	(459,798)
Balance as at January 1, 2018	8,415,051	7,226,637	52,400,645	68,042,333	-	68,042,333
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,851,528)	14,590,050	10,738,522	(1,279,631)	9,458,891
Transactions with owners -						
Non-controlling interest on acquisition of Travel Cash Limited	64	-	-	-	192,163	192,163
Non-controlling interest on acquisition of Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited	65	-	-	-	28,442,279	28,442,279
Employee stock option plan - value of services provided		-	21,097	-	21,097	21,097
- options exercised/expired		-	(27,980)	-	(27,980)	(27,980)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	32	-	(4,686,765)	(4,686,765)	-	(4,686,765)
Treasury shares	28	448,251	(195,450)	252,801	-	252,801
Total transactions with owners		448,251	(6,883)	(4,882,215)	28,634,442	24,193,595
Transfers between reserves -						
To special investment reserve	2(o)	-	21,000	(21,000)	-	-
To retained earnings	2(o)	-	(200,600)	200,600	-	-
To retained earnings on step acquisition	65	-	(725,621)	725,621	-	-
To capital redemption reserves	31(d)	-	620,854	(620,854)	-	-
To loan loss reserves	31(b)	-	65,740	(65,740)	-	-
To retained earnings reserves	31(c)	-	1,137,174	(1,137,174)	-	-
Total transfers between reserves		-	918,547	(918,547)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	8,863,302	4,286,773	61,189,933	74,340,008	27,354,811	101,694,819

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Net profit		15,463,626	13,877,818
Adjustments for:			
Items not affecting cash and changes to policyholders' funds:			
Adjustments for non-cash items, interest and dividends	52(a)	(8,378,474)	(11,279,033)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities	52(b)	(4,934,131)	3,782,086
Net investment purchases	52(c)	(22,428,746)	(17,734,335)
Interest and dividends received		21,097,987	20,991,596
Interest paid		(4,932,875)	(4,904,762)
Income taxes paid		(6,304,769)	(3,299,646)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(10,417,382)	1,433,724
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investment in joint venture	14	-	(18,724)
Net cash arising on acquisition of Travel Cash and consolidation of Sagicor X Fund	64/65	-	1,686,418
Net cash outflows on acquisition of Advantage General Insurance Company and Bailey Williams Limited	64	(4,355,569)	-
Disposal of investment property, net		166,571	8,207
Property, plant and equipment, net (purchase)/disposals	52(d)	(171,704)	879,234
Purchase of intangible assets, net	18	(392,414)	(314,905)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(4,753,116)	2,240,230
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Redemption of preference shares		(1,414,700)	(646,800)
Deposits and securities liabilities		24,082,586	(3,575,039)
Finance lease repayment		(386,673)	-
(Purchase)/disposal of treasury shares, net		(207,496)	252,806
Dividends paid to stockholders	32	(5,624,115)	(4,686,765)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		16,449,602	(8,655,798)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		397,843	126,111
Increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,676,947	(4,855,733)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		15,528,581	20,384,314
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	7	17,205,528	15,528,581

The accompanying notes on pages 12 –226 form an integral part of these financial statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS:			
Cash resources	6	424,666	296,597
Financial investments	9	610,474	1,247,387
Investment in subsidiaries	17	72,444,299	72,444,299
Investment in joint venture	14	414,267	414,267
Intangible assets	18	453,884	622,159
Property, plant and equipment	19	210,949	279,307
Deferred income taxes	22	149,667	88,670
Taxation recoverable	23	49,210	46,994
Other assets	24	865,376	618,505
TOTAL ASSETS		75,622,792	76,058,185
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Stockholders' Equity Attributable to			
Stockholders' of the Company			
Share capital	26	8,848,274	8,863,302
Equity reserves	27	28,283,013	28,274,853
Retained earnings	33	21,431,725	21,478,765
		58,563,012	58,616,920
Liabilities			
Bank overdraft	7/34	12,311	-
Promissory notes	34	12,627,383	13,260,219
Other liabilities	36	4,420,086	4,181,046
Total Liabilities		17,059,780	17,441,265
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		75,622,792	76,058,185

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 March 2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Peter Melhado

Chairman


Christopher Zacca

Director

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Revenue:			
Investment income	42	6,650,615	6,236,351
Interest and net investment expense	42	<u>(367,153)</u>	<u>(647,185)</u>
Net Investment Income	42	6,283,462	5,589,166
Management fees	44	304,771	306,644
Other income	44	<u>10,843</u>	<u>14,326</u>
Total revenue, net of interest and other investment expense		6,599,076	5,910,136
Expenses:			
Administration expenses	46	647,585	459,050
Depreciation	19	102,990	97,073
Amortisation of intangible assets	18	333,108	311,186
Asset tax		-	200
		<u>1,083,683</u>	<u>867,509</u>
Profit before Taxation		5,515,393	5,042,627
Taxation	49 (a)	<u>61,681</u>	<u>73,951</u>
NET PROFIT		5,577,074	5,116,578
Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes			
Unrealized gains on FVTOCI		<u>2,047</u>	<u>134,296</u>
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>5,579,121</u>	<u>5,250,874</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Share Capital	Equity Reserves (Note 27)	Retained Earnings	Grand Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2017		8,415,051	28,142,284	21,054,199	57,611,534
Changes on initial application of IFRS 9		-	5,159	(5,250)	(91)
Balance as at January 1, 2018		8,415,051	28,147,443	21,048,949	57,611,443
Total comprehensive income		-	134,296	5,116,578	5,250,874
Dividends paid to owners of parent	32	-	-	(4,686,762)	(4,686,762)
Transfer of treasury shares	28	454,365	-	-	454,365
Purchase of treasury shares	28	(6,114)	-	-	(6,114)
Employee stock options		-	(6,886)	-	(6,886)
		448,251	127,410	429,816	1,005,477
Balance at 31 December 2018		8,863,302	28,274,853	21,478,765	58,616,920
Total comprehensive income		-	2,047	5,577,074	5,579,121
Dividends paid to owners of parent	32	-	-	(5,624,114)	(5,624,114)
Transfer of treasury shares	28	456,053	-	-	456,053
Purchase of treasury shares	28	(471,081)	-	-	(471,081)
Employee stock options		-	6,113	-	6,113
		(15,025)	8,160	(47,040)	(53,908)
Balance at 31 December 2019		8,848,274	28,283,013	21,431,725	58,563,012

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Company Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Net profit		5,577,074	5,116,578
Adjustments for:			
Items not affecting cash and changes to policyholders' funds:			
Adjustments for non-cash items, interest and dividends	52(a)	(5,923,150)	(5,283,238)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities	52(b)	(3,722)	309,229
Net investment sales	52(c)	-	113,070
Interest and dividend received		6,659,325	6,249,498
Interest paid		(230,056)	(44,438)
Income taxes paid		-	(60)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,079,471	6,460,639
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investment in joint venture	14	-	(18,724)
Investment in subsidiaries	64	-	(390,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	19	(40,686)	(67,387)
Purchase of intangible assets	18	(164,833)	(124,762)
Net cash used in investing activities		(205,519)	(600,873)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Securities liabilities		(769,944)	(954,545)
(Purchase)/disposal of treasury shares		(15,022)	448,248
Dividends paid to stockholders	32	(5,624,114)	(4,686,762)
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,409,080)	(5,193,059)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		3,198	2,200
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(531,930)	668,907
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		947,325	278,418
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	7	415,395	947,325

The accompanying notes on pages 12 – 226 form an integral part of these financial statements

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Principal Activities

- (a) Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited (SGJ, the company) is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica and is listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange. It is 32.45% (2018 – 32.45%) owned by LOJ Holdings Limited (LOJH) which is also incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica and 16.66% owned by Sagicor Life Inc. (SLI) which is domiciled in Barbados. Both LOJH and SLI are wholly owned by Sagicor Financial Company Limited (Sagicor), the ultimate parent company, which is incorporated and domiciled in Bermuda. Sagicor has an overall interest of 49.11% (2018 – 49.11%) in the company. The other significant shareholder in SGJ is PanJam Investment Limited with a 30.20% (2018 – 31.55%) holding.

The registered office of the company is located at 28 - 48 Barbados Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica.

- (b) The company, its subsidiaries, joint venture and associate all have co-terminous year ends. The company's subsidiaries, joint venture and associate, which together with the company are referred to as "the Group", are as follows:

Subsidiaries, Joint Venture and Associate	Principal Activities	Incorporated In	Holding
Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited	Life insurance, health insurance annuities, retirement products, pension administration and investment services	Jamaica	100%
• Bailey Williams Limited	Real estate development	Jamaica	70%
Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited	Investment banking	Jamaica	100%
• Phoenix Equity Holdings Limited	Holding Company	Barbados	100%
• Advantage General Insurance Company Limited	General insurance	Jamaica	60%
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	Commercial banking	Jamaica	100%
Sagicor Securities Jamaica Limited	Securities trading	Jamaica	100%
Grupo Sagicor G.S., G.A. and subsidiary	Group insurance and general insurance	Costa Rica	50%
Sagicor Re Insurance Ltd.	Property and casualty insurance (captive)	Grand Cayman	100%
Employee Benefits Administrator Limited	Pension administration services	Jamaica	100%
Sagicor Property Services Limited	Property management, real estate sales and rentals	Jamaica	100%
Sagicor Pooled Investment Funds Limited	Pension fund management	Jamaica	100%
Sagicor Insurance Brokers Limited	Insurance brokerage	Jamaica	100%
Sagicor International Administrators Limited	Group insurance administration	Jamaica	100%
Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited (i)	Real estate investment	St. Lucia	29.31%
• X Fund Properties Limited	Hospitality and real estate investment	Jamaica	100%
• X Fund Properties LLC	Hospitality	USA	100%
• Jamziv MoBay Jamaica Portfolio Limited (JAMZIV)	Holding Company	Jamaica	60.81% (15.49%/15.33%)
• Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V. (Playa)	Hospitality	Netherlands	-2018
Travel Cash Jamaica Limited	Microfinance	Jamaica	51%
Sagicor Cayman Limited	Holding Company	Grand Cayman	100%
• Sagicor Investments (Cayman) Ltd.	Investment banking	Grand Cayman	100%
• Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Ltd.	Life insurance	Grand Cayman	100%
• Sagicor Insurance Managers Limited	Captives management	Grand Cayman	100%

- (i) Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited owns 51.86% of Jamziv Montego Bay Portfolio Jamaica Limited, (Jamziv Jamaica Limited) and X Fund Properties Limited owns 8.95%. Together Sagicor X Fund Group owns 60.81% of Jamziv Jamaica Limited, which in turn holds 15.49% (2018: 15.33%) of Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V.

- (c) Shared Services

The Group operates a shared services organization through Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited with the provision of common services to member companies. Inputs for these services are procured at agreed prices. The cost of these services is charged to each entity at cost based on volumes consumed.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Principal Activities (Continued)

(d) Control of Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Group

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited took effective control of the Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Group from October 1, 2018. This triggered a step acquisition with Sagicor Real Estate X Fund no longer accounted for as an associate from October 1, 2018, and from then, being accounted for as a subsidiary. There was no change in the ownership interest of 29.31%.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) 'securities, derivatives, investment property, certain property, plant and equipment, defined benefit pension plans where plan assets are measured at fair value and financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective during the current year

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new interpretations and amendments, and has adopted the following, which are relevant to its operations.

IFRS 16, 'Leases', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) was issued in January 2017 and replaces IAS 17, 'Leases'. The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors and lessees that will improve information provided to users of the financial statements. The impact on the Group of implementing IFRS 16 is discussed in Note 50 to the financial statements.

Amendment to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', on prepayment features with negative compensation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The Board has issued a narrow-scope amendment to IFRS 9 to enable companies to measure at amortised cost some prepayable financial assets with negative compensation. The assets affected, that include some loans and debt securities, would otherwise have been measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest. However, to qualify for amortised cost measurement, the negative compensation must be reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. There was no significant impact from the adoption of this amendment during the year.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective during the current year (continued)

Amendment to IAS 28, 'Investments in associates', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). This amendment clarifies that companies use IFRS 9 in accounting for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. There was no significant impact from the adoption of this amendment during the year.

IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRS IC had clarified previously that IAS 12, not IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', applies to accounting for uncertain income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates. There was no significant impact from the adoption of this amendment during the year.

Amendment to IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). This amendment requires an entity to:

- Use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- Recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

There was no significant impact from the adoption of this amendment during the year.

Annual improvement 2015-2017, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). These amendments includes minor changes to:

- IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations', a company measures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.
- IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements', a company does not measure its previously owed interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.
- IAS 12, 'Income taxes', a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.
- IAS 23, 'Borrowing costs', a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

There was no significant impact from the adoption of this amendment during the year.

Standard early adopted by the Group

Amendment to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations. The Group has used the amendment to IFRS 3 to assess its acquisition of shares in Bailey- Williams Limited as discussed in Note 64 to the financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which are not effective at the date of the statement of financial position, and which the Group has not early adopted. The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments, has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations, and has concluded as follows:

IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022). IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The standard requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of discount probability –weighted cash flows, an explicit risk adjustment, and a contract service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period. This IFRS provides a common global insurance accounting standard leading to consistency in recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. The standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: i) use consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information. The Group is currently assessing the impact of future adoption of the new standard on its financial statements.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group has control over an entity when the Group is exposed to the variable returns from its ownership interest in the entity and when the Group can affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and subsidiaries are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

All material intra-group balances, transactions and gains are eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting when control over entities and insurance businesses is obtained by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the identifiable assets given, the equity instruments issued and the liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the cost of the acquisition, the non-controlling interest recognised and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If there is no excess and there is a shortfall, the Group reassesses the net identifiable assets acquired. If after reassessment, a shortfall remains, the acquisition is deemed to be a bargain purchase and the shortfall is recognised in income as a gain on acquisition (negative goodwill). Any non-controlling interest balances represent the equity in a subsidiary not attributable to Sagicor's interests.

On an acquisition by acquisition basis, the Group recognises at the date of acquisition the components of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. The latter option is only available if the non-controlling interest component is entitled to a proportionate share of net identifiable assets of the acquiree in the event of liquidation.

Non-controlling interest balances are increased/decreased by the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of changes in equity after the date of acquisition. Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the company's financial statements at cost less impairment.

- (i) Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change in control
Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions that is, as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity, Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.
- (ii) Associates and Joint Ventures
The investments in associated companies where significant influence exists, are included in these consolidated financial statements under the equity method of accounting. Investments in associated companies and joint ventures are originally recorded at cost and include intangible assets identified on acquisition. The Group recognises in income its share of associate and joint venture companies' post acquisition income and its share of the amortisation and impairment of intangible assets which were identified on acquisition. Unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. The Group recognises in other comprehensive income, its share of post acquisition other comprehensive income.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(iii) Pension and investment funds

Insurers have issued deposit administration and units linked contracts in which full return of the assets supporting these contracts accrues directly to the contract-holders. As these contracts are not operated under separate legal trusts, they have been consolidated in these financial statements.

The Group also manages a number of segregated pension funds, mutual funds and unit trusts. These funds are segregated and investment returns on these accrue directly to the unit-holders. The assets, liabilities and activity of these funds are not included in these consolidated financial statements unless the Group is acting as principal and has significant exposure to variable returns.

(iv) Employees share ownership plans (ESOP)

The Group operates two ESOP Trusts which acquire SGJ shares on the open market. The Trusts hold the shares on behalf of employees. Until transfer to employees, shares held by the Trusts are accounted for as treasury shares. All dividends received by the Trusts are applied towards the future purchase of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited shares.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is the Group President and CEO.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency transactions or that require settlement, in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary financial instruments items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. These rates represent the weighted average rates at which the Group trades in foreign currency.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as gains or losses from qualifying cash flow hedging instruments and when part of shadow accounting. Foreign exchange gains and losses on other comprehensive income items are presented in other comprehensive income within the corresponding item.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as FVTOCI are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in the income statement, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments, such as equities classified as FVTOCI financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in other comprehensive income.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency translation (continued)

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency of the Group are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position; income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the currency translation reserve.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations is taken to stockholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise:

- cash balances;
- short term deposits;
- other liquid securities with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date; and
- bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand.

Cash equivalents are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents exclude balances held to meet statutory requirements.

(f) Financial assets

(i) Classification of financial assets

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless they are not held for trading purposes, in which case an irrevocable election can be made on initial recognition to measure them at FVTOCI with no subsequent reclassification to profit or loss. Financial assets are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are classified as and subsequently measured either at amortised cost, at FVTOCI or at FVTPL. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification of debt instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification of debt instruments (continued)

Measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), such as most loans and advances to banks and customers and some debt securities, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movement in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instruments carrying value, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in Net Investment income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

Measured at fair value through profit and loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Interest income on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised and presented in the profit or loss statement within "Interest income from FVTPL" in the period earned. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Held for trading securities are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or if they form part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless designated as hedges. Assets held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment

Business models are determined at the level which best reflects how the Group manages portfolios of assets to achieve business objectives. Judgement is used in determining business models, which is supported by relevant, objective evidence including:

- The past experience on how the cash flows of these assets were collected;
- How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management;
- How risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated;
- How the Group intends to generate profits from holding a portfolio of assets; and
- The historical and future expectations of asset sales within a portfolio.

SPPI

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows SPPI. In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Unit linked funds fair value model

The Group's liabilities include unit linked funds which are components of insurance contracts issued or unit linked investment contracts issued with terms that the full investment return earned on the backing assets accrue to the contract-holders. As these liabilities are accounted for at FVTPL, the financial assets backing these liabilities are consequently classified as and measured at FVTPL.

(iii) Embedded derivatives

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

(iv) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI

IFRS 9's impairment model requires the recognition of expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI and off-statement of financial position loan commitments and financial guarantees which were previously provided for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

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

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) an allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL'). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in 'stage 3'. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ("POCI") are treated differently as set out below.

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

(v) Purchased or originated credit-impaired assets

Financial assets that are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses are considered to be POCI. These financial assets are credit-impaired on initial recognition. The Group calculates the credit adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the fair value at origination of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of ECLs in estimated future cash flows. This rate is used to calculate interest revenue and amortized cost. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis, but they do not carry a day-1 loss.

(vi) Definition of default

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

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

If such unlikeliness to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is 90 days past due.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets (continued)

(vii) Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

(viii) The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL

The measurement of 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.

Measurement

ECLs are calculated by multiplying three main components, being the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD"), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Management has calculated these inputs based on the estimated forward looking economic and historical experience of the portfolios adjusted for the current point in time. A simplified approach to calculating the ECL is applied to contract and other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. Generally, these receivables are due within 12 months unless there are extenuating circumstances. Under this approach, an estimate is made of the life-time ECL on initial recognition. For ECL provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

The PD, LGD and EAD models which support these determinations are reviewed periodically during the year. Therefore, the underlying models and their calibration, including how they react to forward-looking economic conditions remain subject to review and refinement. This is particularly relevant for lifetime PDs, which have not been previously used in regulatory modelling and for the incorporation of 'downside scenarios' which have not generally been subject to experience gained through stress testing. The exercise of judgement in making estimations requires the use of assumptions which are highly subjective and sensitive to the risk factors, in particular to changes in economic and credit conditions across a large number of geographical areas. Many of the factors have a high degree of interdependency and there is no single factor to which loan impairment allowances as a whole are sensitive. Therefore, sensitivities (Note 55)) are considered in relation to key portfolios which are particularly sensitive to a few factors and the results should not be further extrapolated.

One key difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses is the respective PD horizon. Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECLs also incorporate different exposure at default which is based on the amortizing schedule for non-revolving assets. Stage 1 estimates will use a maximum of a 12-month PD while Stage 2 estimates will use a lifetime PD. Stage 3 estimates will continue to leverage existing processes for estimating losses on impaired loans, however, these processes have been updated to reflect the requirements of IFRS 9, including the requirement to consider multiple forward-looking scenarios. An ECL estimate will be produced for each individual exposure, including amounts which are subject to a more simplified model for estimating expected credit losses. The measurement of ECLs for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgment.

The measurement of ECLs for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets (continued)

- (ix) The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL (continued)

Measurement (continued)

For a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

For defaulted financial assets, based on management's assessment of the borrower, a specific provision of ECLs which incorporates collateral recoveries, is calculated and recorded as the ECL. The resulting ECL is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Forward looking information

The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgment. PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Each macroeconomic scenario used in the expected credit loss calculation have forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables – including, but not limited to, unemployment rates and gross domestic product, for a period up to three years, subsequently reverting to long-run averages. Our estimation of expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios. Our base case scenario is based on macroeconomic forecasts that are publicly available. Upside and downside scenarios are set relative to our base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions.

Scenario design, including the identification of additional downside scenarios occurs on at least an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant. Scenarios are probability-weighted according to our best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights are updated on a quarterly basis. The base scenario reflects the most likely outcome and is assigned with the highest weighting.

The weightings assigned to each economic scenario as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Base	Upside	Downside
December 31, 2018:			
Sagicor Group Jamaica - investments portfolios	80%	10%	10%
Sagicor Group Jamaica - lending portfolios	80%	10%	10%
December 31, 2019:			
Sagicor Group Jamaica - investments portfolios	80%	10%	10%
Sagicor Group Jamaica - lending portfolios	75%	15%	10%

Refer to Note 54 for Government of Barbados exposures

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI, recognize impairment gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value on FVTOCI assets are measured in other comprehensive income and the loss allowance is recycled to profit and loss as gains or losses on maturity or disposal. When the asset is sold, the cumulative gain or loss is also reclassified to profit or loss on maturity or disposal.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Financial assets(continued)

(x) *Interest income and interest earned on assets measured at fair value through profit and loss*

Interest income is earned based on the interest rate before allowances. Interest earned on assets measured at fair value through profit and loss is recognised based on the effective interest rate. For assets that are credit-impaired when purchased or originated, the carrying amount after allowances for ECL is the basis for applying the interest rate.

(xi) Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers and debt instruments. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flow to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay; or
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan; or
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate; or
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in; or
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at fair value and recalculates the new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of negotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes and the purpose of determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk. At this point the Group will assess if the asset is POCL.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Investment properties

Investment property consists of freehold land and freehold properties which are held for rental income and/or capital appreciation.

Investment property is recorded initially at cost. In subsequent financial years, investment property is recorded at fair values determined by independent valuers, with the appreciation or depreciation in value being taken to investment income. Investment property includes property held under partnership and joint venture arrangements with third parties which are accounted for using the equity method. Transfers to or from investment property are recorded when there is a change in use of the property. Transfers to owner-occupied property or to real estate developed for resale are recorded at the fair value at the date of change in use. Transfers from owner-occupied property are recorded at their fair value and any difference with carrying value at the date of change in use is dealt with in accordance with Note 2 (k).

Investment property may include property of which a portion is held for rental to third parties and the other portion is occupied by the Group. In such circumstances, the property is accounted for as an investment property if the Group's occupancy level is not significant in relation to the total available occupancy. Otherwise, it is accounted for as owner-occupied. Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(h) Leases – Policies under IFRS 16

The group has changed its accounting policy for leases where the group is the lessee. The new policy, and the impact of the change are described in Note 50.

Until 31 December 2018, leases of property, plant and equipment where the member companies of the Group, as lessee, had substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership were classified as finance leases. Finance leases were capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, were included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment was allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost was charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases was depreciated over the asset's useful life, or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there was no reasonable certainty that the member company would obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership were not transferred to the group as lessee were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases – Policies under IAS 17

(i) As lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are recognised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and interest charges so as to produce a constant rate of charge on the lease obligation. The interest element of the lease payments is charged to the income statement over the lease period.

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Leases – Policies under IFRS 16

Leases – Policies under IAS 17 (continued)

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(ii) As lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease in a manner which reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned assets. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Acceptances, guarantees, indemnities, letter of credit and undertakings

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(i) The amount of the loss allowance; and

(ii) The premium received on initial recognition less income recognized in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognized as a provision. However, for contract that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognized together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognized as a provision.

Assets carried at amortised cost loans and advances and provisions for credit losses

(j) Provision for credit losses determined under the Bank of Jamaica regulatory requirements

The effect of the provision for credit losses determined under the Bank of Jamaica regulatory requirements is to preserve capital. No amounts are booked to the income statement in respect of regulatory provisions. Provisions calculated based on regulatory requirements that exceed the amounts required under IFRS are transferred from retained earnings to a non-distributable loan loss reserve in stockholders' equity.

The provision for credit losses determined under the Bank of Jamaica regulatory requirements comprises a "specific provision", a "special provision" and a "general provision". The specific and special provisions are determined based on each specific loan for which problems have been identified. The general provision is considered to be prudential in nature and is established to absorb portfolio losses.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) **Provision for credit losses determined under the Bank of Jamaica regulatory requirements (continued)**

The specific provision is established for the estimated net loss for all non-performing loans and performing loans that meet specified criteria. Loans are considered to be non-performing where a principal or interest payment is contractually 90 days or more in arrears. At the time of classification as non-performing, any interest that is contractually due but in arrears is reversed from the income statement and interest is thereafter recognised in the income statement on the cash basis only. The estimated net loss is defined as the net exposure remaining after deducting the estimated net realisable value of the collateral (as defined by and determined by the regulations) from the outstanding principal balance of the loan. The regulations quantify the specific provision at ranges from 20% to 100% of the estimated net loss of each non-performing loan depending on the length of time the loan has been in arrears. In addition, where a non-performing loan is fully secured but the collateral is unrealised for a period of 12 months, a provision of 50% of the amounts outstanding should be made. Where the collateral is unrealised for a further 6 months (with limited exceptions which allow for up to a further 15 months) a full provision is made. The regulations further require that the specific provision for each loan should not be less than 1% of the amounts outstanding.

In respect of loans that are considered sub-standard for reasons other than being non-performing, a special provision is established for the greater of 1% of the amounts outstanding or 20% of the estimated net loss. A general provision is established for all loans (other than loans for which specific and special provisions were established) at 1% of the amounts outstanding.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed 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 to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(k) **Property, plant and equipment**

Freehold land and buildings owned and used by the Group are treated as owner-occupied properties. These properties are stated at their fair values based on valuations by external valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising from the revaluation of owner-occupied properties are included in the investment and fair value reserves. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the investment and fair value reserves. All other reductions are taken directly to the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates that will write off the carrying value of each asset over the period of its expected useful life. Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvements	Period of lease, not to exceed ten years
Computer equipment	20 - 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Furniture	10%
Other equipment	15%
Motor vehicles	20%
Leased assets	Shorter of period of lease or useful life of asset
Land is not depreciated	

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement when the expenditure is incurred. On disposal of revalued assets, the revaluation amounts are transferred to retained earnings.

(l) Real estate developed for sale

Construction in progress for resale is classified as real estate held for resale and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Gains and losses realised on the sale of real estate are included in revenue at the time of sale.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries or associates and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, as, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized as negative goodwill directly in the income statement.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Cash Generating Unit (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of the CGU containing the goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(ii) Contractual customer relationships

This asset represents the present value of the benefit to the Group from customer lists, contracts, or customers relationships that can be identified separately and measured reliably. Customer relationships include those of insurance and banking customer relationships with an estimated useful life of 10 to 20 years.

(iii) Trademarks and licences

Trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost. They have a definite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks and licences over their estimated useful life.

(iv) Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their expected useful life of three years.

Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that will probably generate benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development team's employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently if events change or in circumstances which indicate a potential impairment.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Employee benefits

The group operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans and post-employment medical plans.

(i) Pension obligations

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The asset or liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality sovereign bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the income statement.

For the defined contribution plan, the Group pays contributions to privately administered pension insurance plans on a contractual basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

(ii) Other post-retirement benefit obligations

The Group provides supplementary health, dental and life 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 expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

(iii) Annual leave

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

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Employee benefits (continued)

(iv) Share-based compensation

The Group operates equity-settled, share-based compensation plans namely; Long-term Incentive Plan (LTI) and Staff Share Purchase Plan (SSPP).

Share options

Senior Executives of the Group participate in a Long-term Incentive Plan (LTI) for Share Options. Shares are purchased on the market and held in trust by the LTI Trust until they are transferred to Executives. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each statement of financial position date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity reserve for share based compensation over the remaining vesting period. Proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are paid to the trust on transfer of share options being exercised. Any cost to the Group beyond the exercise price of the options is reported in equity as provided for under IFRS 2.

Share grants

Senior Executives of the Group participate in a Long-term Incentive Plan for stock grants. Grants earned have a vesting period of four years after which they will expire. The market value of the shares issued at grant date is recognised as an expense in the measurement year to which the grants relate.

Share purchase plan

Non – Executive employees of the Group are eligible to purchase shares in the Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited at a discount under a share purchase plan.

(v) Bonus Plans

Annual Incentives Plan for Bonus

Senior Executives of the Group participate in an Annual Incentive plan for bonus which is paid on company and individual performance against a balanced score card.

Productivity bonus

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for productivity bonuses as profit-sharing, paid to Non- Executive administrative staff based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to stockholders. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where past practice has created a constructive obligation.

(vi) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary separation. Benefits falling due more than twelve months after the year end date are discounted to present value.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(o) Share capital, reserves and transfers

Share Capital

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

- (i) Share issuance cost
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in stockholders' equity as a deduction from the proceeds.
- (ii) Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities (Note 2(p)).
- (iii) Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in stockholders' equity in the period in which they are approved by the company's Board of Directors.

Dividends for the year that are declared after the year end date are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

(iv) Treasury Stock

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited shares held by Group member companies or the Long-term Incentive Trust (LTI) and Staff Share Purchase Trust (SSPP) are carried as treasury stock on consolidation and reported in stockholders' equity.

(v) Reserve and transfers

Special investment reserve

Unrealised gains on investment properties are recorded in the income statement under IFRS. Regulatory reserve requirements are met through the following:

- Net unrealised gains brought forward at the beginning of each year are transferred to the special Investment reserve from retained earnings at 10%.
- Net unrealised gains earned during the year are transferred from retained earnings to the special investment reserve at 10%.

Transfers to retained earnings

Unrealised gains on certain quoted equities were recorded in the investment and fair value reserves under IFRS. Regulatory reserve requirements are met by transferring the following:

- Net unrealised gains brought forward at the beginning of each year are transferred from the investment and fair value reserves to retained earnings at 25%.
- Net unrealised gains earned during the year are transferred from the investment and fair value reserves to the retained earnings at 25%.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) Financial liabilities

(xii) Classification

Financial liabilities are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are classified as and subsequently measured either at amortised cost, or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The financial liabilities described under the unit linked fair value model (see section (a) above) are classified and measured at FVTPL as the Group is obligated to provide investment returns to the unit holder in direct proportion to the investment returns on a specific portfolio of assets, which are also carried at FVTPL. Derivative financial liabilities are carried at FVTPL. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL do not have a cumulative own credit adjustment gain or loss.

During the ordinary course of business, the Group issues investment contracts or otherwise assumes financial liabilities that expose the Group to financial risk. The recognition and measurement of the Group's principal types of financial liabilities are disclosed in the following paragraphs.

Deposit liabilities

Deposits are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method plus or minus transaction costs.

Loans and other debt obligations

Loans and other debt obligations are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, obligations are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the loan obligations using the effective yield method.

Obligations undertaken for the purposes of financing operations and capital support are classified as loans payable and associated cost classified as finance costs. Loan obligations undertaken for the purposes of providing funds for on-lending, leasing or portfolio investments are classified as deposit and security liabilities and the associated cost is included in interest expense.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the income statement as interest expense.

Structured products

Structured products are recognised initially at the nominal amount when funds are received. Derivatives are separately accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. The non-derivative elements are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance and investment contracts

(i) Classification

The Group issues policy contracts that transfer insurance risk and/or financial risk from the policyholder.

The Group defines insurance risk as an insured event that could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in a scenario that has a discernible effect on the economics of the transaction.

Insurance contracts transfer insurance risk and may also transfer financial risk. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for its duration, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly over time. Investment contracts transfer financial risk and no significant insurance risk. Financial risk includes credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

A reinsurance contract is an insurance contract in which an insurance entity cedes assumed risks to another insurance entity.

Insurance contracts and investment contracts issued by the Group are summarised below:

(1.1) Property and casualty insurance contracts

Property and casualty insurance contracts are generally one year renewable contracts issued by the insurer covering insurance risks over property, accident and liability. Property insurance contracts provide coverage for the risk of property damage or of loss of property. Commercial property, homeowners' property and certain marine property are common types of risks covered. For commercial policyholders insurance may include coverage for loss of earnings arising from the inability to use property which has been damaged or lost. Casualty insurance contracts provide coverage for the risk of causing physical harm or financial loss to third parties. Personal accident, employers' liability, public liability, product liability and professional indemnity are common types of casualty insurance.

Written premiums are recognized when due. Premium revenue is recognised as earned on a pro-rated basis over the term of the respective policy coverage. If alternative insurance risk exposure patterns have been established over the term of the policy coverage, then premium revenue is recognised in accordance with the risk exposure. The provision for unearned premiums represents the portion of premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are recorded as incurred. Claim reserves are established for both reported and un-reported claims. Claim reserves represent estimates of future payments of claims and related expenses less anticipated recoveries with respect to insured events that have occurred up to the date of the financial statements.

An insurer may obtain reinsurance coverage for its property and casualty insurance risks. The reinsurance ceded premium is expensed on a pro-rata basis over the term of the respective policy coverage or of the reinsurance contract as appropriate. Reinsurance claim recoveries are established at the time of the recording of the claim liability and are computed on a basis which is consistent with the computation of the claim liability. Profit sharing commission due to the Group is accrued as commission income when there is reasonable certainty of earned profit.

Commissions are recognised on the same basis as premiums earned. At the date of the financial statements, commissions attributable to unearned premiums are recorded as deferred policy acquisition costs. Profit sharing commission payable to reinsurers by the Group arises from contracts between an insurer and a broker; it is accrued on an aggregate basis and it is adjusted to actual in respect of each individual contract when due.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(i) Classification(continued)

(1.1) Health insurance contracts -

Health insurance contracts are generally one year renewable contracts issued by the insurer covering insurance risks for medical expenses of insured persons.

Premium revenue is accrued when due for contracts where the premium is billed monthly. For contracts where the premium is billed annually or semi-annually, premium revenue is recognised as earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the respective policy coverage. The provision for unearned premiums represents the portion of premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage.

Claims are recorded on settlement. Reserves are recorded as described in Note 2(r).

An insurer may obtain reinsurance coverage for its health insurance risks. The reinsurance ceded premium is expensed on a pro-rata basis over the term of the respective policy coverage or of the reinsurance contract as appropriate.

Commissions payable is recognised on the same basis as premiums earned.

(1.3) Long-term traditional insurance contracts

These contracts are traditional participating and non-participating policies. The Group's participating policies do not have a discretionary participation feature as the amount of additional benefits is not paid at the discretion of the Group.

Long-term traditional insurance contracts are generally issued for fixed terms of five years or more, or for the remaining life of the insured. Benefits are typically a death, disability or critical illness benefit, a cash value on termination and/or a monthly annuity. Annuities are generally payable until the death of the beneficiaries with a provision for a minimum number of payments. Other benefits such as disability and waiver of premium on disability may also be included in these contracts. Some contracts may allow for the advance of policy loans to the policyholder and may also allow for dividend withdrawals by the policyholder during the life of the contract.

Premium revenue is recognised when due. Typically, premiums are fixed and are required to be paid within the due period for payment. If premiums are unpaid, either the contract may terminate, an automatic premium loan may settle the premium, or the contract may continue at a reduced value.

Policy benefits are recognised on the notification of death, disability or critical illness, on the termination or maturity date of the contract, on the declaration of a cash bonus or dividend or on the annuity payment date. Policy loans advanced are recorded as financial investments (investments at amortised cost) in the financial statements and are secured by the cash values of the respective policies. Policy bonuses may be "non-cash" and utilised to purchase additional amounts of insurance coverage. Accumulated cash bonuses and dividends are recorded as interest bearing policy balances.

Reserves for future policy liabilities are recorded as described in Note 2(r).

An insurer may obtain reinsurance coverage for death benefit insurance risks. Typically, coverage is obtained for individual coverage exceeding prescribed limits. The reinsurance premium is expensed when due, which generally coincides with when the policy premium is due. Reinsurance claim recoveries are established at the time of claim notification. Commissions payable is recognised on the same basis as earned premiums.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(ii) Recognition and measurement (continued)

(1.4) Long-term universal life and unit linked insurance contracts

Universal life and unit linked insurance contracts are generally issued for fixed terms or for the remaining life of the insured. Benefits are typically a death, disability or critical illness benefit, a cash value on termination and/or a monthly annuity. Annuities are generally payable until the death of the beneficiaries with a proviso for a minimum number of payments. Benefits may include amounts for disability or waiver of premium on disability.

Universal life and unit linked contracts have either an interest bearing investment account or unit linked investment accounts. Either gross premiums or gross premiums net of allowances are deposited to the investment accounts. Investment returns are credited to the investment accounts and expenses, not included in the aforementioned allowances, are debited to the investment accounts. Interest bearing investment accounts may include provisions for minimum guaranteed returns or returns based on specified investment indices. Allowances and expense charges are in respect of applicable commissions, cost of insurance, and administrative expenses. Fund withdrawals may be permitted.

Premium revenue is recognised when due and consists of all monies received from the policyholders. Typically, premiums are fixed at the inception of the contract or periodically thereafter, but additional non-recurring premiums may be paid. Policy benefits are recognised on the notification of death, disability or critical illness, on the receipt of a withdrawal request, on the termination or maturity date of the contract, or on the annuity payment date. Reserves for future policy liabilities are recorded as described in Note 2(r).

An insurer may obtain reinsurance coverage for death benefit insurance risks. Typically, coverage is obtained for individual coverage exceeding prescribed limits. The reinsurance premium is expensed when due, which generally coincides with when the policy premium is due. Reinsurance claims recoveries are established at the time of claim notification.

Commissions are generally recognised only on settlement of premiums.

(iii) Liability adequacy test

At each year end date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities, using current estimates of the related expected future cash flows. If a test indicates that the carrying value of insurance contract liabilities is inadequate, then the liabilities are adjusted to correct the deficiency. The deficiency is included in the income statement under benefits.

