IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

KPMG
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IronRock Insurance Company Limited ("the company"), set out on pages 8 to 55, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at December 31, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards) and the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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 was the matter addressed in our audit
Estimates for Insurance Contract Provisions Included in the company's Insurance contract provision is an actuarially determined estimate for claims incurred but not reported as at December 31, 2022. This is an area of audit focus as the determination of this estimate required significant judgement primarily in respect of key assumptions made and actuarial methodologies applied in the preparation of the estimate [See notes 4(p)(i),10].	We engaged our own actuarial specialist to assist us in performing our procedures in this area. Our procedures included: **Methodology choice** • Assessing the appropriateness of methodology and assumptions and consistency of their application and comparing the methodology used against industry standard actuarial practice. • Assessing the methodology adopted for calculating the claims outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2022 by reference to the requirements of the accounting standard and actuarial market practice and assessing the impact of current year changes in the methodology on the calculation of the claims outstanding liabilities. • Comparing changes in the methodology and assumptions to our expectations derived from market experience and; • Evaluating the analysis of movements in claims outstanding liabilities during the year, including considerations of whether the movements in reserves during the year, including consideration of whether the movements were in line with methodology and assumptions adopted.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matter (cont'd)

Key Audit Matter	How was the matter addressed in our audit
Estimates for Insurance Contract Provisions (cont'd)	**Design and implementation** • Testing the design and implementation of controls over the valuation process for claims outstanding liabilities. **Assessing Transparency** • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in relation to the degree of estimation involved in determining claims outstanding liabilities. **Our results** • The valuation and disclosures of claims outstanding liabilities were reasonable. (2021: reasonable)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the 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 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditors' report. This description, which is located at pages 6 and 7, forms part of our auditors' report.

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on additional matters 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 maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act in the manner required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Rajan Trehan.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

March 31, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' report

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Members of
IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' report (Cont'd)

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

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

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		$'000	$'000
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	18,717	20,485
Intangible asset	6	2,548	3,190
Deferred taxation	7	6,318	7,992
Investments	8	466,303	634,850
Deferred acquisition costs	9	54,265	46,849
Reinsurance assets	10	613,207	408,323
Due from related party	11	2,984	2,984
Insurance and other receivables	12	263,602	224,334
Taxation recoverable		39,903	32,966
Short-term investments	13	186,804	80,525
Securities purchased under resale agreements	14	90,000	15,275
Cash and cash equivalents		142,404	69,637
		1,887,055	1,547,410
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Insurance and other payables	15	305,017	224,917
Insurance contract provisions	10	867,669	647,546
Deferred commission income	16	69,383	55,302
		1,242,069	927,765
Share capital	17	465,540	465,540
Capital reserves	18	139,340	139,340
Investment revaluation reserve		572	3,381
Accumulated profit/(loss)		39,534	11,384
		644,986	619,645
		1,887,055	1,547,410

The financial statements, on pages 8 to 55 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Thwaites

____________________ Director
R. Evan Thwaites

____________________ Director
W. David McConnell

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		$'000	$'000
Gross premiums written	10(b),19	1,104,254	881,209
Change in gross provision for unearned premiums		(112,359)	(43,113)
Gross insurance premium revenue	10(b)	991,895	838,096
Written premiums ceded to reinsurers	10(b)	(935,990)	(686,760)
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for unearned premiums		114,209	38,942
Net insurance premium revenue	10(b)	170,114	190,278
Claims expenses incurred	10(a)	(262,221)	(189,603)
Reinsurers' share of claims and benefits incurred	10(a)	166,870	98,529
Net insurance claims		(95,351)	(91,074)
Commission expense	9	(118,003)	(101,630)
Commission income	16	213,409	173,186
Net commission income		95,406	71,556
Profit before operating expenses		170,169	170,760
Operating expenses	20(b)	(211,437)	(188,781)
Underwriting loss before other income		(41,268)	(18,021)
Investment income, net	21	53,892	43,869
Other income		3,372	13
Foreign exchange gain		4,162	25,131
Gain on sale of investments		10,367	9,852
Profit before taxation		30,525	60,844
Taxation	23	(2,375)	(7,132)
Profit for the year		28,150	53,712
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value losses on investments, being total other comprehensive income		(2,809)	(1,168)
Total comprehensive income for the year		25,341	52,544
Earnings per stock unit			
Based on stock units in issue	22	13 cents	25 cents

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended December 31, 2022

	Share capital $'000 (note 17)	Capital reserves $'000 (note 18)	Investment revaluation reserve $'000	Accumulated profit/(loss) $'000	Total $'000
Balances at December 31, 2020	465,540	139,340	4,549	(42,328)	567,101
Profit for the year	-	-	-	53,712	53,712
Other comprehensive loss:					
Fair value losses on investments	-	-	(1,168)	-	(1,168)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	(1,168)	53,712	52,544
Balances at December 31, 2021	465,540	139,340	3,381	11,384	619,645
Profit for the year	-	-	-	28,150	28,150
Other comprehensive loss:					
Fair value losses on investments	-	-	(2,809)	-	(2,809)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	(2,809)	28,150	25,341
Balances at December 31, 2022	465,540	139,340	572	39,534	644,986

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		28,150	53,712
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	5,6	5,232	4,035
Deferred taxation	7	1,674	7,132
Insurance contract provisions		220,123	73,468
Reinsurance asset		(204,884)	(45,792)
Interest and dividend income	21	(53,886)	(43,869)
Taxation	23	701	-
Gain on sale of investments		(10,367)	(9,852)
		(13,257)	38,834
Changes in:			
Deferred acquisition costs		(7,416)	(6,412)
Insurance and other receivables and accrued interest		(36,712)	(6,589)
Due from related party		-	(2,984)
Insurance and other payables		80,100	13,867
Deferred commission income		14,081	8,009
Taxation paid		(7,638)	(6,323)
Net cash provided by operating activities		29,158	38,402
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of short term investments		80,275	30,000
Acquisition of short term investments		(186,554)	(80,525)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		263,001	113,976
Acquisition of investments		(86,896)	(174,836)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	(2,822)	(12,082)
Proceeds from disposal of resale agreements		291,306	462,152
Acquisition of resale agreements		(366,030)	(382,663)
Interest and dividend received		51,330	43,632
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities		43,610	(346)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		72,768	38,056
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		69,637	31,581
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR		142,405	69,637

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Corporate structure and nature of business

IronRock Insurance Company Limited (the company) was incorporated June 9, 2015 and is domiciled in Jamaica, with its registered office at 1b Braemar Avenue, Kingston 10. It is a 50.9% subsidiary of Granite Group Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in St. Lucia. The company is listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

The principal activity of the company is the underwriting of general insurance business. The company commenced trading March 2016.