(iv) Deposit administration and other investment contracts

Deposit administration contracts are issued by an insurer to registered pension schemes for the deposit of pension plan assets with the insurer.

Deposit administration liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at:

- amortised cost where the insurer is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in the form of interest; or
- fair value through income where the insurer is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in direct proportion to the investment returns on specified blocks of assets.

Deposit administration contributions are recorded directly as liabilities. Withdrawals are deducted directly from the liability. The interest or investment return provided is recorded as an interest expense. In addition, the Group may provide pension administration services to the pension schemes. The Group earns fee income for both pension administration and investment services.

Other investment contracts are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost and are accounted for in the same manner as deposit administration contracts which are similarly classified.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Insurance and investment contracts (continued)

(v) Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers (classified within loans and receivables), as well as longer term receivables (classified as reinsurance assets) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

The Group assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on a quarterly basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Group gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost.

Actuarial liabilities arising from reinsurance are included as an insurance contract liability.

(r) Actuarial liabilities

(1.1) Life insurance and annuity contracts

The determination of actuarial liabilities of long term insurance contracts has been done using the Policy Premium Method (PPM) of valuation. Under this method, explicit allowance is made for all future benefits and expenses under the policies and expected earned investment income. The premiums, benefits and expenses for each policy are projected and the resultant future cash flows are discounted back to the valuation date to determine the reserves.

The process of calculating life insurance and annuity actuarial liabilities for future policy benefits necessarily involves the use of estimates concerning such factors as mortality and morbidity rates, future investment yields, future expense levels and persistency, including reasonable margins for adverse deviations. As experience unfolds, these resulting provisions for adverse deviations will be included in future income to the extent they are released when they are no longer required to cover adverse experience. Assumptions used to project benefits, expenses and taxes are based on insurer and industry experience and are updated annually.

Net insurance contract liabilities represent the amount which, together with estimated future premiums and net investment income, will be sufficient to pay projected future benefits, policyholder dividends and refunds, taxes (other than income taxes) and expenses on policies in-force net of reinsurance premiums and recoveries. The determination of net insurance liabilities is based on an explicit projection of cash flows using current assumptions plus a margin for adverse deviation for each material cash flow item. Investment returns are projected using the current asset portfolios and projected reinvestment yields. The period used for the projection of cash flows is the policy lifetime for most individual insurance contracts.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Actuarial liabilities (continued)

The Group segments assets to support liabilities by major product segment and geographic market and establishes investment strategies for each liability segment. Projected net cash flows from these assets and the policy liabilities being supported by these assets are combined with projected cash flows from future asset purchases to determine expected rates of return on these assets for future years. Investment strategies are based on the target investment policies for each segment and the reinvestment returns are derived from current and projected market rates for fixed income investments. Investment return assumptions for each asset class make provision for expected future asset credit losses, expected investment management expenses and a margin for adverse deviation.

Under this methodology, assets of each insurer are selected to back its actuarial liabilities. Changes in the carrying value of these assets may generate corresponding changes in the carrying amount of the associated actuarial liabilities. Some of these assets may be designated as FVTOCI for which unrealized gains or losses in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income. The fair value reserve for actuarial liabilities has been established in the equity reserves for the accumulation of changes in actuarial liabilities which are recorded in other comprehensive income and which arise from recognised unrealised gains or losses in fair value of securities backing liabilities. This approach is called "Shadow Accounting".

Certain life insurance policies issued by the insurer contain equity linked policy side funds. The investment returns on these unithised funds accrue directly to the policies with the insurer assuming no credit risk. Investments held in these side funds are accounted for as financial assets at FVTPL and unit values of each fund are determined by dividing the value of the assets in the fund at the date of the financial statements by the number of units in the fund. The resulting liability is included in actuarial liabilities.

(1.1) Life insurance and annuity contracts

An actuarial valuation is prepared annually. Changes in the policyholders' liabilities are recorded in the income statement. Maturities and annuities are accounted for when due.

Death and disability claims and surrenders are recognised in the financial statements in the year in which they have been notified.

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

Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

(1.2) Health insurance contracts

The actuarial liabilities of health insurance policies are estimated in, respect of claims that have been incurred but not yet reported or settled.

(1.3) Property and casualty insurance contracts

The Group is required to actuarially value its insurance reserves annually. Consequently, provision for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) as well as the provision for adverse deviations have been independently actuarially determined. The remaining components of the reserves, as below, are determined by management, but are also reviewed by the actuary in determining the overall adequacy of the provision for the company's insurance liabilities.

(i) Provision for unearned premium

The provision for unearned premium represents that proportion of premiums written in respect of risks to be borne subsequent to the year end, under contracts entered into on or before the date of the statement of financial position and is computed by applying the "24th" basis to gross written premiums for the period.

(ii) Unearned commission

The unearned commission represents the actual commission income on premium ceded on proportional reinsurance contracts relating to the unexpired period of risk carried. The income is deferred as unearned commission reserves, and amortised over the period in which the commissions are expected to be earned. These reserves are calculated on the 24th basis.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Actuarial liabilities (continued)

(1.3) Property and casualty insurance contracts (continued)

(iii) *Claims outstanding*

A provision is made to cover the estimated cost of settling claims arising out of events which occurred by the year end, IBNR, less amounts already paid in respect of those claims. This provision is estimated by management (insurance case reserves) and the appointed actuary (IBNR) on the basis of claims admitted and intimated.

(iv) *Claims incurred but not reported*

The reserve for IBNR claims has been calculated by an independent actuary using the Paid Loss Development method, the Incurred Loss Development method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Paid Loss method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Incurred Loss method, the Expected Loss Ratio method and the Claim Count method.

(v) *Provision for adverse deviations*

This provision reflects considerations relating to the company's claims practices, the underlying data, and the nature of the lines of business and seeks to provide for any unforeseen adverse development in claims liabilities.

(vi) *Liability adequacy test*

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the policy liabilities, net of related deferred policy acquisition costs. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cashflows are compared to the carrying amount of policy liabilities and any deficiency is immediately recognised in profit or loss as unexpired risk provision.

(s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(t) Revenue recognition

Revenues from service contracts with customers consist primarily of management and administration fees earned from third party investment funds, pension plans and insurance benefit plans (managed funds or administrative service only (ASO) benefit plans). These service contracts generally impose single performance obligations, each consisting of a series of similar related services to the unitholder or policyholder of each fund or plan. The Group's performance obligations within these service arrangements are generally satisfied over time as the unitholders and policyholders simultaneously receive and consume contracted benefits over time.

The Group also earns revenues for the provision of corporate finance, stockbroking, trust and related services to various customers.

Revenue from service contracts with customers is recognised when (or as) the Group satisfies the performance obligation of the contract. For obligations satisfied over time, revenue is recognised monthly or over some other period. For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognised at that point in time.

The various fees are billed periodically and are collected either by deduction or within a short period of time.

(i) Premium income

Gross premiums for traditional life and health insurance contracts are recognised as revenue when due. Revenue for universal life products and annuity contributions are recognised when received. When premiums are recognised, the related actuarial liabilities are computed, resulting in benefits and expenses being matched with revenue.

Property and casualty insurance premiums are recognised on a pro-rated basis over the period of the respective policies. Unearned premiums are the proportion of net premiums written in the current year which relate to cover provided in the following year.

Commission payable on premium income and commissions receivable on reinsurance of risks are charged and credit to profit or loss, respectively, over the life of the policies.

Where collection of premium is considered doubtful, or payment is outstanding for more than 90 days, the insurance regulations stipulate that the outstanding premium should be provided for in full. IFRS requires that when premiums become doubtful of collection, they are written down to their recoverable amounts and thereafter recognised based on the rate of interest that was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the recoverable amount.

(ii) Fee income

Fees consist primarily of investment management fees arising from services rendered in conjunction with the issue and management of investment contracts where the Group actively manages the consideration received from its customers to fund a return that is based on the investment profile that the customer selected on origination of the instrument. Fee income is recognised on an accrual basis. Loan origination fees for loans which are likely to be drawn down are deferred, together with related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the loan. Fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

The Group charges customers for asset management and other related services using the following approaches:

- Front-end fees are charged to the client on inception. This approach is used particularly for single premium contracts. The consideration received is deferred as a liability and recognised over the life of the contract on a straight-line basis.
- Regular fees charged to the customer periodically either directly or by making a deduction from invested funds. Fees charged at the end of the period are accrued as a receivable that is offset against the financial liability when charged to the customer.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(t) Revenue recognition (continued)

(iii) Interest income

Jamaican banking regulations stipulate that, where collection of interest income is considered doubtful or payment is outstanding for 90 days or more, interest should be taken into account on the cash basis. See 2 (f) for policies with respect to impairment for loan receivable. The difference between the regulatory and IFRS bases of interest recognition was assessed to be immaterial.

(v) Hotel revenue - Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of General Consumption Tax or applicable sales tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

- Sales of services

Sale of services generated from hotel and other operations are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

- Sale of goods

Sale of goods, mainly from gift shops is recognised when products are sold to customers. Sales are usually in cash or by credit card.

- Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

- Gain or loss on sale of investment

Gain or loss on the disposal or maturity of investments, is determined by comparing sale proceeds with the carrying amount of the investment (along with any recycled accumulated unrealised gain/loss from fair value reserves if classified as FVTOCI). Net gains and losses are recognised in revenue.

(u) Interest and commission expense

(i) Interest expense

Interest expense (income) is computed by applying the effective interest rate based to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (liability), except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (i.e. after deduction of the loss allowance). Interest includes coupon interest and accrued discount and premium on financial instruments.

(ii) Commission expense

Commissions are expensed over the policy year on the same basis as earned premiums.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(v) Taxation

(i) Current and deferred taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(w) Fiduciary activities

The Group acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

(x) Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash resources, investments, securities purchased under resale agreements, loans & leases, other assets, securities sold under repurchase agreements, due to banks and other financial institutions, customer deposits and other liabilities.

The fair values of the Group's and the company's financial instruments are discussed in Note 53.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(y) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of underlying items such as equities, bonds, interest rates, foreign exchange, credit spreads, commodities or other indices. Derivatives enable users to increase, reduce or alter exposure to credit or market risk. The Group transacts derivatives for three primary purposes: to create risk management solutions for customers, for proprietary trading purposes, and to manage its own exposure to credit and market risk.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and subsequently are re-measured at their fair value at each statement of financial position. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates its interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate.

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

For cash flow hedges, gains and losses relating to the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives are initially recognised in stockholders' equity, in the fair value reserve, and are transferred to the income statement when the forecast cash flows affect the income statement. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in stockholders' equity are recycled to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. They are recorded in the revenue or expense lines in which associated with the related hedged item is reported.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in stockholders' equity at that time remains in stockholders' equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in stockholders' equity is immediately transferred to the income statement within net trading income'.

(z) Securities purchased/sold under agreements to resell/repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions and are recorded at the amount at which the securities were acquired or sold plus accrued interest.

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to other banks, deposits from banks, other deposits or deposits due to customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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3. Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

(i) Consolidation of related entities

Management assessments were done for the Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited Group (Sagicor X Fund), Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund and Sagicor Sigma Global Funds to ensure proper application of IFRS 10. A number of significant judgements were used regarding whether or not these entities had met the requirements to be consolidated within the financial statements of the Group and are highlighted below:

- Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund Limited and Sagicor X Fund
IFRS 10 does not establish bright lines as to what level of exposure definitely results in control and the assessment should be based on the relevant facts and circumstances. The determination of whether a fund manager has control over the fund it manages, therefore, involves significant judgement. Management considers that the Group does not have control either of Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund. It was also of the view that it did not control Sagicor X Fund, until October 1, 2019. Although there are contractual terms which provide the Group with influence over Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund Funds, management is of the view that the overall exposure of the Group to the variability of returns is not sufficient to conclude that the Group has control. Therefore, Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund has not been consolidated in these financial statements.

However, while the Group did not control Sagicor X Fund until October 1, 2018, it had significant influence over it until then, and therefore it was treated as an associate of the Group in accordance with IAS 28 up to September 30, 2018. Effective October 1, 2018 there were certain changes to the Board of Directors of Sagicor X Fund which triggered a reassessment of whether or not the Group then had control over Sagicor X Fund. Management concluded that the Group now has effective control over Sagicor X Fund through a step-acquisition as defined by IFRS 3 and this has resulted in Sagicor X Fund being treated as a subsidiary in the Group's consolidated financial statements. See Note 65 for further details. In addition, Sagicor X Fund has approximately 15% of the ordinary shares of Playa. This investment is being accounted for an associate in accordance with IAS 28, as management concluded that it has significant influence in Playa given that it has two directors on the board of Playa and also sits on two strategic board committees.

- Sagicor Sigma Funds
These are Unit Trusts managed by the Group, but which have independent trustees. Determining whether the Group has control over the Unit Trusts requires judgement. This would include a consideration of the trustees' rights to remove the investment manager and an assessment of the exposure to variability arising from the aggregate economic interests of the Group in the Unit Trusts.

Under IFRS 10.B65, the single party substantive removal rights may in isolation be sufficient to conclude that the fund manager is an agent. However, the language in the Trust Deed is not specific on causes for which the manager can be removed. "Good and sufficient reason" envisaged by the Trust Deed may include negligence, poor financial performance and other reasons. However, the Deed also provides for the right for the manager to appeal. This appeal right and the requirement that the removal of the manager must be withheld by the independent party may limit the Trustee's freedom of removing the manager without good grounds for this. Under these circumstances, drawing a conclusion whether the removal rights of the Trustee are substantive rights requires significant judgement. Management considers that the Group does not have control of Sagicor Sigma Funds. Although there are contractual terms which provide the Group with influence over Sagicor Sigma Funds, the overall exposure of the Group to the variability of returns of Sagicor Sigma Funds is not sufficient to conclude that the Group has control. Therefore, the Sagicor Sigma Funds have not been consolidated in these financial statements.

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

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Investment in associate

As at July 1, 2018 the Group's has a shareholding in Playa of 15.33%. From an accounting perspective, IAS 28 (Investments in Associate and Joint Ventures) paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 guidance were considered as follows:

Where an entity holds 20% or more of the voting power (directly or through subsidiaries) on an investee, it will be presumed the investor has significant influence unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. If the holding is less than 20%, the entity will be presumed not to have significant influence unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated. A substantial or majority ownership by another investor does not necessarily preclude an entity from having significant influence.

The existence of significant influence by an entity is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee;
- participation in the policy-making process, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions;
- material transactions between the entity and the investee;
- interchange of managerial personnel; or
- provision of essential technical information

In assessing whether potential voting rights contribute to significant influence, the entity examines all facts and circumstances (including the terms of exercise of the potential voting rights and any other contractual arrangements whether considered individually or in combination) that affect potential rights, except the intentions of management and the financial ability to exercise or convert those potential rights. Management has representation via two (2) seats out of twelve on the Board and are also members of two strategic Board committees.

Management has concluded, given its participation in the policy-making decisions and significant involvement in, and influence over, decision making of Playa, that it clearly demonstrates influence over Playa financial and operating results despite owning less than 20% of Playa shares. Management has therefore concluded that its strategic investment in the Playa is to be treated as an investment in associate in accordance with IAS 28.

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

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Impairment of the Group's Investment in Playa

At 31 December 2019, the Group's Investment in Playa, accounted for as investment in associated company using the equity method, was carried at a value of \$ 24,509,615,000. The Group's interest in Playa is held through a downstream subsidiary, JAMZIV, which is owned 60.81% by its immediate parent, Sagicor X-Fund. The Group has an effective holding of 29.31% of Sagicor X-Funds, inclusive of shares owned directly by the Sagicor Segregated Funds (8.09%).

Playa owns and/or operates hotels in Mexico, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic (DR). Shares in Playa are quoted, and trade on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) exchange. The value of the Group's shares in Playa at 31 December 2019, using the last traded price of USD\$8.40 per share amounted, to \$22,286,376,000, \$2,223,239,000 below its carrying value. This was seen by management to be an impairment indicator. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 36, "Impairment of non-financial assets", management therefore conducted an impairment assessment.

In conducting the impairment assessment, management determined a recoverable value for Playa, using the value in use method. The value in use method is a discounted cash flow technique that utilizes a significant amount of judgement in estimating key variables such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), terminal growth rates and a discount factor. Value in use calculations are very sensitive to changes in these estimates.

In arriving at its estimates for EBITDA, management also considered the impact of the following events and circumstances:

- Increase in room inventory, consequent on the completion of renovation works at two hotels;
- Negative press from incidents with tourists in the DR; and
- Negative perceptions about the level of crime in Mexico.

The estimates for EBITDA did not contemplate the potential impact of the corona virus. As at 31 December 2019, there was a limited number of cases of an unknown virus communicated to the World Health Organisation (WHO). There was also no explicit evidence of human-to-human transmission at that date. The subsequent spread of the virus, and its identification as a new corona virus, the imposition of travel restrictions, the downsizing of flights on certain routes etc. do not provide additional evidence about conditions impacting Playa at 31 December 2019 and are therefore non-adjusting events.

Management's value in use calculations did not identify any impairment. As part of its impairment assessment, management performed the following sensitivity analyses, using reasonably possible changes in EBITDA, terminal growth rates and discount factors. The sensitivity analyses were done individually, while holding all other variables constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur as changes in one variable can impact the others.

Variable	Change in Estimate	Indicator of Impairment	Estimate of Impairment
EBITDA	5% reduction (assumes no major fallout from the corona virus)	No	NA
EBITDA	15 – 20% reduction (assumes fallout from the corona virus)	Yes	\$1.6 billion - \$4.5 billion
EBITDA growth rate	1% point reduction 2020-2023 and a 2.1% point reduction in 2024	No	NA
Terminal Growth Rates	1% point reduction	No	NA
Discount factor	0.3% percentage point increase	No	NA

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

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Areas of key sources of estimation uncertainty include the following:

(i) Insurance

The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts.

There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Group will ultimately pay for such claims.

The determination of the liabilities under long-term insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the Group. Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to risk. The Group bases these estimates on standard industry mortality tables that reflect recent historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group's own experience. For contracts that insures the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected mortality improvements. The estimated number of deaths determines the value of the benefit payments and the value of the valuation premiums.

The main source of uncertainty is that epidemics and wide-ranging lifestyle changes, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits, could result in future mortality being significantly worse than in the past for the age groups in which the Group has significant exposure to mortality risk. However, continuing improvements in medical care and social conditions could result in improvements in longevity in excess of those allowed for in the estimates used to determine the liability for contracts where the Group is exposed for longevity risk.

Sensitivity analyses for key estimates used in determining the actuarial liabilities are included in Note 55.

For the property and casualty insurance business, outstanding claims comprise estimates of the amount of reported losses and loss expenses and a provision for losses incurred but not reported (IBNR) based on the historical experience of the Group and industry data. These claims are analysed separately between those arising from damage to insured property and consequential losses. Claims arising from damage to insured property can be estimated with greater reliability, and the Group's estimation processes reflect all the factors that influence the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. The shorter settlement period for these claims allow the Group to achieve a higher degree of certainty about the estimated cost of claims, and relatively little IBNR is held at year-end. However, the longer time needed to assess the emergence of claims arising from consequential losses makes the estimation process more uncertain for these claims. Significant delays may occur in the notification of claims and a substantial measure of experience and judgment is involved in assessing outstanding liabilities, the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty as at the reporting date. The reserve for claims outstanding is determined on the basis of information currently available; however, it is inherent in the nature of the business written that the ultimate liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments.

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

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Pension and post-retirement benefits

The cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension and the other post-retirement liabilities depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pension and post-retirement benefits include the expected long-term rate of return on the relevant plan assets, the discount rate and, in the case of the post-employment medical benefits, the expected rate of increase in medical costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the net periodic cost (income) recorded for pension and post-retirement benefits and may affect planned funding of the pension plans. The expected return on plan assets assumption is determined on a uniform basis, considering long-term historical returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investments returns. The discount rate represents the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows required to meet the pension, life insurance and medical benefits as they fall due. The discount rate is based on yields on long term Government of Jamaica and CARICOM bonds. The expected rate of increase of medical costs is based on expected increases in utilisation and general increases in medical expenses above expected price inflation. Other key assumptions for the pension and post-retirement benefits cost and credits are based in part on current market conditions.

(iii) Income taxes

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

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In determining ECL, management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a significant increase in credit risk and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions. Further information about the judgements involved is included in the earlier sections 'Measurement' and 'Forward-looking information'.

- Establishing staging for debt securities and deposits.

The Group's internal credit rating model is a 10-point scale which allows for distinctions in risk characteristics and is referenced to the rating scale of international credit rating agencies. The scale is set out in the following table:

Category	Sagicor Risk Rating	Classification	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	AM Best	
Non-default	Investment grade	1	Minimal risk	AAA, AA	Aaa, Aa	AAA, AA	aaa, aa
		2	Low risk	A	A	A	a
		3	Moderate risk	BBB	Baa	BBB	bbb
	Non-investment grade	4	Acceptable risk	BB	Ba	BB	bb
		5	Average risk	B	B	B	b
	Watch	6	Higher risk	CCC, CC	Caa, Ca	CCC, CC	ccc, cc
		7	Special mention	C	C	C	c
Default	8	Substandard			DDD		
	9	Doubtful	D	C	DD	d	
	10	Loss			D		

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

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- Establishing staging for debt securities and deposits.
The Group uses its internal credit rating model to determine which of the three stages an asset is to be categorized for the purposes of ECL. Once the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk the investment will move from Stage 1 to Stage 2. Sagicor has assumed that the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset that is investment grade or Sagicor risk rating of 1-3 is considered low credit risk. Stage 1 investments are rated (i) investment grade, or (ii) below investment grade and have not been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 2 investments are assets which (i) have been downgraded from investment grade to below investment grade, or (ii) are rated below investment grade and have been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 3 investments are assets in default.

- Establishing staging for other assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Exposures are considered to have resulted in a significant increase in credit risk and are moved to stage 2 when:

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 criteria 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, historical performance and homogenous country exposures. There is often limited timely macro-economic data for Jamaica, Cayman Islands and Costa Rica to a lesser extent. Management assesses data sources from local government, International Monetary Fund 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 on a quarterly basis.

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

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(v) Impairment of Government of Barbados financial assets

As at 31 December 2018, the Group's holdings of US Dollar Denominated instruments with a carrying value amounting to \$1.2 billion and expected credit loss ('ECL') amounting to \$874.7 million issued by the Government of Barbados (GOB). This represented the only stage 3 debt securities within the Group's portfolio.

During the financial year, the GOB announced its intention to restructure both local and foreign currency denominated debt. As at the year end, the US Dollar Denominated debt remains in default with negotiations with creditors continuing.

In the absence of restructure terms for the US dollar denominated debt, the Group estimated the impairment loss on these instruments based on the cash flows and the yield curve of the related instruments, which they expect to accept on exchange as disclosed in the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements.

Management determined the carrying value of the US dollar denominated instruments based on a loss given default (LGD) of 36%. The exposure at default was the outstanding principal and accrued interest for these instruments at the end of the financial year.

(vi) Estimated impairment of intangible assets

Goodwill

The assessment of goodwill impairment involves the determination of the fair value of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated. Determination of fair value involves the estimation of future net income of these business units and the expected returns to providers of capital to the business units and the Group as a whole.

Other intangible assets

The assessment of impairment of other intangible assets involves the determination of the intangible asset's fair value or value in use. In the absence of an active market for an intangible, its fair value may need to be estimated. In determining an intangible asset's value in use, estimates are required of future cash flows generated because of the assets.

(vii) Purchase Price Allocation of a business combination

In a business combination, the acquirer must allocate the cost of the business combination at the acquisition date by recognising the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at fair value at that date. The allocation is based upon certain valuations and other studies performed with the assistance of external valuation specialists. Due to the underlying assumptions made in the valuation process, the determination of those fair values requires estimations of the effects of uncertain future events at the acquisition date and the carrying amounts of some assets, such as intangible assets, acquired through a business combination could therefore differ significantly in the future.

4. Responsibilities of the Appointed Actuary and External Auditors

The Board of Directors pursuant to the Insurance Act appoints the Actuary whose responsibility is to carry out an annual valuation of the policy liabilities of the Insurance Companies in accordance with accepted actuarial practice and regulatory requirements and report thereon to the policyholders and stockholders. In performing the valuation, the Actuary makes assumptions as to the future rates of interest, asset defaults, mortality, morbidity, claims experience, policy termination, inflation, reinsurance recoveries, expenses and other contingencies, taking into consideration the circumstances of the companies and the insurance policies in force.

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

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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5. Segmental Financial Information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Group President and CEO that are used to make strategic decisions. The Group President and CEO is considered to be the Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODM).

The Group is managed on a matrix basis, reflecting both line of business and geography. Accordingly, segment information is presented in two formats. The Group is organised into four primary business segments:

- (a) Individual Lines - Provides life insurance, health and annuity products to individuals.
- (b) Employee Benefits – Provides group life and creditor life, personal accident, group health, group annuities, pension funds investment and administration services and the administration of trust accounts.
- (c) Commercial Banking – Comprises of personal banking, retail mortgages, small business (SME's) banking, treasury management and corporate banking.
- (d) Investment Banking – Comprises of wealth management products and services offered to retail and institutional clients; including unit trusts, mutual funds, brokerage, asset management and corporate trust.
- (e) Other – Comprises property management, captives management, property and casualty insurance, hospitality services, real estate investment and stockholders' funds.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise operating assets and liabilities, being the majority of the statement of financial position, but exclude items such as taxation, retirement benefit assets and obligations.

The Group measures the performance of its operating segments through a measure of segment profit or loss which is profit before taxation.

Segment liabilities that are reviewed by the CODM include policyholders' funds and interest-bearing liabilities.

Costs incurred by the support units of the Group are allocated to the business segments based on certain criteria determined by management. These criteria include staff complement, square footage and time spent providing the service to the business segment. The expenses that are allocated are mainly staff costs, depreciation and amortisation and other operating expenses and are treated as direct allocated costs.

Transactions between the operating segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions. There has been no change in the basis of the pricing of transactions over the prior year.

Eliminations comprise inter-company and inter-segment transactions.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Group's total revenue in 2019 or 2018.

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5. Segmental Financial Information (Continued)

	The Group						Group
	2019						
	Individual Lines	Employee Benefits	Commercial Banking	Investment Banking	Other	Eliminations	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers:							
Products transferred at a point in time	-	-	4,997,650	1,243,152	1,056,642	-	7,297,424
Products and services transferred over time	57,541	2,021,848	470,243	1,273,756	5,886,916	-	9,710,304
Total included in fees and other revenue	57,541	2,021,848	5,467,893	2,516,888	6,943,558		17,007,728

	The Group						Group
	2018						
	Individual Lines	Employee Benefits	Commercial Banking	Investment Banking	Other	Eliminations	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers:							
Products transferred at a point in time	-	2,418	3,447,658	1,022,183	1,249,245	-	5,721,504
Products and services transferred over time	57,001	1,720,705	1,317,691	882,261	1,670,718	-	5,648,376
Total included in fees and other revenue	57,001	1,723,123	4,765,349	1,904,444	2,919,963	-	11,369,880

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6. Cash Resources

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balances with banks payable on demand	10,948,123	8,327,692	424,666	296,597
Cash in hand	3,018,354	3,225,224	-	-
	<u>13,966,477</u>	<u>11,552,916</u>	<u>424,666</u>	<u>296,597</u>

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash resources	13,966,477	11,552,916	424,666	296,597
Restricted cash	(575,594)	(362,815)	-	-
	<u>13,390,883</u>	<u>11,190,101</u>	<u>424,666</u>	<u>296,597</u>

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash resources (excluding restricted cash)	13,390,883	11,190,101	424,666	296,597
Short term deposits	426,414	2,513,096	-	-
USA Government Treasury Bills and BOJ CD's	2,688,274	1,826,447	-	126,593
Securities purchased under resale agreement	1,439,884	-	3,040	524,135
Bank overdrafts (Note 34)	(739,927)	(1,063)	(12,311)	-
	<u>17,205,528</u>	<u>15,528,581</u>	<u>415,395</u>	<u>947,325</u>

The amounts of \$426,414 (2018: \$2,513,096) represent deposits with original maturities of less than 90 days out of the total Group short-term deposits of \$864,322 (2018 - \$2,941,789), before accrued interest.

8. Cash Reserves at Central Bank

Minimum cash reserve and liquid asset ratios in respect of deposit liabilities are required to be maintained by Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited with the Bank of Jamaica. Cash reserves are not available for investment, lending or other use by the Bank.

The cash and liquid asset requirements at year-end were as follows:

	2019	2018
Cash Reserve:		
Foreign currency liabilities	15%	15%
Jamaican dollar liabilities	7%	12%
Liquid Assets:		
Foreign currency liabilities	29%	29%
Jamaican dollar liabilities	21%	26%

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9. Financial Investments

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Short term deposits	870,435	2,952,013	523,178	515,773
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – (FVTPL)				
Government of Jamaica securities	2,281,779	5,514,357	-	-
Corporate bonds	3,085,480	1,821,032	-	-
Unquoted equity	1,558,879	991,424	-	-
Quoted equity	7,402,697	2,933,580	-	-
Interest receivable	66,121	122,768	-	-
Foreign governments securities	116,725	319,937	-	-
Unit trust	28,836,010	23,006,257	-	-
	43,347,691	34,709,355	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) -				
Government of Jamaica securities	69,708,063	48,906,220	-	-
Foreign governments securities	12,643,600	12,050,036	-	126,593
Corporate bonds	59,742,630	55,797,871	32,297	28,910
Quoted equities	100,000	28,461	-	-
Unquoted equities	71,110	6,034	-	-
Interest receivable	1,683,534	1,875,087	309	300
	143,948,937	118,663,709	32,606	155,803
Investments at amortized cost, net of ECL-				
Government of Jamaica securities	66,322,240	59,837,894	51,588	51,586
Foreign governments securities	516,302	497,076	-	-
Corporate bonds	6,905,897	6,393,069	-	-
Securities purchased under resale agreement	1,440,973	904,694	3,040	524,136
Mortgage loans	2,964,452	3,103,772	-	-
Promissory notes	244,487	46,294	-	-
Policy loans	878,234	883,931	-	-
Interest receivable	1,435,229	1,330,982	62	89
	80,707,814	72,997,712	54,690	575,811
Less Pledged assets (Note 12)	(80,167,044)	(70,485,620)	-	-
Total Financial Investments	188,707,833	158,837,169	610,474	1,247,387

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9. Financial Investments (Continued)

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

	2019			2018		
	Mandatory designation \$'000	Designated by election \$'000	Total \$'000	Mandatory designation \$'000	Designated by election \$'000	Total \$'000
Unit trust and equities	29,856,332	7,941,253	37,797,585	23,177,237	3,754,026	26,931,263
Debt securities	5,179,609	370,497	5,550,106	7,778,092	-	7,778,092
	<u>35,035,941</u>	<u>8,311,750</u>	<u>43,347,691</u>	<u>30,955,329</u>	<u>3,754,026</u>	<u>34,709,355</u>

Included in quoted equities classified as FVTPL are investments in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) by the Group totaling \$2,911,168,000 (2018 - \$2,219,215,000).

Included in financial investments are the following amounts which are pledged as collateral:

- (i) Government of Jamaica Fixed Rate Benchmark Note with a carrying value of \$90,000,000 (2018 - \$90,000,000) which have been pledged with the Regulator, the Financial Services Commission, pursuant to Section 8 of the Insurance Regulations, 2001 by Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited.
- (ii) International bonds with a carrying value of US\$3,678,000 (2018- US\$14,709,970) have been pledged as security for margin loans of US\$2,750,050 (2018-US\$10,944,798) with Morgan Stanley Smith Barney by Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited.
- (iii) International bonds with a carrying value of US\$11,452,920 (2018-US\$2,940,480 Gilead Sciences Inc. Corporate bond); have been pledged as security for margin loans of US\$8,002,196 (2018 -US\$2,505,347) with Jefferies LLC by Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited.

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10. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activity

Derivatives are carried at fair value and carried in the statement of financial position as separate assets and liabilities. Asset values represent the cost to the Group of replacing all transactions with a fair value in the Group's favour assuming that all relevant counterparties default at the same time, and that transactions can be replaced instantaneously. Liability values represent the cost to the Group counterparties of replacing all their transactions with the Group with a fair value in their favour if the Group was to default. Derivative assets and liabilities on different transactions are only set off if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of set-off exists and the cash flows are intended to be settled on a net basis. The fair values are set out below:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
Derivatives – Assets	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Equity indexed options	35,005	31,464
Derivatives - Liabilities		
(i) Equity indexed options	35,005	31,464

(i) Equity indexed options

These derivative instruments give the holder the ability to participate in the upward movement of an equity index while protecting from downward risk and form part of certain structured product contracts with customers (Note 34). Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited is exposed to credit risk on purchased options only, and only to the extent of the carrying amount, which is their fair value.

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11. Loans and Leases, after Allowance for Credit Losses

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Gross loans and advances	85,915,825	70,590,502
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(1,428,563)	(1,794,204)
	84,487,262	68,796,298
Loan interest receivable	223,247	264,481
	84,710,294	69,060,779
Lease receivables	285,867	223,813
	<u>84,996,376</u>	<u>69,284,592</u>

The Group's current portion of loans and leases was \$24,089,739,000 (2018 - \$23,907,551,000).

The movement in the allowance for credit losses determined under the requirements of IFRS 9 is:

	The Group			
	Loans		Leases	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Total non-performing loans/leases	<u>1,506,320</u>	<u>1,983,525</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,611</u>
Balance at beginning of year	1,794,203	1,522,821	2,591	6,904
IFRS 9 adjustment	-	347,689	-	732
Movement during the year -				
Charged against profit during the year	713,207	1,032,423	-	-
Recoveries of bad debts	(329,633)	(408,357)	(2,376)	(5,045)
Charged in the income statement (Note 54 (d))	383,574	624,066	(2,376)	(5,045)
Previously provided for, now written-off	(773,679)	(773,350)	-	-
Impairment at acquisition	-	58,984	-	-
Currency revaluation adjustment	24,465	13,994	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>1,428,563</u>	<u>1,794,204</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>2,591</u>

The provision for credit losses determined under Central Bank regulatory requirements was as follows:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Specific provision	1,205,250	1,708,357
General provision	890,013	734,486
	<u>2,095,263</u>	<u>2,442,843</u>
Excess of regulatory provision over IFRS provision recognised in the Bank reflected in non-distributable loan loss reserve (Note 31 (b))	<u>691,255</u>	<u>707,623</u>

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11. Loans and Leases, after Allowance for Credit Losses (Continued)

Lease receivables:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Gross investment in finance leases -		
Not later than one year	135,834	100,839
Later than one year and not later than five years	187,801	168,312
	<u>323,635</u>	<u>269,151</u>
Less: Unearned income	(37,553)	(42,747)
Net investment in finance leases	<u>286,082</u>	<u>226,404</u>
Net investment in finance leases -		
Not later than one year	113,555	79,928
Later than one year and not later than five years	172,527	146,476
	<u>286,082</u>	<u>226,404</u>
Less: Provision for credit losses	(215)	(2,591)
	<u>285,867</u>	<u>223,813</u>

12. Pledged Assets

Assets of the Group are pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements with customers and financial institutions. Mandatory cash reserves and investment securities are also held with the regulators, the Bank of Jamaica and the Financial Services Commission.

	The Group			
	Asset		Related Liability	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance with regulators	144,305	141,869	-	-
Investment securities and securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,984,827	9,650,825	1,411,268	6,814,731
	<u>2,129,132</u>	<u>9,792,694</u>	<u>1,411,268</u>	<u>6,814,731</u>

Of the assets pledged as security, the following represents the total for those assets pledged for which the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral.

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Investment securities	<u>80,167,044</u>	<u>70,485,620</u>

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13. Investment Properties

	<u>The Group</u>	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	2,552,460	530,000
Additions during the year (i)	10,849	6,349
Acquired on acquisition of Advantage General	734,797	-
Acquired on consolidation of Sagicor X Fund	-	2,113,735
Disposal during the year (ii)	(173,800)	(14,556)
Fair value gains/(losses)	231,284	(83,068)
At end of year	<u>3,355,590</u>	<u>2,552,460</u>

The investment properties as at 31 December 2019 were valued at current market value by Allison Pitter & Company and NIA Jamaica Langford & Brown, qualified property appraisers and valuers.

- (i) Additions during the year related to works done at Anchovy Estate and 85 Hope Road (Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited).
- (ii) Disposals during the year related to sale of 4-6 Trafalgar Road (Advantage General Insurance).

Rental income and repairs and maintenance expenditure in relation to investment properties are as follows:

	<u>The Group</u>	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Rental income	1,073,172	388,571
Direct operating expenses	<u>(951,022)</u>	<u>(513,410)</u>

The valuations of investment property have been classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. The valuations have been performed using a sales comparison approach but, as there have been a limited number of similar sales in the local market, the valuers incorporate adjustments using judgement, regarding size, age, condition and state of the local economy that are unobservable.

14. Investment in Joint Venture

This relates to the group's investment in Sagicor Costa Rica

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January	330,804	356,391	4427	3553
Capital injection	-	18,724		1724
Share of after tax earnings	14,624	18,007		
Share of movement in other comprehensive income, net of taxation	91,065	(62,318)		
Balance at 31 December	<u>436,493</u>	<u>330,804</u>	<u>4427</u>	<u>4427</u>

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14. Investment in Joint Venture (Continued)

The joint venture has share capital consisting solely of common and nominative shares, which is held directly by the Group.

Sagicor Costa Rica, S.A. is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the joint venture.

Summarised Financial Information of Joint Venture

Set out below are the summarized financial information for Grupo Sagicor GS, G.A. and subsidiary, which is accounted for using the equity method.

Summarised Statement of Financial Position

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	122,661	497,253
Other current assets	2,255,402	1,614,995
	<u>2,378,063</u>	<u>2,112,248</u>
Non-current assets		
Investments	1,226,121	1,015,932
Other non-current asset	221,544	154,982
	<u>1,447,665</u>	<u>1,170,914</u>
Total Assets	<u>3,825,728</u>	<u>3,283,162</u>
Current liabilities		
Provision for unearned premiums	1,502,935	1,496,526
Other liabilities	1,449,808	1,125,026
Total Liabilities	<u>2,952,743</u>	<u>2,621,552</u>
Net Assets	<u>872,985</u>	<u>661,610</u>

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14. Investment in Joint Venture (Continued)

Summarised Financial Information of Joint Venture (Continued)

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance revenue	6,651,136	1,789,020
Insurance expenses	(5,399,682)	(1,211,770)
Underwriting profit	1,251,454	577,250
Other (expense)/income	(29,331)	170,889
Operating expenses	(1,176,284)	(675,674)
Net profit before taxation	45,839	72,465
Taxation	(16,590)	(23,777)
Net profit after tax for the period	29,249	48,688
Other comprehensive income	164,045	(140,911)
Total comprehensive income	<u>193,294</u>	<u>(92,223)</u>

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Opening net assets at 1 January	661,610	712,782
Capital injection	-	18,724
Net profit) after tax for the period	29,249	48,688
Other comprehensive income	164,045	(140,911)
Other movement	18,081	22,327
Closing net assets	<u>872,985</u>	<u>661,610</u>

Reconciliation of the Group's share of 50% net assets –

Opening net assets at 1 January	330,804	356,391
Capital injection	-	18,724
Share of profits	14,624	18,007
Share of other comprehensive income and other movement	91,065	(62,318)
Carrying value	<u>436,493</u>	<u>330,804</u>

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15. Interest in Structured Entities

A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities. An interest in a structured entity is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement which creates variability in returns arising from the performance of the entity for the Group. Such interests include holdings of debt or equity securities and investment management agreements. Structured entities are assessed for consolidation in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 3(a) (ii).

Consolidated Structured Entity

The Group has no consolidated structured entity.

Unconsolidated Structured Entity

The Group established Sagicor Pooled Investment Fund Limited (PIF), Sagicor Sigma Global Unit Trust (twenty-one portfolios), and the Sagicor Select Funds Limited (two portfolios) to provide customers and pension funds with several investment opportunities.

(i) PIF

PIF is a custodian trustee for the assets of the Pooled Pension Investment Funds which are held in trust on behalf of pension funds. The trust has a separate Board of Directors. The administration of the assets in trust is done by one of the Group's subsidiaries, Employee Benefits Administrator Limited. The investment manager of these Funds is also one of the Group's subsidiaries, Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited. Both the administration of the assets and the provision of investment management services entitled the Group to receive management fees based on the assets under management. See critical accounting estimates Note 3 (a) (i) for further details.

The table below shows the total assets of PIF, the Group's exposure in and income arising from involvement with PIF as well as the maximum exposure to loss. The maximum exposure to loss from the Group's interests represents the maximum loss that the Group could incur as a result of its involvement with the PIF regardless of the probability of the loss being incurred. The income from the Group's interest includes recurring and non-recurring fees and any mark-to-market gains/losses on a net basis. The Group's exposure to loss arises from the Group's defined benefit pension scheme's investment in units in PIF. The income earned from the Group's interests represents the income earned by the Group's defined benefit pension scheme's investment in units in PIF. Management fees are earned by the Group from its administration and investment management activities.

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Total assets of PIF	193,507,431	170,685,477
Maximum exposure to loss	22,204,099	19,446,979
Total income from the Group's interests	2,957,159	2,002,006
Management Fees earned	<u>2,079,707</u>	<u>1,728,275</u>

The Group has not provided any non-contractual financial support during the period and does not anticipate providing non-contractual support to the company in the future.

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15. Interest in Structured Entities (Continued)

(ii) Sagicor Sigma Global Unit Trust

The Group established the Sagicor Sigma Global Unit Trust to provide customers with investment opportunities. The Unit Trust comprises twenty-one portfolios. See Note 3 (a) (i) for further details.

The Unit Trust has an independent trustee. One of the Group's subsidiaries, Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited is the investment manager of the Unit Trust and is entitled to receive management fees based on the assets under management. The Group also holds units in the Unit Trust.

The table below shows the total assets of the Unit Trust, the Group's interest in and income arising from involvement with the Unit Trust, the Group's liability to the Unit Trust in relation to repurchase obligations, as well as the maximum exposure to loss. The maximum exposure to loss from the Group's interests represents the maximum loss that the Group could incur as a result of its involvement with the Unit Trust regardless of the probability of the loss being incurred. The income from the Group's interest includes recurring and non-recurring fees and any mark-to-market gains/losses on a net basis.

	<u>The Group</u>	
	<u>2019</u> \$'000	<u>2018</u> \$'000
Total assets of the Unit Trust	127,923,000	101,279,493
The Group's interest – Carrying value of units held (included in fair value through profit and Loss – Note 9)	28,836,010	23,006,257
Maximum exposure to loss	(28,836,010)	(23,006,257)
Liability to the Unit Trust in relation to investment in repurchase obligations (included in repurchase obligations on the consolidated statement of financial position)	18,525,160	19,114,002
Liability to the Unit Trust in relation to the purchase of shares in Advantage General Insurance Company Limited	2,262,000	-
Total income from the Group's interests	<u>2,590,767</u>	<u>2,262,217</u>

The Group has not provided any non-contractual financial support during the period and does not anticipate providing non-contractual support to the Unit Trust in the future.

(iii) Sagicor Select Funds

Sagicor Select Funds consists of two publicly traded companies listed on Jamaica Stock exchange. They are the Financial Select Fund and the Manufacturing and Distribution Select Fund. The objective of these funds is to provide a low cost and effective means of investing in a diverse pool of companies listed on the stock market.

The table below shows the total assets of the Select Funds, the Group's interest in and income arising from involvement with the Entities, the Group's liability to the Funds in relation to repurchase obligations as well as the maximum exposure to loss. The maximum exposure to loss from the Group's interests represents the maximum loss that the Group could incur as a result of its involvement with the Funds regardless of the probability of the loss being incurred. The income from the Group's interest includes recurring and non-recurring fees and any mark-to-market gains/losses on a net basis

	<u>The Group</u>	
	<u>2019</u> \$'000	
Total assets of Funds	9,882,169	
The Group's interest – Carrying value of units held (included in fair value through profit and Loss – Note 9)	1,319,746	
Maximum exposure to loss	(1,319,746)	
Liability in relation to investment in repurchase obligations (included in repurchase obligations on the consolidated statement of financial position)	280,000	
Total income from the Group's interests	<u>104,871</u>	

The Group has not provided any non-contractual financial support during the period and does not anticipate providing non-contractual support to the Unit Trust in the future.

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16. Investment in Associated Company

Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited (Sagicor X-Fund) is an international business company incorporated under the International Business Act, 1999 (as amended) of Saint Lucia. Sagicor X - Fund is listed on the JSE and its main activity is to invest in real estate.

In September 2015, the Group acquired an additional 21% stake (598,134,700 shares) in Sagicor X- Fund, by way of a non-renounceable rights issue, at a price \$6.95 per share. This acquisition took the Group's holding to 29.3% (including holdings of the Segregated Funds), and from thereon, Sagicor X-Fund was accounted for as an associated company in the financial statements of the Group.

On June 2, 2018, Sagicor X Fund entered a definitive agreement for a business combination with Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V. (Playa). In exchange for certain hotels it previously owned by Sagicor X Fund, Jamziv Montego Bay Portfolio Limited (Jamziv), a subsidiary of Sagicor X-Fund, received 20 million shares of Playa common stock and US\$100 million in cash. The transaction resulted in Jamziv, owning 15.3281% of the 130,478,993 shares issued by Playa. Through its control of Jamziv, Sagicor X Fund's levels of investment in, and significant influence over Playa (by virtue of seats on its board of directors and membership of its nominee directors on key committees), Sagicor X Fund accounted for its investment in Playa as an associated company from the date of its acquisition, as required by IAS 28. There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associated company.

On October 1, 2018, the Group obtained control over Sagicor X Fund (see note 65), which resulted in Sagicor X Fund no longer being an associate, but a subsidiary of the Group. Step-acquisition accounting, as required by IFRS 3, was used to account for the transaction. The results of Sagicor X Fund have been consolidated in these financial statements from 1 October 2018. As Playa became an associate of Sagicor X Fund, which (Sagicor X Fund) is now a subsidiary of the Group, Playa also become an associate of the Group.

During 2019 Jamziv's interest at December 31, 2019 in Playa increased by .1600% to 15.4893% from 15.3281% at December 31, 2018. The net gain on the increased ownership was not significant.

(a) *The investment in associated company is represented as follows:*

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Investment, beginning of year	24,764,690	7,050,842	-	3,305,560
Disposal of interest (i)	-	(7,701,776)	-	(3,305,560)
Fair value of associate (Note 65)/ (ii)	-	25,819,032	-	-
Share of:				
Net (loss) after tax for the period	(98,662)	(80,539)	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(1,169,497)	890,868	-	-
Effects of exchange rate changes	1,013,084	(1,213,737)	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	(255,075)	(403,408)	-	-
Investment, end of year	24,509,615	24,764,690	-	-

- (i) This amount represents the carrying value of the Group's 29.31% interest in Sagicor X Fund on September 30, 2018 prior to accounting treatment changing from investment in associate to a subsidiary as required by IFRS 3.
- (ii) This amount represents the fair value of the associate, Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V. on October 1, 2018 as determined by reference to the quoted price on NASDAQ.

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16. Investment in Associated Company (Continued)

(b) *Summarised Financial Information of Associated Company*

- (i) Set out below is the summarized financial information for Sagicor X-Fund which is accounted for using the equity method up to September 30, 2018.

Summary Statement of Financial Position as at September 30, 2018.

		The Group
		2018
		\$'000
Current assets:	Cash resources	2,076,418
	Other current assets	2,290,835
		<u>4,367,253</u>
Non-current assets:	Investments	1,286,022
	Other non-current asset	44,330,888
		<u>45,616,910</u>
Total Assets		<u>49,984,163</u>
Current liabilities:	Loans payable	704,252
	Other liabilities	2,449,104
		<u>3,153,356</u>
Non-current liabilities:	Loan payable	9,968,611
	Other liabilities	693,752
Total Liabilities		<u>13,815,719</u>
Less Minority Interest		<u>11,249,190</u>
Net Assets		<u>24,919,254</u>

Summarised statement of comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

		The Group
		2018
		\$'000
Revenue		7,039,535
Other operating income		151,290
Operating expenses		<u>(6,176,502)</u>
Operating Profit		<u>1,014,323</u>
Share of Profits from Associate		<u>(106,505)</u>
Net Profit		907,818
Taxation		<u>(243,849)</u>
Net Profit after tax		663,969
Minority Interest		<u>(41,739)</u>
Net Profit Attributable to Controlling Interest		705,708
Other comprehensive income		1,515,153
Total comprehensive income		<u>2,220,861</u>

Reconciliation of the Group's 29.31% interest disposed of

Share of net assets	7,303,833
Intangible assets including goodwill	397,934
Carrying value disposed of	<u>7,701,767</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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16. Investment in Associated Company (Continued)

(b) *Summarised Financial Information of Associated Company (continued)*

(ii) Set out below is the summarized financial information for, Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V., which is accounted for using the equity method as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019.

Summary Statement of Financial Position

		The Group	
		2019	2018
		\$'000	\$'000
Current assets:	Cash resources	2,745,616	14,754,131
	Other current assets	17,978,880	15,116,032
		<u>20,724,496</u>	<u>29,870,163</u>
Non-current assets:	Property, Plant and equipment, net	254,108,161	231,793,892
	Other non-current assets	14,306,358	11,562,832
		<u>268,414,519</u>	<u>243,356,724</u>
Total Assets		<u>289,139,015</u>	<u>273,226,887</u>
Current liabilities:	Loan Payable	8,436,018	1,582,018
	Other current liabilities	29,140,523	21,026,662
		<u>37,576,541</u>	<u>22,608,680</u>
Non-current liabilities:	Loans payable	128,074,172	125,459,120
	Other non-current liabilities	17,036,471	16,184,743
		<u>182,687,184</u>	<u>164,252,543</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>182,687,184</u>	<u>164,252,543</u>
Net Assets		<u>106,451,831</u>	<u>108,974,344</u>

Summarised statement of comprehensive income for year 2019 and the period October 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

		The Group and The Company	
		2019	2018
		\$'000	\$'000
Revenue		84,444,644	19,507,584
Operating expenses		(81,099,256)	(17,780,334)
Operating profit		3,345,388	1,727,250
Other operating (expenses)/income		(424,549)	598,663
Interest expense		(5,849,212)	(3,481,964)
Net loss		(2,928,373)	(1,156,051)
Taxation		2,284,703	(718,833)
Net loss after tax		(643,670)	(1,874,884)
Other comprehensive income		(4,059,533)	786,465
Total comprehensive income		<u>(4,703,203)</u>	<u>(1,088,419)</u>

Reconciliation of the Group's 15.4893% (2018:15.328% interest)

Share of net assets	16,448,512	16,703,587
Deemed goodwill	8,061,103	8,061,103
Carrying value	<u>24,509,615</u>	<u>24,764,690</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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16. Investment in Associated Company (Continued)

- (c) The carrying values of investment in associated company, Playa Hotels & Resorts N.V. and the values indicated by prices quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("NASDAQ Indicative Value") as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Carrying Value	NASDAQ Indicative Value	Carrying Value	NASDAQ Indicative Value
	2019	2019	2018	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
The Group	24,509,615	22,037,719	24,764,690	18,234,545

An impairment assessment was done for the carrying value of the Group's investment in Playa. The results of the impairment assessment are discussed in note 3 (a) (iii).

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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17. Investment in Subsidiaries

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Shares in member companies at cost:</i>		
Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited (i)	34,257,354	34,257,354
Sagicor Cayman Limited	10,858,929	-
Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Limited (ii)	-	10,858,929
Sagicor Re Insurance Limited	211,028	211,028
Sagicor Insurance Brokers Limited	33,181	33,181
Sagicor International Administrators Limited	5,783	5,783
Sagicor Property Services Limited	150,000	150,000
Sagicor Pooled Investments Limited	1	1
Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited	10,742,300	10,742,300
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	11,821,188	11,821,188
Sagicor Securities Jamaica Limited	583,974	583,974
Employee Benefits Administrator Limited	85,001	85,001
Travel Cash Jamaica Limited (iii)	390,000	390,000
Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited (iv)	3,305,560	3,305,560
	<u>72,444,299</u>	<u>72,444,299</u>

- (i) Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited
On November 30, 2019 Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited acquired a 70% interest in Bailey Williams Limited, at a cost of \$459,018,000.
- (ii) Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Limited
Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited ("SGJ") the former direct parent company of Sagicor Life of the Cayman Island Limited ("SLC"), took steps to segregate and ring fence SLC's investment business from its life insurance business in accordance with regulatory obligations. To this end, two new companies were incorporated, namely: (a) Sagicor Cayman Limited ("Holdco") and (b) Sagicor Investments (Cayman) Limited ("SIC"). SIC has made an application to CIMA for a licence to carry on its investment business, and now awaits feedback on the outcome of its application.

Holdco which is a wholly owned subsidiary of SGJ is the immediate holding company for both SLC and SIC. The investment and insurance business were separated through a reconstruction agreement between Holdco, SGJ, SLCI and SIC. The transaction became effective on December 31, 2019.
- (iii) Travel Cash Jamaica Limited
On December 1, 2018 Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited acquired a 51% interest in Travel Cash Jamaica Limited, at a cost of \$390,000,000.
- (iv) Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited
On October 1, 2018 Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited obtained control over its Associated Company, Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited. As of that date, the accounting for the company was changed from the equity method to full consolidation.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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18. Intangible Assets

	The Group				
	Goodwill	Contractual Customer Relationship	Trade Names	Computer Software	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost -					
At 1 January 2018	2,228,396	4,553,499	473,433	2,933,020	10,188,348
Arising on acquisitions	1,421,907	145,000	333,000	-	1,899,907
Additions	-	-	-	314,905	314,905
Translation adjustment	13,217	-	-	60	13,277
At 31 December 2018	3,663,520	4,698,499	806,433	3,247,985	12,416,437
Acquired on acquisitions	1,035,721	744,000	124,000	92,147	1,995,868
Additions	-	-	-	392,414	392,414
Translation adjustment	23,107	-	-	104	23,211
At 31 December 2019	4,722,348	5,442,499	930,433	3,732,650	14,827,930
Amortisation -					
At 1 January 2018	-	3,009,874	473,433	1,577,311	5,060,618
Amortisation charge	-	215,884	34	488,282	704,200
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	38	38
At 31 December 2018	-	3,225,758	473,467	2,065,631	5,764,856
Amortisation charge	-	220,602	16,841	549,558	787,001
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	80	80
At 31 December 2019	-	3,446,360	490,308	2,615,269	6,551,937
Net Book Value -					
31 December 2018	3,663,520	1,472,741	332,966	1,182,354	6,651,581
31 December 2019	4,722,348	1,996,139	440,125	1,117,381	8,275,993

Amortisation charges of \$787,001,000 (2018 - \$704,200,000) have been included as expense in the Income Statement as amortisation of Intangible Assets for the Group.

	The Company Computer Software \$'000
Cost -	
At 1 January 2018	1,483,054
Additions	124,762
At 31 December 2018	1,607,816
Additions	164,833
At 31 December 2019	1,772,649
Amortisation -	
At 1 January 2018	674,471
Amortisation charge	311,186
At 31 December 2018	985,657
Amortisation charge	333,108
At 31 December 2019	1,318,765
Net Book Value -	
31 December 2018	622,159
31 December 2019	453,884

Amortisation charges of \$333,108,000 (2018 - \$311,186,000) have been included in expense for the Company.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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18. Intangible Assets (Continued)

The allocation of goodwill to the Group's and the company's Cash Generating Units (CGUs) is as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Sagicor Life Jamaica Individual Lines Division	855,191	855,191
Sagicor Life Jamaica Employee Benefits Division	530,126	530,126
Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Individual Lines Division	654,437	632,626
Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited	186,066	186,066
Sagicor Insurance Managers Limited	38,900	37,604
Travel Cash Jamaica Limited (Note 64)	189,994	189,994
Advantage General Insurance Company (Note 64)	1,035,721	-
Sagicor Real Estate X - Fund Limited (Note 65)	1,231,913	1,231,913
	<u>4,722,348</u>	<u>3,663,520</u>

- (i) At 31 December 2019, management tested goodwill and the unamortised balance of other purchased intangibles allocated to all the CGUs as listed in the table above.
- (ii) The recoverable amounts of Sagicor Life Jamaica Individual Lines Division, Sagicor Group Jamaica Employee Benefits Division and Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Individual Lines Division CGUs are determined by their fair values less costs to sell, on the capitalised earnings approach. These calculations use projected sustainable earnings based on audited earnings and financial budgets approved by management covering a three year period and the earnings multiples stated below.
- (iii) The recoverable amounts of the non-life CGUs, Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Insurance Managers Limited, Sagicor Real Estate X Funds, Advantage General Insurance Company Limited and Travel Cash Jamaica Limited are determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a three year period. Cash flows beyond the three year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate does not exceed the long term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operates.

There was no impairment of any of the Group's CGUs.

Key assumptions used for the impairment calculations are as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Earnings Multiple	Earnings Growth Rate	Discount Rate	Earnings Multiple	Earnings Growth Rate	Discount Rate
Sagicor Life Jamaica Individual Life Division	100	-	-	100	-	-
Sagicor Life Jamaica Employee Benefits Division	108	-	-	108	-	-
Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Individual Life Division	88	-	-	88	-	-
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited		3%	8%	-	5%	15%
Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited		3%	3%	-	4%	10%
Sagicor Real Estate X - Fund Limited		5%	0%	-	6%	12%
Sagicor Insurance Managers Ltd.		9%	0%	-	2%	12%
Travel Cash		8%	0%	-	6%	17%
Advantage General Insurance Company Limited		3%	8%	-	-	-

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19. Property, Plant and Equipment

	The Group				
	Leasehold Buildings & Improvements	Freehold Land & Buildings	Furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost or Valuation -	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
At 1 January 2018	1,001,171	3,376,336	3,738,130	204,567	8,320,104
Additions	101,762	23,250	396,637	66,544	588,193
Arising on acquisitions	93	13,263,792	2,155,030	-	15,412,815
Revaluation adjustments	-	228,028	-	-	228,028
Disposals	-	(1,050,615)	(472)	(19,148)	(1,070,235)
Translation adjustment	994	(599,223)	(114,806)	-	(713,035)
At 31 December 2018	1,104,020	15,241,568	6,174,519	251,963	22,771,070
Additions	221,164	22,284	700,666	72,534	1,016,648
Arising on acquisitions	21,589	984,756	143,441	1,284	1,151,070
Reclassification	-	-	(1,312)	-	(1,312)
Revaluation adjustments	-	467,493	-	-	467,493
Disposals	-	(758,655)	(6,209)	(46,232)	(811,096)
Translation adjustment	2,002	456,738	73,359	-	532,099
At 31 December 2019	1,348,775	16,414,184	7,084,464	279,549	24,126,972
Accumulated Depreciation -					
At 1 January 2018	539,953	284,831	2,330,924	100,850	3,256,558
Charges for the year	84,223	115,366	503,671	40,707	743,967
Relieved on revalued assets	-	(25,425)	-	-	(25,425)
Relieved on disposals	-	(183,881)	(65)	(18,024)	(201,970)
Translation adjustment	735	(1,353)	(853)	-	(1,471)
At 31 December 2018	624,911	189,538	2,833,677	123,533	3,771,659
Charges for the year	89,200	370,201	862,572	41,814	1,363,787
Relieved on revalued assets	-	(88,095)	-	-	(88,095)
Relieved on disposals	-	(23,760)	(3,527)	(31,066)	(58,353)
Translation adjustment	1,586	(386)	2,943	-	4,143
At 31 December 2019	715,697	447,498	3,695,665	134,281	4,993,541
Net Book Value -					
31 December 2018	479,109	15,052,030	3,340,842	128,430	19,000,411
31 December 2019	633,078	15,966,686	3,388,799	145,268	20,133,831

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19. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

	The Company			
	Leasehold Improvement	Furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
Cost or Valuation -	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2018	15,278	425,002	-	440,280
Additions	18,368	40,402	8,617	67,387
At 31 December 2018	33,646	465,404	8,617	507,667
Additions	-	18,875	21,840	40,715
Disposal	-	(330)	(8,617)	(8,947)
At 31 December 2019	3,646	483,949	21,840	539,435
Accumulated Depreciation -				
At 1 January 2018	1,123	130,164	-	131,287
Charges for the year	2,615	92,441	2,017	97,073
At 31 December 2018	3,738	222,605	2,017	228,360
Charges for the year	3,365	97,436	2,189	102,990
Disposal	-	(114)	(2,750)	(2,864)
At 31 December 2019	7,103	319,927	1,456	328,486
Net Book Value -				
31 December 2018	29,908	242,799	6,600	279,307
31 December 2019	26,543	164,022	20,384	210,949

In accordance with the Group's policy, owner-occupied properties were independently revalued during the year by professional real estate valuers. The excess of revalued amount over the carrying value of these property, plant and equipment, amounting to \$569,904,850 (2018 - \$253,454,000), has been credited to investment and fair value reserves. If revalued assets of the Group were stated on a historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost	11,522,562	10,679,582
Accumulated depreciation	(1,088,098)	(772,503)
Net book value	10,434,464	9,907,079
Carrying value of revalued assets	15,966,686	15,052,030

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20. Reinsurance Contracts

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	516,439	564,959
Unearned premiums ceded to reinsurers	1,422,386	178,186
Reinsurers share of insurance liabilities	113,226	22,506
	<u>2,052,051</u>	<u>765,651</u>

The claims recoverable balances which are short-term and expected to be settled within one year.

21. Retirement Benefits

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Retirement benefit assets -		
Pension scheme	863,638	183,351
Retirement benefit obligations -		
Pension scheme	268,064	301,042
Other post-retirement benefits	3,076,770	2,775,358
	<u>3,344,834</u>	<u>3,076,400</u>
Pension schemes comprised the following –		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Retirement benefit assets	(863,638)	(183,351)
Retirement benefit obligations	268,064	301,042
	<u>(595,574)</u>	<u>117,691</u>

The Group operates the following pension plans:

- (i) Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited operates a hybrid pension plan for its permanent staff. The plan has two sections – a Defined Contribution (DC) section and a Defined Benefit (DB) section, which is funded. The DB section is closed to new members and includes administrative staff joining the company before August 1, 2009, while the DC section includes eligible sales agents and administrative staff joining Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited on or after August 1, 2009. The assets of the plan are held independently of the company's assets in separate trustee administered funds. The benefits for the DB section are based on service and salary, whereas the DC section benefits are based on contributions made by the members and the company, with interest. The solvency level (the ratio of assets to past service liabilities) as at the last triennial funding valuation (2018) was 115%.
- (ii) Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Ltd. participates in the Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce Pension Plan. This plan is a money purchase contributory plan covering all the employees in the Cayman Islands. Contributions are vested immediately. The company contributes at a fixed rate of 7% of pensionable earnings.
- (iii) Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited jointly operate an open DC pension plan and a closed DB pension plan covering its permanent employees. The assets of these funded plans are held independently of the companies' assets in separate trustee administered funds. The solvency level (the ratio of assets to past service liabilities) as at the last triennial funding valuation (2016) was 130% and 114% for the DB and DC plan, respectively.
- (iv) Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited has a closed DC plan covering all permanent employees (formerly employed to RBC Jamaica Limited) who are not covered under the DC and DB plans it jointly operates with Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited. The assets of this funded plan are held independently of the company's assets in separate trustee administered funds. The solvency level (the ratio of assets to past service liabilities) as at the last triennial funding valuation (2016) was 109%.

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

- (v) Advantage General Insurance Company Limited sponsors a DB scheme, which is open to all employees who have satisfied certain minimum service requirements. The scheme is funded by employee and employer contributions at varying rates. Retirement and other benefits are based on average salary for the last three years of pensionable service.

The law requires each plan sponsor to be an ordinary annual contributor but does not stipulate a minimum funding rate or solvency level. In absence of guidance from the regulator, the actuaries have agreed on a minimum employer contribution rate of 0.25% of payroll per annum where plan rules do not specify a minimum. The Trustees of the pension schemes ensure benefits are funded, benefits are paid, assets invested to maximise returns subject to acceptable investment risks while considering the liability profile. Any plan surplus or funding deficiency for the defined benefits plans as determined by independent actuaries annually using the Projected Unit Credit Method are recognised fully as a charge to shareholders' equity.

(a) Pension schemes

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

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of funded obligations	27,891,510	23,501,301
Fair value of plan assets	(28,487,084)	(23,383,610)
(Surplus) / deficit of funded plan	(595,574)	117,691
(Asset) / liability in the balance sheet	(595,574)	117,691

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations recognised in the statement of financial position:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Liability at start of year	23,501,301	20,904,965
Liability assumed on acquisition of subsidiary	1,317,726	-
Current service cost	567,011	521,649
Interest cost	1,640,319	1,643,504
Net expense recognised in income	2,207,330	2,165,153
Re-measurements:		
(Gains)/losses from changes in financial assumptions	(945,224)	1,212,707
Losses/(Gains) from changes in experience	2,020,047	(539,065)
Net losses recognised in other comprehensive income	1,074,823	673,642
Contributions by the members	666,278	577,273
Value of purchased annuities	517,456	614,572
Benefits paid	(1,393,404)	(1,434,304)
Net Liability, end of year	27,891,510	23,501,301

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(a) Pension schemes (continued)

Movement in the fair value of plan assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of year	23,383,610	21,368,238
Assets assumed on acquisition of subsidiary	1,413,234	-
Contributions made by the employer	474,989	387,776
Contributions by the members	666,278	577,273
Value of purchased annuities	517,456	614,572
Benefits paid	(1,386,488)	(1,427,629)
Interest income on plan assets	1,670,425	1,717,374
Re-measurement:		
Gains from changes in financial assumptions	41,955	22,326
Gains from changes in experience	1,705,625	123,680
Net gains recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>1,747,580</u>	<u>146,006</u>
Balance, end of year	<u><u>28,487,084</u></u>	<u><u>23,383,610</u></u>

The amounts recognised in the income statements as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	567,011	521,649
Interest cost on plan obligation	1,640,319	1,643,504
Interest income on plan assets	<u>(1,670,425)</u>	<u>(1,717,374)</u>
Total, included in staff cost (Note 46)	<u><u>536,905</u></u>	<u><u>447,779</u></u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(a) Pension schemes (continued)

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Change in financial assumptions	(987,179)	1,190,381
Experience adjustments	314,422	(662,745)
	(672,757)	527,636
Deferred tax	217,222	(146,766)
	<u>(455,535)</u>	<u>380,870</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
Discount rate - J\$ benefits	7.50%	7.00%
Discount rate - US\$ Indexed benefits	5.00%	6.00%
Inflation	4.00%	3.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.00%	7.00%
Future salary increases	9.00%	7.00%
Future pension increases	0.50%	0.50%
Minimum Funding Rate (MFR) as a % of payroll	0.25%	0.25%
Average expected remaining working lives (years)	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation ranges from 31 years (2018 – 31 years) to 41 years (2018 – 41 years).

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory. These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years for a pensioner retiring at age 65.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(a) Pension schemes (continued)

Pension plan assets are comprised as follows:

	The Group			
	2019 \$'000	%	2018 \$000	%
Equities	10,734,170	38	8,130,931	35
GOJ Bonds	312,223	1	-	-
Corporate Bonds	268,130	1	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	68,285	-	-	-
Real Estate	54,575	-	-	-
Leases	20,063	-	-	-
Mortgages and real estate fund	4,399,515	15	4,555,372	19
Money market fund	247,116	1	303,593	1
Fixed income fund	2,841,842	10	2,082,558	9
Foreign currency fund	3,351,671	12	2,933,998	13
Global market fund	802,278	3	738,632	3
Diversified investment fund	2,245	-	(19,143)	-
Inflation-linked (CPI) fund	551,071	2	517,467	2
	23,650,939	83	19,262,550	82
Value of purchased annuities	4,836,145	17	4,121,059	18
	28,487,084	100	23,383,610	100

The sensitivity of the defined benefit pension obligation to changes in the principal assumptions is as follows:

	The Group		
	Increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
		2019 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Discount rate	1%	(1,456,162)	1,930,047
Future salary increases	1%	681,691	(591,051)
Future pension increases	1%	2,516,598	(2,070,737)
Life expectancy	1 year	131,659	(137,142)

	The Group		
	Increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
		2018 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Discount rate	1%	(1,134,582)	1,482,610
Future salary increases	1%	502,388	(458,953)
Future pension increases	1%	2,157,860	(1,872,161)
Life expectancy	1 year	94,961	(122,552)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(b) Other retirement benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the Group offers retirees medical and life insurance benefits that contribute to the health care and life insurance coverage of employees and beneficiaries during retirement. The method of accounting and frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

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

	<u>The Group</u>	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	3,283,879	2,968,918
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(207,109)</u>	<u>(193,560)</u>
Liability in the statement of financial position	<u><u>3,076,770</u></u>	<u><u>2,775,358</u></u>

Movement in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:

	<u>The Group</u>	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Liability at beginning of year	2,968,918	3,658,697
Liability assumed on acquisition of subsidiary	296,735	-
Current service cost	88,656	181,854
Interest cost	<u>209,148</u>	<u>288,941</u>
Net expense recognised in income	297,804	470,795
Re-measurement:		
(Gains)/losses from changes in financial assumptions	(139,807)	786,061
Gains from changes in experience	<u>(31,724)</u>	<u>(1,850,940)</u>
Net gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(171,531)	(1,064,879)
Benefits paid	<u>(108,047)</u>	<u>(95,695)</u>
Net Liability, end of year	<u><u>3,283,879</u></u>	<u><u>2,968,918</u></u>

The principal actuarial assumption used was as follows:

	<u>The Group</u>	
	2019	2018
Rate of medical inflation	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(b) Other retirement benefits (continued)

The amounts recognised in the income statements are as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	88,656	181,854
Interest cost	209,148	288,941
Interest income on plan assets	(13,549)	(14,338)
Total, included in staff cost (Note 46(a))	<u>284,255</u>	<u>456,457</u>

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Change in financial assumptions	(139,807)	786,061
Experience adjustments	(31,724)	(1,850,940)
	(171,531)	(1,064,879)
Deferred tax	55,438	325,939
	<u>(116,093)</u>	<u>(738,940)</u>

Movement in the fair value of plan assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance	193,560	179,222
Interest income on plan assets	13,549	14,338
Balance, end of year	<u>207,109</u>	<u>193,560</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(b) Other retirement benefits (continued)

The sensitivity of the other retirement benefits obligation to changes in the principal assumptions is as follows:

	The Group		
	Increase/(decrease) in other retirement benefits obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
		2019	2019
		\$'000	\$'000
Discount rate	1%	(422,620)	534,977
Medical cost inflation	1%	372,161	(466,315)
Future salary increases	1%	34,440	(30,371)
Life expectancy	1 year	88,845	(89,855)

	The Group		
	Increase/(decrease) in other retirement benefits obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
		2018	2018
		\$'000	\$'000
Discount rate	1%	(412,813)	528,300
Medical cost inflation	1%	468,810	(371,498)
Future salary increases	1%	27,328	(23,276)
Life expectancy	1 year	87,901	(87,908)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

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21. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

(c) Plan risks

Through its defined benefit pension plans and post-employment medical plans, the Group is exposed to a number of risks. The Group does not use derivatives to manage its plan risks. Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. Pensions are secured through the purchase of annuities. The remaining assets are invested in segregated pooled funds. The Group has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous periods.

The most significant of these plan risks are detailed below:

(i) Investment risk

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to Government of Jamaica bond yields. If plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit.

The Group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the pension scheme. Within this framework, the Group's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term assets with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due. The Group actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the pension obligations.

(ii) Changes in bond yields

A decrease in Government of Jamaica bond yields will increase plan liability, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on plan's assets which are linked to debt investments.

(iii) Salary risk

The present value of the plan liabilities is calculated in reference to the future salaries of members. Therefore, an increase in the salary of members will increase the plan's liability.

(iv) Life expectancy

The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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22. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal rate of:

- (a) 25% for the company (Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited);
- (b) 25% for Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Property Services Limited;
- (c) 33½% for Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited, Employee Benefits Administrator Limited, Sagicor Insurance Brokers Limited, Sagicor Insurance Administrators Limited Sagicor Securities Jamaica Limited and Advantage General Insurance Company Limited; and
- (d) 1% for the subsidiaries incorporated in St. Lucia.

The subsidiaries incorporated in Grand Cayman operate under a zero tax regime.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, net recognized on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Deferred income tax assets, net	(848,631)	(3,405,053)	(149,667)	(88,670)
Deferred income tax assets, liability	1,605,692	412,486	-	-

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance as at 1 January	(3,405,053)	(2,351,201)	(88,670)	(14,155)
Assumed on acquisition of Bailey Williams Limited	(96)	-	-	-
Charged/(credited) to the income statement (Note 49(a))	895,345	183,507	(61,681)	(74,011)
Tax charged/(credited) to components in other comprehensive income (Note 49(c))	1,661,173	(1,212,789)	684	(474)
Tax charged/(credited) directly to equity – IFRS 9	-	(24,570)	-	(30)
	(848,631)	(3,405,053)	(149,667)	(88,670)

The amounts shown in the statement of financial position for Net Deferred Tax Assets included the following:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(1,322,525)	(3,668,070)	(184,230)	(121,118)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	400,366	399,331	34,011	29,762

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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22. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Deferred income tax assets -				
Property, plant and equipment	(278,493)	(223,493)	(184,221)	(121,107)
Investment securities - FVTOCI	-	(1,557,147)	-	-
Tax losses unused	(74,214)	(893,509)	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	(242,156)	(436,737)	-	-
Impairment losses on loans & investment securities (IFRS 9)	(19,111)	(30,769)	(9)	(11)
Pensions and other post-retirement benefits	(706,708)	(791,657)	-	-
Other	(107,250)	(105,559)	-	-
	<u>(1,427,932)</u>	<u>(4,038,871)</u>	<u>(184,230)</u>	<u>(121,118)</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities -				
Property, plant and equipment	121,257	115,027	-	-
Trading Investment Securities	-	223,967	-	-
Investment securities at FVTOCI	220,278	1,241	1,925	1,241
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	32,106	28,520	32,086	28,520
Impairment losses on loans	64,042	106,691	-	-
Interest receivable	141,618	158,372	552	2,687
	<u>579,301</u>	<u>633,818</u>	<u>34,563</u>	<u>32,448</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>(848,631)</u>	<u>(3,405,053)</u>	<u>(149,667)</u>	<u>(88,670)</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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22. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

The movement in net deferred tax assets is as follows:

	The Group							
	Property, plant and equipment	Fair value gains	Unused tax losses	Unrealised foreign exchange gains	Loan & Investment Securities loss provision	Post- employment benefits	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2018	144,207	74,074	(1,523,726)	(311,201)	116,729	(850,493)	(791)	(2,351,201)
(Credited)/charged to income statement	(267,798)	245,401	630,217	(97,016)	(260,566)	(120,335)	53,604	183,507
(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive income	15,125	(1,651,414)	-	-	244,329	179,171	-	(1,212,789)
Credited directly to equity	-	-	-	-	(24,570)	-	-	(24,570)
At 31 December 2018	(108,466)	(1,331,939)	(893,509)	(408,217)	75,922	(791,657)	52,813	(3,405,053)
Assumed on acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96)	(96)
(Credited)/charged to income statement	(45,342)	45	819,295	198,167	(28,100)	(30,371)	(18,349)	895,345
(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive income	(3,428)	1,552,172	-	-	(2,891)	115,320	-	1,661,173
At 31 December 2019	(157,236)	220,278	(74,214)	(210,050)	44,931	(706,708)	34,368	(848,631)

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

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance as at 1 January	412,486	-
On acquisition of Sagicor Real Estate X-Fund and Advantage General Insurance Company Limited (Notes 64 and 65)	55,262	418,121
Charged to the income statement (Note 49(a))	560,481	32,070
Tax charged to components in other comprehensive income (Note 49(d))	539,607	-
Tax charged to components in other comprehensive income (Note 49(d))	-	2
Foreign exchange impact	37,856	(37,707)
	<u>1,605,692</u>	<u>412,486</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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22. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

The amounts shown in the statement of financial position for Net Deferred Tax Liability included the following:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(12,689)	(228,587)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	827,633	1,397,451

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

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income tax assets -		
Tax losses unused	-	(22,143)
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	-	(3,157)
Interest payable	(1,773)	(1,788)
Other	(12,404)	(989)
	<u>(14,177)</u>	<u>(28,077)</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities -		
Property, plant and equipment	452,698	403,151
Pensions and other post-retirement benefits	27,869	-
Trading securities	413,739	16,137
Investment securities at FVTOCI	522,401	-
Interest receivable	32,002	407
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	160,798	-
Tax losses unused	5,901	19,460
Other	4,461	1,408
	<u>1,619,869</u>	<u>440,563</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>1,605,692</u>	<u>412,486</u>

The movement in net deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	The Group-2019								
	Property, plant and equipment	Fair value gains	Unused tax losses	Unrealised foreign exchange gains	Interest Receivable	Interest Payable	Pension and other post-retirement benefits	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2018	381,008	16,137	19,460	(3,157)	407	(1,788)	-	419	412,486
On acquisition of Advantage General Insurance Company	17,797	100,862	-	-	25,847	-	(93,706)	4,462	55,262
(Credited)/charged to income statement (Note 49 (a))	9,186	174,106	133,163	9,058	5,748	15	(35,765)	264,970	560,481
Credited to other comprehensive income (Note 49 (d))	15,026	645,035	-	-	-	-	157,340	(277,794)	539,607
Foreign Exchange	29,681	-	8,175	-	-	-	-	-	37,856
At 31 December 2019	<u>452,698</u>	<u>936,140</u>	<u>160,798</u>	<u>5,901</u>	<u>32,002</u>	<u>(1,773)</u>	<u>27,869</u>	<u>(7,943)</u>	<u>1,605,692</u>

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22. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

The movement in net deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	The Group-2018							
	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Fair value gains \$'000	Unused tax losses \$'000	Unrealised foreign exchange gains \$'000	Interest Receivable \$'000	Interest Payable \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2017								
On acquisition of Sagicor Real Estate X-Fund	418,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	418,121
(Credited)/charged to income statement	13,603	16,137	6,857	(3,157)	407	(1,788)	11	32,070
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Foreign Exchange	(50,716)	-	12,603	-	-	-	406	(37,707)
At 31 December 2018	<u>381,008</u>	<u>16,137</u>	<u>19,460</u>	<u>(3,157)</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>(1,788)</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>412,486</u>

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23. Taxation Recoverable

Taxes are withheld at 25% from interest payments on Government of Jamaica securities and other local bonds. The Group makes monthly filings to Tax Administration of Jamaica (TAJ) for recovery. Amounts approved by TAJ are refunded as cash or off-set against liabilities. The amounts are expected to be recovered within one year of the financial statements date.