2. Insurance licence

The company is registered under the Insurance Act 2001 (the Act).

3. Roles of the actuary and auditors

The actuary is appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to the Act. With respect to preparation of financial statements, the actuary carries out an actuarial valuation of management's estimate of the company's policy liabilities and reports thereon to the shareholders. Actuarially determined policy liabilities consist of the provisions for, and reinsurance recovery of, unpaid claims and adjustment expenses on insurance policies in force, including provisions for salvage and subrogation, and future obligations on the unearned portion of insurance policies in force, including deferred policy acquisition costs. The valuation is made in accordance with accepted actuarial practice, as well as any other matter specified in any directive made by regulatory authorities. The actuary's report outlines the scope of his work and opinion. An actuarial evaluation is prepared annually.

The external auditors are appointed by the shareholders pursuant to the Jamaican Companies Act to conduct an independent and objective audit of the financial statements of the company in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and report thereon to the shareholders. In carrying out their audit, the auditors also make use of the work of the actuary and his report on the company's actuarially determined policy liabilities. The auditors' report outlines the scope of their audit and their opinion.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

Certain new and amended standards and interpretations came into effect during the current financial year, none of which had any impact on these financial statements.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations which were in issue but not effective at the reporting date and has not been early-adopted by the company. Those which are considered relevant to the company are as follows:

The Company will apply IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* for the first time on January 1, 2023. These standards will bring significant changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments.

Estimated impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9

The Company is not in a position to disclose known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible financial impact that the application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 will have on its financial statements in the period of initial application when the 2022 financial statements were authorised for issuance. The adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 are expected to impact January 1, 2023, and restated 2022 figures, as the Company is continuing to refine the new accounting processes and internal processes and controls required for applying IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. The new accounting policies, assumptions, judgements, and estimation techniques employed are subject to change until the Company finalises its first financial statements that include the date of initial application.

IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted.

Identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts.

When identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17, in some cases the Company will have to assess whether a set or series of contracts needs to be treated as a single contract and whether non-insurance components have to be separated and accounted for under another standard. For insurance and reinsurance contracts, the Company does not expect significant changes arising from the application of these requirements.

Level of aggregation

The Company manages insurance contracts issued by product lines, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

Level of aggregation (cont'd)

Under IFRS 17, insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of contracts are determined by first identifying portfolios of contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts in different product lines are expected to be in different portfolios. Each portfolio is then divided into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

When a contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts may be added. Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group may comprise of a single contract.

Compared with IFRS 4, the level of aggregation under IFRS 17 is more granular and is expected to result in more contracts being identified as onerous and losses on onerous contracts being recognised sooner.

Contract boundaries

Under IFRS 17, the measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. The period covered by the premiums within the contract boundary is the 'coverage period', which is relevant when applying a number of requirements in IFRS 17.

Insurance contracts

For insurance contracts, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and investment services). A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

Contract boundaries (cont'd)

Reinsurance contracts

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

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The Company is currently in the process of assessing the contract boundary for its insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts.

Measurement

IFRS 17 introduces three measurement models based on the estimates of the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Company fulfils the contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a contractual service margin. The premium allocation approach (PAA) is an optional simplified measurement model in IFRS 17 that is available for insurance and reinsurance contracts that meet the eligibility criteria. The Company will apply the PAA to contracts that are automatically eligible and will test all the remining contracts for PAA eligibility.

Presentation and disclosure

IFRS 17 will significantly change how insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are presented and disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

Under IFRS 17, portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position. All rights and obligations arising from a portfolio of contracts will be presented on a net basis; therefore, balances such as insurance receivables and payables will no longer be presented separately. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows) will also be presented in the same line item as the related portfolios of contracts.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

Presentation and disclosure (continued)

Under IFRS 17, amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss are disaggregated into

(a) an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and
(b) insurance finance income or expenses.

Amounts from reinsurance contracts will be presented separately. The separate presentation of underwriting and financial results under IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 will provide added transparency about the sources of profits and quality of earnings.

Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 will be applied using a full retrospective approach to the extent practicable. Under the full retrospective approach, at 1 January 2022 the Company will:

- identify, recognise and measure each group of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- identify, recognise and measure any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always been applied, except that they will not be tested for recoverability before 1 January 2022;
- derecognise previously reported balances that would not have existed if IFRS 17 had always been applied (including some deferred acquisition costs); and
- recognise any resulting net difference in equity.

• The company is required to adopt IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* from January 1, 2023. The standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. It contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Based on its preliminary assessment, the company does not believe that the new classification requirements will have a material impact on its accounting for accounts receivables, loans, investments in debt securities and investments in equity securities that are managed on a fair value basis. However, the company is still in the process of its assessment and the final impact is not yet known.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

- The company is required to adopt IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (cont'd)

  IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require considerable judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis. The new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments.

  Under IFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases:

  - 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

  - Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

  Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for short-term receivables without a significant financing component.

  The company believes that impairment losses are likely to increase and become more volatile for assets in the scope of IFRS 9 impairment model. However, the company is still in the process of determining the likely financial impact on its financial statements.

  IFRS 9 will require extensive disclosures, in particular for credit risk and ECLs. The company's assessment included an analysis to identify data gaps against current processes and the company is in the process of implementing the system and controls changes that it believes will be necessary to capture the required data.

  Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be applied retrospectively, except as follows:

  - The company will take advantage of the exemption allowing it not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement as well as impairment changes. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial instruments resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be recognized in retained earnings and reserves as a January 1, 2023.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

- The company is required to adopt IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (cont'd)

  Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be applied retrospectively, except as follows (cont'd):

  - The following assessments have to be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application:
    a) The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
    b) The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets as measured at FVTPL.
    c) The designation of certain investments in equity investments not held for trading as at FVOCI.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

  Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional has been removed and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. A company classifies a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. It has now been clarified that a right to defer exists only if the company complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

  With the amendments, convertible instruments may become current. In light of this, the amendments clarify how a company classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32. Generally, if a liability has any conversion options that involve a transfer of the company's own equity instruments, these would affect its classification as current or non-current. It has now been clarified that a company can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity when classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

  The company is assessing the impact that the amendments will have on its 2023 financial statements.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and may be applied earlier. The amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures.

  The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

  - requiring companies to disclose their *material* accounting policies rather than their *significant* accounting policies;
  - clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
  - clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

  The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:

  "Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements".

  The company is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its 2023 financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions – e.g. leases and decommissioning provisions.

  The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd):

- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* (cont'd)

  For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. If a company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities under the net approach, then the impact on transition is likely to be limited to the separate presentation of the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability.

  For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

  The company is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its 2023 financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified for the inclusion of available-for-sale investments at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Jamaica dollars ($), which is the functional currency of the company.

(c) Going concern:

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This means, *inter alia*, that the statements of financial position and profit or loss and other comprehensive income assume no intention or necessity to liquidate the company or curtail the scale of its operations. This is commonly referred to as the going concern basis.

At December 31, 2022, the company had accumulated profits of $39,534,000 (2021: $11,384,000), which is broadly in line with the projections. The company's existing capital is sufficient to meet prudent and regulatory capital requirements during this period as evidenced by its Minimum Capital Test result of 271% (2021: 282%) as compared to the regulatory requirement of 175% (2021: 250%). Consequently, management is of the view that the going concern basis continues to be appropriate in the preparation of the financial statements.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform to IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date, and the income and expense for the year then ended.

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

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Allowance for impairment losses on receivables:

In determining amounts recorded for impairment losses in the financial statements, management makes judgements regarding indicators of impairment, that is, whether there are indicators that there may be a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from receivables, for example, based on default and adverse economic conditions. Management makes estimates of the likely estimated future cash flows from impaired receivables as well as the timing of such cash flows.

(ii) Outstanding claims:

Outstanding claims comprise estimates of the amount of reported losses and loss expenses plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported based on historical experience. The loss and loss expense reserves have been estimated by the company's actuary using the company's and industry data.

Amounts recoverable in respect of claims from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the underlying liabilities.

Notes 10 and 24 contain information about the assumptions and uncertainties relating to insurance liabilities and discloses the risk factors in these contracts. Note 25 contains information about the risks and uncertainties associated with financial instruments.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and include short-term deposits and other monetary investments with maturities ranging between one and three months from the date of acquisition (i.e original maturity). These are not subject to significant risk of change in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Short-term investments:

Short-term investments comprise fixed deposits with banks, money market securities, and loans and receivables maturing within one year. They are acquired for their earnings potential and for balancing the company's risks on its investment portfolio. Their nature, liquidity and risk are similar to those of cash and cash equivalents.

(g) Insurance and other receivables:

Insurance and other receivables are measured at amortised cost less impairment losses.

(h) Insurance and other payables:

Insurance and other payables are measured at amortised cost.

(i) Provisions:

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the obligations.

(j) Related parties:

A related party is a person or company that is related to the entity which is preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* as the "reporting entity").

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;

(ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Related parties (cont'd):

(b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies (cont'd):

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan established for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.

(vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the reporting entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is apart provides key management services of the company.

A related party transaction involves transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The company has a related party relationship with its directors, parent company, and key management personnel. "Key management personnel" represents certain senior officers of the company.

(k) Investments:

Investments with fixed or determinable payments and which are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables and are initially measured at cost and subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

Available-for-sale investments are stated at fair value, except where fair value cannot be reliably determined, in which case they are stated at cost, with any movements in fair value included in investment revaluation reserve, except where there is evidence of impairment, in which event, reductions in fair value are recognised as impairment losses in profit or loss. The fair value of available-for-sale investments is based on their quoted market bid price at the reporting date. Where a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques.

Available-for-sale investments are recognised or derecognised by the company on the date they commit to purchase or sell the investments. Other investments are recognised or derecognised on the day they are transferred to/by the company.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(l) Property, plant and equipment:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the part will flow to the company and its cost can be reliably measured.

The cost of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of such assets, at the following annual rates:

Leasehold improvements	20%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10%
Computer	33%

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually at each reporting date.

(m) Intangible assets and amortisation:

This includes computer software acquired by the company. This is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The estimated useful life of computer software is ten (10) years.

(n) Foreign currencies:

Foreign currency balances at the reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of those transactions. Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, all foreign currency gains and losses recognised in profit or loss are treated as cash items and included in cash flows from operating or financing activities along with movements in the relevant balances.

(o) Impairment:

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a customer, indications that a customer will enter bankruptcy and changes in the payment status of customers.

The carrying amounts of the company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(o) Impairment (cont'd):

Intangible assets with indefinite lives are assessed regardless of indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

When a decline in fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognised. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in the income statement is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Calculation of recoverable amounts:

The recoverable amount of the company's receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the assets.

Receivables with a short duration are not discounted. Impairment losses in respect of an available-for-sale investments are calculated by reference to its current fair value.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit or pool of assets to which the asset belongs.

(ii) Reversals of impairment:

Impairment losses in respect of receivables carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

For all other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss no longer exists and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale investment recognised previously in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss. For available-for-sale equity securities, the reversal is recognised in other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Insurance contracts recognition and measurement:

(i) Recognition and measurement

Insurance contracts are accounted for in compliance with the recommendations and practices of the insurance industry and comply with the provisions of the Insurance Act 2001. The underwriting results are determined after making provision for, inter alia, unearned premiums, outstanding claims, unexpired risks, deferred commission expense and deferred commission income.