24. Other Assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Due from sales representatives	1,331,682	972,983	-	-
Real estate developed for resale (i) -				
Opening balance	987,343	823,739	-	-
Cost of sales	(112,194)	-	-	-
Amounts acquired (Note 64(c))	697,617	-	-	-
Additions during the year	609,460	163,604	-	-
	2,182,226	987,343	-	-
Premiums due and unpaid	4,560,810	3,440,643	-	-
Guests Receivables	188,308	181,204	-	-
Due from related parties (Note 25)	1,177,680	1,233,256	112,908	1,504
Service contract assets:				
Due from Government Employees & Other - Administrative Scheme Only Fund and Government Pensioners Administrative Scheme Only Fund	187,015	158,586	-	-
Prepayments	2,696,839	1,537,287	670,590	571,774
Customer settlements accounts/unsettled trades	832,234	708,435	-	-
Legal claim (Note 59)	142,171	112,643	-	-
Deferred commission expense (ii)	116,375	-	-	-
Other receivables	2,180,732	1,618,109	81,878	45,227
	15,596,072	10,950,489	865,376	618,505
Provision against doubtful receivables and impairment charge	(260,177)	(250,675)	-	-
	<u>15,335,895</u>	<u>10,699,814</u>	<u>865,376</u>	<u>618,505</u>

(i) Real estate developed for sale relates to the construction of residential and commercial complexes.

(ii) Deferred commission expense

The analysis of the deferred commission expense is as follows:

	2019 \$'000
Arising on acquisition of subsidiary (Note 64)	130,599
Commissions paid during year	180,389
Recognised in the income statement during the year	(194,613)
Balance at end of year	<u>116,375</u>

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25. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party, in making financial or operational decisions.

Related companies include the ultimate parent company, the parent company, fellow subsidiaries and the Group's joint venture and associated company. Related parties also include directors, key management and companies for which the Group and its parent company provide management services (the Pooled Investment Funds, the Sagicor Sigma Funds and the Sagicor Select Funds). Pan-Jamaican Investment Trust Limited is a related party by virtue of being a shareholder with significant influence over the parent company.

(a) The statement of financial position includes the following balances with related parties and companies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Due from related companies -				
Ultimate parent company	698,273	565,479	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	112,908	1,504
Parent company	-	45,836	-	-
Other related companies	393,569	67,767	-	-
Other managed funds	85,838	554,174	-	-
	1,177,680	1,233,256	112,908	1,504
	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Due to related companies -				
Parent company	684,020	597,238	-	-
Subsidiaries - promissory notes	-	-	12,627,383	13,260,219
Subsidiaries – other liabilities	-	-	4,116,456	3,513,741
Other related companies	861,481	16,535	-	-
Pooled	7,187	27,154	-	-
Other managed funds	3,331,480	440,643	-	-
	4,884,168	1,081,570	16,743,839	16,773,960

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25. Related Party Balances and Transactions (Continued)

(b) The balances below resulted from transactions with related parties and companies as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Parent company - Shared services fees	325,298	285,133	-	-
Directors, key management and other related parties-				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(4,037,892)	(9,155,649)	-	-
Customer deposits	(4,011,625)	(3,874,851)	-	-
Structured products	-	(73,508)	-	-
Loans	956,338	833,009	-	-
Sagicor Select Funds units	1,319,746		-	-
Sigma units	28,836,010	23,006,257	-	-

(c) The income statement includes the following transactions with related parties and companies. Income earned from the PIF, attributed to the Group's pension schemes, as well as income earned from the Sagicor Sigma Global Unit Trust and the Sagicor Select Funds are disclosed in Note 15.

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Sagicor Pooled Investment Funds -				
Lease rental expense	379,295	378,433	-	-
Management fee income	1,398,519	1,157,207	-	-
Administration fee income	681,188	571,068	-	-
Directors and key management personnel -				
Interest expense	4,987	7,237	-	-
Interest income	26,044	11,094	-	-
Other related parties -				
Management fees - subsidiaries	-	-	356,971	351,904
Interest recharged expense - subsidiaries	-	-	52,200	52,200
Interest expense - subsidiaries	-	-	(367,153)	(495,620)
Dividend income - subsidiaries	-	-	6,624,115	6,186,762
Interest and other income earned	2,604,431	1,933,469	-	-
Key management compensation -				
Salaries and other short term benefits	519,274	450,222	-	-
Share based payments	103,621	163,040	-	-
Contributions to pensions and insurance schemes	27,946	27,155	-	-
	650,841	640,417	-	-

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25. Related Party Balances and Transactions (Continued)

(c) The income statement includes the following transactions with related parties and companies (continued):

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Directors' emoluments -				
Fees	134,658	119,147	36,364	34,550
Other expenses	13,095	8,534	3,984	3,265
Management remuneration (included in key management compensation)	176,549	120,539	-	-
	<u>324,302</u>	<u>248,220</u>	<u>40,348</u>	<u>37,815</u>
Other related parties-				
Fee income	2,823	1,629	-	-
Rent and net lease	156,189	44,721	-	-
Interest expense paid	(346,889)	(510,195)	-	-
Interest income earned	59,964	42,094	-	-

26. Share Capital

	<u>The Group and The Company</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Authorised:		
13,598,340,000 (2018 – 13,598,340,000)		
Ordinary shares		
Issued and fully paid:		
3,905,634,916 ordinary stock units at no par	9,161,065	9,161,065
Treasury shares (Note 28)	(312,791)	(297,763)
	<u>8,848,274</u>	<u>8,863,302</u>

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27. Equity Reserves

	\-----Attributable to owners of the parent-----\													Group 2019 \$'000
	<-----Investment and Fair Value Reserves----->						<-----Other Reserves----->							
	Stock Options Reserve	Actuarial Liabilities	Retirement Benefit Obligations	Interest Rate Swap	Owner Occupied Properties	Fair value Reserves (FVTOCI)	Currency Translation Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Investment Reserve	Loan Loss Reserve	Retained Earnings reserve	Equity Owners' Total	Non- Controlling Interests	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Balance at 31 December 2018	24,084	1,009,053	-	-	1,143,937	(6,218,258)	4,333,173	1,706,872	434,488	(878,881)	2,732,305	4,286,773	(925,467)	3,361,306
Net gains recycled to revenue on disposal and maturity of FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	-	(897,904)	-	-	-	-	-	(897,904)	-	(897,904)
Net unrealized gains on FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	-	11,043,949	-	-	-	-	-	11,043,949	(57,570)	10,986,379
Net unrealized losses on revaluation of owner occupied properties	-	-	-	-	327,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,038	(499,896)	(172,858)
Retirement Benefit Obligation	-	-	(2,972)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,972)	(13,704)	(16,676)
Net gains on Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-	(73,085)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73,085)	(336,973)	(410,058)
Deferred tax on unrealized capital gains and impairment	-	-	-	-	(976)	(1,916,522)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,917,498)	(10,622)	(1,928,120)
Provision for expected credit losses -IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	-	461,579	-	-	-	-	-	461,579	-	461,579
Expected credit losses recycled to the Income Statement on sale and maturity of FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	-	(1,523,248)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,523,248)	-	(1,523,248)
Shadow accounting	-	(1,495,784)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,495,784)	-	(1,495,784)
Currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	681,871	-	-	-	-	681,871	1,066,378	1,748,249
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,495,784)	(2,972)	(73,085)	326,062	7,167,854	681,871	-	-	-	-	6,603,946	147,613	6,751,559

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27. Equity Reserves (Continued)

	Attributable to owners of the parent													Group 2019
	Investment and Fair Value Reserves							Other Reserves						
	Stock Options Reserve	Actuarial Liabilities	Retirement Benefit Obligations	Interest Rate Swap	Owner Occupied Properties	Fair value Reserves (FVTOCI)	Currency Translation Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Investment Reserve	Loan Loss Reserve	Retained Earnings Reserve	Equity Owners' Total	Non- Controlling Interests	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,495,784)	(2,972)	(73,085)	326,062	7,167,854	681,871	-	-	-	-	6,603,946	147,613	6,751,559
Transactions with owners -														
Employee share option scheme														
- value of services provided	30,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,986	-	30,986
- employee stock grants and options exercised / expired	(24,876)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,876)	-	(24,876)
Total transactions with owners	6,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,110	-	6,110
Transfers between reserves -														
To special investment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,925	-	-	28,925	-	28,925
To retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(15,515)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,515)	-	(15,515)
Transfer to capital redemption reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,414,700	-	-	-	1,414,700	-	1,414,700
Transfer to loan loss reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,097	-	28,097	-	28,097
Transfer to retained earnings reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,217,362	1,217,362	-	1,217,362
Total transfers between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	(15,515)	-	1,414,700	28,925	28,097	1,217,362	2,673,569	-	2,673,569
Balance at 31 December 2019	30,194	(486,731)	(2,972)	(73,085)	1,469,999	934,081	5,015,044	3,121,572	463,413	(850,784)	3,949,667	13,570,398	(777,854)	12,792,544

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27. Equity Reserves (Continued)

	\-----Attributable to owners of the parent-----\												
	<-----Investment and Fair Value Reserves----->					<-----Other Reserves----->					Retained Earnings Reserve	Equity Owners' Total	Non-Controlling interests
Stock Options Reserve	Available-for-sale Fair Assets	Actuarial Liabilities	Owner Occupied Properties	Fair value Reserves (FVTOCI)	Currency Translation Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Investment Reserve	Loan Loss Reserve					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2017	30,967	(1,137,035)	(46,975)	1,587,666	-	4,589,022	1,086,018	413,488	(596,199)	1,595,131	7,522,083	-	7,522,083
Changes on initial application of IFRS 9	-	1,137,035	-	-	(1,084,059)	-	-	-	(348,422)	-	(295,446)	-	(295,446)
Balance at 1 January 2018	30,967	-	(46,975)	1,587,666	(1,084,059)	4,589,022	1,086,018	413,488	(944,621)	1,595,131	7,226,637	-	7,226,637
Net gains recycled to revenue on disposal and maturity of FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	(710,315)	-	-	-	-	-	(710,315)	-	(710,315)
Net unrealized gains on FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	(6,310,630)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,310,630)	-	(6,310,630)
Net unrealized gains on revaluation of owner occupied properties	-	-	-	395,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	395,021	646,293	1,041,314
Net gains recycled on change of accounting from associate to subsidiary	-	-	-	(202,407)	-	(393,778)	-	-	-	-	(596,185)	-	(596,185)
Deferred tax on unrealized capital gains and impairment	-	-	-	89,278	1,407,086	-	-	-	-	-	1,496,364	-	1,496,364
Provision for expected credit losses -IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	(416,567)	-	-	-	-	-	(416,567)	-	(416,567)
Expected credit losses recycled to the Income Statement on sale and maturity of FVTOCI securities	-	-	-	-	1,096,827	-	-	-	-	-	1,096,827	-	1,096,827
Shadow accounting	-	-	1,056,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,056,028	-	1,056,028
Currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	137,929	-	-	-	-	137,929	(1,571,760)	(1,433,831)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,056,028	281,892	(4,933,599)	(255,849)	-	-	-	-	(3,851,528)	(925,467)	(4,776,995)

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27. Equity Reserves (Continued)

	\-----Attributable to owners of the parent-----\												
	<-----Investment and Fair Value Reserves----->						<-----Other Reserves----->						
	Stock Options Reserve	Available- For-sale Assets	Actuarial Liabilities	Owner Occupied Properties	Fair Value Reserves (FVTOCI)	Currency Translation Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Special Investment Reserve	Loan Loss Reserve	Retained Earnings Reserve	Equity Owners' Total	Non- Controlling Interests	Group 2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,056,028	281,892	(4,933,599)	(255,849)	-	-	-	-	(3,851,528)	(925,467)	(4,776,995)
Transactions with owners -													
Employee share option scheme													
- value of services provided	21,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,097	-	21,097
- employee stock grants and options exercised / expired	(27,980)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,980)	-	(27,980)
Total transactions with owners	(6,883)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,883)	-	(6,883)
Transfers between reserves -													
To special investment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	21,000	-	21,000
To retained earnings	-	-	-	(725,621)	(200,600)	-	-	-	-	-	(926,221)	-	(926,221)
Transfer to capital redemption reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	620,854	-	-	-	620,854	-	620,854
Transfer to loan loss reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,740	-	65,470	-	65,740
Transfer to retained earnings reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,137,174	1,137,174	-	1,137,174
Total transfers between reserves	-	-	-	(725,621)	(200,600)	-	620,854	21,000	65,740	1,137,174	918,547	-	918,547
Balance at 31 December 2018	24,084	-	1,009,053	1,143,937	(6,218,258)	4,333,173	1,706,872	434,488	(878,881)	2,732,305	4,286,773	(925,467)	3,361,306

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27. Equity Reserves (Continued)

	The Company 2019			
	Capital Reserves \$'000	Stock Option Reserve \$'000	Fair Value Reserves \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 31 December 2018	28,247,038	24,080	3,736	28,274,853
Net gains on FVTOCI securities	-	-	2,054	2,054
Provision for expected credit losses - IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities	-	-	(7)	(7)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	2,047	2,047
Transfers with owners-				
Employee share option scheme				
- Value of services provided	-	30,989	-	30,989
- Employee stock grants and options exercised/expired	-	(24,876)	-	(24,876)
Total transactions with owners	-	6,113	-	6,113
Balance at 31 December 2019	28,247,038	30,193	5,783	28,283,013

	The Company 2018			
	Capital Reserves \$'000	Stock Option Reserve \$'000	Fair Value Reserves \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2018	28,247,038	30,963	(135,717)	28,142,283
IFRS 9- Transition adjustment			5,159	5,159
Restated opening balance at 1 January 2018	28,247,038	30,963	(130,558)	28,147,442
Net unrealised (loss)/gains on on FVTOCI securities	-	-	(4,718)	(4,718)
Net gains recycled to revenue on disposal and maturity of on FVTOCI securities			144,158	144,158
Provision for expected credit losses - IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities	-	-	(5,146)	(5,146)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	134,294	134,294
Transfers with owners-				
Employee share option scheme				
- Value of services provided	-	21,097	-	21,097
- Employee stock grants and options exercised/expired	-	(27,980)	-	(27,980)
Total transactions with owners	-	(6,883)	-	(6,883)
Balance at 31 December 2018	28,247,038	24,080	3,736	28,274,853

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28. Stock Options and Grants

Long-term Incentive plan

The Group offers stock grants and stock options to senior executives as part of its long-term incentive plan. The Group has set aside 150,000,000 of its authorised but un-issued shares at no par value for the stock grants and stock options.

In January 2007, the Group introduced a new Long Term Incentive (LTI) plan which replaced the previous Stock Option plan. Under the LTI plan, executives are entitled but not obliged to purchase the Group stock at a pre-specified price at some future date. The options are granted each year on the date of the Board of Directors Human Resources Committee meeting following the performance year at which the stock option awards are approved. Stock options vest in 4 equal installments beginning the first December 31 following the grant date and for the next three December 31st dates thereafter (25% per year). Options are not exercisable after the expiration of 7 years from the date of grant. The number of stock options in each stock option award is calculated based on the LTI opportunity via stock options (percentage of applicable salary) divided by the Black-Scholes value of a stock option of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited stock on 31 March of the measurement year. The exercise price of the options is the closing bid price on 31 March of the measurement year.

Details of the combined share options outstanding are as follows:

	Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited			
	2019		2018	
	Options (thousands)	Weighted Average exercise price in \$ per share	Options (thousands)	Weighted Average exercise price in \$ per share
At beginning of year	14,614	15.00	21,881	10.61
Measurement year – 2018 awarded 2019	3,375	36.45	-	-
Measurement year – 2017 awarded 2018	-	-	2,713	34.10
Expired	(1,215)	25.52	(1,659)	15.75
Exercised	(7,174)	12.00	(8,321)	9.55
At end of year	9,600	23.44	14,614	15.00
Exercisable at the end of the period	5,742	18.98	9,672	12.59

Stock options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Expiry Date	2019		2018	
	Exercise Price	No. of Outstanding Options 000's	Exercise Price	No. of Outstanding Options 000's
March 2019	-	-	14.10	226
March 2019	-	-	7.52	186
March 2020	10.75	374	10.75	619
March 2021	7.11	275	7.11	1,475
March 2022	9.50	426	9.50	2,519
March 2023	10.49	2,253	10.49	4,820
March 2024	23.65	1,352	23.65	2,323
March 2025	34.10	1,910	34.10	2,446
March 2026	36.45	3,009	-	-
	23.44	9,599	16.05	14,614

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28. Stock Options and Grants (Continued)

For options outstanding at the end of the year, exercise prices range from \$7.11 to \$36.45 (2018 - \$7.11 to \$34.10). The remaining contractual terms range from 3 months to 7 years (2018 – 3 months to 7 years).

The weighted average share price for options exercised during the year was \$40.51 (2018 - \$35.10) and the Group's share of the cost of these options was \$4,740,000 (2018 - \$1,755,000).

The stock options reserve balance at the year-end represents the accumulated fair value of services provided by employees in consideration for shares, as measured by reference to the fair value of the shares. The fair value of the options granted during the year as determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was \$34,155,000. The significant inputs into the model were:

	2019	2018
Share Price	\$39.99	\$36.45
Dividend Yield	3.33%	3.40%
Standard Deviation	27%	25%
Risk Free ratio	4.60%	6.49%
Expected Volatility period	7 Years	7 Years

The Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited recognised cumulative expenses of \$30,190,000 in the Stock Option Reserves (2018 – \$24,080,000) and share options expense of \$17,197,000 (2018 - \$20,410,000) in the income statement.

In 2019, the Sagicor Group Jamaica Board HR & Compensation Committee approved the amendment to the termination rules in the Sagicor Group Jamaica LTI Plan to conform with those in the SFC Plan. This amendment relates to the Accelerated Vesting under certain circumstances.

The Group also has in place a share purchase plan which enables its administrative and sales staff to purchase a pool of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited shares at a predetermined discount rate of the closing bid price on December 31 each year. During 2019, the Staff Share Purchase Plan Trust purchased 4,200,000 shares. The Group recognizes an expense in respect of Staff Share Purchase Plan shares at the point at which the shares are transferred to staff, when the Subsidiary Companies recognize their share of the cost of those shares in the income statement.

The Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited has not been issuing new shares to fulfill its obligations under these plans but instead the LTI and the Staff Share Purchase Plan Trust bought SGJ's shares on the open market. The total number of treasury shares held by the Group at year end was 4,902,851 (2018 – 8,132,273) at a cost of \$312,792,000 (2018 - \$297,763,000).

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29. Investment and Fair Value Reserve

This represents the unrealised surplus or deficit on the re-measurement of securities classified as FVTOCI and the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. An analysis of the investment and fair value reserves is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Unrealised gains on owner-occupied properties of group entities	1,469,999	1,143,937	-	-
Unrealised gains on FVTOCI securities	934,081	(6,218,258)	5,782	3,737
Actuarial liabilities	(486,731)	1,009,053	-	-
	<u>1,917,349</u>	<u>(4,065,268)</u>	<u>5,782</u>	<u>3,737</u>

30. Currency Translation Reserve

This represents the unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses on the translation of subsidiaries, associate and joint venture with functional currencies other than the Jamaican dollar.

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31. Other Reserves

- (a) Special Investment Reserve - This represents a non-distributable reserve under the provisions of the Insurance Regulations, 2001.
- (b) Loan Loss Reserve - This is a non-distributable reserve representing the excess of the allowance for impairment losses determined using the Bank of Jamaica's regulatory requirements over the amount determined under IFRS.
- (c) Retained earnings reserve - Section 2 of the Banking Act of 1992 permits the transfer of any portion of the Bank's net profit to a retained earnings reserve. This reserve constitutes a part of the capital base for the purpose of determining the maximum level of deposit liabilities and lending to customers. Transfers to the retained earnings reserve are made at the discretion of the subsidiary's Board of Directors. Such transfers must be notified to the Bank of Jamaica.

Reserve fund (included as a part of retained earnings reserve) - This fund is maintained in accordance with the Banking Act 1992 which requires that a minimum of 15% of the net profit of the banking subsidiary as defined by the Act be transferred annually to the reserve fund until the amount of the fund is 50% of the paid-up share capital of the subsidiary, and thereafter 10% of the net profit until the amount of the fund is equal to the paid-up capital of the subsidiary.

- (d) The provision of section 62 (1) (d) of The Companies Act 2004, requires the transfer from retained earnings to the capital redemption reserve fund a sum equal to the amount of the redeemable preference shares redeemed otherwise than out of the proceed of a fresh issue.

32. Dividends Declared

	<u>The Group and Company</u>	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
First interim dividend – 79 cents per share (2018 – 66 cents per share)	3,085,452	2,577,719
Second interim dividend – 65 cents per share (2018 – 54 cents per share)	<u>2,538,663</u>	<u>2,109,046</u>
	<u><u>5,624,115</u></u>	<u><u>4,686,765</u></u>

The dividends paid for 2019 and 2018 represented a dividend per stock unit of \$1.44 and \$1.20 respectively. There were no dividends declared subsequent to the year -end.

33. Net Profit and Retained Earnings

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Net profit attributable to stockholders of Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited, dealt with in the financial statements of:		
The company	5,577,074	5,116,578
Less dividends from subsidiaries	(6,624,115)	(6,186,762)
The subsidiaries, associate and joint venture	<u>16,697,345</u>	<u>15,302,166</u>
	<u><u>15,650,304</u></u>	<u><u>14,231,982</u></u>
(ii) Retained earnings reflected in the financial statements of:		
The company	21,431,725	21,478,765
The subsidiaries	<u>47,401,157</u>	<u>39,711,168</u>
	<u><u>68,832,882</u></u>	<u><u>61,189,933</u></u>

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34. Deposit and Security Liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	67,970,120	53,988,378	-	-
Shareholders loan – Bailey Williams Limited	46,800	-	-	-
Due to banks and other financial institutions (i)	6,221,569	11,347,332	12,311	-
Customer deposits and other accounts	105,036,943	89,945,425	-	-
Structured products (ii)	895,346	8,236,391	-	-
Promissory notes (iii)	-	-	12,627,383	13,260,219
Redeemable preference shares (iv)	-	1,415,974	-	-
	<u>180,170,778</u>	<u>164,933,500</u>	<u>12,639,694</u>	<u>13,260,219</u>

Current portion:	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Deposit and Security Liabilities	<u>176,051,116</u>	<u>150,073,853</u>	<u>12,639,694</u>	<u>13,260,219</u>

	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Year	The Group		The Company	
			2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(I) Due to banks and other financial institutions:						
Development Bank of Jamaica Limited (a)	various	various	1,715,942	1,945,124		
National Housing Trust (NHT) (b)	various	various	1,697,949	1,317,659		
Citibank N.A. (c)	2.8	2020	655,986	1,268,754		
MF & G Trust & Finance Ltd (d)	13.0	2020	496			
Jefferies LLC (e)	2.29-2.3	On demand	1,050,257	317,690		
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney (f)	2.30-2.75	On demand	361,012	1,387,854		
Credit Suisse NY (g)	various	2019	-	5,109,188		
Bank overdraft:						
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited (h)	21.25	2020	727,616	1,063		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (h)	28	2020	12,311	-	12,311	-
			<u>6,221,569</u>	<u>11,347,332</u>	<u>12,311</u>	<u>-</u>

(a) Development Bank of Jamaica Limited (DBJ)

The agreement allows DBJ, at its absolute discretion, to approve J\$ financing to Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (SBJ) for on-lending to customers for developmental projects which meet the criteria of DBJ and on such terms and conditions as DBJ may stipulate.

Funds disbursed to SBJ bears interest at DBJ's lending rate prevailing at the date of approval of each disbursement unless otherwise carried by DBJ and extended to the client at a maximum spread as stipulated by DBJ.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

34. Deposit and Security Liabilities (Continued)

(i) Due to banks and other financial institutions (continued)

- (b) *National Housing Trust (NHT)*
This is a third-party financing agreement between Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited and the National Housing Trust and attracts interest at rates ranging from 0.759% to 7%.
- (c) *Citibank N.A. Jamaica Branch*
This represents unsecured short-term inter-bank borrowing with an interest rate of 2.8% and is repayable on January 29, 2020.
- (d) *MF&G Trust & Finance Limited.*
This represents amounts under lease facilities. The facilities attract interest rate at 13%. These leases are repayable on February 29, 2020.
- (e) *Jefferies LLC*
This represents amounts due to the broker for securities purchased by Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited (SIJL) under margin loan facilities. The facilities with SIJL attract interest rates ranging from 2.29% to 2.30%. These loans are repayable on demand and secured by International Corporate bonds totalling US\$11,452,920 (2018: US\$2,940,480).
- (f) *Morgan Stanley Smith Barney*
This represents amounts due to the broker for securities purchased by Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited (SIJL) under margin loan facilities. The facilities are payable on demand and attract interest rates ranging from 2.30% to 2.75%. This facilities with SIJL are secured by International Corporate bonds totalling US\$3,678,000 (2018: US\$14,709,970).
- (g) *Credit Suisse*
This represents loan facilities received from Credit Suisse NY in the amount of US\$40,000,000 by Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited. The loan attracted interest of 2.0% plus 6 months Libor-BBA and was repaid in full on May 2, 2019.
- (h) *Bank Overdrafts*
The bank overdraft balances represent book overdraft at year end. The actual balances at bank were positive at year end.

The Group has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities during the year.

(ii) Structured products

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Principal protected notes -		
With interest guaranteed	895,346	8,236,391
	<u>895,346</u>	<u>8,236,391</u>

Principal Protected Notes

Principal protected notes comprise a fixed income element with or without an interest guarantee (included above) and an equity indexed option element disclosed in Note 10. These notes entitle the holders to participate in any positive returns on the equity indexed options and they also include a principal protection feature. If the return on the index is negative, the holder will obtain the principal invested for notes with no interest guarantee and principal invested plus interest for notes with an interest guarantee. The maturity dates of these notes are May 2020 and June 2020.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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34. Deposit and Security Liabilities (Continued)

(iii) Promissory notes

	<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited (i)	10,679,972	11,356,812
Sagicor Securities Jamaica Limited (ii)	661,750	655,192
Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited (iii)	<u>1,285,661</u>	<u>1,248,215</u>
	<u>12,627,383</u>	<u>13,260,219</u>

The above represent promissory notes that have been issued by the Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited with respect to the corporate reorganization of the Group.

- (i) These promissory notes are due by Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited to a subsidiary, Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited, as consideration for the value of Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Life of the Cayman Island, Sagicor Re Insurance Limited and other small subsidiaries whose ownership was transferred from the previous parent company, Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited to the holding company, Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited. The promissory notes are unsecured and attract interest at 3% per annum maturing in May 2020 and June 2020.
- (ii) This promissory note is due by Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited to a subsidiary, Sagicor Securities Jamaica Limited, whose ownership was transferred from Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited to Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited. The promissory note issued to Sagicor Securities Jamaica Limited is unsecured and attracts interest at 1% per annum maturing in June 2020.
- (iii) This promissory note was issued by Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited to Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited as consideration for the value of Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited whose ownership was transferred from Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited to Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited. The promissory note is unsecured with interest at 3% per annum and matures in May 2020.

(iv) Redeemable Preference Shares

In March 2017, one of the Group's subsidiaries issued redeemable preference shares in two tranches. Tranche A, which was issued for eighteen months, attracted interest at 7.75% and was settled on maturity during September 2018. Tranche B, which was issued for thirty-six months attracts interest at 8.25% for thirty-six months and was redeemed prior to maturity on June 2, 2019.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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35. Loans Payable

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(a) Mortgage Notes – X Fund Property LLC: 2025 at 4.9%	6,062,226	5,927,711	-	-
(b) Mortgage Notes – Sagicor X Fund Real Estate Limited:				
(i) Tranche B – 2019 at 3.75%	-	190,590	-	-
(ii) Tranche C – 2021 at 4.75%	279,866	261,751	-	-
	<u>279,866</u>	<u>452,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(c) Fixed Rate Mortgage Notes – X Fund Property Limited:				
(i) Tranche B – 2020 at 5%	563,965	540,777	-	-
(ii) Tranche B – 2048 at 9% (issued October 29, 2018)	476,889	475,813	-	-
(iii) Tranche D – 2020 at 8.75%	1,343,405	1,353,477	-	-
(iv) Tranche E – 2026 at 11%	1,067,483	1,053,586	-	-
	<u>3,451,742</u>	<u>3,423,653</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(d) Key Money – X Fund Property Limited	148,644	166,397	-	-
(e) Long Term Loan (Tranche B)- Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited (SIJL)				
(i) Repayable over varying periods and mature August 16, 2024 at 6.75%	2,198,545	-	-	-
Total long term borrowings	<u>12,141,023</u>	<u>9,970,102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(f) Short Term Loan Tranche A- Sagicor Investment Jamaica Limited (SIJL)				
(i) Repayable on September 16, 2020 at 5%	2,233,989	-	-	-
Total loans payable	<u>14,375,012</u>	<u>9,970,102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current portion of borrowing	<u>4,307,327</u>	<u>193,654</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

35. Loans Payable (Continued)

(a) *Mortgage Note - US Dollars*

The mortgage note of US\$48,736,586 is recorded at fair value at acquisition and is secured by the investment in hotel property. Interest on the mortgage note is paid monthly through maturity at which time the outstanding principal is due and payable. The subsidiary may prepay the mortgage note prior to the maturity date only in conjunction with the sale of a property or as a result of casualty or condemnation. The note is payable on October 6, 2025 and attracts a fixed rate interest of 4.9%.

The mortgage note contains a debt service coverage ratio covenant and, upon failing to meet the debt service coverage ratio, substantially all the cash flows from the hotel must be directed to accounts controlled by the lender. As at December 31, 2019, the subsidiary was in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant.

(b) (i) *Mortgage Note Tranche B – US Dollars*

The 3.75% US dollar note whereby the interest was payable quarterly matured May 16, 2019 and was repaid.

(ii) *Mortgage Note Tranche C – US Dollars*

The 4.75% US dollar note pays interest quarterly. The loan which will mature May 16, 2021 is secured by a debenture over units in the Sigma Real Estate Portfolio and any bonus units issued upon or in respect thereof.

(c) *Fixed Rate Mortgage Notes*

These notes were issued under four tranches with fixed coupon ranging from 5% to 11% and tenures of 2 to 40 years. The notes are secured by equitable mortgage over the Hilton Rose Hall Resort and Spa, debenture, charge over securities and debt service reverse agreement.

(d) *Key Money*

This note is interest free with annual forgiveness of debt over ten years, if certain conditions are met.

(e) This loan was arranged by The Jamaica Central Securities Depository (Trustee) to SIJL on 16 August 2019 amounting to \$2.18 billion at an interest rate of 6.75% and is repayable 16 August 2024. Entities which financed the borrowing include related parties.

(f) This bond Tranche A was arranged by The Jamaica Central Securities Depository (Trustee) to SIJL to finance the acquisition of Advantage General Insurance on 16 August 2019 amounting to \$2.22 billion at an interest rate of 5% and is repayable on 16 September 2020. Entities which financed the borrowing include related parties.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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36. Other Liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Legal claim payable (Note 59)	142,171	122,643	-	-
Premiums not applied	3,939,358	2,809,270	-	-
Accounts payable and accruals	4,588,445	2,903,038	158,374	556,420
Accrued vacation	350,517	195,502	-	-
Dividends payable	213,230	179,981	138,744	105,210
Due to related parties (Note 25)	2,622,168	1,081,570	4,116,456	3,513,741
Due to brokers and agents	932,884	899,524	-	-
Bonus payable	638,728	462,275	-	-
Reinsurance payable	1,138,344	279,287	-	-
Mortgage principal and real estate payables	112,888	332,820	-	-
Customer settlement accounts	1,322,303	3,045,025	-	-
Guest Deposits	193,900	51,869	-	-
Regulatory fees and Statutory payables	640,830	451,079	-	-
Items in course of payment	440,917	562,204	-	-
Cheques issued but uncashed	696,786	137,855	-	-
Unearned reinsurance commissions	461,508	12,313	-	-
Service contract payable:				
Due to Government Employees Administrative Scheme Only Fund and Government Pensioners Administrative Scheme Only Fund	-	159,794	-	-
Miscellaneous	900,860	824,075	6,512	5,676
	<u>19,335,837</u>	<u>14,510,124</u>	<u>4,420,086</u>	<u>4,181,047</u>

The analysis of the movement in deferred commission income is as follows:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,313	9,983
Arising on acquisition of subsidiary	274,366	-
Commission received during the year	286,843	-
Amounts recognised in income during the year	(112,014)	2,330
Balance at end of year	<u>461,508</u>	<u>12,313</u>

37. Life and Health Insurance Contract Liabilities

The note below details the Group's liabilities under insurance contracts arise from the operations of its life insurance subsidiaries.

(a) Composition by line of business is as follows:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Group annuities	50,017,977	45,870,027
Group insurance	4,188,044	4,059,258
Individual insurance	37,235,941	30,032,747
Total	<u>91,441,962</u>	<u>79,962,032</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

37. Life and Health Insurance Contract Liabilities (Continued)

(b) Movements in insurance liabilities:

	The Group			
	2019			
	Group Annuities \$'000	Individual Insurance \$'000	Group Insurance \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	45,870,027	30,032,747	4,059,258	79,962,032
Normal changes in policyholders' liabilities recorded to income statement (Note 37(d))	2,482,186	6,397,083	68,016	8,947,285
Changes in actuarial liabilities recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (shadow accounting)	808,382	687,403	-	1,495,785
Foreign currency translation	857,382	118,708	60,770	1,036,860
Balance at end of year	<u>50,017,977</u>	<u>37,235,941</u>	<u>4,188,044</u>	<u>91,441,962</u>
	The Group			
	2018			
	Group Annuities \$'000	Individual Insurance \$'000	Group Insurance \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	44,392,609	28,573,805	4,952,099	77,918,513
Normal changes in policyholders' liabilities recorded to income statement (Note 37(d))	1,597,045	1,593,938	(938,512)	2,252,471
Changes in actuarial liabilities recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (shadow accounting)	(641,721)	(414,306)	-	(1,056,027)
Changes as a result of revaluation	522,094	279,310	45,671	847,075
Balance at end of year	<u>45,870,027</u>	<u>30,032,747</u>	<u>4,059,258</u>	<u>79,962,032</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

37. Life and Health Insurance Contract Liabilities (Continued)

(c) Investment and other assets supporting policyholders' and other liabilities:

	The Group 2019				
	Insurance	Annuities and Deposit Administration Funds	Other Liabilities	Capital and Surplus	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Equities, Derivatives and Unit Trusts	29,856,332	-	-	8,147,366	38,003,698
Investment properties	-	-	-	3,355,590	3,355,590
Fixed income securities	37,061,610	57,918,588	173,007,051	44,949,158	312,936,407
Mortgages	-	1,051,338	-	1,914,815	2,966,153
Other assets	3,253,444	-	66,653,074	32,830,658	102,737,176
	70,171,386	58,969,926	239,660,125	91,197,587	459,999,024

	The Group 2018				
	Insurance	Annuities and Deposit Administration Funds	Other Liabilities	Capital and Surplus	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Equities, Derivatives and Unit Trusts	20,463,826	-	-	6,533,396	26,997,222
Investment properties	-	-	-	2,552,460	2,552,460
Fixed income securities	35,689,247	53,882,390	143,995,782	34,967,863	268,535,282
Mortgages	-	618,557	-	2,487,784	3,106,341
Other assets	3,951,868	-	74,320,151	14,669,429	92,941,448
	60,104,941	54,500,947	218,315,933	61,210,932	394,132,753

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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37. Life and Health Insurance Contract Liabilities (Continued)

(d) Changes in policy liabilities were caused by the following business activities and changes in actuarial assumptions:

	The Group 2019			
	Group Annuities \$'000	Individual Insurance \$'000	Group Insurance \$'000	Total \$'000
Change in assumed investment yields and inflation rate	685,952	1,346,689	(18,212)	2,014,429
Change due to the issuance of new policies and the decrements on in-force policies	3,464,049	8,489,336	283,811	12,237,196
Change due to other actuarial assumptions	<u>(1,667,815)</u>	<u>(3,438,942)</u>	<u>(197,583)</u>	<u>(5,304,340)</u>
	<u>2,482,186</u>	<u>6,397,083</u>	<u>68,016</u>	<u>8,947,285</u>
Change in actuarial liabilities recorded in Other Comprehensive Income	<u>808,382</u>	<u>687,403</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,495,785</u>

	The Group 2018			
	Group Annuities \$'000	Individual Insurance \$'000	Group Insurance \$'000	Total \$'000
Change in assumed investment yields and inflation rate	255,711	(291,752)	(22,287)	(58,328)
Change due to the issuance of new policies and the decrements on in-force policies	1,495,300	5,329,833	(541,881)	6,283,252
Change due to other actuarial assumptions	<u>(153,966)</u>	<u>(3,444,143)</u>	<u>(374,344)</u>	<u>(3,972,453)</u>
	<u>1,597,045</u>	<u>1,593,938</u>	<u>(938,512)</u>	<u>2,252,471</u>
Change in actuarial liabilities recorded in Other Comprehensive Income	<u>(641,721)</u>	<u>(414,306)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,056,027)</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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37. Life and Health Insurance Contract Liabilities (Continued)

(e) Policy assumptions

At each date for valuation of actuarial liabilities, the Appointed Actuary of each insurer reviews the assumptions made at the last valuation date. The Appointed Actuary tests the validity of each assumption by reference to current data, the Group's experience and where appropriate, changes the assumptions for the current valuation.

Insurance and investment contract liabilities have two major assumptions, best estimate assumptions and provisions for adverse deviation assumptions.

A similar process of review and assessment is conducted in the determination of margins for adverse deviations.

Life Insurance and Annuity Contracts

(i) Best estimate assumptions

Assumptions cover the lifetime of the policies and are made for many variables including mortality, morbidity, investment yields, rates of policy termination (lapse and persistency), operating expenses and certain taxes.

(ii) Mortality and morbidity

The assumptions are based on past Group and industry experience. For individual life policies the Group bases its assumption on the Canadian Institute of Actuaries 97-04 male and female aggregate mortality tables which are 21 year select and ultimate mortality tables. For accidental death and dismemberment benefits the Group bases its assumptions on the 1959 Accidental Death Benefit table for rider benefits and the Canadian Population Accident 1990-1992 sex distinct table for coupon products. Critical illness incidence rates are based on British population sex-distinct incidence rates developed by the Institute of Actuaries. Group annuitant mortality is based on the Society of Actuaries 1994 Group Annuitant male and female basic mortality tables with projection scale AA for improvements in mortality. Individual Annuitant mortality is based on the Society of Actuaries 2012 Individual Annuitant male and female Period mortality tables with projection scale G2 beyond 2012 for improvements in mortality.

(iii) Investment yields

The Group broadly matches assets and liabilities by line of business. The projected cash flows from these assets are combined with future reinvestment rates derived from the current economic outlook and the Group's investment policy to determine expected rates of return on these assets for all future years. The gross long term ultimate reinvestment rate (after 20 years) is based on expectations of risk-free government bond yields. The gross rate is adjusted to take into account investment expenses and asset default. Assumptions taking into account inflation are that real returns after 30 years will be between 2.0% and 3.3% (2018: 2.0% and 3.6%).

(iv) Lapses and persistency

Lapses relate to termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrender and withdrawals relate to voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are based on the Group's own experience and vary by type of product. Lapse rates in the first year of a policy range between 4% and 24% of insurance amounts issued. Lapse rates after 20 policy years are assumed to be between 0% and 9.5% of insurance amounts in force. Partial withdrawal rates average about 16.0% (2018: 12.4%) of fund values available from policies in force.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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37. Life and Health Insurance Contract Liabilities (Continued)

Life Insurance and Annuity Contracts (continued)

(v) Policy expenses

Policy maintenance expenses are derived from the Group's own internal cost studies projected into the future with an allowance for inflation. All expenses, including overhead, are functionally allocated by line of business, between the administration of the business and the acquisition of the business. All expenses related to the administration of the business are used to determine the policy maintenance unit costs. No expenses related to the acquisition of the business are included in the unit expense assumption used in the valuation of the actuarial liabilities. Interest sensitive and Universal life policies are assumed to be twice as costly to administer as traditional life policies. The inflation assumption is kept consistent with the investment assumption. The initial inflation rate is based on average calendar year inflation over the last 3 years and declines over the life of the policies such that real returns after 30 years are between 2.0% and 3.3% (2018: 2.0% and 3.6%).

(vi) Provision for adverse deviation assumptions

To recognise the uncertainty in establishing best estimate assumptions, to allow for possible deterioration in experience and to provide greater comfort that the reserves are adequate to pay future benefits, the Appointed Actuary is required to include a margin for adverse deviation in each assumption. The impact of these margins is to increase reserves and so decrease the income that would be recognised on inception of the policy. The Canadian Institute of Actuaries standards indicate that margins are to be between 5% and 20% of the best estimate assumptions or between 2% and 8% of annuitant mortality best estimate assumptions. The Group uses margins for each assumption at the middle of the range, taking into account the risk profiles of the business.

(vii) Changes in assumptions

Every financial year, the expectations of the Group with respect to the best estimate assumptions and the margins for adverse deviation described above are reviewed. All assumptions are updated as appropriate to reflect the circumstances of the Group.

Health Insurance Contracts

The outstanding liabilities for health insurance claims incurred but not yet reported and for claims reported but not yet paid are determined by statistical methods using expected loss ratios which have been derived from recent historical data. No material claim settlements are anticipated after one year from the statement of financial position date.

38. Investment Contract Liabilities

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Amortised cost -		
Amounts on deposit	12,698,785	11,345,753
Deposit administration fund	1,253,588	1,521,103
Other investment contracts	578,647	541,486
	<u>14,531,020</u>	<u>13,408,342</u>

The maturity value of these financial liabilities is determined by the fair value of the linked assets, at maturity date. There will be no difference between the carrying amount and the maturity amount at the maturity date.

The fair value of financial liabilities at amortised cost is based on a discounted cash flow valuation technique. This discount rate is determined by current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to the liability.

Amounts on deposit comprise of Guaranteed Investor liabilities amounting to \$9,546,065 (2018 - \$8,447,749) and other policyholders' savings plans of \$3,152,720 (2018 - \$2,898,004).

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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31 December 2019

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38. Investment Contract Liabilities (Continued)

Movement of the Deposit Administration Funds:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,521,103	2,981,844
Deposits received	197,429	102,487
Interest credited	76,266	99,632
Service charges	(21,747)	(24,485)
Withdrawals	(520,099)	(1,638,717)
Revaluation adjustment	636	342
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,253,588</u>	<u>1,521,103</u>

These represent funds managed on behalf of pension plans administered by the Group. Interest credited to the funds is paid at a fixed annual rate of return, with the rate being revised on an annual basis. At the end of the year, the Group had 139 (2018 - 139) clients. The average interest rate paid by the Group during the year was 5.35% (2018 - 5.35%).

39. Property and Casualty Insurance Contract and Other Policy Liabilities

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Life and health claims payable	3,796,228	3,211,363
Property and casualty claims payable and IBNR	3,499,587	22,506
Provision for unearned premiums	2,841,768	186,434
Policy dividends and other funds on deposit	880,406	832,371
	<u>11,017,989</u>	<u>4,252,674</u>

Movement in provision for unearned premiums:

	The Group					
	2019			2018		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Balance at 1 January	186,434	(178,186)	8,248	130,177	(119,872)	10,305
Arising on acquisition of subsidiary (Note 64)	2,960,189	(1,016,435)	1,943,754	-	-	-
Premiums written during the year	1,725,744	(1,190,620)	535,124	538,986	(534,327)	4,659
Premiums earned during the year	(2,037,551)	969,522	(1,068,029)	(484,621)	477,667	(6,954)
Effects of exchange rate changes	6,952	(6,667)	285	1,892	(1,654)	238
Balance at 31 December	<u>2,841,768</u>	<u>(1,422,386)</u>	<u>1,419,382</u>	<u>186,434</u>	<u>(178,186)</u>	<u>8,248</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

39. Property and Casualty Insurance Contract and Other Policy Liabilities (Continued)

Reinsurance Asset and Insurance Contract Provisions

	2019		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Claims outstanding	3,499,587	(113,226)	3,386,361
Unearned premiums	2,841,768	(1,422,386)	1,419,382
	6,341,355	(1,535,612)	4,805,743

	2019		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Claims notified	1,861,357	(54,843)	1,806,514
Claims incurred but not reported and other claim estimates	1,785,777	(28,962)	1,756,815
Balance at 1 October	3,647,134	(83,805)	3,563,329
Claims incurred	730,376	(53,095)	677,281
Claims paid	(877,923)	23,674	(854,249)
Balance at 31 December	3,499,587	(113,226)	3,386,361

Analysis of claims outstanding:

	2019		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Claims notified	1,785,242	(38,522)	1,746,720
Claims incurred but not reported	1,471,587	(72,868)	1,398,719
Provision for adverse deviation	160,463	(1,836)	158,627
Unallocated claim adjustment expense	82,295	-	82,295
Balance at 31 December	3,499,587	(113,226)	3,386,361

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

39. Property and Casualty Insurance Contract and Other Policy Liabilities (Continued)

Analysis of gross unearned premium

	2019		
	Gross \$'000	Reinsurance \$'000	Net \$'000
Liability	61,894	(39,992)	21,902
Motor	2,194,700	(1,045,653)	1,149,047
Pecuniary loss	1,207	(575)	632
Property	583,967	(336,924)	247,801
	<u>2,841,768</u>	<u>(1,422,386)</u>	<u>1,419,382</u>

	2018		
	Gross \$'000	Reinsurance \$'000	Net \$'000
Liability	5,422	(4,704)	718
Motor	-	-	-
Pecuniary loss	-	-	-
Property	181,012	(173,482)	7,530
	<u>186,434</u>	<u>(178,186)</u>	<u>8,248</u>

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Liability	61,894	5,422
Motor	2,194,700	-
Pecuniary loss	1,207	-
Property	583,967	181,012
	<u>2,841,768</u>	<u>186,434</u>

40. Collateralised Reversed Repurchase Agreements

The Group entered into collateralised reverse repurchase agreements which may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfil its contractual obligations. Included within reverse repurchase agreements is related accrued interest receivable of \$2,817,000 (2018 – \$5,431,000) for the Group.

At December 31, 2019, the Group held \$1,507,500,000 (2018 – \$932,096,000) of securities, mainly representing Government of Jamaica debt securities, as collateral for reverse repurchase agreements. None of the collateral for reverse repurchase agreements for the Group was pledged.

Included in reverse repurchase agreements for the Group are securities with an original maturity of less than 90 days amounting to \$1,439,884,000 (2018 - Nil) which are regarded as cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

41. Premium Income

(a) Gross premiums by line of business:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Group insurance -		
Group creditor life	812,771	759,917
Group health	11,204,820	11,174,379
Group life	2,454,176	2,159,631
	14,471,767	14,093,927
Individual insurance -		
Individual life -		
Insurance premium	15,946,465	14,479,903
Segregated funds contributions	10,092,472	9,027,908
Individual health	554,953	559,490
Individual annuities	209,265	222,733
	26,803,155	24,290,034
Group annuities	5,062,877	2,188,840
Property and casualty	2,037,551	484,621
	48,375,350	41,057,422

(b) Reinsurance premiums by line of business:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Group insurance -		
Group health	473,965	321,427
Group life	79,895	58,328
	553,860	379,755
Individual life	337,873	385,216
Property and casualty	969,522	477,667
	1,861,255	1,242,638
Net premiums	46,514,095	39,814,784

(c) Net premiums by geography:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Jamaica	43,834,644	37,202,688
Cayman Islands	2,679,451	2,612,096
	46,514,095	39,814,784

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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42. Net Investment Income

	The Group		
	2019	2019	2019
	Amortized cost assets \$'000	FVTOCI assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Interest income -			
Debt securities	6,076,074	6,235,600	12,311,674
Mortgage loans	812,572	-	812,572
Policy loans	85,604	-	85,604
Loans and finance leases	7,957,529	-	7,957,529
Securities purchased for re-sale	72,045	-	72,045
Deposits	53,981	-	53,981
Interest Income	15,057,805	6,235,600	21,293,405
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI			2,830,155
Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			1,765,187
			25,888,747
Interest income from FVTPL investments			349,040
Dividend income			136,007
Unrealized gains on financial assets measured at FVTPL			4,852,788
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTPL			1,358,821
Appreciation on investment properties			116,998
Net Rental Income			46,500
Share of Jewel Grande Montego Bay Limited(JGM) net gain			73,324
			6,933,478
Total Investment Income			32,822,225
Interest expense -			
Customer deposits, repurchase liabilities and investment contracts			(4,456,054)
Due to banks and other financial institutions			(385,888)
Lease Liabilities			(194,450)
			(5,036,392)
Direct investment expenses			(4,663)
			(5,041,055)
Credit impairment losses			(799,179)
Net investment income			26,981,991

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

42. Net Investment Income (Continued)

	The Company		
	2019	2019	2019
	Amortized cost assets \$'000	FVTOCI assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Interest income -			
Debt securities	1,235	1,841	3,076
Securities purchased for re-sale	1,657	-	1,657
Deposits	21,757	-	21,757
Total interest income	<u>24,649</u>	<u>1,841</u>	<u>26,490</u>
Dividend income			6,624,115
Net losses on de-recognition of financial assets on measured at FVTOCI			<u>-</u>
			<u>6,650,605</u>
Interest expense -			
Promissory notes			(367,153)
Credit impairment-adjustment			<u>10</u>
Net investment income			<u><u>6,283,462</u></u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

42. Net Investment Income (Continued)

	The Group		
	2018	2018	2018
	Amortized cost assets \$'000	FVTOCI assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Interest income -			
Debt securities	5,433,769	6,422,641	11,856,410
Mortgage loans	262,658	-	262,658
Policy loans	90,311	-	90,311
Loans and finance leases	7,431,625	-	7,431,625
Securities purchased for re-sale	109,569	-	109,569
Deposits	283,484	-	283,484
Interest Income	13,611,416	6,422,641	20,034,057
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTOCI			1,500,894
Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost			1,321,396
			22,856,347
Interest income from FVTPL investments			414,881
Dividend income			83,108
Unrealized gains on financial assets measured at FVTPL			1,192,348
Net gain on de-recognition of financial assets measured at FVTPL			231,897
Appreciation on investment properties			(83,068)
Net Rental & Other Income			53,048
Share of Jewel Grande Montego Bay Limited(JGM) net loss			(126,644)
			1,765,570
Total Investment Income			24,621,917
Interest expense -			
Customer deposits, repurchase liabilities and investment contracts			(3,995,742)
Due to banks and other financial institutions			(661,160)
Lease Liabilities			-
			(4,656,902)
Direct Investment expenses			(4,936)
			(4,661,838)
Credit impairment losses			(1,713,387)
Net investment income			18,246,692

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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42. Net Investment Income (Continued)

	The Company		
	2018	2018	2018
	Amortized cost assets \$'000	FVTOCI assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Interest income -			
Debt securities	1,669	27,601	29,270
Securities purchased for re-sale	2,920	-	2,920
Deposits	17,399	-	17,399
Total interest income	21,988	27,601	49,589
			-
Dividend income			6,186,762
Net losses on de-recognition of financial assets on measured at FVTOCI			(151,565)
			6,084,786
Interest expense -			
Promissory notes			(495,620)
Net investment income			5,589,166

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43. Hotel Revenues

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Rooms	3,824,930	913,018
Food and beverage	1,059,049	254,092
Other departments	333,318	70,666
Other	56,987	9,439
	<u>5,274,284</u>	<u>1,247,215</u>

Hotel revenues relate to X Fund Properties LLC, operators of Double Tree Orlando. Note 47 details the costs associated with operating the hotel.

44. Fees and Other Income

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Service contract revenue				
Administration fees	5,415,131	4,345,681	-	-
Bank service fees	2,642,558	2,332,257	-	-
Property management and related fees	433,016	366,477	-	-
Credit related fees	2,732,763	2,410,400	-	-
Trust fees	73,101	83,391	-	-
General insurance service fees	21,332	-	-	-
Surrender charges	310,597	281,684	-	-
Stockbrokerage fees	301,010	125,187	-	-
Treasury fees	3,554	3,617	-	-
Corporate finance fees	944,635	795,807	-	-
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	484,703	(178,001)	14,715	12,296
Reinsurance Commission	146,420	34,551	-	-
Other Interest Income	27,580	38,752	-	-
Management Fees	-	-	304,771	306,644
Miscellaneous fees & other income (i)	362,553	708,299	(3,872)	2,030
	<u>13,898,953</u>	<u>11,348,102</u>	<u>315,614</u>	<u>320,970</u>

(i) 2018 Includes net gain from sale of an owner-occupied property of \$573,000,000 in the Group.

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45. Insurance Benefits and Claims

	The Group			
	2019			2018
	Gross incurred \$'000	Reinsured \$'000	Net Claims \$'000	Net Claims \$'000
Death and disability	3,802,331	(19,486)	3,782,845	3,699,983
Maturities	116,161	-	116,161	74,745
Surrenders and withdrawals	819,235	-	819,235	816,888
Segregated funds withdrawals	7,477,294	-	7,477,294	6,809,423
Annuities payments	5,647,741	-	5,647,741	4,472,812
Policy dividends and bonuses	91,989	-	91,989	106,963
Health insurance	10,079,992	(401,801)	9,678,191	8,681,610
Property and Casualty	730,376	(53,095)	677,281	-
Other benefits	816,803	-	816,803	812,125
	<u>29,581,922</u>	<u>(474,382)</u>	<u>29,107,540</u>	<u>25,474,549</u>

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

46. Administration Expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Auditors' remuneration - Current year	166,913	134,150	12,000	10,000
Prior year	827	1,115	1,870	-
Office accommodation	942,087	1,233,115	10,583	2,245
Communication and technology	2,288,481	2,003,483	77,644	70,065
Advertising and branding	905,749	670,670	165,860	100,992
Sales convention and incentives	334,159	295,533	3,359	-
Postage, printing and office supplies	347,688	353,167	298	240
Policy stamp duties and reimbursements	79,705	87,441	-	-
Regulators fees	328,371	271,493	11,604	9,106
Directors costs	147,753	127,618	40,348	37,815
Legal and professional fees	643,834	416,764	208,826	131,313
Services outsourced	824,784	800,532	972	945
Electronic channels charges	1,474,994	1,087,326	-	-
Commission and fees	44,748	42,722	-	-
Insurance	227,640	193,472	859	674
Travel and entertainment	181,362	165,066	10,730	8,046
Bank charges and cash transport	306,826	269,672	1,307	1,588
Other expenses	985,027	616,460	35,218	19,421
Staff costs (a)	9,927,429	8,816,607	66,107	66,600
	<u>20,158,377</u>	<u>17,586,406</u>	<u>647,585</u>	<u>459,050</u>

(a) Staff costs

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Salaries	6,987,613	6,126,609	-	-
Payroll taxes	728,597	695,551	-	-
Pension costs (Note 21)	536,905	447,780	-	-
Other post-retirement benefits (Note 21)	284,255	456,457	-	-
Share based compensation	337,347	178,861	-	-
Restructuring costs	155,315	179,990	-	-
Other	897,397	731,359	66,107	66,600
	<u>9,927,429</u>	<u>8,816,607</u>	<u>66,107</u>	<u>66,600</u>

Other staff costs incurred by the Group associated with its hotel operations are disclosed in Note 47.

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47. Hotel Expenses

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Rooms	431,874	89,568
Food and beverage	543,262	81,286
Property operations	153,785	146,563
Franchise expense	205,310	49,342
Sales and marketing	292,612	69,719
Other operated departments	1,168,848	100,083
Staff costs (a)	1,343,679	356,070
	<u>4,139,370</u>	<u>892,631</u>

These expenses relate to Double Tree Orlando, the related revenues are disclosed in Note 43.

(a) Staff costs

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and benefits	1,265,526	282,268
Payroll taxes	78,153	73,802
	<u>1,343,679</u>	<u>356,070</u>

48. Commission and Sales Expense

Amount represents commission and bonuses paid to sales representatives in the Life companies.

49. Taxation

(a) Tax is computed as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current year taxation -				
Dividend income tax @ 15%	3,673	3,286	-	-
Income tax at 33 1/3%	1,719,260	1,396,935	-	-
Income tax at 25%	2,075,212	2,554,709	-	60
	3,798,145	3,954,930	-	60
Deferred income tax (Note 22) -				
Deferred tax charge/(credit) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,455,826	215,577	(61,681)	(74,011)
Taxation	<u>5,253,971</u>	<u>4,170,507</u>	<u>(61,681)</u>	<u>(73,951)</u>
Other taxes:				
Asset tax @ 0.25%	643,047	633,263	-	200
Withholding tax	492	4,784	-	-
Other taxes	<u>643,539</u>	<u>638,047</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>

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49. Taxation (Continued)

Income tax:

- Income tax at 33½% is payable on taxable profits of Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited, Employee Benefits Administrator Limited, Sagicor Insurance Brokers Limited and Sagicor International Administrators Limited.
- Income tax at 25% is payable on taxable profits of Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited, AGI and Sagicor Property Services Limited.

Other taxes:

- Asset taxes
 - Life Insurance Companies
Life Insurance Companies are subjected to asset tax at a rate of 0.25% (2017 - 0.25%) of total assets less required capital specified by the Financial Services Commission and withholding tax receivables owed by the Commissioner General of Tax Administration Jamaica.
 - Bank of Jamaica Regulated Companies
Commercial Banks, Building Societies and other deposit taking institutions are subjected to tax of 0.25% (2018 – 0.25%) of total assets less loan loss reserves, withholding tax receivables owed by the Commissioner General of Tax Administration Jamaica and Regulated Capital required by the Bank of Jamaica.
 - Non- Regulated Entities
These entities are subjected to a fixed rate based on the total value of assets.

Tax Losses:

- Subject to the agreement of the Taxpayer Audit and Assessment Department, losses of certain subsidiary companies, available for set off against future taxable profits amount to approximately \$181,387,000 (2018 – \$2,736,987,000).

(b) Reconciliation of applicable tax charges to effective tax charge:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Investment income tax - Dividend income	24,485	21,904	-	-
Tax at 15% Income tax - Profit before taxation	3,673	3,286	-	-
	20,717,597	18,048,325	5,515,393	5,042,627
Tax at 1%, 21%, 25% & 33½% Adjusted for:	5,986,112	4,727,392	1,378,848	1,260,657
Income not subject to income tax (i)	(3,365,381)	(2,697,220)	(1,656,029)	(1,546,690)
Asset tax not deductible for tax purposes	198,860	195,901	-	50
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (ii)	2,738,240	1,961,355	139,388	163,467
Subsidiaries taxed at zero rate	(303,921)	(119,774)	-	-
Prior year (over)/under provision	9,558	(3,386)	-	-
Net effect of other charges and allowances	(13,170)	102,953	76,112	48,565
	5,250,298	4,167,221	(61,681)	(73,951)
Taxation expense	5,253,971	4,170,507	(61,681)	(73,951)

(i) This includes income from Annuities, earnings from associated company and joint venture.

(ii) This include expenses relating to annuities and interest charges of SGJ.

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49. Taxation (Continued)

(c) The tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	The Group					
	2019			2018		
	Before tax \$'000	Tax (charge)/ credit \$'000	After tax \$'000	Before tax \$'000	Tax (charge)/ credit \$'000	After tax \$'000
Fair value (losses)/gains on OCI, net of recycle recycled to income on disposal and maturity of FVTOCI securities	10,088,475	(2,197,207)	7,891,268	(7,020,947)	1,651,414	(5,369,533)
Provision for expected credit losses -IFRS 9 on FVTOCI securities, net recycled to the Income Statement on sale and maturity of FVTOCI securities	(1,061,669)	280,685	(780,984)	680,262	(244,329)	435,933
Shadow accounting reserve	(1,495,784)	-	(1,495,784)	1,056,028	-	1,056,028
Re-measurement of post-employment benefits	827,612	(272,660)	554,952	537,241	(179,171)	358,070
Unrealised gains/(losses) on owner-occupied properties:	(172,858)	(11,598)	(184,456)	1,041,314	(15,125)	1,026,189
Fair value losses on swap of an associate	(410,058)	-	(410,058)	-	-	-
Transfer of share of accumulated revaluation unrealised gains on owner occupied property				(202,411)	-	(202,411)
Retranslation of foreign operations recycle on disposal of associate				(393,774)		(393,774)
Retranslation of foreign operations	1,748,249	-	1,748,249	(1,433,832)	-	(1,433,832)
Other comprehensive income	9,523,967	(2,200,780)	7,323,187	(5,736,119)	1,212,789	(4,523,330)
Deferred income taxes (Note 22)		(2,200,780)			1,212,789	
Unrealised gains/(losses) on owner-occupied properties:						
Associated Entity	-	-	-	-	104,403	104,403
	9,523,967	(2,200,780)	7,323,187	(5,736,119)	1,317,192	(4,418,927)

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50. Leases

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2019
	\$'000
Right-of-use assets	
Buildings	2,852,062
Land	58,552
	<u>2,910,614</u>
Lease liabilities	
Current	538,840
Non-current	2,542,733
	<u>3,081,573</u>

In the previous year, the Group only disclosed its operating lease commitments in relation to leases that were classified as 'operating leases' under IAS 17 Leases. Please refer to Note 54.

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2019 financial year were \$130,574,384.

(b) Amounts recognized in the income statement

The income statement shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2019
	\$'000
Amortization charge of right-of-use assets	
Buildings	557,531
Land	100
	<u>557,631</u>

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50. Leases (Continued)

	2019
	\$'000
Interest expense (included in Interest and other interest expense)	194,185
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in administration expenses)	64,292

The total cash outflow for leases in 2019 was \$580,856,639.

(c) The Group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for.

The Group leases various offices. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 months to 8 years but may have extension options as described in (d) below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. Where these exist, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

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

Until the 2018 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as operating leases. From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- 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.

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50. Leases (Continued)

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- I. where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- II. uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited, which does not have recent third party financing; and
- III. makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

- i. the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- ii. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- iii. any initial direct costs; and
- iv. restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. While the Group revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the Group.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

(a) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). For leases of land and buildings, management has included various extension options in the lease liability, as relocating would from existing locations would be onerous.

As at 31 December 2019, potential future cash outflows of \$64,292,006 (undiscounted) have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated).

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options was an increase in recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of \$1,570,733,340.

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51. Earnings per Stock Unit

- (i) Basic earnings per stock unit are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to stockholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	The Group	
	2019	2018
Net profit attributable to stockholders (\$'000)	15,650,304	14,231,982
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue ('000)	3,900,732	3,897,502
Basic earnings per stock unit (\$)	4.01	3.65

- (ii) Diluted earnings per stock unit is calculated adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary stock units outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares under the following schemes:

(a) An Employee Share Ownership Plan.

(b) Group LTIs - Effective 1 May 2003, the Group instituted a share-based compensation plan for Executives. A new LTI Plan was put in place from January 2007. Shares amounting to 150,000,000 have been set aside to cover share grants and options to Executives.

The Group adopted a policy not to issue new shares to satisfy the benefits promised under the above schemes. Instead, the required shares are being purchased over the Jamaica Stock Exchange in the name of the Staff Share Purchase Trust or the Long-term Incentive Plan.

	The Group	
	2019	2018
Net profit attributable to stockholders (\$'000)	15,650,304	14,231,982
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue ('000)	3,903,762	3,900,532
Fully diluted earnings per stock unit (\$)	4.01	3.65

- (iii) The weighted average number of ordinary stock units used in the basic and diluted earnings per stock unit computations may be reconciled as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units for the purposes of the computation of basic earnings per stock unit	3,900,732	3,897,502
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary stock units – stock options	3,030	3,030
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units for the purposes of the computation of diluted earnings per stock unit	3,903,762	3,900,532

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52. Cash Flows

(a) Operating activities

	Note	The Group		The Company	
		2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Adjustments for non-cash items, interest and dividends:					
Depreciation and amortisation		2,708,419	1,448,166	436,098	408,259
Interest and dividend income		(21,778,323)	(20,532,046)	(6,650,605)	(6,236,351)
Interest expense and finance costs	42	5,036,392	4,656,902	367,153	495,620
Income tax expense	49	5,253,971	4,170,507	(61,681)	(73,951)
Other tax expense	49	643,047	638,047	-	-
Amortization of cost for preference shares and loans		69,353	(7,342)	-	-
Gains on disposal of investment securities/investment properties		(5,954,163)	(3,054,187)	-	151,565
Fair value gains on trading securities	42	(4,852,788)	(1,192,348)	-	-
Credit impairment losses	42/ 54(d)	799,179	1,713,387	(10)	(6,940)
Impairment charge on property, plant & equipment		14,678	1,249	-	-
Gain on disposal on Investment property		(3,620)	-	-	-
Impairment Charge on Land Developed for Resale		114,286	-	-	-
Share based compensation (Gains) / losses on revaluation of investment properties		-	18,405	-	-
(Gains) / losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	13	(231,284)	83,068	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in policyholders' funds		(92,175)	(583,726)	6,052	-
Net movement in actuarial liabilities		1,116,724	(25,149)	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations		8,947,285	2,252,471	-	-
Effect of exchange gains on foreign currency balances		231,211	414,095	-	-
Gain on sale of interest in step-acquisition of Sagicor X-Fund		(484,704)	178,001	(20,157)	(21,440)
Share of Losses from joint venture and associate	65	-	(1,521,065)	-	-
		84,038	62,532	-	-
		<u>(8,378,474)</u>	<u>(11,279,033)</u>	<u>(5,923,150)</u>	<u>(5,283,238)</u>

(b) Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:				
Statutory reserves at Bank of Jamaica and restricted cash	978,223	(1,274,734)	-	-
Structured products and derivatives	(7,734,471)	2,309,645	-	-
Stock options and grants	6,110	(25,288)	6,110	(6,883)
Reinsurance contracts	(237,475)	(290,456)	-	-
Due from related parties	(176)	29,632	491,311	(134,197)
Other assets	(1,099,249)	9,370,517	(137,695)	(52,636)
Other liabilities	3,152,907	(6,337,230)	(363,448)	502,945
	<u>(4,934,131)</u>	<u>3,782,086</u>	<u>(3,722)</u>	<u>309,229</u>

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52. Cash Flows (Continued)

(c) Net investment purchases:

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Proceeds on sale of investment securities	274,900,224	68,468,297	-	235,404
Purchase of investment securities	(282,991,155)	(77,075,968)	-	(125,274)
Loans	(14,275,761)	(9,004,263)	-	2,940
Lease receivables	(62,054)	(122,401)	-	-
	<u>(22,428,746)</u>	<u>(17,734,335)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,070</u>

(d) Investing Activities

	The Group		The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 19)	(1,016,648)	(588,193)	(40,715)	(67,387)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	844,944	1,467,427	29	-
	<u>(171,704)</u>	<u>879,234</u>	<u>(40,686)</u>	<u>(67,387)</u>

(e) Net debt reconciliation

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash. Financing activities represent bank and other loans, excluding bank overdrafts and amounts included as cash and cash equivalents:

	The Group	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
At January 1, 2019	166,667,211	159,295,066
Interest Payable	(604,812)	(839,142)
Bank Overdraft classified as cash and cash equivalent	(1,063)	(298,061)
	<u>166,061,336</u>	<u>158,157,863</u>
Drawdown, net of repayments (a)	22,667,886	(4,221,839)
Non-Cash Movements:		
Acquired in acquisition Baiely Williams and AGI (2018- Travel Cash)	836,748	150,000
Acquired in consolidation of X-Fund		10,441,519
Foreign Exchange Impact	2,566,866	1,574,285
Amortization of loan cost	69,352	(7,342)
Bank Overdraft classified as cash and cash equivalent	739,927	1,063
Interest at consolidation of X-Fund paid in Q4 2019		(33,150)
Interest payable	708,329	604,812
At December 31, 2019	<u>193,650,444</u>	<u>166,667,211</u>

	The Company	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
At January 1, 2019	13,260,219	13,763,583
Interest Payable	(206,344)	(348,521)
	<u>13,053,875</u>	<u>13,415,062</u>
Drawdown, net of repayments	(769,944)	(954,545)
Non-Cash Movements:		
Interest Capitalised	145,262	593,358
Interest payable	198,190	206,344
At December 31, 2019	<u>12,627,383</u>	<u>13,260,219</u>

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52. Cash Flows (Continued)

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Drawdown, net of repayments (a)		
Redemption of preference shares	(1,414,700)	(646,800)
Deposits and securities liabilities	24,082,586	(3,575,039)
	<u>22,667,886</u>	<u>(4,221,839)</u>

	The Group				Total \$'000
	Cash \$'000	Liquid Investments (i) \$'000	Borrowings due within 1 year \$'000	Borrowings due after 1 year \$'000	
Cash and cash equivalents	12,993,039	4,554,572	(739,927)	-	16,807,684
Foreign exchange adjustments	397,844	-	-	-	397,844
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2019	<u>13,390,883</u>	<u>4,554,572</u>	<u>(739,927)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,205,528</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	11,063,993	4,339,543	(1,063)	-	15,402,473
Foreign exchange adjustments	126,108	-	-	-	126,108
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2018	<u>11,190,101</u>	<u>4,339,543</u>	<u>(1,063)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,528,581</u>

	The Company				Total \$'000
	Cash/bank overdraft \$'000	Liquid Investments (i) \$'000	Borrowings due within 1 year \$'000	Borrowings due after 1 year \$'000	
Net debt as at 1 January 2018					
Cash and cash equivalents	421,468	3,040	(12,311)	-	412,197
Foreign exchange adjustments	3,198	-	-	-	3,198
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2018	<u>424,666</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>(12,311)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>415,395</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	294,398	650,728	-	-	945,126
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,199	-	-	-	2,199
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net debt as at 31 December 2019	<u>296,597</u>	<u>650,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>947,325</u>

- (i) Liquid investments comprise current investments that are traded in an active market, being the company's financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss.

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53. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

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. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for a significant number of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Group. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at 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 fair value through profit or loss 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. Fair value is equal to the carrying amount of these items.
- (ii) Investment securities classified as FVTOCI 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) Investments in unit trusts are based on prices quoted by the fund managers.(level 2)
- (iii) The fair value of the interest rate swap is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The fair value of currency forward contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates. The fair value of the equity indexed options and the exchange traded funds that are shorted are based on quoted prices (level 1). The fair value of the cross currency swap is based on the present value of the net future cash payments and receipts, which fluctuate based on changes in market interest rates and the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate.
- (iv) The fair value of demand deposits and customer accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the year end date. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new deposits (level 3).
- (v) The fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.
- (vi) Loans are net of provision for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received (level 3). Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Differences between the fair values and the carrying values are accounted for in determining the amount of policyholders' liabilities that must be set aside each year.

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53. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The table below summaries the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not presented on the Group's statement of financial position at their fair value:

	The Group			
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Value	Value	Value	Value
	2019	2019	2018	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial Assets				
Investments at amortized cost (loans and receivables)	80,707,814	104,056,162	72,997,712	80,503,556
Loans & leases, after allowance for credit losses	84,996,376	86,008,594	69,284,592	67,559,752
Financial Liabilities				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	67,970,120	67,970,120	53,988,378	60,152,419
Customer deposits and other accounts Due to banks and other financial institutions (note 34)	105,932,277	106,408,880	98,181,816	98,661,202
Loans Payable	14,375,012	14,375,012	9,970,102	9,970,102
The Company				
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Value	Value	Value	Value
	2019	2019	2018	2018
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial Assets				
Financial investments – loans and receivables	54,690	54,690	575,811	575,853

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value at 31 December 2019, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- (i) Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange or other independent source, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The Group considers that market transactions should occur with sufficient frequency that is appropriate for the particular market, when measured over a continuous period preceding the date of the financial statements. If there is no data available to substantiate the frequency of market transactions of a financial instrument, then the instrument is not classified as Level 1.

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53. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

- (ii) Level 2 – inputs that are observable for the instrument, either directly or indirectly

A financial instrument is classified as Level 2 if:

- The fair value is derived from quoted prices of similar instruments which would be classified as Level 1; or
- The fair value is determined from quoted prices that are observable but there is no data available to substantiate frequent market trading of the instrument.

In estimating the fair value of non-traded financial assets, the Group uses a variety of methods such as obtaining dealer quotes and using discounted cash flow techniques. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are discounted at market derived rates for government securities in the same country of issue as the security, considering factors such as tenor and currency; for non-government securities, an interest spread is added to the derived rate for a similar government security rate according to the perceived additional risk of the non-government security.

In assessing the fair value of non-traded financial liabilities, the Group uses a variety of methods including obtaining dealer quotes for specific or similar instruments and the use of internally developed pricing models, such as the use of discounted cash flows. If the non-traded liability is backed by a pool of assets, then its value is equivalent to the value of the underlying assets.

Certain of the Group's liabilities are unit linked, i.e. derive their value from a pool of assets which are carried at fair value. The Group assigns a fair value hierarchy of Level 2 to the contract liability if the liability represents the unadjusted fair value of the underlying pool of assets.