Gross written premiums

Gross premiums reflect business written during the year and include adjustments to premiums written in previous years. The earned portion of premiums is recognised as revenue. Premiums are earned from the effective date of the policy.

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums represent that proportion of the premiums written up to the reporting date which is attributable to subsequent periods and are calculated on the "three sixty-fifths" basis on the total premiums written.

Unexpired risks

Unexpired risks represent the amount set aside in addition to unearned premiums, in respect of risks to be borne by the company under contracts of insurance entered into before the end of the financial year and are actuarially determined.

Outstanding claims

Outstanding claims represents insurance contract provisions on the statement of financial position, which comprise estimates of the amount of reported losses and loss expenses, plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported based on the historical experience of the company. The outstanding loss and loss expense reserves have been reviewed by the company's actuary using the past loss experience of the company and industry data. Amounts recoverable in respect of claims from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the underlying liabilities.

Management believes, based on the analysis completed by their actuary, that the provision for outstanding losses and loss expenses will be adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of losses incurred up to the reporting date. However, the provision is necessarily an estimate and may ultimately be settled for a significantly greater or lesser amount. Any subsequent differences arising are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

Deferred acquisition cost and deferred commission income

Commission income and expense are deferred on a basis consistent with that used for deferring premium income.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Insurance contracts recognition and measurement (cont'd):

(ii) Reinsurance assets

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with reinsured policies. Unearned reinsurance premiums on business ceded up to the accounting date which are attributable to subsequent periods are calculated substantially on the "three sixty-fifths" basis on the total premiums ceded.

In the normal course of business, the company seeks to reduce the loss that may result from catastrophe or other events that cause unfavourable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk with other insurers (see note 24). Reinsurance ceded does not discharge the company's liability as the principal insurer. Failure of reinsurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the company. Consequently, a contingent liability exists in the event that an assuming reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations.

Reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A reinsurance asset is deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the company may not recover all amounts due, and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the company will receive from the reinsurer. Impairment losses on reinsurance assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Insurance receivable and insurance payable

Amounts due from and to policyholders, brokers, agents and reinsurers are financial instruments and are included in insurance receivables and payables and not in insurance contract provisions or reinsurance assets.

(iv) Temporary exemption to defer the implementation of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

The company has applied the temporary exemption to defer the implementation of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, as its activities met the requirements to demonstrate that their predominant activity is issuing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*.

The prescribed date of the assessment under the temporary exemption provisions is December 31, 2015, however, the company commenced operations in March 2016. The company evaluated its liabilities at December 31, 2016, and concluded that the liabilities were predominantly connected with insurance. 94% of the company's liabilities at December 31, 2016 are liabilities that arose from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. Additionally, the company has not previously applied any version of IFRS 9. Therefore, the company is an eligible insurer that qualifies for optional relief from the application of IFRS 9.

As at December 31, 2022, there has been no change in the company's activities.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(q) Revenue:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a policyholder. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a policyholder.

Revenue comprises the following:

(i) Gross written premiums

The accounting policies for the recognition of revenue from insurance contracts are disclosed in note 4(p)(i).

(ii) Commission income

Reinsurance commission is recognised on a basis that is consistent with the recognition of the costs incurred on the acquisition of the underlying insurance contracts [see note 4(p)(ii)]. Profit commission in respect of reinsurance contracts is recognised on an accrual basis.

(iii) Investment income

Investment income comprises income from financial assets. Income from financial assets comprises interest and dividends and realised/unrealised gains/losses on financial assets. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities.

(r) Taxation:

Taxation of the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive, in which case it is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(r) Taxation (cont'd):

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(s) Employee benefits:

(i) Pension contribution

Pension plan costs are contributions by the company to approved retirement schemes. Obligations for contributions by the company to the schemes are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as they fall due.

(ii) Other employee benefits

Employees' entitlements to leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for vacation leave, as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

(t) Securities purchased under resale agreements:

Securities purchased under resale agreements ("reverse repos") are short-term transactions whereby an entity buys securities and simultaneously agrees to resell the securities on a specified date and at a specified price. Title to the security is not actually transferred unless the counterparty fails to comply with the terms of the contract.

Reverse repos are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending, classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost. The difference between the sale and repurchase considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest income.

(u) Segment reporting:

A segment is a distinguishable component of the company that is engaged either in providing products (business segment), or in providing products within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The company's activities are limited to the provision of general insurance to Jamaican consumers, operating in a single segment. As such no additional segment information is provided.

4. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(v) Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. For the purpose of these financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash and cash equivalents, investments, securities purchased under resale agreements, insurance receivables, and other accounts receivable (excluding prepayments), reinsurance assets (excluding unearned premium reserves) and due from related party. Financial liabilities include Insurance and other payable and insurance contracts provision (excluding unearned premium reserves).

(w) Determination of fair value:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Some financial instruments lack an available trading market. These instruments have been valued using present value or other valuation techniques and the fair value shown may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts realisable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Building $'000	Computer $'000	Leasehold improvement $'000	Furniture, fixtures and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Cost:					
December 31, 2020	10,102	17,254	827	15,281	43,464
Additions	-	12,082	-	-	12,082
Disposal	(10,102)	-	-	-	(10,102)
December 31, 2021	-	29,336	827	15,281	45,444
Additions	-	2,822	-	-	2,822
December 31, 2022	-	32,158	827	15,281	48,266
Accumulated depreciation:					
December 31, 2020	10,102	14,152	827	6,588	31,699
Charge for the year	-	2,109	-	1,283	3,392
Disposal	(10,102)	-	-	-	(10,102)
December 31, 2021	-	16,261	827	7,871	24,959
Charge for the year	-	3,766	-	824	4,590
December 31, 2022	-	20,027	827	8,695	29,549
Net book values:					
December 31, 2022	-	12,131	-	6,586	18,717
December 31, 2021	-	13,075	-	7,410	20,485

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2022

6. Intangible asset

	Software $'000
Cost:	
December 31, 2021 and 2022	6,425
Amortisation:	
December 31, 2020	2,592
Charge for the year	643
December 31, 2021	3,235
Charge for the year	642
December 31, 2022	3,877
Net book value:	
December 31, 2022	2,548
December 31, 2021	3,190

7. Deferred taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated using a principal tax rate of 16.67% (33⅓% restricted to 50% based on remission years 5 to 10).