- (iii) Level 3 – inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data

A financial instrument is classified as Level 3 if:

- The fair value is derived from quoted prices of similar instruments that are observable and which would be classified as Level 2; or
- The fair value is derived from inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Level 3 FVTOCI securities include corporate and government agency debt instruments. The fair values of these instruments have been derived from December 31 market yields of government instruments of similar durations in the country of issue of the instruments.

Level 3 assets designated as FVTPL include debt securities and equities for which the full income return and capital returns accrue to holders of unit linked liabilities. These assets are valued with inputs other than observable market data.

The techniques and methods described in the preceding section (ii) for non-traded financial assets and liabilities may also be used in determining the fair value of Level 3 instruments.

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53. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

	The Group 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial investments	66,800,681	120,059,389	436,558	187,296,628
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	35,005
	<u>66,800,681</u>	<u>120,094,394</u>	<u>436,558</u>	<u>187,331,633</u>
Non Financial Assets				
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	15,966,686	15,966,686
Investment properties	-	-	3,355,590	3,355,590
Total Assets	<u>66,800,681</u>	<u>120,094,394</u>	<u>19,758,834</u>	<u>206,653,909</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	35,005

	The Group 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial investments	72,998,944	79,370,162	1,003,933	153,373,039
Derivative financial instruments	-	31,464	-	31,464
	<u>72,998,944</u>	<u>79,401,626</u>	<u>1,003,933</u>	<u>153,404,503</u>
Non Financial Assets				
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	15,052,030	15,052,030
Investment properties	-	-	2,552,460	2,552,460
	<u>72,998,944</u>	<u>79,401,626</u>	<u>18,608,423</u>	<u>171,008,993</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	31,464	-	-

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53. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Description	Fair value at		Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2019	2018		2019	2018	
	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	
Investment properties	3,355,590	2,552,460	Comparable sale	5%	5%	Increased in comparable sale prices will have direct correlation to the fair value.
Property, plant & equipment	15,966,686	15,052,030	Comparable sale	5%	5%	Increased in comparable sale prices will have a direct correlation to fair value.
Unquoted ordinary equity	436,558	1,003,933	Risk premium	2.5% - 3.5%	2.5% - 3.5%	Increased earnings growth factor (+500 basis points (bps) and lower discount rate (-100 bps) would increase /decrease fair value by \$43,655,800 (2018 -\$100,393,000).
	<u>19,758,834</u>	<u>18,608,423</u>				

Reconciliation of level 3 items –

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at beginning of year	18,608,425	3,668,598
Total gains – OCI	1,012,712	1,831,140
Total (losses)/gains – income statement	(139,083)	488,646
Purchases	330,982	2,113,733
Transferred in/Assumed on Acquisition	1,610,405	11,601,717
Settlements	(1,664,607)	(1,095,411)
Balance at end of year	<u>19,758,834</u>	<u>18,608,423</u>

The gains or losses recorded in the income statement are included in Note 42.

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

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53. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The fair values for all other financial instruments approximate their carrying values and also fall within Level 2 based on the following:

- The fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year (such as cash and balances at Central Banks and amounts due from other banks) is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities;
- The fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the date of the statement of financial position; and
- The fair value of variable rate loans is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts and management does not believe that, after deduction of provision for credit losses, there is any significant difference between the fair value of fixed rate loans and their carrying values as interest rates approximate current market rates offered on similar loans.

54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management

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

The Group has a risk management framework with clear terms of reference. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of Directors to Executive Management committees and senior managers. Policy frameworks which set out the risk profiles for the Group's risk management, control and business conduct standards for the Group's operations have been put in place. Each policy has a member of Executive Management charged with overseeing compliance with that policy.

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

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(i) Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee comprises independent directors. The Committee:

- Oversees how management monitors internal controls, compliance with the Group's risk management policies and adequacy of the risk management framework to risks faced by the Group;
- Reviews the Group's annual and quarterly financial statements, related policies and assumptions and any accompanying reports or statements; and
- Reviews the internal audit function as well as the external auditor's independence, objectivity and effectiveness.

The Board Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit Department. The Internal Audit Department undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board Audit Committee.

(ii) Board Capital Allocation and Investment Committee

The Board Capital Allocation and Investment Committee comprises mainly of independent directors. As part of its Terms of Reference, the Committee:

- Oversees the solvency position of regulated entities in the Group
- Oversees the return on capital employed
- Decides in the allocation of capital within the group
- Considers new capital funding options
- Oversees the Group's financial risk management framework.
- Approves the investment policies within which the Group's investment portfolios are managed;
- Reviews the performance of the Group's investment portfolios;
- Ensures adherence to prudent standards in making investment and lending decisions and in managing investments and loans; and
- Approves new investment projects over certain thresholds, ensuring the required rates of returns are considered.

(iii) Asset/Liability Management (ALM) Committee

The Group has in place an Asset/Liability Management (ALM) Committee. This Committee:

- Monitors the profile of the Group's assets and liabilities;
- Plans, directs and monitors various financial risks including, interest rate risk, equity risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and country risk;
- Provides guidance to the Investment Managers with regards to the appropriateness of investments assigned or purchased to support the liabilities of the various lines of business; and
- Monitors market interest rates and establishes the credited rate for various investment contracts.

(iv) Anti-Money Laundering (AML)

The Group has assigned responsibility for AML and anti-fraud to a designated department. The responsibilities of this department include:

- Maintaining and communicating the AML and Anti-fraud policies and procedures;
- Interrogating financial transactions to identify suspicious and threshold reportable items;
- Coordinating information received from operating departments on reportable items;
- Ensuring that adequate anti-fraud controls are in place; and
- Filing required reports with Management, Board of Directors and Regulatory bodies.

(v) Regulatory Compliance

The Board has assigned responsibility for monitoring regulatory compliance to a designated department. This department maintains a catalogue of all required regulatory filings and follows-up the respective departments to ensure timely submissions. The Department files the required performance reports with management and the Board of Directors.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(vi) Enterprise Risk Management

The Group utilises an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, including policies and procedures designed to identify, measure and control risk in all business activities. The policies and procedures are reviewed periodically by senior managers and the Board of Directors.

The framework provides for quarterly evaluation of risks by senior management, with reporting to the Board Audit Committee. The risk exposures are prioritised each year and the top twenty (20) risks reported on.

Boards of subsidiary companies and management teams carry similar operating structures where applicable.

The most important types of risk facing the Group are insurance risk, reinsurance risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

(a) **Insurance risk**

The Group issues both short term and long term contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.

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

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Insurance companies face under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using statistical techniques.

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

Long term insurance contracts

Long-term contracts are typically for a minimum period of 5 years and a maximum period which is determined by the remaining life of the insured. In addition to the estimated benefits which may be payable under the contract, the insurer has to assess the cash flows which may be attributable to the contract. The process of underwriting may also be undertaken and may include specific medical tests and other enquiries which affect the insurer's assessment of the risk. The insurer assesses the likely benefits and cash flows both in establishing the amount of premium payable under the contract and in estimating the statement of financial position liability arising from the contract.

For long-term contracts in-force, the Group has adopted a policy of investing in assets with cash flow characteristics that closely match the cash flow characteristics of its policy liabilities. The primary purpose of this matching is to ensure that cash flows from these assets are synchronised with the timing and the amounts of payments that must be paid to policyholders.

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

For contracts where death is the insured risk the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency and severity of claims are epidemics (such as AIDS) and wide-ranging lifestyle changes, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. For contracts where survival is the insured risk, the most significant improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity. At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the group. However, undue concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Long term insurance contracts

(i) Frequency and severity of claims (continued)

For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed return premiums, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted.

The table below presents the Insurance companies concentration of insured benefits across five bands of insured benefits per individual life assured. The benefit insured figures are shown gross and net of the reinsurance contracts described below in Note 52(b). At year-end, none of these insurance contracts had triggered a recovery under the reinsurance held by the Group. As was the case in the previous year, the risk is concentrated at the higher value bands. (These tables do not include annuity contracts, for which a separate analysis is reported in following pages).

Individual Life Benefits Assured per Life (\$'000)	The Group-2019			
	Total Benefits Insured			
	Before Reinsurance \$'000	%	After Reinsurance \$'000	%
0 – 200	127,643,641	8	120,210,656	8
200 - 400	119,454,983	7	113,886,451	7
400 - 800	135,730,232	9	124,629,985	9
800 - 1000	115,303,533	7	109,667,322	7
More than 1,000	1,089,180,318	69	1,059,937,209	69
Total	1,587,312,707	100	1,528,331,623	100

Individual Life Benefits Assured per Life (\$'000)	The Group-2018			
	Total Benefits Insured			
	Before Reinsurance \$'000	%	After Reinsurance \$'000	%
0 – 200	122,692,563	8	114,447,123	8
200 - 400	113,645,965	8	107,648,904	8
400 - 800	125,832,985	9	115,130,499	8
800 - 1000	110,175,879	8	104,908,120	8
More than 1,000	958,200,639	67	932,514,309	68
Total	1,430,548,031	100	1,374,648,955	100

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Long term insurance contracts (continued)

(i) Frequency and severity of claims (continued)

The table below represents the Insurance company's concentration of insured benefits across five bands of insured benefits per group individual life assured. The benefit insured figured are shown gross and net of reinsurance.

Group Life Benefits Assured per Life (\$'000)	The Group-2019			
	Total Benefits Insured			
	Before	%	After	%
	Reinsurance		Reinsurance	
	\$'000		\$'000	
0 - 200	30,515,443	3	20,616,030	2
200 - 400	3,604,319	-	2,054,993	-
400 - 800	930,945	-	496,850	-
800 - 1,000	26,862	-	26,862	-
More than 1,000	932,821,648	97	918,396,291	98
	<u>967,899,217</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>941,591,026</u>	<u>100</u>
	The Group-2018			
	Total Benefits Insured			
	Before	%	After	%
	Reinsurance		Reinsurance	
	\$'000		\$'000	
0 - 200	28,894,850	3	19,592,634	3
200 - 400	3,859,442	-	2,269,596	-
400 - 800	898,630	-	575,226	-
800 - 1,000	27,032	-	27,032	-
More than 1,000	848,422,922	97	838,198,236	97
	<u>882,102,876</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>860,662,724</u>	<u>100</u>

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Long term insurance contracts (continued)

(i) Frequency and severity of claims (continued)

The following tables for the Insurance companies' annuity contracts illustrate the concentration of risk based on five bands that group these contracts in relation to the amount payable per annum as if the annuity was in payment at the year end. The greatest risk concentration remains at the highest band, which is consistent with the prior year. The Group does not hold any reinsurance contracts against the liabilities carried for these contracts.

Annuity Payable per annum per annuitant (\$'000)	The Group-2019	
	Total Benefits Insured	
	\$'000	%
0 – 20	89,452	2
20 - 40	89,956	2
40 - 80	81,635	2
80 - 100	42,070	1
More than 100	4,235,147	93
Total	4,538,260	100

Annuity Payable per annum per annuitant (\$'000)	The Group-2018	
	Total Benefits Insured	
	\$'000	%
0 - 20	83,345	2
20 - 40	85,174	2
40 - 80	78,711	2
80 - 100	40,956	1
More than 100	3,868,476	93
Total	4,156,662	100

For interest-sensitive and unit-linked contracts the Group charges for mortality risks on a monthly basis for all insurance contracts and has the right to alter these charges based on mortality experience and hence to minimise its exposure to mortality risk. Delays in implementing increases in charges, and market or regulatory restraints over the extent of any increases may reduce this mitigating effect.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

(i) Frequency and severity of claims (continued)

The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type of risk and the level of insured benefits. The Group reinsures the excess of the insured benefit for new business for standard risks under an excess of loss reinsurance arrangement. Medically impaired lives are reinsured at a higher cost than standard risks. The Group does not place any reinsurance for contracts that insure survival risk. Insurance risk for contracts is also affected by the policyholders' rights to pay reduced or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely, or to exercise a guaranteed annuity option. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to the policyholders' behaviour. On the assumption that the policyholders will make decisions rationally, overall risk can be assumed to be heightened by such behaviour.

The Group has factored the impact of policyholders' behaviour into the assumptions used to measure these liabilities.

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium payments

Uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts for long term insurance contracts arises from the unpredictability of long term changes in overall levels of mortality and the variability in the policyholder behaviour.

The Group uses appropriate base tables of standard mortality according to the type of contract being written. An investigation as to the actual experience of the Group is carried out, and statistical methods are used to adjust the crude mortality rates to produce a best estimate of expected mortality for the future. The best estimate of future mortality is based on standard industry tables adjusted for the group's overall experience. For contracts that insure survival, an adjustment is made for future mortality improvements based on the mortality investigations performed by independent actuarial bodies. The Group maintains voluntary termination statistics to investigate the deviation of actual termination experience against assumptions. Statistical methods are used to determine appropriate termination rates to be used for the best estimate assumption.

(iii) Process used in deriving assumptions

The assumptions for short term life contracts and the process used in deriving these assumptions have remained substantially unchanged since the previous year.

For long-term insurance contracts, at the reporting date, the Group determines current best estimate assumptions in relation to future deaths, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses. The best estimate assumptions are determined based on experience studies and the current circumstances of the business. A margin for adverse deviation based on expected deterioration or mis-estimation of the mean, is added to the best estimate assumptions to derive the valuation assumptions which are used for calculating the liabilities arising under the insurance contracts.

See Note 76(e) for detail policy assumptions.

Short-duration life and health insurance contracts

Short-term contracts are typically for one year's coverage, with an option to renew under terms that may be amended by the insurer. In determining the premium payable under the contract, the insurer considers the nature and amount of the risk assumed, and recent experience and industry statistics of the benefits payable. This is the process of underwriting, which establishes appropriate pricing guidelines, and may include specific tests and enquiries which determine the insurer's assessment of the risk. Insurers may also establish deductibles to limit amounts of potential losses incurred.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Policy benefits payable under short-term contracts are generally triggered by an insurable event, i.e. a medical expense or a death claim. Settlement of these benefits is expected generally within one year. However, some benefits are settled over a longer duration.

The principal risks arising from short-term insurance contracts are premium risk, claims risk and reinsurance risk (See Note 54(b)).

Premium risk is the risk that the premium rate has been set too low for the risk being assumed.

Claims risk is the risk that:

- the number of claims may exceed expectations
- the severity of claims incurred may exceed expectations
- the claim amount may develop during the interval between occurrence and settlement.

For the Group's life and health insurance contracts, significant risk exposures arise from mortality and morbidity experience.

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

These contracts are mainly issued to employers to insure their commitments to their employees in terms of their employee benefit plans. This risk is affected by the nature of the industry in which the employer operates. The risk of death and disability will vary by industry. Undue concentration of risk by industry will therefore increase the risk of a change in the underlying average mortality or morbidity of employees in a given industry, with significant effects on the overall insurance risk.

Insurance risk under disability contracts is also dependent on economic conditions in the industry. The Group attempts to manage this risk through its underwriting, claims handling and reinsurance policy. Excess of loss reinsurance contracts have been purchased by the Group to limit the maximum loss on any one life and health claims, see Note 54(b) for retention limits.

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

There is no need to estimate mortality rates or morbidity rates for future years because these contracts have short duration.

(iii) Process used in deriving assumptions

The assumptions for short-duration life contracts and the process used in deriving these assumptions have remained substantially unchanged since the previous year.

See Note 37(e) for detail policy assumptions.

The process to derive the assumptions for short-duration life contracts is similar to long-term insurance contracts. However, the short-term nature of the mortality risk underwritten makes the Group's estimate of the liability covering death benefit payments less uncertain than in the case of long-term contracts.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Property and casualty insurance risk

Advantage General Insurance Company Limited (AGI)

The primary insurance activity carried out by the subsidiary is the transfer of risk from persons or entities that are directly subject to the risk, by means of the sale of insurance policies. As such AGI is exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these policies.

The principal types of policy written by AGI are:

- Motor insurance
- Property insurance
- Liability insurance

The management team is responsible for the execution of the Insurance Risk Management policies through the establishment of the Insurance Risk Management Committee and the Board Risk Committee. AGI manages its insurance risk through its underwriting and claims policies that include inter alia, authority limits, approval procedures for transactions that exceed set limits, pricing guidelines and the centralised management of reinsurance. AGI actively monitors insurance risk exposures both for individual and portfolio types of risks. These methods include internal risk measurement, portfolio modeling and scenario analyses.

Underwriting strategy

Insurance companies assume risk through the insurance contracts they underwrite and the exposures are associated with both the perils covered by the specific line of insurance and the specific processes associated with the conduct of the insurance business. AGI manages the individual risk through its Underwriting Risk Management Policy to determine the insurability of risks and exposure to large claims. AGI follows detailed, uniform underwriting practices and procedures designed to properly assess and quantify risks before issuing coverage. AGI's underwriting guidelines also outline acceptance limits and the appropriate levels of authority for acceptance of risks.

Reinsurance strategy

A comprehensive reinsurance programme is critical to the financial stability of the organisation and a detailed analysis of AGI's exposures, reinsurance needs and quality of reinsurance securities is conducted by the Board and Senior Management.

AGI's exposures are continually evaluated by Management to ensure that its reinsurances remain adequate and mechanisms are in place to continually monitor the reinsurance counterparties to ensure that they maintain "A ratings, in keeping with AGI's Board approved Reinsurance Risk Management Policy. Credit risk on reinsurance is discussed in more detail later in Note 54 (b).

Terms and conditions of general insurance contracts and factors affecting cash flows:

The table below provides an overview of the terms and conditions of general insurance contracts written by AGI and the key factors upon which the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of these contracts depend:

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Type of insurance contract	Terms and conditions	Key factors affecting future cash flows
Motor	Motor insurance contracts provide cover in respect of policyholders' motor vehicles and their liability to third parties in respect of damage to property and injury. The exposure on motor insurance contracts is normally limited to the replacement value of the vehicle, bodily injuries sustained and a policy limit in respect of third party damage.	In general, claims reporting lags are minor and claims complexity is relatively low except with respect to bodily injury claims. Bodily injury claims tend to be more difficult to estimate due to uncertainties with respect to the value at which they will be ultimately settled, and the timeframe within which they will be settled.
Property	Property insurance indemnifies, subject to any limits or excesses, the policyholder against the loss or damage to their own material property and business interruption arising from this damage.	<p>The risk on any policy varies according to many factors such as location, safety measures in place and the age of the property.</p> <p>The event giving rise to a claim for damage to buildings or contents usually occurs suddenly (as for fire and burglary) and the cause is easily determinable. Therefore, claims are generally notified promptly and can be settled without delay. Property business is therefore classified as "short-tailed" and expense deterioration and investment return is of less importance in estimating provisions.</p> <p>The cost of repairing or rebuilding assets, of replacement or indemnity for contents and the time taken to restart or resume operations to original levels for business interruption losses are the key factors influencing the level of claims under these policies.</p>
Liability	Under these contracts, compensation is paid for injury suffered by individuals, including employees or members of the public. The main liability exposure is in relation to bodily injury.	<p>The timing of claim reporting and settlement is a function of factors such as the nature of the coverage and the policy provisions.</p> <p>Although bodily injury claims have a relatively long tail, the majority of bodily injury claims are settled in full within three to five years. In general, these contracts involve higher estimation uncertainty.</p>

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Management of risks relating to Insurance contracts

Motor contracts:

The risks relating to motor contracts are managed primarily through the pricing and selection process. AGI monitors and reacts to changes in trends of injury awards, litigation and the frequency of claims appeals.

Property contracts:

The risks relating to property contracts are managed primarily through the pricing and selection processes. AGI uses strict underwriting criteria to ensure that the risk of losses is acceptable. Furthermore, AGI accepts property insurance risks for one year so that each contract can be re-priced on renewal to reflect the continually evolving risk profile.

Liability contracts:

Risks arising from liability insurance are managed primarily through pricing, product design, risk selection, adopting an appropriate investment strategy, rating and reinsurance. AGI monitors and reacts to changes in the general economic and commercial environment in which it operates to ensure that only liability risks which meet its criteria for profitability are underwritten. In pricing contracts, AGI makes assumptions that costs will increase in line with the latest available research.

Risk exposure and concentrations of risk:

The following table shows AGI's exposure to general insurance risk (based on the carrying value of insurance provisions at the reporting date) per major category of business. AGI has its largest risk concentration in the motor line.

Risk exposure and concentration of risks:

	AGI- 2019			
	Liability \$'000	Property \$'000	Motor \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross	38,095	34,536	3,379,390	3,452,021
Net of proportional reinsurance	38,095	20,688	3,281,768	3,340,551

Development Claim Liabilities

In addition to sensitivity analysis, the development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of AGI's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how AGI's estimate of the ultimate claims liability for accident years 2013 - 2018 has changed at successive yearends, up to 2018. Updated unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (UCAE) and IBNR estimates in each successive year, as well as amounts paid to date are used to derive the revised amounts for the ultimate claims liability for each accident year, used in the development calculations.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

The development of an insurer's claims in the course of settlement provides a measure of its ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims incurred. In the table below, the estimate of total claims incurred for each year is provided at successive year ends. The most recent estimate is then reconciled to the liability recognised in the statement of financial position.

	The Group					
	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross						
Estimate of ultimate claims incurred:						
At the end of the reporting year	2,495,173	2,271,199	2,304,859	2,500,802	2,530,305	12,102,338
One year later	2,385,015	2,766,019	2,582,803	2,656,880	-	10,390,717
Two years later	2,454,816	2,827,400	2,788,246	-	-	8,070,462
Three years later	2,343,177	2,910,761	-	-	-	5,253,938
Four years later	2,348,292	-	-	-	-	2,348,292
Current estimate of cumulative claims	2,348,292	2,910,761	2,788,246	2,656,880	2,530,305	13,234,484
Cumulative payments to date	(2,165,725)	(2,632,684)	(2,398,031)	(2,032,312)	(883,726)	(10,112,478)
	182,567		390,215			
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position		278,077		624,568	1,646,579	3,122,006
Liability in respect of prior years and ULAE						377,581
Total liability						3,499,587

The reinsurers' share of the amounts in the following table is set out below.

	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	Total \$'000
	Reinsurers' share					
Estimate of ultimate claims incurred:						
At the end of the reporting year	12,904	286,048	75,667	22,945	137,338	534,902
One year later	11,297	354,524	38,417	23,493	-	427,731
Two years later	29,816	273,743	53,918	-	-	357,477
Three years later	7,838	273,869	-	-	-	281,707
Four years later	10,097	-	-	-	-	10,097
Current estimate of cumulative claims	10,097	273,869	53,918	23,493	137,338	498,715
Cumulative payments to date	(7,838)	(273,869)	(46,248)	(19,533)	(42,169)	(389,657)
Recoverable recognised in the statement of financial position	2,259	-	7,670	3,960	95,169	109,058
Recoverable in respect of prior years						4,168
Total recoverable from reinsurers						113,226

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis of Actuarial Liabilities

The determination of actuarial liabilities is sensitive to a number of assumptions, and changes in those assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation results.

In applying the noted methodologies, the following assumptions were made:

- (i) The claims inflation rate implicitly used in the valuation is equivalent to that rate which is part of the historical data. To the extent that this has raised the average factors on which future development expectations are based, the valuation contains implicit provision for future inflationary shocks, which we believe is appropriate;
- (ii) With respect to the analysis of the incurred claims development history, the level of case reserve adequacy is relatively consistent (in inflation adjusted terms) over the experience period;
- (iii) With respect to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method, the average on-level ultimate net loss ratios are representative of recent historical loss ratios. There is no evident trend in the historical net loss ratios adjusted for rate changes and cost changes;
- (iv) With respect to the analysis of the gross and net paid claims development history, the rate of payment of ultimate incurred losses for the more recent years is indicative of future settlement patterns. This assumption was based on our discussion with management and the change in AGI's claims settlement practices in recent years; and
- (v) Claims are expressed at their estimated ultimate undiscounted value, in accordance with the requirement of the Insurance Act, 2001.

A 10% increase in the future development assumptions increases the net total claims liability by \$59,746,000 while a 10% decrease, decreases the net liability by \$59,845,000.

Provision for adverse deviation assumptions

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

Sagicor Re Insurance Company Limited

Certain casualty risks for the Group and its affiliates are covered through the subsidiary, Sagicor Re Insurance Company Limited.

The frequency and severity of casualty claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant casualty risks under the professional indemnity, directors and officers liability, medical malpractice, contractors all risk, employer's liability and public liability policies are slip and fall accidents at the insured premises, and damage to areas occupied or contents at the insured premises due to blocked drains or burst pipes. In addition, increasing level of awards, the increasing number of cases coming to court and inflation all impact on ultimate claims costs. The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and proactive claims handling. The underwriting strategy concentrates on fully reinsuring the exposures to casualty risks.

Property insurance risks

Property risks for the Group and its affiliates are covered through one of its subsidiaries, Sagicor Re Insurance Company Limited (Sagicor Re).

For property insurance contracts, climatic changes give rise to more frequent and severe extreme weather events (for example, river flooding, hurricanes, etc.) and their consequences (for example, subsidence claims). For certain contracts, there is a maximum amount payable for claims in any policy year.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

The Sagicor Re has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured, and claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. The cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from storm or flood damage.

All of the property and casualty risks insured by Sagicor Re are reinsured, while only some of risks insured by AGI are reinsured. However, in the event that these reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations under the reinsurance agreements, the Group would be liable to pay the claims subject to deductibles and a "catch all clause". The Group mitigates the risks associated with failure of its reinsurers by transacting only with well-established and rated insurance/reinsurance companies. These are primarily international reinsurers, however, a portion of reinsurance is placed with local and regional insurers.

(b) Reinsurance risk

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

For its property risks, the Group uses Treaty reinsurance - Quota Share, Excess of Loss - and Facultative reinsurance arrangements to cover single events and multiple claims arising from catastrophes. The insurer may be required to pay an additional premium to reinstate the reinsurance coverage where a claim exhausts the reinsurance limit.

For other insurance risks, insurers limit their exposure by event or per person by excess of loss or quota share treaties.

Retention limits represent the level of risk retained by the insurer. The Board of Directors approved policy retention limits. Coverage in excess of these limits is ceded to reinsurers up to the treaty limit. The retention programs used by the Group are summarised below

Type of insurance contract-2019

Health insurance contracts with groups
Life insurance contracts with individuals
Life insurance contracts with groups
General Insurance - Property Q/S Treaty
Catastrophe Excess of Loss
General Insurance – Motor Excess of Loss
General Insurance – Facultative – 2 Layers
US\$ Property – Commercial All Risks

Retention by insurers

Retention per individual to a maximum J\$2,000,000.
Retention per individual to a maximum of J\$35,000,000 and US\$500,000.
Retention per individual to a maximum of J\$35,000,000 and US\$100,000.
Retention – 10% of the sum insured per risk or US\$500,000.
Retention – US\$500,000.
Retention – US\$500,000.
Retention – US\$16.25 million (Layer US\$50 million excess US\$50 million)
Retention – US\$750,000 (Layer US\$10 million excess US\$25 million)

Type of insurance contract-2018

Health insurance contracts with groups
Life insurance contracts with individuals
Life insurance contracts with groups
General Insurance - Facultative
US\$ Property Commercial All Risks

Retention by insurers

Retention per individual to a maximum J\$1,500,000.
Retention per individual to a maximum of J\$35,000,000 and US\$500,000.
Retention per individual to a maximum of J\$35,000,000 and US\$100,000.
Retention – US\$17.75 million (Layer US\$50 million excess US\$50 million)

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) **Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

Cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Interest rate changes may also result in losses if asset and liability cash flows are not closely matched with respect to timing and amount. The Asset and Liability Committee sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored at least quarterly.

The return on investments may be variable, fixed for a term or fixed to maturity. On reinvestment of a matured investment, the returns available on the new investment may be significantly different from the returns formerly achieved. This is known as reinvestment risk.

The Group monitors interest rate risk by calculating the mean duration of the investment portfolio and the liabilities issued. The mean duration is an indicator of the sensitivity of the assets and liabilities to change in current interest rates. The mean duration of the liabilities is determined by means of projecting expected cash flows from the contracts using best estimate assumptions (Note 37(e) for further details).

The Group is exposed to various risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

(i) Long term traditional insurance contracts and some investment contracts

Insurance and investment contracts with guaranteed and fixed terms have benefit payments that are fixed and guaranteed at the inception of the contract. The financial components of these benefits may include a guaranteed fixed interest rate and hence the Group's primary financial risk on these contracts is the risk that interest income and capital redemptions from the financial assets backing the liabilities is insufficient to fund the guaranteed benefits payable.

(ii) Long term insurance contracts and investment contracts without fixed terms

For unit-linked contracts the Group matches all the assets on which the unit prices are based with assets in the portfolio. There is no price, currency, credit, or interest rate risk for these contracts.

The Group's primary exposure to financial risk for these contracts is the risk of volatility in asset management fees due to the impact of interest rate and market price movements on the fair value of the assets held in the linked funds, on which investment management fees are based.

A decrease of 10% in the value of the assets would reduce the asset management fees to \$338,992,000 (2018 - \$291,244,000) per annum.

Unit-linked and interest-sensitive universal life type contracts have embedded surrender options. These embedded derivatives vary in response to the change in a financial variable (such as equity prices and interest rates). At year end, all embedded derivatives within insurance liabilities were closely related to the host contract and did not require separation.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

(iii) Short term contracts

For short term insurance contracts, the Group has matched the insurance liabilities with a portfolio of debt securities. The financial assets in this portfolio are characterised by interest rate risk.

Short term liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates, as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest bearing.

The following tables summarise carrying amounts of statement of financial position assets, liabilities and equity in order to arrive at the Group and company's interest rate gap based on earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

The disclosures provided in this note are based on the Group and company's investment portfolio as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

	The Group						
	2019						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest bearing	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets							
Cash resources	3,066,069	1,508,014	-	-	-	9,392,394	13,966,477
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	-	11,139,755	-	-	-	-	11,139,755
Financial investments and pledged assets	16,265,122	23,620,143	8,478,066	22,714,814	156,593,152	41,203,580	268,874,877
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	35,005	-	-	-	35,005
Loans & leases, after allowance for credit losses	31,450,241	51,621,061	314,019	1,016,891	370,917	223,247	84,996,376
Reinsurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	2,052,051	2,052,051
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	10,730,481	10,730,481
Non-financial assets							
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	3,355,590	3,355,590
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	436,493	436,493
Investment in associated company	-	-	-	-	-	24,509,615	24,509,615
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	8,275,993	8,275,993
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	20,133,831	20,133,831
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	848,631	848,631
Taxation recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	2,264,183	2,264,183
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,910,614	2,910,614
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	863,638	863,638
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,605,414	4,605,414
Total assets	50,781,432	87,888,973	8,827,090	23,731,705	156,964,069	131,805,755	459,999,024

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						
	2019						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest bearing	Total
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities							
Deposit and security liabilities	-	148,234,142	28,291,672	1,373,864	1,665,704	60,5396	180,170,778
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	35,005	-	-	-	35,005
Loan Payable	-	131,575	2,220,000	4,852,756	6,972,469	198,212	14,375,012
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	19,335,837	19,335,837
Lease liabilities	35,670	71,943	340,891	2,072,181	560,888	-	3,081,573
Insurance contracts liabilities	-	1,174,331	3,548,811	22,550,939	61,850,826	2,317,055	91,441,962
Investment contracts liabilities	-	8,625,768	983,767	4,921,485	-	-	14,531,020
Other policy liabilities	-	880,405	-	-	-	10,137,584	11,017,989
Non-financial liabilities:							
Taxation payable	-	-	-	-	-	135,054	135,054
Deferred Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	1,605,692	1,605,692
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	3,344,834	3,344,834
Total liabilities	35,670	159,118,164	35,420,146	35,771,225	71,049,887	37,679,664	339,074,756
On statement of financial position interest sensitivity gap	50,745,762	(71,229,191)	(26,593,056)	(12,039,520)	85,914,182	94,126,091	120,924,268
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	50,745,762	(20,483,429)	(47,076,485)	(59,116,005)	26,798,177	120,924,268	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						
	2019						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest bearing	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets:							
Cash Resources & cash reserves at Central bank	424,666	-	-	-	-	-	424,666
Financial Investments and pledged assets	-	3,040	574,768	-	32,297	369	610,474
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	72,444,299	72,444,299
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	414,267	414,267
Taxation Recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	49,210	49,210
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	194,806	194,806
Non-Financial Assets:							
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	210,949	210,949
Deferred Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	149,667	149,667
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	453,884	453,884
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	670,570	670,570
Total assets	424,666	3,040	574,768	-	32,297	74,588,021	75,622,792

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(C) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						Total
	2019						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Liabilities							
Deposits and security liabilities	-	12,311	-	-	-	-	12,311
Other Liabilities	-	4,420,086	-	-	-	-	4,420,086
Promissory notes payable to member companies	-	-	8,446,923	4,180,460	-	-	12,627,383
Total liabilities	-	12,311	8,446,923	4,180,460	-	4,420,086	17,059,780
On Balance Sheet sensitivity gap	424,666	(9,271)	(7,872,155)	(4,180,460)	32,297	70,167,935	58,563,012
Cumulative liability sensitivity gap	424,666	415,395	(7,456,760)	(11,637,220)	(11,604,923)	58,563,012	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						Total
	2018						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-Interest bearing	
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Assets							
Cash resources	2,612,039	-	-	-	-	8,940,877	11,552,916
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	-	12,330,758	-	-	-	-	12,330,758
Financial investments and pledged assets	13,070,940	20,977,817	9,627,541	16,970,382	138,379,458	30,296,651	229,322,789
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	31,464	31,464
Loans & leases, after allowance for credit losses	26,868,940	40,169,631	570,589	1,100,600	310,351	264,481	69,284,592
Reinsurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	765,651	765,651
Other assets	-	-	-	122,643	-	8,057,923	8,180,566
Non-financial assets							
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	2,552,460	2,552,460
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	330,804	330,804
Investment in associated companies	-	-	-	-	-	24,764,690	24,764,690
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	6,651,581	6,651,581
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	19,000,411	19,000,411
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	3,405,053	3,405,053
Taxation recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	3,256,419	3,256,419
Retirement benefit Assets	-	-	-	-	-	183,351	183,351
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,519,248	2,519,248
Total assets	42,551,919	73,478,206	10,198,130	18,193,625	138,689,809	111,021,064	394,132,753

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						
	2018						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest bearing	Total
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Liabilities							
Deposit and security liabilities	-	109,925,643	20,332,611	26,568,301	7,496,060	610,885	164,933,500
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	31,464	31,464
Loan Payable	-	-	668,221	2,153,489	6,973,914	174,478	9,970,102
Other liabilities	-	-	-	122,643	-	14,307,517	14,430,160
Insurance contracts liabilities	-	871,381	2,643,078	16,343,016	56,825,265	3,279,292	79,962,032
Investment contracts liabilities	-	6,392,013	3,654,169	3,362,160	-	-	13,408,342
Other policy liabilities	-	1,041,311	-	-	-	3,211,363	4,252,674
Non-financial liabilities:							
Taxation payable	-	-	-	-	-	1,880,810	1,880,810
Deferred Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	412,486	412,486
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	79,964	79,964
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	3,076,400	3,076,400
Total liabilities		118,230,348	27,298,079	48,549,609	71,295,239	27,064,659	292,437,934
On statement of financial position interest sensitivity gap	42,551,919	(44,752,142)	(17,099,949)	(30,355,984)	67,394,570	83,956,405	101,694,819
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	42,551,919	(2,200,223)	(19,300,172)	(49,656,156)	17,738,414	101,694,819	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						
	2018						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest bearing	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets:							
Cash Resources & cash reserves at Central bank	296,597	-	-	-	-	-	296,597
Financial Investments and pledged assets	-	710,897	505,415	-	28,911	2,164	1,247,387
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	72,444,299	72,444,299
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	414,267	414,267
Taxation Recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	46,994	46,994
Non-Financial Assets:							
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	279,307	279,307
Deferred Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	88,670	88,670
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	622,159	622,159
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	618,505	618,505
Total assets	296,597	710,897	505,415	-	28,911	74,516,365	76,058,185

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						Total
	2018						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Liabilities							
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,181,046	4,181,046
Promissory notes payable to member companies	-	-	4,128,929	9,131,290	-	-	13,260,219
Total liabilities	-	-	4,128,929	9,131,290	-	4,181,046	17,441,265
On Balance Sheet sensitivity gap	296,597	710,897	(3,623,514)	(9,131,290)	28,911	70,335,319	58,616,920
Cumulative liability sensitivity gap	296,597	1,007,494	(2,616,020)	(11,747,310)	(11,718,399)	58,616,920	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

The table summarises the average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates:

The Group						
2019						
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Weighted Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Investments ⁽¹⁾	2.1	2.3	4.3	5.73	7.69	6.81
Loans	13.02	9.06	9.86	9.86	9.86	10.68
Mortgages ⁽²⁾	-	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31
Policy loans	-	-	-	-	11.72	11.72
Investment contracts	-	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
Bank overdraft	-	21.25 – 28.00	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	1.13	1.65	1.11	-	1.12
Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	-	3.39	4.65	6.33	5.91	4.01

The Group						
2018						
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Weighted Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Investments ⁽¹⁾	-	1.54	6.56	6.23	6.96	5.84
Loans	14.79	10.15	9.93	9.86	9.61	11.91
Mortgages ⁽²⁾	-	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33
Policy loans	-	-	-	-	11.72	11.72
Investment contracts	-	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
Bank overdraft	-	21.25 – 28.00	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	4.71	2.69	2.11	-	4.02
Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	-	3.94	5.58	6.46	5.92	4.73

(1) Yields are based on book values and contractual interest adjusted for amortization of premiums and discounts.

(2) Yields are based on book values, net of allowances for impairment and contractual interest rates.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity

Sensitivity to interest rate risk is considered by operating subsidiaries. The effects of changes in interest rates of assets backing actuarial liabilities are disclosed in Note 55.

The effects of changes in interest rates of assets backing other policy liabilities, deposit and security liabilities and equity are considered below.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment

The following tables contain analyses of the credit risk exposure of financial investments for which an ECL allowance is recognized. The Group categorises its financial assets into investment grade, non-investment grade, watch, default and unrated.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets carried at fair value represents their amortised cost, as this is the maximum amount of credit loss the Group and Company will suffer in the event of a total default of the counterparty. For financial assets carried at FVTOCI and FVTPL, the amounts shown in the tables will therefore not necessarily reconcile to the financial statements, as the carrying amounts have been adjusted for fair value movements, for which there is market risk.

Provision for credit losses in the Group's financial statements as follow:

Provision for credit losses:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Loans	383,574	624,066
Leases	(2,376)	(5,045)
	<u>381,198</u>	<u>619,021</u>
Credit impairment losses:		
Investments	417,981	1,094,366
Total per income statement	<u>799,179</u>	<u>1,713,387</u>

The Group-2019

Debt securities – amortised cost	ECL Staging				Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Credit grade:						
Investment	3,233,501	-	-	-	3,233,501	
Non-investment	72,222,210	-	-	-	72,222,210	
Gross carrying amount	75,455,711	-	-	-	75,455,711	
Loss allowance	(95,454)	-	-	-	(95,454)	
Carrying amount	<u>75,360,257</u>	-	-	-	<u>75,360,257</u>	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment

The Group-2018					
Debt securities – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Investment	547,344	-	-	-	547,344
Non-investment	67,624,271	-	-	-	67,624,271
Gross carrying amount	68,171,615	-	-	-	68,171,615
Loss allowance	(125,670)	-	-	-	(125,670)
Carrying amount	68,045,945	-	-	-	68,045,945
The Company-2019					
Debt securities – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	51,688	-	-	-	51,688
Gross carrying amount	51,688	-	-	-	51,688
Loss allowance	(40)	-	-	-	(40)
Carrying amount	51,648	-	-	-	51,648
The Company-2018					
Debt securities – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	51,687	-	-	-	51,687
Gross carrying amount	51,687	-	-	-	51,687
Loss allowance	(43)	-	-	-	(43)
Carrying amount	51,644	-	-	-	51,644

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

Mortgage loans – amortised cost	The Group-2019				
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	2,331,669	266,232	-	-	2,597,901
Watch	-	-	385,332	-	385,332
Gross carrying amount	2,331,669	266,232	385,332	-	2,983,233
Loss allowance	(1,470)	(230)	(3,846)	-	(5,546)
Carrying amount	2,330,199	266,002	381,486	-	2,977,687
	The Group-2018				
Mortgage loans – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	2,488,827	279,832	-	-	2,768,659
Default	-	-	355,702	-	355,702
Gross carrying amount	2,488,827	279,832	355,702	-	3,124,361
Loss allowance	(851)	(1,719)	(6,270)	-	(8,840)
Carrying amount	2,487,976	278,113	349,432	-	3,115,521

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

Loans and leases – amortised cost	The Group-2019				Total
	Stage 1	ECL Staging	Stage 3	Purchased	
	12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	life-time ECL	credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	82,519,644	2,055,077	-	-	84,574,721
Default	-	-	1,850,433	-	1,850,433
Gross carrying amount	82,519,644	2,055,077	1,850,433	-	86,425,154
Loss allowance	(493,141)	(98,788)	(836,849)	-	(1,428,778)
Carrying amount	82,026,503	1,956,289	1,013,584	-	84,996,376

Loans and leases – amortised cost	The Group-2018				Total
	Stage 1	ECL Staging	Stage 3	Purchased	
	12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	life-time ECL	credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	66,933,188	1,878,221	-	-	68,811,409
Default	-	-	2,269,977	-	2,269,977
Gross carrying amount	66,933,188	1,878,221	2,269,977	-	71,081,386
Loss allowance	(558,877)	(153,828)	(1,084,089)	-	(1,796,794)
Carrying amount	66,374,311	1,724,393	1,185,888	-	69,284,592

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

Securities purchased for resale – amortised cost	The Group-2019					Total
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired		
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Credit grade:						
Non-investment	1,445,129	-	-	-	1,445,129	
Gross carrying amount	1,445,129	-	-	-	1,445,129	
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrying amount	1,445,129	-	-	-	1,445,129	

Securities purchased for resale – amortised cost	The Group-2018					Total
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired		
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Credit grade:						
Non-investment	913,344	-	-	-	913,344	
Gross carrying amount	913,344	-	-	-	913,344	
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrying amount	913,344	-	-	-	913,344	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

The Company-2019					
Securities purchased for resale – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	3,042	-	-	-	3,042
Gross carrying amount	3,042	-	-	-	3,042
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	3,042	-	-	-	3,042
The Company-2018					
Securities purchased for resale – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Non-investment	524,167	-	-	-	524,167
Gross carrying amount	524,167	-	-	-	524,167
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	524,167	-	-	-	524,167
The Group-2019					
Policy loans – amortised cost	ECL Staging			Purchased credit-impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Investment	950,789	-	-	-	950,789
Gross carrying amount	950,789	-	-	-	950,789
Loss allowance	(26,055)	-	-	-	(26,055)
Carrying amount	924,734	-	-	-	924,734

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

	The Group-2018				
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Policy loans – amortised cost					
Credit grade:					
Investment	936,871	-	-	-	936,871
Gross carrying amount	936,871	-	-	-	936,871
Loss allowance	(13,733)	-	-	-	(13,733)
Carrying amount	923,138	-	-	-	923,138
	The Group--2019				
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Deposits – amortised cost					
Credit grade:					
Investment	9,707	-	-	-	9,707
Non-investment	860,728	-	-	-	860,728
Gross carrying amount	870,435	-	-	-	870,435
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	870,435	-	-	-	870,435
	The Group 2018				
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Deposits – amortised cost					
Credit grade:					
Investment	901,184	-	-	-	901,184
Non-investment	2,050,829	-	-	-	2,050,829
Gross carrying amount	2,952,013	-	-	-	2,952,013
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	2,952,013	-	-	-	2,952,013

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

Deposits – amortised cost	The Company-2019				
	Stage 1	ECL Staging		Purchased	Total
	12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL	credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Investment	-	-	-	-	-
Non-investment	523,178	-	-	-	523,178
Gross carrying amount	523,178	-	-	-	523,178
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	523,178	-	-	-	523,178

Deposits – amortised cost	The Company-2018				
	Stage 1	ECL Staging		Purchased	Total
	12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL	credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Investment	390,639	-	-	-	390,639
Non-investment	125,134	-	-	-	125,134
Gross carrying amount	515,773	-	-	-	515,773
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	515,773	-	-	-	515,773

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

Debt securities – FVTOCI	The Group-2019				2019 Total \$000
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired \$000	
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$000	Stage 2 life-time ECL \$000	Stage 3 life-time ECL \$000		
Credit grade:					
Investment	56,696,220	-	-	-	56,696,220
Non-investment	82,222,684	2,561,420	-	190,525	84,974,629
Maximum credit exposure	138,918,904	2,561,420	-	190,525	141,670,849
Loss allowance	(235,182)	(236,161)			(471,343)
Maximum Credit Exposure, net of ECL	138,683,722	2,325,259	-	190,525	141,199,506
	The Group-2018				2018 Total \$000
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired \$000	
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$000	Stage 2 life-time ECL \$000	Stage 3 life-time ECL \$000		
Credit grade:					
Investment	62,888,408	-	-	-	62,888,408
Non-investment	56,201,813	5,066,827	-	-	61,268,640
Watch	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	2,429,872	-	2,429,872
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum credit exposure	119,090,221	5,066,827	2,429,872	-	126,586,920
Loss allowance	(130,742)	(502,944)	(876,760)	-	(1,510,446)
Maximum credit exposure, net of ECL	118,959,479	4,563,883	1,553,112	-	125,076,474

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure- financial investments subject to impairment (continued)

Debt securities – FVTOCI	The Company-2019				
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Investment	31,609	-	-	-	31,609
Maximum credit exposure	31,609	-	-	-	31,609
Loss allowance	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Maximum credit exposure, net of ECL	31,599	-	-	-	31,599
Debt securities – FVTOCI	The Company-2018				
	ECL Staging			Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Credit grade:					
Investment	-	-	-	-	-
Non-investment	157,511	-	-	-	157,511
Watch	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum credit exposure	157,511	-	-	-	157,511
Loss allowance	(17)	-	-	-	(17)
Maximum credit exposure, net of ECL	157,494	-	-	-	157,494

For financial investments measured at FVTPL under the unit-linked funds fair value model, the unit holders bear the credit risk and the Group has no direct credit exposure.

Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments not subject to impairment

	The Group Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Financial assets designated at fair value		
Debt securities	338,298	955,946
Derivative financial instruments	-	-

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (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 de-recognised 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 life-time ECL;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions; and
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements;

The following tables contain an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial investments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	The Group-2019				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEBT SECURITIES - FVTOCI					
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2019	130,742	502,944	876,706	-	1,510,392
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(77)	77	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	285	(285)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	420,844	-	-	-	420,844
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(310,225)	(338,269)	(874,754)	-	(1,523,248)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(7,189)	65,949	(1,952)	-	56,808
Foreign exchange adjustment	802	5,745	-	-	6,547
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2019	235,182	236,161	-	-	471,343

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

	The Group-2018				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$000	Purchased credit- impaired \$000	Total \$000
DEBT SECURITIES - FVTOCI					
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2018	292,239	531,431	11,812	-	835,482
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,201)	1,201	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(97,473)	-	97,473	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(952)	952	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	166,495	13,970	-	-	180,465
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(197,669)	(205,086)	(11,812)	-	(414,567)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(36,868)	155,775	776,329	-	895,236
Foreign exchange adjustment	5,219	6,605	1,952	-	13,776
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2018	130,742	502,944	876,706	-	1,510,392
	The Company-2019				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$000	Purchased credit- impaired \$000	Total \$000
DEBT SECURITIES - FVTOCI					
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2019	17	-	-	-	17
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
Foreign exchange adjustment	1	-	-	-	1
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2019	10	-	-	-	10

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

	The Company-2018				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
DEBT SECURITIES - FVTOCI	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2018	6,879	-	-	-	6,879
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(6,848)	-	-	-	(6,848)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(15)	-	-	-	(15)
Foreign exchange adjustment	1	-	-	-	1
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2018	17	-	-	-	17
	The Group-2019				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
DEBT SECURITIES – AMORTISED COST	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2019	125,670	-	-	-	125,670
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	24,604	-	-	-	24,604
Changes in models/assumptions used in ECL calculation	(27,424)	-	-	-	(27,424)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(29,241)	-	-	-	(29,241)
Foreign exchange adjustment	1,845	-	-	-	1,845
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2019	95,454	-	-	-	95,454

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

	The Group-2018				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEBT SECURITIES – AMORTISED COST					
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2018	129,722	952	-	-	130,674
New financial assets originated or purchased	74,055	-	-	-	74,055
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(38,101)	(952)	-	-	(39,053)
Changes in models/assumptions used in ECL calculation	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(40,737)	-	-	-	(40,737)
Foreign exchange adjustment	731	-	-	-	731
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2018	125,670	-	-	-	125,670
	The Company-2019				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEBT SECURITIES – AMORTISED COST					
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2019	43	-	-	-	43
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2019	40	-	-	-	40

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

		The Company-2018				
		ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
DEBT SECURITIES – AMORTISED COST						
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2018	75	-	-	-	75	
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(32)	-	-	-	(32)	
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2018	43	-	-	-	43	
		The Group-2019				
		ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
MORTGAGE LOANS - AMORTISED COST						
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2019	851	1,719	6,270	-	8,840	
Transfers:						
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(11)	11	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(11)	-	11	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,055	(1,055)	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(538)	538	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	114	(114)	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	941	-	(941)	-	-	
New financial assets originated or purchased	160	-	-	-	160	
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(10)	(24)	(318)	-	(352)	
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(1,505)	3	(1,600)	-	(3,102)	
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2019	1,470	230	3,846	-	5,546	
Loss allowances (continued)						

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

	The Group-2018				Total
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
MORTGAGE LOANS - AMORTISED COST	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2018	849	7	398	-	1,254
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(63)	63	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(1)	-	1	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1	(1)	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3)	3	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	225	(225)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	258	-	(258)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	88	-	-	-	88
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(20)	-	-	-	(20)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(261)	1,428	6,351	-	7,518
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2018	851	1,719	6,270	-	8,840
	The Group-2019				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
LOANS AND LEASES - AMORTISED COST	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2019	558,877	153,828	1,084,089	-	1,796,794
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(8,803)	8,803	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,327)	-	3,327	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	46,311	(46,311)	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(10,292)	10,292	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	19,257	-	(19,257)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	198,312	29,174	118,094	-	345,580
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(112,704)	(53,545)	(434,249)	-	(600,498)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(207,411)	16,448	70,581	-	(120,382)
Foreign exchange adjustment	2,629	683	3,972	-	7,284
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2019	493,141	98,788	836,849	-	1,428,778

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

	The Group-2018				Total
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
LOANS AND LEASES - AMORTISED COST	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Loss Allowance as at January 01, 2018	691,271	161,300	1,025,707	-	1,878,278
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(12,024)	12,024	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,036)	-	3,036	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	44,605	(44,605)	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(33,066)	33,066	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	1,343	(1,343)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	4,117	-	(4,117)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	220,395	23,341	142,592	-	386,328
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(205,995)	(60,697)	(336,846)	-	(603,538)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(182,598)	93,693	219,325	-	130,420
Foreign exchange adjustment	2,142	495	2,669	-	5,306
Loss Allowance as at December 31, 2018	558,877	153,828	1,084,089	-	1,796,794

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

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

At December 31, 2018

Economic variable assumptions for exposure in corporate securities

Outlook for the next three (3) years from December 2018:

		2019	2020	2021
Unemployment rate (USA)	Base	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%
	Upside	4.0%	4.2%	4.3%
	Downside	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%
World GDP growth rate	Base	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%
	Upside	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
	Downside	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
WTI Oil Prices/10	Base	4.8	5.05	5.15
	Upside	9.48	9.48	9.48
	Downside	2.95	3.1	3.16

At December 31, 2018

Economic state assumptions for exposure in sovereign securities

Outlook for the next three (3) years from December 2018:

		2019	2020	2021
Jamaica	Base	Positive	Stable	Stable
	Upside	Positive	Positive	Positive
	Downside	Stable	Negative	Negative

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

At December 31, 2019

Economic variable assumptions for exposure in corporate securities

Outlook for the next three (3) years from December 2019:

		2020	2021	2022
S&P 500 Financial Index EPS	Base	38	41	41
	Upside	54	59	59
	Downside	25	27	27
World GDP growth rate	Base	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%
	Upside	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%
	Downside	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
WTI Oil Prices/10	Base	5.62	5.32	5.19
	Upside	9.47	9.47	9.47
	Downside	3.45	3.27	3.19

At December 31, 2019

Economic state assumptions for exposure in sovereign securities

Outlook for the next three (3) years from December 2019:

		2020	2021	2022
Jamaica	Base	Positive	Stable	Stable
	Upside	Positive	Positive	Stable
	Downside	Stable	Stable	Negative

Sagicor's lending operations in Jamaica have 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. Economic state is assigned to reflect the driver's impact on ECL.

At December 31, 2018

Outlook for lending at December 2018

Jamaica	Expected state for the next 12 months	
Interest rate	Base	Positive
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Stable
Unemployment rate	Base	Positive
	Upside	Super positive
	Downside	Negative

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowances (continued)

At December 31, 2019

Outlook for lending at December 2019

Jamaica	Expected state for the next 12 months	
Interest rate	Base	Positive
	Upside	Positive
	Downside	Stable
Unemployment rate	Base	Positive
	Upside	Super positive
	Downside	Stable

The economic states assigned above are translated into numerical figures.

Sensitivity analysis at December 2019.

SICR

SICR criteria *	Actual threshold applied	Change in threshold	ECL impact of
			Change in threshold
Investments	2-notch downgrade since origination	1-notch downgrade since origination	55,533

* See note 2 (f) (viii) for full criteria for staging. The staging for lending products are primarily based on days past due with 30-day used as backstop, thus sensitivity analysis is not performed.

Loss Given Default	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of	
			Increase in value	Decrease in value
Investments - Corporate Debts	52%	(- /+ 5) %	42,915	(42,915)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (excluding Government of Barbados and Government of Jamaica)	35%	(- /+ 5) %	2,770	(2,770)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (Government of Barbados)	36%	(- /+ 5) %	-	-
Investments - Sovereign Debts (Government of Jamaica)	15%	(- /+ 5) %	33,698	(33,698)

Weighting for downside scenario	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of	
			Increase in value	Decrease in value
Investments - excluding Government of Barbados	10% (80% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	14,756	(14,756)
Lending products	10% (75% for base scenario and 15% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	8,427	(7,130)

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) **Credit risk (continued)**

Loss allowances (continued)

Sensitivity analysis at December 2018.

SICR

SICR criteria *	Actual threshold applied	Change in threshold	ECL impact of	
			Change in threshold	
Investments	2-notch downgrade since origination	1-notch downgrade since origination		163,230

* See note 2 (f) (viii) for full criteria for staging. The staging for lending products are primarily based on days past due with 30-day used as backstop, thus sensitivity analysis is not performed.

Loss Given Default	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of	
			Increase in value	Decrease in value
Investments - Corporate Debts	52%	(- /+ 5) %	61,560	(61,560)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (excluding Government of Barbados and Government of Jamaica)	35%	(- /+ 5) %	3,163	(3,163)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (Government of Barbados)	36%	(- /+ 5) %	121,494	(121,494)
Investments - Sovereign Debts (Government of Jamaica)	15%	(- /+ 5) %	30,313	(30,313)

Weighting for downside scenario	Actual value applied	Change in value	ECL impact of	
			Increase in value	Decrease in value
Investments - excluding Government of Barbados	10% (80% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	14,391	(14,391)
Lending products	10% (80% for base scenario and 10% for upside scenario)	(- /+ 5) % - keep the weighting for base scenario and adjust the weighting for upside scenario accordingly	23,687	(23,687)

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

IFRS 9 carrying values (continued)

	The Company-2019				Total \$000
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$000	Purchased credit- impaired \$000	
DEBT SECURITIES - FVTOCI					
Maximum credit exposure as at January 01, 2019	157,511	-	-	-	157,511
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(126,560)	-	-	-	(126,560)
Changes in principal and interest	(409)	-	-	-	(409)
Foreign exchange adjustment	1,067	-	-	-	1,067
Maximum credit exposure as at December 31, 2019	31,609	-	-	-	31,609

	The Company-2018				Total \$000
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$000	Purchased credit- impaired \$000	
DEBT SECURITIES - FVTOCI					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2018	415,344	-	-	-	415,344
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	126,560	-	-	-	126,560
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(384,634)	-	-	-	(384,634)
Changes in principle and interest	(377)	-	-	-	(377)
Foreign exchange adjustment	618	-	-	-	618
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2018	157,511	-	-	-	157,511

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

IFRS 9 carrying values (continued)

	The Group				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEBT SECURITIES - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	68,171,615	-	-	-	68,171,615
New financial assets originated or purchased	18,482,946	-	-	-	18,482,946
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(11,910,855)	-	-	-	(11,910,855)
Changes in principal and interest	(197,512)	-	-	-	(197,512)
Foreign exchange adjustment	909,518	-	-	-	909,518
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	75,455,712	-	-	-	75,455,712
	The Company				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEBT SECURITIES - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	51,688	-	-	-	51,688
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	51,688	-	-	-	51,688

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

IFRS 9 carrying values (continued)

	The Group				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
LOANS AND LEASES - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	66,931,628	1,878,221	2,269,976	-	71,079,825
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,054,067)	1,054,067	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(398,416)	-	398,416	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	565,453	(565,453)	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(125,667)	125,667	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	37,751	-	(37,751)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	33,160,301	606,898	233,240	-	34,000,439
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(13,495,613)	(653,781)	(851,280)	-	(15,000,674)
Changes in principal and interest	(3,666,956)	(153,423)	(302,863)	-	(4,123,242)
Foreign exchange adjustment	439,563	14,215	7,844	-	461,622
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	82,519,644	2,055,077	1,843,249	-	86,417,970

	The Group				
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
SECURITIES PURCHASED FOR RESALE - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	913,344	-	-	-	913,344
Net new financial assets originated or purchased	235,562,442	-	-	-	235,562,442
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(235,091,350)	-	-	-	(235,091,350)
Changes in principal and interest	(5,192)	-	-	-	(5,192)
Foreign exchange adjustment	65,885	-	-	-	65,885
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	1,445,129	-	-	-	1,445,129

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

- (d) **Credit risk (continued)**
IFRS 9 carrying values (continued)

	The Company				Total
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
SECURITIES PURCHASED FOR RESALE - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	524,167	-	-	-	524,167
Net new financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(521,125)	-	-	-	(521,125)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	3,042	-	-	-	3,042

	The Group				Total
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEPOSITS - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	2,952,013	-	-	-	2,952,013
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in principal and interest	(2,081,578)	-	-	-	(2,081,578)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	870,435	-	-	-	870,435

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) **Credit risk (continued)**

IFRS 9 carrying values (continued)

	The Company				Total
	ECL staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEPOSITS - AMORTISED COST					
Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2019	515,773	-	-	-	515,773
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in principal and interest	(10,030)	-	-	-	(10,030)
Foreign exchange adjustment	17,435	-	-	-	17,435
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	523,178	-	-	-	523,178

Debt Securities in default

During the month of June 2018, the Government of Barbados (GOB) suspended all payments to creditors of its external commercial debt which is denominated primarily in US dollars. Interest payments due on June 5, 2018 and June 15, 2018 were not made. Principal payments on matured domestic debt which is denominated in Barbados dollars were suspended and debt holders were required to roll-over principal balances.

The announcement of the suspended payments was evidence that the financial assets were credit-impaired and consequently, in June Sagicor re-classified its GOB debt security holdings to Stage 3 with a probability of default of 100% and a loss given default of 36%. Some GOB debt instruments were purchased more recently and therefore there were instruments that had not yet experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial credit risk and moved from Stage 1 to Stage 3 upon the announcement.

On September 7, 2018 the GOB announced its debt restructuring program which is being done in conjunction with the economic recovery plan and an IMF programme.

As at September 30, 2018 the negotiations relating to the new bond were materially completed and on October 3, 2018 the Group signed an agreement with the GOB which outlined the terms of the debt exchange for domestic Barbados dollar bonds. In exchange for its Barbados debt the Group accepted the following securities:

Series C

A 15-year amortising bond with interest rates ranging from 1.0% for the first 3 years to 3.75% for years 5 through to maturity. Interest on these bonds is to be paid quarterly with the first payment due on December 31, 2018. The principal will be repaid in four equal quarterly instalments commencing one year prior to maturity.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Debt Securities in default (continued)

Series D

A 35-year amortising bond with interest rates ranging from 1.5% for the first 5 years to 7.5% for years 16 through to maturity. Interest on these bonds is paid quarterly with the first payment due on November 30, 2018. The principal will be repaid in three equal instalments commencing one year prior to maturity with the final payment on August 31, 2053

Series G

A 50-year amortising bond which includes a 15-year grace period on principal payments. The interest rates on the bond range from 4% per annum for the first 15 years to 8% for years 26 through 50 with interest capitalisation of 100% for the first five years.

External Debt

The restructuring of the external debt was not finalised as at December 31, 2018.

Given the agreement and the short timeframe required for the restructuring to close subsequent to

September 30, 2018 the Group applied a significant weighting to the probability of the current instruments being exchanged for the new instruments in determining the expected credit loss. The Group has also considered other scenarios, these however are considered unlikely and have not had a significant impact on the expected credit loss computed as at September 30, 2018. As the new instruments had not been issued, the determination of the expected fair value was based on models and an internally developed yield curve

The restructuring of the external debt in 2019.

On November 22, 2019 the GoB made an Exchange Offer to Bondholders of GOBD 7.8% Notes due 2019, 7.25% Notes due 2021, 7.00% Notes due 2022 and 6.625 Notes due 2035 respectively. The Group exchanged its holdings of GOBD2019 and GOBG 2021 with outstanding principal and interest of US\$1,736,137 and US\$211,990 respectively. The final exchange offer resulted in the Group receiving US\$1,349,900 GOBG2029 6.5% and US\$82,300 GGOB2021 6.5% in cash of US\$12,503. After the restructuring, a 27% Haircut was recorded.

The exposure to GOB Bonds as at December 31, 2019 was:

	GOB	GOB
	Exposure	Loss Allowances
	\$000	\$000
Balance as of December 31, 2019	190,525	587

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

The Group is exposed to daily calls on their available cash resources from, insurance benefits payments, working capital requirements, overnight placement of funds, maturing placement of funds, loan draw-downs and guarantees. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of investment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by the Treasury Department, includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;
- (ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (iii) Maintaining committed lines of credit and optimising cash returns on investments;
- (iv) Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements. The most important of these is to maintain limits on the ratio of net liquid assets to customer liabilities; and managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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

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

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

Certain investment portfolios within the Group contain securities which can only be disposed of over a period of time. In such instances, the Group generally maintains higher levels of short term instruments to compensate for the relative illiquidity of the aforementioned securities.

The disclosures provided in this note are based on the Group's and the company's investment portfolio as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) **Liquidity risk (continued)**

The tables below present the undiscounted cash flows payable (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Group's financial and non-financial liabilities based on contractual repayment obligations. The Group expects that many policyholders/customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay. The expected maturity dates of liabilities are based on estimates made by management as determined by retention history.

	The Group					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Undiscounted Financial Liabilities - 31 December 2019						
Deposit and security liability	132,943,263	15,984,241	29,517,254	1,906,822	2,639,811	182,991,391
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	-	-	35,005
Loans Payable	-	2,600,166	4,754,225	11,782,446	-	19,136,837
Other liabilities	18,015,428	515,756	28,808	105,062	670,783	19,335,837
Insurance contracts liabilities	1,174,331	3,548,811	22,550,939	64,167,881	-	91,441,962
Lease liabilities	146,116	438,349	2,564,365	1,405,485	-	4,554,315
Investment contracts liabilities	8,625,768	983,767	5,021,263	-	-	14,630,798
Other policy liabilities	880,405	10,137,584	-	-	-	11,017,989
Total undiscounted liabilities	161,785,311	34,243,679	64,436,854	79,367,696	3,310,594	343,144,134
Undiscounted Financial Liabilities - 31 December 2018						
Deposit and security liability	124,919,846	28,202,173	14,592,481	13,386,940	-	181,101,440
Derivative financial instruments	-	23,804	7,660	-	-	31,464
Loans Payable	-	333,146	3,187,667	6,449,289	-	9,970,102
Other liabilities	13,358,948	400,124	200,445	105,062	445,545	14,510,124
Insurance contracts liabilities	871,382	2,643,078	16,343,016	60,104,556	-	79,962,032
Investment contracts liabilities	6,392,012	3,654,169	3,362,161	-	-	13,408,342
Other policy liabilities	1,041,311	3,211,363	-	-	-	4,252,674
Total undiscounted liabilities	146,583,499	38,467,857	37,693,430	80,045,847	445,545	303,236,178

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

SGJ Company						
2019						
	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Undiscounted Financial Liabilities						
Deposits and security liabilities	12,311	-	-	-	-	12,311
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes payable to member companies	-	12,791,580	-	-	-	12,791,580
Other Liabilities	4,420,086	-	-	-	-	4,420,086
Insurance contracts liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment contracts liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other policy liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total undiscounted liabilities	4,432,397	12,791,580	-	-	-	17,223,977

SGJ Company						
2018						
	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Undiscounted Financial Liabilities						
Deposits and security liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes payable to member companies	656,516	12,772,634	-	-	-	13,429,150
Other Liabilities	4,181,047	-	-	-	-	4,181,047
Insurance contracts liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment contracts liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other policy liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total undiscounted liabilities	4,837,563	12,772,634	-	-	-	17,610,197

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

Off-balance sheet items

The tables below show the contractual expiry by maturity of commitments.

	The Group			Total \$'000
	No later than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	
At December 31, 2019				
Credit commitments	5,606,194	1,457,743	144,859	7,208,796
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	1,906,474	1,193,921	1,507,540	4,607,935
Operating lease commitments	64,292	-	-	64,292
Capital commitments	2,376,360	-	-	2,376,360
	<u>9,953,320</u>	<u>2,651,664</u>	<u>1,652,399</u>	<u>14,257,383</u>
At December 31, 2018				
Credit commitments	4,428,701	1,476,557	1,054,441	6,959,699
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	2,623,907	135,529	1,737,300	4,496,737
Operating lease commitments	521,657	706,949	653,546	1,882,152
Capital commitments	2,275,484	-	-	2,275,484
	<u>9,849,749</u>	<u>2,319,035</u>	<u>3,445,287</u>	<u>15,614,072</u>

Lease payments, including maintenance, for Group during the year were \$446,057,000 (2018 – \$446,057,000).

The tables below reflect the expected maturities of the Group's discounted financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at the year-end date.

	The Group					Total \$'000
	Within 3 months \$'000	3-12 months \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	No specific maturity \$'000	
Assets						
Cash resources	13,966,477	-	-	-	-	13,966,477
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	-	-	-	-	11,139,755	11,139,755
Financial investments & pledged assets	9,923,222	17,916,396	28,958,963	174,107,604	37,968,692	268,874,877
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	-	-	35,005
Loans and leases, after allowance for credit losses	13,553,002	10,870,113	37,899,655	22,673,121	485	84,996,376
Reinsurance contracts	-	2,052,051	-	-	-	2,052,051
Other assets	3,863,217	1,547,876	252,769	212,803	4,853,816	10,730,481
Non-financial assets:						
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	3,355,590	3,355,590
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	436,493	436,493
Investment in associated companies	-	-	-	-	24,509,615	24,509,615
Intangible assets	-	-	-	8,275,993	-	8,275,993
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	20,133,831	20,133,831
Deferred income taxes	(70)	(97,312)	277,642	521,429	146,942	848,631
Taxation recoverable	2,264,183	-	-	-	-	2,264,183
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	863,638	-	863,638
Right of Use	-	-	-	-	2,910,614	2,910,614
Other assets	713,394	1,285,358	1,401,708	202,938	1,002,016	4,605,414
Total assets	<u>44,283,425</u>	<u>33,609,487</u>	<u>68,790,737</u>	<u>206,857,526</u>	<u>106,457,849</u>	<u>459,999,024</u>

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below reflect the expected maturities of the Group's discounted financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at the year-end date (continued).

	The Group					Total
	2019					
	Within 3 months \$000	3-12 months \$000	1-5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	No specific maturity \$000	
Liabilities						
Deposit and security liabilities	150,500,022	26,631,189	1,373,864	1,665,703	-	180,170,778
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	-	-	35,005
Loans Payable	-	4,307,327	3,423,174	6,644,511	-	14,375,012
Other liabilities	18,010,284	515,756	28,808	110,206	670,783	19,335,837
Insurance contracts liabilities	1,174,331	3,548,811	22,550,938	64,167,882	-	91,441,962
Investment contracts liabilities	8,625,768	983,767	4,921,485	-	-	14,531,020
Lease Liabilities	107,613	340,891	2,072,181	560,888	-	3,081,573
Other policy liabilities	880,406	10,137,583	-	-	-	11,017,989
Non-financial liabilities:						
Taxation payable	135,054	-	-	-	-	135,054
Deferred Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	1,605,692	1,605,692
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	3,344,834	3,344,834
Total liabilities	179,433,478	46,500,329	34,370,450	73,149,190	5,621,309	339,074,756
On statement of financial position interest sensitivity gap	(135,150,053)	(12,890,842)	34,420,287	133,708,336	100,836,540	120,924,268
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(135,150,053)	(148,040,895)	(113,620,608)	20,087,728	120,924,268	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity Risk	The Company					
	2019					
	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets						
Cash Resources & cash reserves at Central bank	424,666	-	-	-	-	424,666
Cash Reserve at Bank of Jamaica						-
Financial Investments and pledged assets	3,370	523,178	-	83,925	-	610,473
Other Assets	-	194,786	-	-	-	194,786
Non-financial assets:						
Other Assets	53,542	598,581	-	-	18,466	670,589
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	72,444,299	72,444,299
Investment in joint venture					414,267	414,267
Taxation Recoverable	49,210	-	-	-	-	49,210
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	210,949	210,949
Deferred Income Taxes	-	(552)	150,219	-	-	149,667
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	453,884	-	453,884
Total assets	530,788	1,315,993	150,219	537,809	73,087,981	75,622,790

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

	The SGJ Company					
	2019					
	Within 3 mths	3-12 mths	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities						
Deposits and security liabilities	12,311	-	-	-	-	12,311
Other Liabilities	4,420,086	-	-	-	-	4,420,086
Promissory notes payable to member companies	-	8,446,923	4,180,460	-	-	12,627,383
Total liabilities	4,432,397	8,446,923	4,180,460	-	-	17,059,780
On Balance Sheet sensitivity gap	-3,901,609	(7,130,930)	(4,030,241)	537,809	73,087,981	58,563,010
Cumulative liability sensitivity gap	-3,901,609	(11,032,539)	(15,062,780)	(14,524,971)	58,563,010	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

	The Group					Total
	2018					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
Assets	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash resources	11,552,916	-	-	-	-	11,552,916
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	-	-	-	-	12,330,758	12,330,758
Financial investments & pledged assets	8,210,980	8,222,305	25,952,713	159,956,029	26,980,762	229,322,789
Derivative financial instruments	-	23,804	7,660	-	-	31,464
Loans and leases, after allowance for credit losses	13,511,899	9,881,054	31,698,116	14,193,523	-	69,284,592
Reinsurance contracts	-	765,651	-	-	-	765,651
Other assets	6,268,944	1,010,312	216,610	42,982	641,718	8,180,566
Non-financial assets:						
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	2,552,460	2,552,460
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	330,804	330,804
Investment in associated companies	-	-	-	-	24,764,690	24,764,690
Intangible assets	-	-	-	6,651,581	-	6,651,581
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	19,000,411	19,000,411
Deferred income taxes	1,264,957	(122,344)	501,540	518,087	1,242,813	3,405,053
Taxation recoverable	3,256,419	-	-	-	-	3,256,419
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	183,351	-	183,351
Other assets	417,837	672,998	886,118	-	542,295	2,519,248
Total assets	44,483,952	20,453,780	59,262,757	181,545,553	88,386,711	394,132,753

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below reflect the expected maturities of the Group's discounted financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at the year-end date (continued).

	The Group					Total \$000
	2018					
	Within 3 months \$000	3-12 months \$000	1-5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	No specific maturity \$000	
Liabilities						
Deposit and security liabilities	123,593,437	26,481,479	13,538,008	1,320,576	-	164,933,500
Derivative financial instruments	-	23,804	7,660	-	-	31,464
Loans Payable	-	333,146	3,187,667	6,449,289	-	9,970,102
Other liabilities	13,401,627	400,124	77,802	105,062	445,545	14,430,160
Insurance contracts liabilities	871,382	2,643,078	16,343,016	60,104,556	-	79,962,032
Investment contracts liabilities	6,392,012	3,654,169	3,362,161	-	-	13,408,342
Other policy liabilities	1,041,311	3,211,363	-	-	-	4,252,674
Non-financial liabilities:						
Taxation payable	1,880,810	-	-	-	-	1,880,810
Deferred Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	412,486	412,486
Other liabilities	79,964	-	-	-	-	79,964
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	3,076,400	3,076,400
Total liabilities	147,260,543	36,747,163	36,516,314	67,979,483	3,934,431	292,437,934
On statement of financial position interest sensitivity gap	(102,776,591)	(16,293,383)	22,746,443	113,566,070	84,452,280	101,694,819
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(102,776,591)	(119,069,974)	(96,323,531)	17,242,539	101,694,819	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

	The Company					Total
	2019					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets						
Cash resources	424,666	-	-	-	-	424,666
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments & pledged assets	369	526,179	-	83,925	-	610,474
Other assets	-	194,786	-	-	-	194,786
Non-financial assets:						
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	72,444,257	72,444,257
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	414,267	414,267
Intangible assets	-	-	-	453,884	-	909,060
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	210,949	210,949
Deferred income taxes	-	(552)	150,219	-	-	149,667
Taxation recoverable	49,210	-	-	-	-	49,210
Other assets	53,542	598,581	-	-	18,466	670,589
Total assets	527,787	1,318,994	150,219	537,810	73,087,981	75,622,791
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	4,432,473	-	-	-	-	4,432,473
Promissory Notes	-	8,446,923	4,180,460	-	-	12,627,383
Non-financial liabilities:						
Taxation payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	4,432,473	8,446,923	4,180,460	-	-	17,059,856
On statement of financial position						
interest sensitivity gap	(3,904,610)	(7,127,929)	(4,030,241)	537,810	73,087,981	58,563,011
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(3,904,610)	(11,032,539)	(15,062,780)	(14,524,970)	58,563,011	

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

	The Company					Total
	2018					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets						
Cash resources	296,597	-	-	-	-	296,597
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments & pledged assets	661,433	505,415	-	80,539	-	1,247,387
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial assets:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	69,138,739	69,138,739
Investment in associated companies	-	-	-	-	3,305,560	3,305,560
Investment in joint venture	-	-	-	-	414,267	414,267
Intangible assets	-	-	-	622,159	-	622,159
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	279,307	279,307
Deferred income taxes	-	-	88,670	-	-	88,670
Taxation recoverable	46,994	-	-	-	-	46,994
Other assets	77,545	422,360	-	-	118,600	618,505
Total assets	1,082,569	927,775	88,670	702,698	73,256,473	76,058,185
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	4,181,047	-	-	-	-	4,181,047
Promissory Notes	-	4,128,929	9,131,290	-	-	13,260,219
Non-financial liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	4,181,047	4,128,929	9,131,290	-	-	17,441,266
On statement of financial position						
interest sensitivity gap	(3,098,478)	(3,201,154)	(9,042,620)	702,698	73,256,473	58,616,919
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(3,098,478)	(6,299,632)	(15,342,252)	(14,639,554)	58,616,919	

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, central bank balances, items in the course of collection, investment securities and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, and loans and advances to customers. In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt securities and treasury and other bills have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Group is also able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources from other financing institutions.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) **Market risk**

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

(i) **Price risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market price, other than those arising from currency or interest rate risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the instrument or affecting all similar instruments in the market.

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with limits set by the Group.