Deferred tax asset is attributable to the following:

	December 31, 2020 $'000	Recognised in income $'000 (note 23)	December 31, 2021 $'000	Recognised in income $'000 (note 23)	December 31, 2022 $'000
Property plant and equipment	(109)	(245)	(354)	(330)	(684)
Insurance and other receivables	(1,409)	330	(1,079)	(325)	(1,404)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	-	(171)	(171)	(318)	(489)
Tax losses	16,642	(7,046)	9,596	(701)	8,895
	15,124	(7,132)	7,992	(1,674)	6,318

8. Investments

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Available-for-sale:		
Quoted equities	112,310	123,507
Units in unit trusts	984	13,272
Corporate Bonds – TT$	49,323	57,117
Loans and receivables:		
Corporate Bonds – J$	105,342	155,135
Corporate Bonds – US$	68,811	117,753
Government of Jamaica securities – J$ Bonds	129,533	129,878
Government of Jamaica securities – US$ Certificate of Deposit	-	38,188
	466,303	634,850

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2022

8. Investments (cont'd)

Investments include Government of Jamaica securities and corporate bonds denominated in foreign currency aggregating US$1,336,000 (2021: US$1,395,000).

A Jamaica dollar Government of Jamaica bond of $45,000,000 (2021: $45,000,000) is held to the order of the Financial Services Commission as required by the Insurance Act 2001.

Investments, excluding interest receivable, are due from the reporting date as follows:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
No specific maturity	113,294	136,778
1 year to 5 years	220,584	421,775
Over 5 years	132,425	76,297
	466,303	634,850

The following table presents the fair value and the amount of change in the fair value of the company's financial assets as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, showing separately the fair value of financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI") and the fair value of financial assets that do not give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("non-SPPI"):

	December 31, 2022				
Financial asset	Total carrying value	SPPI financial assets		Non-SPPI financial assets	
Investments:		Fair value	Change in fair value	Fair value	Change in fair value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Quoted equities	112,310	-	-	112,310	(11,202)
Unit in unit trusts	984	-	-	984	(323)
Corporate bonds	174,153	171,709	-	-	-
Global bonds - TT	49,323	49,323	-	-	-
Government of Jamaica – Local bonds	129,533	136,270	-	-	-
	466,303	357,302	-	113,294	(11,525)
Short-term investments	186,804	186,804	-	-	-

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2022

8. Investments (cont'd)

Financial asset	Total carrying value	SPPI financial assets		Non-SPPI financial assets	
		December 31, 2021			
Investments:		Fair value	Change in fair value	Fair value	Change in fair value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Quoted equities	123,507	-	-	123,507	4,478
Unit in unit trusts	13,272	-	-	13,272	1,307
Corporate bonds	330,005	273,526	-	-	-
Government of Jamaica – Local bonds	168,066	195,916	(1,121)	-	-
	634,850	469,442	(1,121)	136,779	5,785
Short-term investments	80,525	80,525	-	-	-

Credit risk

The following table presents the fair value and the amount of the change in fair value of the company's financial assets as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, showing separately the fair value of financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI") and the fair value of financial assets that do not give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("non-SPPI"):

Credit rating	December 31, 2022		
	Carrying value Amount	Fair value	% of Fair value
	$'000	$'000	
Bonds and debentures and short-term investments			
Ba2	79,316	79,316	15%
B2	415,508	422,245	77%
B3	44,989	44,989	8%
	539,813	546,550	100%

Credit rating	December 31, 2021		
	Carrying value Amount	Fair value	% of Fair value
	$'000	$'000	
Bonds and debentures and short-term investments			
Ba2	87,667	87,667	14%
B2	445,103	472,953	78%
B3	45,826	45,826	8%
	578,596	606,446	100%

9. Deferred acquisition costs

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

	2022 $’000	2021 $’000
Balance January 1	46,849	40,437
Commission paid during the year	125,419	108,042
Amounts recognised in income or expense during the year	(118,003)	(101,630)
Balance December 31	54,265	46,849

10. Reinsurance assets and insurance contract provisions

Analysis of movements in reinsurance assets and insurance contract provisions:

	2022			2021		
	Gross $’000	Reinsurance $’000	Net $’000	Gross $’000	Reinsurance $’000	Net $’000
Claims outstanding	347,003	199,481	147,522	239,239	116,908	122,331
Unearned premiums	520,666	413,726	106,940	408,307	291,415	116,892
	867,669	613,207	254,462	647,546	408,323	239,223

(a) Claims outstanding:

	2022			2021		
	Gross $’000	Reinsurance $’000	Net $’000	Gross $’000	Reinsurance $’000	Net $’000
Claims notified	120,048	53,641	66,407	126,186	63,234	62,952
Claims incurred but not reported	119,191	63,267	55,924	82,698	38,928	43,770
Balance at January 1	239,239	116,908	122,331	208,884	102,162	106,722
Claim incurred	262,221	166,870	95,351	189,603	98,529	91,074
Claims paid in year	(154,457)	(101,064)	(53,393)	(159,248)	(83,783)	(75,465)
Portfolio transfer	-	16,767	(16,767)	-	-	-
Change in outstanding claims provision	107,764	82,573	25,191	30,355	14,746	15,609
Balance at December 31	347,003	199,481	147,522	239,239	116,908	122,331
Analysis:						
Claims notified	161,738	101,899	59,839	120,048	53,641	66,407
Claims incurred but not reported	185,265	97,582	87,683	119,191	63,267	55,924
Balance at December 31	347,003	199,481	147,522	239,239	116,908	122,331

10. Reinsurance assets and insurance contract provisions (cont'd)

(b) Unearned premiums:

	2022			2021		
	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000
Balance at January 1	408,307	291,415	116,892	365,194	260,370	104,824
Portfolio transfer	-	8,102	(8,102)	-	(7,897)	7,897
Premiums written during the year	1,104,254	935,990	168,264	881,209	686,760	194,449
Premiums earned during the year	(991,895)	(821,781)	(170,114)	(838,096)	(647,818)	(190,278)
Balance at December 31	520,666	413,726	106,940	408,307	291,415	116,892

(c) Gross unearned premiums are analysed as follows:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Motor	124,801	104,341
Property	295,488	226,891
Accident	17,111	13,648
Liability	41,277	34,501
Engineering	34,485	21,500
Marine	7,504	7,426
	520,666	408,307

Process used to determine the assumptions for measuring insurance contracts:

The company adopts a consistent process in the calculation of provisions for insurance contracts. The overriding aim is to establish reserves that are expected to be at least adequate and that there is consistency from year to year. Therefore, the reserves are set at a level above the actuarial "best estimate" position. However, there is a risk that, due to unforeseen circumstances, the reserves may be insufficient to meet insurance claim liabilities reported in future years on post policy periods.