The Group's investments in equity securities are publicly traded on the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE), the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (NASDAQ) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The Group's sensitivity to equity securities price risk is disclosed in Note 53(iii).

(ii) **Currency risk**

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

Foreign exchange risk occurs when the Group takes an open position in a currency. To control this exchange risk the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) has approved limits for net open position in each currency for both intra-day and overnight position. This limit may vary from time to time as determined by ALCO.

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

The Group's operations in the Cayman Islands, Costa Rica and United States of America (USA) create two additional sources of currency risk:

- The operating results of the Group's foreign subsidiaries in the Group financial statements are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the period.
- The equity investment in the foreign subsidiaries is translated into Jamaican dollars using the closing exchange rate.

Concentrations of currency risk

The Group and the company are most sensitive to currency risk in its operating currencies which float against the United States dollar.

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

The following tables summarise the exposure of the Group and the company to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the tables are the Group's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts categorised by currency.

	The Group			
	2019			
	Jamaican \$	US\$	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Cash resources	10,150,600	2,794,217	1,021,660	13,966,477
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	4,175,597	6,692,749	271,409	11,139,755
Financial investments and pledged assets	152,689,032	77,152,381	39,033,464	268,874,877
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	35,005
Loans & leases, after allowance for credit losses	64,174,418	20,821,958	-	84,996,376
Reinsurance contracts	1,784,054	267,997	-	2,052,051
Other assets	9,208,049	1,428,579	93,853	10,730,481
Non-financial assets:				
Investment properties	3,355,590	-	-	3,355,590
Investment in joint venture	-	436,493	-	436,493
Investment in associated companies	(725,374)	25,234,989	-	24,509,615
Intangible assets	7,581,953	694,040	-	8,275,993
Right-of-Use	2,910,614	-	-	2,910,614
Property, plant and equipment	4,729,836	15,403,995	-	20,133,831
Retirement benefit asset	863,638	-	-	863,638
Deferred income taxes	848,631	-	-	848,631
Taxation recoverable	2,264,183	-	-	2,264,183
Other assets	4,511,317	94,097	-	4,605,414
Total assets	268,522,138	151,056,500	40,420,386	459,999,024
Financial liabilities				
Deposit and security liabilities	90,717,737	87,115,046	2,337,995	180,170,778
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,005	-	35,005
Loans Payable	8,150,435	6,224,577	-	14,375,012
Other liabilities	16,630,411	2,640,930	64,496	19,335,837
Insurance contracts liabilities	55,488,528	31,445,669	4,507,765	91,441,962
Lease Liabilities	3,081,573	-	-	3,081,573
Investment contracts liabilities	8,729,634	5,718,478	82,908	14,531,020
Other policy liabilities	10,061,433	406,327	550,229	11,017,989
Non-financial liabilities:				
Taxation payable	135,054	-	-	135,054
Deferred income taxes	1,031,322	574,370	-	1,605,692
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	3,344,834	-	-	3,344,834
Total liabilities	197,370,961	134,160,402	7,543,393	339,074,756
Net on statement of financial position	71,151,177	16,896,098	32,876,993	120,924,268

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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54. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

Concentrations of currency risk (continued)

	The Group			
	2018			
	Jamaican \$	US\$	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Cash resources	4,742,819	5,660,884	1,149,213	11,552,916
Cash reserve at Bank of Jamaica	6,187,545	5,906,318	236,895	12,330,758
Financial investments and pledged assets	102,790,462	125,038,640	1,493,687	229,322,789
Derivative financial instruments	-	31,464	-	31,464
Loans & leases, after allowance for credit losses	50,927,489	18,357,103	-	69,284,592
Reinsurance contracts	408,384	357,267	-	765,651
Other assets	7,659,930	416,159	104,477	8,180,566
Non-financial assets:				
Investment properties	2,552,460	-	-	2,552,460
Investment in joint venture	-	330,804	-	330,804
Investment in associated companies	-	24,764,690	-	24,764,690
Intangible assets	5,980,719	670,862	-	6,651,581
Property, plant and equipment	3,848,542	15,151,869	-	19,000,411
Retirement benefit asset	183,351	-	-	183,351
Deferred income taxes	3,405,053	-	-	3,405,053
Taxation recoverable	3,256,419	-	-	3,256,419
Other assets	2,462,055	57,193	-	2,519,248
Total assets	194,405,228	196,743,253	2,984,272	394,132,753

The following tables summarise the exposure of the Group and the company to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the tables are the Group's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts categorised by currency (continued).

Financial liabilities				
Deposit and security liabilities	72,135,911	90,627,673	2,169,916	164,933,500
Derivative financial instruments	-	31,464	-	31,464
Loans Payable	4,042,391	5,927,711	-	9,970,102
Other liabilities	13,735,122	671,768	23,270	14,430,160
Insurance contracts liabilities	46,812,853	29,965,413	3,183,766	79,962,032
Investment contracts liabilities	8,104,529	5,227,331	76,482	13,408,342
Other policy liabilities	3,321,550	268,142	662,982	4,252,674
Non-financial liabilities:				
Taxation payable	1,880,810	-	-	1,880,810
Deferred income taxes	-	412,486	-	412,486
Other Liabilities	79,964	-	-	79,964
Retirement benefit obligations	3,076,400	-	-	3,076,400
Total liabilities	153,189,530	133,131,988	6,116,416	292,437,934
Net on statement of financial position	41,215,698	63,611,265	(3,132,144)	101,694,819

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55. Sensitivity Analysis

Actuarial liabilities for the Group comprise 78.16% (2018 – 81.91%) of total Policyholders' Funds. The determination of actuarial liabilities is sensitive to a number of assumptions, and changes in those assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation results. These factors are discussed in detail in Note 37(e).

(i) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of life insurance and annuity contracts

In summary, the valuation of actuarial liabilities of life insurance and annuity contracts is sensitive to:

- the economic scenario,
- the investments allocated to back the liabilities,
- the underlying assumptions used, and
- the margins for adverse deviations.

The Appointed Actuary tests the actuarial liabilities under several economic scenarios. These tests have been done and the liabilities have been derived from the scenarios which produce the worst results.

The assumption for future investment yields has a significant impact on actuarial liabilities.

The other assumptions to which the actuarial liabilities of the Group are most sensitive, are in descending order of impact:

- Lapse rates
- Mortality and morbidity
- Operating expenses and taxes

(ii) Dynamic capital adequacy testing (DCAT)

DCAT is a technique used to assess the adequacy of an insurer's future financial condition in the light of different future economic and policy experience scenarios. DCAT assesses the impact over the next 5 years on the insurer's financial position and financial condition under specific scenarios.

The financial position of an insurer is reflected by the amounts of assets, liabilities and equity in the statement of financial position at a given date.

The financial condition of an insurer at a particular date is its prospective ability at that date to meet its future obligations, especially obligations to policyholders, those to whom it owes benefits and to its shareholders.

The purpose of the DCAT is:

- to develop an understanding of the sensitivity of the total equity of the insurer and future financial condition to changes in various experience factors and management policies;
- to alert management and the Board to material, plausible and imminent threats to the insurer's solvency; and
- to describe possible courses of action to address these threats.

A DCAT analysis has been completed for Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Ltd.

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55. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(ii) Dynamic capital adequacy testing (DCAT) (continued)

The results are as follows:

- (i) Worsening rate of lapse. The scenario was tested in either of the following ways:

For business which produces higher valuation reserves with an increase in lapse rates, the scenario lapse rates were doubled. For business which produces higher valuation reserves with a decrease in lapse rates, the scenario lapse rates were halved.

Overall, this scenario produces adverse results in 2019 and for the next five years.

- (ii) High interest rate. An assumed increase in portfolio rate of 0.5% per year for 10 years. Overall, this scenario produces favourable results in 2019 and for the next five years.
- (iii) Low interest rate. An assumed decrease in portfolio rate of 0.5% for 10 years was tested in this scenario. Overall, this scenario produces adverse results in 2019 and for the next five years.
- (iv) Worsening mortality and morbidity. To test this scenario, mortality and morbidity rates were increased for life insurance, health and critical illness products and decreased for annuity products. For life insurance, health and critical illness products, rates were increased by 3% of the base rate per year for 5 years. For annuity products, rates were decreased by 3% of the base rate for 5 years. Overall, this scenario produces adverse results in 2019 and for the next five years.
- (v) Higher expenses. Higher unit maintenance expenses were tested by setting the unit expense rate for each projection year 5% greater than the unit expense rate assumed in the base scenario. Overall, this scenario produces adverse results in 2019 and for the next five years.
- (vi) Level new business. New business planned for 2020 was maintained for the 5 year period. Overall, this scenario has no effect on the liabilities in 2019 but produces favourable results for the next five years.
- (vii) Double new business. New business planned for the 5 year period was projected to grow at twice the rate of growth anticipated in the base scenario. Overall, this scenario has no effect on the 2019 liabilities, but will produce net lower liabilities over the next five years.

The DCAT conducted has not tested any correlation that may exist between assumptions. The use of differing sensitivity rates by insurers reflects differences in the insurers' environment.

The following table represents the estimated sensitivity of each of the above scenarios to net actuarial liabilities totalling \$91,445,728,000 for the Group at the year-end date.

Variable	Change in Variable	The Group	
		2019 Change in Liability	2018 Change in Liability
		\$'000	\$'000
Worsening of mortality/morbidity	+3% for 5 yrs.	5,593,826	4,971,626
Improvement in annuitant mortality	-3% for 5 yrs.	1,313,265	1,177,480
Lowering of investment return	-0.5% for 10 yrs.	12,231,292	14,045,286
Worsening of base renewal expense and inflation rate	+5% for 5 yrs.	2,129,531	2,110,795
Worsening of lapse rate	x2 or x0.5	9,769,390	8,490,131
Higher interest rates	+0.5% for 10 yrs.	(16,091,598)	(14,749,425)

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55. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(iii) Sensitivity arising from a decline in equity prices

The Group is sensitive to fair value risk on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available for sale equity securities. The effects of an increase by 10% and a decrease by 10% in equity prices at the year end date are set out below.

	The Group	
	Carrying Value \$'000	Effect of 10% change at 31 December 2019 \$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available for sale equity securities:		
Listed on Jamaica Stock Exchange	4,340,203	434,020
Listed on US stock exchanges	3,039,502	303,950
Other	30,588,988	3,058,899
	<u>37,968,693</u>	<u>3,769,869</u>

(iv) Sensitivity arising from currency risk

The Group is most sensitive to currency risk in its operating currencies which float against the United States dollar.

The effect of a further 15% (2018 – 15%) depreciation and a 1% (2018 – 1%) appreciation in the Jamaican dollar (JMD) relative to the United States dollar (USD) at the year-end date is considered in the following tables.

	The Group					
	2019			2018		
	Balances Denominated in other than JMD \$'000	Effect of a 15% depreciation at 31 December 2019 \$'000	Effect of a 1% appreciation at 31 December 2019 \$'000	Balances Denominated in other than JMD \$'000	Effect of a 15% depreciation at 31 December 2018 \$'000	Effect of a 1% appreciation at 31 December 2018 \$'000
Statement of financial position:						
Assets	190,751,512	219,364,239	188,843,997	200,857,709	230,986,365	198,849,132
Liabilities	141,703,795	162,959,364	140,286,757	139,248,404	160,135,665	137,855,920
Net position	<u>49,047,717</u>	<u>56,404,875</u>	<u>48,557,240</u>	<u>61,609,305</u>	<u>70,850,700</u>	<u>60,993,212</u>
Income statement:						
Net income	-	6,253,584	(564,049)	-	7,855,186	(708,507)
Equity	-	1,103,574	73,572	-	1,386,209	92,414

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55. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(vi) Interest rate sensitivity

For the larger subsidiaries of the group, the following tables indicate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the income statements and stockholders' equity.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net income and actuarial liabilities based on the floating rate of financial assets and financial liabilities. The sensitivity of stockholders' equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate FVTOCI financial assets for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The correlation of a number of variables will have an impact on market risk. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear and are assessed individually.

	Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited			
	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2019 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2019 \$'000	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2018 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2018 \$'000
Change in percentage				
J\$: -1%, US\$: -0.5%				
(2018 – J\$: -1%, US\$: -0.5%)	(331,368)	2,903,249	(600,415)	3,038,467
J\$: 1%, US\$: 0.5%				
(2018 – J\$: +2.5%, US\$: +2%)	331,368	(4,023,596)	594,036	(2,787,333)
	Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited			
	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2019 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2019 \$'000	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2018 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2018 \$'000
Change in percentage				
J\$: -1%, US\$: -0.5%				
(2018 – J\$: -1%, US\$: -0.5%)	(834,984)	589,198	(681,863)	351,167
J\$: 1%, US\$: 0.5%				
(2018 – J\$: +2.5%, US\$: +2%)	834,984	(545,514)	681,863	(331,566)
	Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited			
	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2019 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2019 \$'000	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2018 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2018 \$'000
Change in percentage				
J\$ -1%, US\$ -0.5% (2018-J\$ -1%, US\$ -0.5%)	(5,430,034)	439,140	(5,815,276)	654,781
J\$ +1%, US\$ +0.5% (2018-J\$ +1%, US\$ +0.5%)	4,296,721	(395,124)	4,637,313	(598,494)

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55. Sensitivity Analysis (Continued)

(vi) Interest rate sensitivity (continued)

	Sagicor Life Cayman Limited			
	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2019 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2019 \$'000	Effect on Net Profit after tax 2018 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2018 \$'000
Change in percentage				
US\$ -.5% (2018- US\$ -0.5%)	(505,891)	1,071,443	(324,523)	851,557
US\$ +.5% (2018-US\$ +0.5%)	441,544	(964,167)	289,436	(553,651)

56. Capital Management

The Group manages its capital resources according to the following objectives:

- (i) To comply with capital requirements established by insurance, banking and other financial intermediary regulatory authorities;
- (ii) To comply with internationally recognised capital requirements for insurance, where local regulations do not meet these international standards;
- (iii) To safeguard its ability to meet future obligations to policyholders, depositors, note-holders and stockholders;
- (iv) To provide adequate returns to stockholders by pricing insurance, investment and other contracts commensurately with the level of risk; and
- (v) To maintain a strong capital base which are sufficient for the future development of the Group's operations.

The principal capital resources of the Group comprise its stockholders' equity, any non-controlling interest equity, and any debt financing. The summary of these resources at the year end is as follows:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Stockholders' equity	91,251,554	74,340,008
Non-controlling interest	29,672,714	27,354,811
Total statement of financial position capital resources	120,924,268	101,694,819

The Group deploys its capital resources to activities carried out through various lines of business in operating companies which are either insurance entities or provide other financial services. The capital is deployed in such a manner as to ensure that each line of business generates the desired return on capital employed, that the operating companies have adequate and sufficient capital resources to carry out their activities and to meet regulatory requirements.

Required capital adequacy information is computed for regulated entities of the Group on a monthly basis and assessed by Management. These metrics are reported to Boards of Directors quarterly, and are filed with the Regulators in Jamaica monthly, in Cayman annually and in Costa Rica monthly.

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56. Capital Management (Continued)

The capital adequacy of the principal operating entities within the Group is set out below.

(a) Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Capital adequacy is managed at the operating company level. It is calculated monthly by the Appointed Actuary and reviewed by Executive Management and the Board of Directors. In addition, Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy at levels higher than the regulatory requirements. To assist in evaluating the current business and strategy opportunities, a risk-based capital approach is one of the core measures of financial performance. The risk-based assessment measure which has been adopted is the Minimum Continuing Surplus and Capital Requirement (MCCSR) standard as per the Insurance Regulations, 2001. The minimum standard required Insurance Regulations 2001 at the year-end date is an MCCSR of 150%. The MCCSR for the Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 is set out below.

	2019	2018
Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited	<u>179.4%</u>	<u>183.8%</u>

(b) Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands Ltd.

During 2014, the Cayman Islands Insurance (Capital and Solvency) (Class A Insurers) Regulations became effective. The minimum capital requirement (MCR) for a local Class A insurer was established as the greater of US\$300,000, or the square root of the sum of the square of five risk components – assets, policy liabilities, subsidiaries, catastrophe exposure and foreign exchange. Additionally, the prescribed capital for a local Class A insurer must be at least 125% of the minimum capital requirement. As at the year-end date, the prescribed capital requirement was US\$10,882,000 (2018 - \$13,801,000) and available capital when expressed as a percentage of prescribed capital, was 475.9% (2018 – 399.0%).

The MCR, based on the Cayman Island Regulations, is as follows.

	2019	2018
	<u>475.9%</u>	<u>399.0%</u>

The MCCSR, based on the Canadian Regulatory Standards, is as follows.

	2019	2018
	<u>249.4%</u>	<u>278.3%</u>

(c) Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited

The Bank's objectives in managing their capital are:

- (i) To comply with the capital requirements set by the Regulators of the financial market in Jamaica.
- (ii) To provide adequate returns to shareholders commensurate with the level of risk undertaken and adequate benefits to staff and other stakeholders.
- (iii) To safeguard the Banks' ability to meet its obligations to depositors, note-holders and other stakeholders.
- (iv) To safeguard the Banks' ability to continue as solvent going concerns.
- (v) To maintain an appropriate capital base to support the growth and development of its business.

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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56. Capital Management (Continued)

Capital adequacy, capital management ratios and the financial statements of the Banks are monitored monthly by management. These are reviewed quarterly by the Boards of Directors. Capital is managed based on prudent best practices and employing techniques and guidelines developed by the Financial Services Commission (FSC), the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ), Basel II and the Board of Directors Risk Management Committees. The required information is filed with the respective Regulatory Authorities at stipulated intervals.

The BOJ and the FSC require each regulated entity to:

- (i) Hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital; and
- (ii) Maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets.

The regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

- (i) Tier 1 capital: share capital, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. The book value of goodwill is deducted in arriving at Tier 1 capital; and
- (ii) Tier 2 capital: qualifying subordinated loan capital, collective impairment allowances and revaluation on property, plant and equipment.

Any investment in subsidiaries is deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to arrive at the regulated capital.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five risk weights classified according to the nature of each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The capital risk ratios for Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited at the year-end were as follows:

	Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited		Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Total regulatory capital	15,194,332	10,727,207	15,661,101	14,336,329
Total required capital	7,736,406	7,734,499	11,128,610	9,429,442
Actual capital base to risk	19.64%	13.87%	14.07%	15.18%
Required capital base to risk	10%	10%	10%	10%

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56. Capital Management (Continued)

- (i) During 2019 and 2018, both banking entities complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.
- (ii) Derivative products
The Banks' derivative activities give rise to open positions in portfolios of derivatives. These positions are managed constantly to ensure that they remain within acceptable risk levels, with matching deals being utilised to achieve this where necessary. When entering into derivative transactions, the credit risk management procedures to assess and approve potential credit exposures are the same that are used for traditional lending.
- (d) The subsidiary AGI manages capital to:
 - (i) Comply with the capital requirements set by the FSC
 - (ii) Safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern

For P&C companies, the Minimum Capital Test (MCT) is used as a measure of capital with a minimum ratio of 250%. The MCT for AGI as at 31 December 2019 was 388%.

57. Fiduciary Risk

Certain subsidiaries in the Group provide custody, trustee, corporate administration, investment management or advisory services to third parties which may involve these subsidiaries making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. These assets are not included in these financial statements. As at 31 December 2019, these subsidiaries had financial assets under administration of approximately \$432,041,335,000 (2018 - \$366,937,285,000) as follows:

	The Group	
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Sagicor Sigma Global Funds	168,649,547	130,902,485
Securities being held in custody	41,509,736	29,144,051
Real Estate Investment Trust	589,507	531,252
Pooled Investment Funds	193,507,431	170,685,477
Self-directed Pension Funds	54,029,242	48,315,596
Sagicor Select Funds Limited – Financial Select Fund	5,938,182	-
Sagicor Select Funds Limited – Manufacturing and Distribution Select Fund	3,943,987	-
	468,167,632	379,578,861

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58. Contingent Liabilities

Legal proceedings

The Group and the company are subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings, as part of the normal course of business. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its professional advisors, it is probable that a payment will be made by the Group, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In respect of claims asserted against the Group which, according to the principles outlined above, have not been provided for, management is of the opinion that such claims are either without merit, can be successfully defended, cannot be reasonably estimated or will result in exposure to the Group which is immaterial to both the financial position and results of operations.

Significant matters are as follows:

- (a) Suit has been filed by a customer against one of the Group's subsidiaries for breach of contract, and breach of trust in the amount of US\$8,928,500, being loss allegedly suffered as a result of what the claimants say is the unlawful withholding of insurance proceeds by the subsidiary. No provision was made in these financial statements for this claim as the matter has not been heard.
- (b) Suit has been filed by an independent contractor against one of the Group's subsidiaries for breach of contract arising from alleged contractual agreement. The Claimant alleges that the subsidiary failed to pursue initiatives contemplated by the contract with a third party and that by not doing so, it caused the Claimant company significant losses which they have estimated at over US\$300,000,000. No provision was made in these financial statements for this claim as the claim has been stayed to accommodate arbitration as required under the Agreement between the parties.

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59. Litigation

On March 17, 2014 the Supreme Court of Jamaica granted judgement in favour of a claimant in a case brought against Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (formerly RBC Royal Bank Jamaica Limited).

This claim pre-dated the acquisition of the Bank by Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited, and also pre dated the acquisition of control of the Bank by RBTT from Finsac Limited ("Finsac") in 2001.

By virtue of the Share Sale Agreement entered into between Finsac, RBTT Financial Holdings Limited and RBTT International Limited, Finsac agreed to fully indemnify RBTT International Limited against any loss the bank may suffer in this matter. As the current owner of Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited, Sagicor Group, is the current beneficiary of the Indemnity. The Indemnity from Finsac is further supported by a Government of Jamaica Guarantee on a full indemnity basis.

Sagicor appealed the Supreme Court decision and Judgment was delivered on July 31, 2018 which ruled that the award previously awarded to the Claimant be reduced with costs to the Claimant subject to an accounting exercise to determine the apportionment of costs between the parties. This reduced award took into account lower interest rates applying simple interest rather than compounding interest. The issue of costs remains to be determined by the courts following a subsequent application to amend the judgment which was delivered in January 2019.

The amount previously awarded to the Claimant has been recorded as payable to the claimant with accrued interest and correspondingly receivable from Finsac/Government of Jamaica.

60. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

The Group							
2019							
				Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amounts of financial assets \$'000	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet \$'000	Impact of master netting agreements \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Financial instruments collateral \$'000	Net amounts \$'000
Assets							
Cash resources	22,087,878	-	22,087,878	-	(11,139,755)	(575,594)	10,372,529
Financial investments	353,906,258	-	353,906,258	(69,898,952)	-	(144,305)	283,863,001
Other assets	8,180,566	-	8,180,566	-	-	-	8,180,566
	384,174,702	-	384,174,702	(69,898,952)	(11,139,755)	(719,899)	302,416,096
2018							
Assets							
Cash resources	25,857,219	-	25,857,219	-	(12,330,758)	-	13,526,461
Financial investments	298,938,328	-	298,938,328	-	-	(70,395,787)	228,542,541
Other assets	46,844,660	-	46,844,660	-	-	-	46,844,660
	371,640,207	-	371,640,207	-	(12,330,758)	(70,395,787)	288,913,662

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60. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

		The Company					
		2019					
		Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position					
	Gross amounts of financial assets \$'000	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet \$'000	Impact of master netting agreements \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Financial instruments collateral \$'000	Net amounts \$'000
Assets							
Cash							
resources	424,666	-	424,666	-	-	-	424,666
Financial							
investments	610,474	-	610,474	-	-	(127,949)	482,525
Other assets	112,908	-	112,908	-	-	-	112,908
	1,148,048	-	1,148,048	-	-	(127,949)	1,020,099
2018							
Assets							
Cash							
resources	296,597	-	296,597	-	-	-	296,597
Financial							
investments	1,247,387	-	1,247,387	-	-	-	1,247,387
Other assets	1,504	-	1,504	-	-	-	1,504
	1,545,488	-	1,545,488	-	-	-	1,545,488

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60. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	The Group						
	2019						
	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet	Impact of master netting agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	Net amounts
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	180,170,778	-	180,170,778	(69,381,388)	-	-	110,789,390
Derivative financial instruments	35,005	-	35,005	(35,005)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	19,561,295	-	19,561,295	-	-	-	19,561,295
	<u>199,767,078</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>199,767,078</u>	<u>(69,416,393)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130,350,685</u>
2018							
Liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	180,623,417	-	180,623,417	(57,704,556)	-	(15,139,610)	107,779,251
Derivative financial instruments	31,464	-	31,464	-	-	(31,464)	-
Other liabilities	6,124,615	-	6,124,615	-	-	-	6,124,615
	<u>186,779,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186,779,496</u>	<u>(57,704,556)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,171,074)</u>	<u>113,903,866</u>

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60. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

		The Company					
		2019					
		Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position					
	Gross amounts of financial assets \$'000	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet \$'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet \$'000	Impact of master netting agreements \$'000	Cash collateral \$'000	Financial instruments collateral \$'000	Net amounts \$'000
Liabilities							
Due banks and other financial institutions	12,627,383	-	12,627,383	-	-	-	12,627,383
Other liabilities	4,420,086	-	4,420,086	-	-	-	4,420,086
	17,047,469	-	17,047,469	-	-	-	17,047,469
		2018					
Liabilities							
Due banks and other financial institutions	13,260,219	-	13,260,219	-	-	-	13,260,219
Other liabilities	4,175,371	-	4,175,371	-	-	-	4,175,371
	17,435,590	-	17,435,590	-	-	-	17,435,590

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61. Breach of Insurance Regulations – Related Party Balances

As at December 31, 2019, one of the Group's subsidiaries, Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited exceeded the regulated 5% maximum of related party balances to total assets of the company. Management is in discussions with the Regulator, Financial Services Commission, in relation to this matter. The regulatory has not imposed any penalty.

62. Non-Controlling Interest

2019:

During the year, the group acquired 60% of AGI and 70% of Bailey Williams Ltd.

In prior year the Group acquired a 51% controlling interest in Travel Cash Jamaica Limited and took effective control of Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited and its subsidiaries. The non-controlling interests represent the share of net assets and net profit not attributed to Sagicor Group. The amounts were calculated as follows:

	Travel Cash \$'000	Sagicor X Fund \$'000	Jamziv \$'000	AGI \$'000	Bailey Williams \$'000	2019 Total \$'000
Net Assets	549,482	24,482,860	25,042,645	5,436,436	541,337	56,052,760
Share relating to entities other than the Sagicor Group	49%	70.69%	39.19%	40%	30%	
Non-controlling interest	<u>269,246</u>	<u>17,252,281</u>	<u>9,814,212</u>	<u>2,174,574</u>	<u>162,401</u>	<u>29,672,714</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the period	<u>146,072</u>	<u>(342,943)</u>	<u>(98,662)</u>	<u>142,906</u>	<u>(114,403)</u>	<u>(267,030)</u>
Share relating to entities other than the Sagicor Group	49%	70.69%	39.19%	40%	30%	
Non-controlling interest	<u>71,575</u>	<u>(242,428)</u>	<u>(38,666)</u>	<u>57,162</u>	<u>(34,321)</u>	<u>(186,678)</u>

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62. Non-Controlling Interest (Continued)

2018:

In 2018 the Group acquired a 51% controlling interest in Travel Cash Jamaica Limited and took effective control of Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited and its subsidiaries. The non-controlling interests represent the share of net assets and net profit not attributed to Sagicor Group. The amounts were calculated as follows:

	Travel Cash	X Funds	Jamziv	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total assets	608,481	46,310,600	24,764,702	71,683,783
Total liabilities	(205,071)	(11,917,839)	-	(12,122,910)
Non-Controlling Interest of Jamziv		(9,705,808)	-	(9,705,808)
Net Asset	403,410	24,686,953	24,764,702	49,855,065
Share relating to entities other than the Sagicor Group	49%	70.69%	39.19%	
Non-controlling interest	197,671	17,451,335	9,705,805	27,354,811
Net profit for the period	11,239	(349,476)	(287,382)	(625,619)
Share relating to entities other than the Sagicor Group	49%	70.69%	39.19%	
Non-controlling interest	5,507	(247,046)	(112,625)	(354,164)

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63. Changes in Accounting Policies

This note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases on the Group's financial statements.

As indicated in Note 2, the Group has adopted IFRS 16 Leases retrospectively from 1 January 2019 but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The new accounting policies are disclosed in Note 38.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2019. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2019 was 6.5%.

(a) Practical expedients applied

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- (i) applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- (ii) relying on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review – there were no onerous contracts as at 1 January 2019;
- (iii) accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019 as short-term leases;
- (iv) excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and;
- (v) using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Group has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date the group relied on its assessment made applying IAS 17 and Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

(b) Measurement of lease liabilities

	2019
	\$'000
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2018	1,882,151
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of at the date of initial application	1,798,976
(Less): short-term leases not recognised as a liability	(41,432)
(Less): low-value leases not recognised as a liability	(4,143)
Add: adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options	1,584,271
Lease liability recognised as at 1 January 2019	<u>3,337,672</u>
Of which are:	
Current lease liabilities	382,397
Non-current lease liabilities	2,955,275

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63. Changes in Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Measurement of right-of-use assets

The associated right-of-use assets for property leases were measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied. Other right-of use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018.

(d) Adjustments recognized in the balance sheet on 1 January 2019

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the balance sheet on 1 January 2019:

- (i) right-of-use assets – increase by \$3,337,672,158
- (ii) lease liabilities – increase by \$3,337,672,158

(e) The Income statement impact

For the year 2019 increased charges of \$170,960,359 was recorded in the income statement.

64. Business Combinations and Asset Purchase

(a) Acquisition of 51% interest in TravelCash Jamaica Limited.

On 1 December 2018, the Group acquired 51% of the share capital of TravelCash Jamaica Limited.

The acquired business contributed post acquisition revenues of \$17,021,000 and \$11,239,000 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Details of the net assets acquired, purchase consideration and goodwill, were as follows:

	Fair Value
	\$'000
Net assets arising on the acquisition:	
Loans, net of provision for credit losses	392,564
Property, plant and equipment	606
Customer relationship	145,000
Brand	4,000
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(150,000)
Fair value of net assets acquired	<u>392,170</u>
Non-Controlling Interest (49%)	<u>192,163</u>
Purchase price	<u>390,000</u>
Goodwill	<u>189,993</u>

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64. Business Combinations and Asset Purchase (Continued)

- (b) Acquisition of 60% interest in Advantage General Insurance Company limited.

On 30 September 2019, the group acquired 60% of the share capital of Advantage General Insurance Company Limited.

The acquired business contributed revenues of \$1,457,994,000 and net profits attributable to shareholders of \$86,744,000 for the year ended 31 December 2019. Had the company been acquired at the beginning of the year, it would have contributed revenues of approximately \$5,852,288,000 and net profits of approximately \$714,790,000 to the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Details of the net assets acquired, purchase consideration and negative goodwill, determined on a provisional basis, were as follows:

	Fair Values
	\$'000
Net assets arising on the acquisition:	
Cash	245,418
Investment securities (Note 13)	8,346,162
Investment Properties (Note 18)	734,797
Intangibles assets	960,147
Property, plant and equipment (Note 19)	1,151,070
Reinsurance assets	1,035,448
Income tax recoverable	402,180
Other assets	1,184,697
Other Insurance Liabilities	(3,599,568)
Provision for unearned premiums	(2,960,189)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(789,948)
Income tax liabilities	(55,261)
Other liabilities	(1,000,826)
Deferred commission	(274,366)
Post-retirement benefit obligations	(201,222)
	<u>5,178,539</u>
	\$'000
Purchase consideration - Cash	4,142,843
NCI at acquisition	2,071,415
Net asset acquired	(5,178,537)
Goodwill (Note 18)	<u>1,035,721</u>
Cash paid	4,142,843
Cash and cash equivalents included in net assets acquired (cash and due (to) /from banks and other financial institutions	245,418
Net cash outflow on acquisition	<u>3,897,425</u>

Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited

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64. Business Combinations and Asset Purchase (Continued)

(c) Asset Purchase of Bailey Williams Limited.

On 30 November 2019, the Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited purchased 70% of the issued share capital of Bailey Williams Limited. The transaction was accounted for an asset purchase, as at the time of the acquisition, Bailey- Williams was not a business, as defined by IFRS 3. In accounting for the asset purchase, the purchase consideration for the shares was allocated among the identifiable assets in proportion to their relative fair values. There was no fair valuation of the identifiable assets which were recognised on acquisition. As stipulated by IFRS 3 for asset acquisitions, no goodwill or negative goodwill was recognised. Non-controlling interest in the transaction was determined by reference to the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the value of the assets recognised.

The acquired net assets contributed post acquisition negative revenues of (\$114,285,000) and net loss attributable to shareholders of (\$80,082,000) for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Details of the net assets acquired and the purchase consideration, determined on a provisional basis, were as follows:

	Fair Value
	\$'000
Net assets acquired:	<u>655,740</u>
Land Developed for Resale	697,617
Cash	874
Other assets	10,453
Deferred tax assets	96
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(46,800)
Other liabilities	(6,500)
	<u>655,740</u>
	\$'000
Purchase consideration	459,018
Minority Interest	196,722
	<u>655,740</u>
Cash paid	459,018
Cash and cash equivalents included in net assets acquired (cash and due (to) /from banks and other financial institutions	874
Net cash outflow on acquisition	<u>458,144</u>

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

65. Business Combination- Step-Acquisition

Certain events took place on October 1, 2018 which deemed the Group to have taken effective control of Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited and its subsidiaries (Sagicor X Fund Group) with its 29.31% interest. As required by IFRS 10 – Consolidation of Financial Statements, the events triggered the accounting for Sagicor X Fund Group to be changed from an associate to a subsidiary, using Step-Acquisition for full consolidation.

Step 1 - The carrying value of the investment in Sagicor X Fund Group on the Group's balance sheet as at September 30, 2018 (deemed purchase consideration), was compared to the Group's share of the market value of Sagicor X Fund Group using the listed share price (deemed proceeds) along with recycling of accumulated unrealized foreign exchange gains in OCI of the Group relating to Sagicor X Fund Group as an associate. The accumulated unrealized fair value amount for revaluation of the owner-occupied property (OPP) of the associate in the Group's books was also transferred from OCI to retained earnings.

Step 2 – The Group then recorded the net identifiable assets and liabilities, at fair value, of Sagicor X Fund Group as a subsidiary and compared its share (new deemed proceeds) to the new carrying value of the investment in subsidiary (new deemed purchase consideration). The non-controlling interest amount was adjusted accordingly.

These transactions gave rise to a net gain on disposal of the associate of \$1,521,065,000, an identifiable intangible asset of \$329,000,000 and a goodwill amount of \$1,213,913,000 on acquisition of the subsidiary in SGJ's books.

Computations for the two steps are set out below:

Step 1: Deemed disposal of associate:

Net realized gain on the step acquisition:	\$'000
Fair value of SGJ's holding in Sagicor X Fund Group as at September 30, 2018	8,829,058
Carrying value of investment in X Fund as an Associate on Balance Sheet of SGJ as at September 30, 2018	<u>(7,701,767)</u>
	1,127,291
Recycle of accumulated unrealized gains from investment in Sagicor X Fund Group as an associate:	
Currency translation reserves	<u>393,774</u>
Total gain on deemed disposal of associate	1,521,065
Accumulated unrealised revaluation gain for the associate being transferred to retained earnings	725,621
Accumulated unrealised revaluation gain for the associate being transferred to policyholders' liability	<u>202,411</u>
	<u><u>928,032</u></u>

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65. Step-Acquisition – Business Combination (Continued)

Step 2: Deemed acquisition of subsidiary:

Details of the net assets acquired, purchase consideration and goodwill, determined on a provisional basis, were as follows:

Net assets arising on the consolidation:	Fair Value \$'000
Cash	2,076,418
Financial investments	1,286,023
Investment Property	2,113,735
Investment in associated entity	25,819,032
Property, plant and equipment	15,418,311
Intangible assets	15,436
Other assets	2,290,213
Franchise Relationship	329,000
Loan payable	(10,441,519)
Deferred tax liability	(418,121)
Other liabilities	(2,449,104)
Minority Interest	(10,119,005)
Fair value of net assets acquired	25,920,419
 SGJ's Share of fair value of subsidiary being acquired 29.31%	 7,597,145
	\$'000
SGJ's Share of fair value of subsidiary being acquired	7,597,145
Deemed purchase consideration	8,829,058
Goodwill on step - acquisition of subsidiary	1,231,913

Sagicor Real Estate X-Fund Group contributed post acquisition revenues of \$888,502,000 and net loss of \$349,476,000 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

	J\$'000
Fair value of net assets acquired	25,920,419
SGJ's Share of fair value of subsidiary being acquired 29.31%	(7,597,145)
Minority Interest at 70.69%	18,323,274
Minority Interest in Jamziv	10,119,005
Non-controlling interest on acquisition in Sagicor Real Estate X Fund Limited	28,442,279

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66. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the WHO has declared the Coronavirus to be a global pandemic. The pandemic has resulted in a significant downturn in commercial activity as there is currently no cure, and the means most recommended to manage contagion is social distancing. Schools have therefore been temporarily closed, entertainment and sporting events which typically generate huge revenues and profits have been either cancelled or suspended, global travel restrictions have been implemented, all of which will have negative global economic consequences.

The Group is exposed to the potential economic effects of the Coronavirus through its various operations as follows:

- Hotel operations – Travel restrictions and the impact on tour and holiday bookings and cancellations. This may result in a downturn in revenues and profits.
- Insurance operations – The potential impact on factors such as morbidity and mortality in its assessment of insurance reserves. Unsuccessful attempts at managing contagion could lead to increases in death benefits from the individual life portfolio, as well as increased health claims from the health insurance portfolio. Economic downturns could also negatively impact the generation of new business, as well as persistency of existing business.
- Banking operations and investments – An economic downturn could lead to depressed asset values from a market risk perspective, lower fees and interest income as well as increased ECL's consequent on higher PD's and LGD's associated with financial assets to which the Group has exposure.

There has not been a sufficient passage of time for management to quantify the impact of the foregoing on its financial results at the time of reporting.