The claims outstanding provision at the reporting date comprises the expected ultimate cost of settlement of all claims incurred in respect of events up to that date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling expenses less amounts already paid. This provision is not discounted for the time value of money.

The estimation of claims incurred but not reported is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimates of claims already notified, where more information is available.

The outstanding claims provisions are estimated based on facts known at the date of estimation. Case estimates are generally set by skilled claims technicians, applying their experience and knowledge to the circumstances of individual claims. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated using standard actuarial claims projection techniques.

10. Reinsurance assets and insurance contract provisions (cont'd)

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. There are reasons why this may not be the case, which, insofar as they can be identified, have been allowed for by modifying the methods. Such reasons include:

- Economic, legal, political and social trends (resulting in, for example, a difference in expected levels of inflation);
- Changes in the mix of insurance contracts written; and
- Impact of large losses

Incurred but not reported provisions and provisions for outstanding claims are initially estimated at a gross level and a separate calculation is carried out to estimate the size of reinsurance recoveries. The company purchases a range of excess of loss and other reinsurance contracts with sufficiently high retentions for only relatively few, large claims to be recoverable. The method uses gross incurred but not reported estimates and the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contracts to estimate the carrying value of the reinsurance asset. Impairment of reinsurance asset is considered separately.

11. Due from related party

This balance is due from Granite Group Limited. The amount is unsecured and payable on demand. Other terms are to be determined. There was no other transaction with Granite Group Limited during the year.

12. Insurance and other receivables

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Accrued investment income	11,247	8,691
Premiums receivable	249,650	213,830
Other receivables	2,705	1,813
	263,602	224,334

Information relating to credit risk management and the aging analysis of insurance receivables is outlined in more detail in note 25(a)(i) and (iii). Insurance and other receivables includes $31,138,000 (2021: 18,575,000) owed from related parties in the normal course of business.

13. Short term investments

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Loans and receivables:		
USD Bonds	82,604	15,275
JMD Bonds	104,200	65,250
	186,804	80,525

14. Securities purchased under resale agreements

The fair value of securities held as collateral for securities purchased under resale agreements as at December 31, 2022 was $93,901,000 (2021: $15,275,000).

15. Insurance and other payables

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Payables arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts due to other insurance companies	269,775	199,146
Other payables and accrued charges	35,242	25,771
	305,017	224,917

16. Deferred commission income

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

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Balance January 1	55,302	47,293
Commission received during the year	223,062	181,195
Portfolio transfer	4,428	-
Amounts recognised in income during the year	(213,409)	(173,186)
Balance December 31	69,383	55,302

17. Share capital

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Authorised:		
25,000,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value		
Stated capital:		
Issued and fully paid as stock units:		
214,000,000 (2021: 214,000,000) ordinary shares of no par value	485,824	485,824
Less: Share issue costs	(20,284)	(20,284)
	465,540	465,540

Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the company.

18. Capital reserves

This represents contributed capital of $139,340,000 (2021: $139,340,000), from parent company.

19. Gross premiums written

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Motor	259,536	219,596
Property	561,911	442,266
Accident	37,483	27,541
Liability	93,273	75,718
Engineering	83,467	58,832
Marine	68,584	57,256
	1,104,254	881,209

20. Disclosure of expenses

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

(a) Related party transactions :

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Compensation of key management personnel is as follows:		
Short term employment benefits	46,637	41,771
Pension contributions [see note 4(s)]	2,360	2,200
	48,997	43,971
Directors - Premiums	59,195	53,295
- Claims paid	72	1,827

(b) Operating expenses:

	2022	2021
Computer expense and license fees	21,746	23,480
Depreciation – property, plant and equipment	4,590	3,392
Amortisation	642	643
Directors' emoluments		
Fees	4,625	-
Remuneration	31,824	28,639
Salaries and related costs	75,736	68,907
Auditors' remuneration	11,233	5,608
Advertising and promotion	4,569	11,626
Legal and professional fees	5,983	3,255
Motor vehicle expenses	12,344	10,396
Telephone	1,406	1,114
Stationery and office supplies	2,828	1,825
Occupancy costs	6,600	6,000
Bank interest and other charges	2,486	1,837
Insurance act fees	8,195	6,950
Other administrative expenses	16,630	15,109
	211,437	188,781

21. Investment income

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Interest income:		
Available-for-sale	3,709	1,650
Loans and receivables	43,073	36,475
	46,782	38,125
Dividend income	7,110	5,744
	53,892	43,869

22. Earnings per share

Earning per ordinary stock unit, is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the number of stock units in issue during the year. The basic earnings per ordinary stock unit and diluted earnings per ordinary stock unit are the same as there are no dilutive potential shares.

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Profit for the year	28,150	53,712
Number of ordinary stock unit in issue (‘000)	214,000	214,000
Earnings per share	13 cents	25 cents

23. Taxation

(a) The charge for taxation is based on profit for the year adjusted for tax purposes and comprises the following:

	2022 $’000	2021 $’000
(i) Current taxation:		
Income tax at 16.67% [note 23(d)]	701	-
(ii) Deferred taxation:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 7)	1,674	7,132
	2,375	7,132

23. Taxation (cont'd)

(b) The expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for tax purposes and is made up as follows:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Reconciliation of effective tax rate:		
Profit before taxation	30,525	60,844
Computed "expected" tax expense at 16.67 % [note 23(d)]	5,089	10,143
Difference between profit for financial statements and tax reporting purposes on:		
Depreciation charge and capital allowances	107	442
Items not allowed for tax purposes	(3,359)	(1,286)
Tax losses	-	(376)
Capital foreign exchange loss/(gain)	1,047	(1,791)
Dividend	(509)	-
Actual tax expense	2,375	7,132

(c) Subject to the agreement of the Commissioner General, Tax Administration Jamaica, tax losses aggregating approximately $53,358,000 (2021: $57,564,000) are available for set off against future taxable profits. If unutilised, these can be carried forward indefinitely, however the amount that can be utilised is restricted to 50% of chargeable income (before prior year) in any one year.

(d) The company's shares were listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock exchange, effective March 15, 2016. Consequently, the company is entitled to a remission of taxes for ten (10) years in the proportions set out below, provided the shares remain listed for at least fifteen (15) years:

Year 1 to 5	100%
Year 5 to 10	50%

The tax rate applicable to the company is 33⅓%. However, due to the 50% remission, a tax rate of 16.67% is applied.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will have the full benefit of the tax remissions.

24. Insurance risk management

Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk:

(a) Overview:

The company's management of insurance risk is a critical aspect of the business. The primary insurance activity carried out by the company 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 the company is exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these policies.

24. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk (cont'd):

(a) Overview (cont'd):

Underwriting strategy:

The company seeks to underwrite a balanced portfolio of risks at rates and terms that will produce underwriting results consistent with its long-term objectives.

The board of directors approves the underwriting strategy which is set out in an annual business plan and management is responsible for the attainment of the established objective.

Reinsurance strategy:

The company reinsures a portion of the risks it underwrites in order to protect capital resources and to limit its exposure to variations in the projected frequency and severity of losses.

Ceded reinsurance includes credit risk, and the company monitors the financial condition of reinsurers on an ongoing basis and reviews its reinsurance arrangements periodically. The board of directors is responsible for setting the minimum security criteria for accepting reinsurance and monitoring the purchase of reinsurance against those criteria. They also monitor its adequacy on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on reinsurance is addressed in more detail in note 25(a).

(b) Terms and conditions of general insurance contracts:

The table below provides an overview of the terms and conditions of general insurance contracts written by the company and the key factors upon which the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of these contracts depend.

Type of contract	**Terms and conditions**	**Key factors affecting future cash flows**
Liability	Under these contracts, compensation is paid for injury suffered by individuals, including employees or members of the public. The main liability exposures are in relation to death, bodily injury, and damage to property.	The timing of claim reporting and settlement is a function of factors such as the nature of the coverage and the policy provisions. The majority of bodily injury claims have a relatively short tail and are settled in full within four years. In general, these contracts involve greater estimation uncertainty.

24. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

(b) Terms and conditions of general insurance contracts (cont'd):

Type of contract	Terms and conditions	Key factors affecting future cash flows
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.	The risk on any policy varies according to many factors such as location, safety measures in place and the age of the property. 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. The cost of repairing, rebuilding or replacement of assets and/or 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.
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 and a policy limit in respect of third party damage.	In general, claims reporting lags are minor and claim complexity is relatively low. The frequency of claims is affected by excessive speeding, the condition of the road network, failure by some motorists to obey traffic signals and an overall increase in the incidence of motor vehicle theft. The number of claims is also correlated with economic activity, which also affects the amount of traffic activity.

24. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

(c) Risk exposure and concentrations of risk:

Liability contracts:

Risks arising from liability insurance are managed primarily through pricing, product design, risk selection, adopting an appropriate investment strategy, rating and reinsurance. The company 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, the company makes assumptions that costs will increase in line with the latest available financial and actuarial forecasts.

Property contracts:

The risks relating to property contracts are managed primarily through the pricing process. The company uses strict underwriting criteria to ensure that the risk of losses is acceptable. Furthermore, the company accepts property insurance risks for one year so that each contract can be re-priced on renewal to reflect the continually evolving risk profile.

Motor contracts:

The risks relating to motor contracts are managed primarily through the pricing process. The company monitors and reacts to changes in trends of injury awards, litigation and the frequency of claims.

The following table shows the company's exposure to general insurance risk (based on the carrying value of claims outstanding at the reporting date) per class of business.

	2022				
	Liability $'000	Property $'000	Motor $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
Gross	78,184	29,814	216,971	22,034	347,003
Net of reinsurance	33,898	3,520	104,870	5,234	147,522

	2021				
	Liability $'000	Property $'000	Motor $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
Gross	62,268	30,567	121,948	24,456	239,239
Net of reinsurance	32,544	4,059	77,190	8,538	122,331

(d) Claims development:

Claims development information is disclosed in order to illustrate the insurance risk inherent in the company. The top part of the table shows how the estimates of total claims for each accident year develop over time. The estimates are increased or decreased as losses paid and more information become known about the severity of unpaid claims. The lower part of the table provides a reconciliation of the total provision included in the statement of financial position and the estimate of cumulative claims.

24. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

(e) Claims development (cont'd):

	Analysis of net claims development accident year					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimate of cumulative claims at end of accident year	84,927	127,965	102,088	87,326	87,677	-
- one year later	88,637	98,693	95,561	87,237	-	-
- two years later	68,835	99,645	87,863	-	-	-
- three years later	68,996	102,866	-	-	-	-
- four years later	73,749	-	-	-	-	-
Estimate of cumulative claims	73,749	102,866	87,863	87,237	87,677	439,392
Cumulative payments to date	(63,702)	(83,840)	(70,465)	(53,842)	(20,021)	(291,870)
Net outstanding claims liabilities	10,047	19,026	17,398	33,395	67,656	147,522

25. Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

Credit risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk

Risk management framework:

This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's financial risk management framework. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to established limits. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for developing and monitoring the company's financial risk management policies. These persons report regularly to the Board on their activities. The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company. The focus of financial risk management for the company is ensuring that the proceeds from its financial assets are sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The goal of the investment management process is to optimise the, risk-adjusted net of taxes investment income and risk-adjusted total return by investing in a diversified portfolio of securities, whilst ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis.

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Risk management framework (cont'd):

The Management team is responsible for the asset/liability management policy of the company. This policy details the framework for matching liabilities with appropriate assets, the approaches to be taken when liabilities cannot be matched and the required monitoring processes. The matching of assets and liabilities is also governed by the existing regulatory framework.

The asset/liability matching process is largely influenced by estimates of the timing of payments. These estimates are revaluated on a regular basis. There are also criteria for ensuring the matching of assets and liabilities as investment markets change.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The company's key areas of exposure to credit risk include:

- debt securities, and cash and cash equivalents;
- insurance receivables;
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities; and
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of payments already made to policyholders.

The nature of the company's exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing credit risk have not changed significantly from the prior period.

(i) Management of credit risk

The company manages its credit risk in respect of debt securities by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, by reference to the credit rating of the counterparty. The company has a policy of investing only in high quality corporate bonds and government issued debts.

Its exposure to individual policyholders and groups of policyholders is monitored as part of its credit control process. Financial analyses are conducted for significant exposures to individual policyholders or homogenous groups of policyholders.

All intermediaries must meet minimum requirements that are established and enforced by the company's management. The credit ratings and payment histories of intermediaries are monitored on a regular basis.

The company also operates a policy to manage its reinsurance counterparty exposures. The company assesses the credit worthiness of all reinsurers by reviewing public rating information and from internal investigations. The impact of reinsurer default is measured regularly and managed accordingly.

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2022

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

(i) Management of credit risk (cont'd)

Exposure to credit risk

	2022							
	AA $'000	A $'000	B $'000	Ba1 $'000	B3 $'000	Caa1 $'000	Not rated $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets:								2
Carrying amount	-	-	79,316	415,508	44,989	-	345,697	885,510
Reinsurance assets (excluding unearned premiums)								
Neither past due nor impaired	185,580	13,741	160	-	-	-	-	199,481
Insurance and other receivables:								
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,266	199,266
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,336	64,336
Carrying amount [note 25(a)(iii)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	263,602	263,602
Due to related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,984	2,984

	2021							
	AA $'000	A $'000	Ba2 $'000	B2 $'000	B3 $'000	Caa1 $'000	Not rated $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets:								
Carrying amount	-	-	87,667	445,103	45,826	-	221,691	800,287
Reinsurance assets (excluding unearned premiums)								
neither past due nor impaired	83,885	24,975	8,048	-	-	-	-	116,908
Insurance and other receivables:								
Neither past due nor impaired								
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-		158,986	158,986
Carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,348	65,348
[note 25(a)(iii)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,334	224,334
Due to related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,984	2,984

The carrying amounts of financial assets and cash and cash equivalents do not include any assets that are either past due or impaired.

The company has no financial assets or reinsurance assets that would have been past due or impaired, whose terms have been renegotiated.

The company does not hold any collateral as security or any credit enhancements, (such as guarantees, credit derivatives and netting arrangements that do not qualify for offset).

IRONROCK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2022

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

(ii) Concentration of credit risk for insurance and other receivables

The specific concentration of risk from counterparties where receivables for any one counterparty or group of connected counterparties is $3 million or more at the year-end is as follows:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Assurance Brokers Jamaica Limited	13,142	4,690
Allied Insurance Brokers Limited	11,274	14,267
CGM Gallagher Insurance Brokers Jamaica Limited	6,083	13,146
IIBRe	5,193	-
JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited	-	3,776
Marathon Insurance Brokers	15,204	-
BCMG Insurance Brokers Limited	61,207	39,463
Fraser Fontaine & Kong Insurance Brokers Limited	8,641	3,879
Pinnacle Insurance Brokers Limited 1	3,889	-
Thwaites Finson Sharpe Insurance Brokers Limited	56,875	57,237
	181,508	136,458

(iii) Aged analysis

The company has insurance and other receivables that are past due but not fully impaired at the reporting date (as indicated by the overall credit risk exposure analysis). An aged analysis of the carrying amounts of insurance and other receivables is presented below.

	2022				
	0 to 45 days $'000	46 to 60 days $'000	61-90 days $'000	More than 90 days $'000	Total $'000
Receivable arising from insurance agents and brokers	98,779	15,871	37,730	63,352	215,732
Insurance premium	27,363	3,793	1,776	986	33,918
Other receivables	-	-	13,952	-	13,952
Carrying amount [Note 25(a)(i)]	126,142	19,664	53,458	64,338	263,602

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

(iii) Aged analysis (cont'd)

	2021				
	0 to 45 days	46 to 60 days	61-90 days	More than 90 days	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Receivable arising from insurance agents and brokers	67,554	24,052	36,179	60,720	188,505
Insurance premium	10,197	9,170	1,330	4,628	25,325
Other receivables	-	-	10,504	-	10,504
Carrying amount [Note 25(a)(i)]	77,751	33,222	48,013	65,348	224,334

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial and insurance liabilities. The company is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk may arise from a number of potential areas, such as a duration mismatch between assets and liabilities and unexpectedly high levels of claims. The nature of the company's exposures to liquidity risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

Management of liquidity risk

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to its reputation. Consequently, the company invests in marketable securities that can be readily realised as its obligations under insurance contracts fall due and in the event of reasonably foreseeable abnormal circumstances. The company also manages this risk by keeping a substantial portion of its financial assets in liquid form, in accordance with regulatory guidelines. The company is subject to an early warning ratio imposed by the Financial Services Commission (FSC). The key measure used for assessing liquidity risk is the liquid assets (as defined) to total liabilities ratio. The liquid assets to total liabilities ratio at the end of the year is 108% (2021: 94%). The FSC standard liquid assets to total liabilities ratio is 95%.

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Management of liquidity risk (cont'd)

An analysis of the contractual maturities of the company's financial and insurance contract liabilities is presented below. The analysis provided is by estimating timing of the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position.

	2022					
		Contractual undiscounted cash flows				
	Carrying amount $'000	Total cash outflow $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	1-2 years $'000	2-5 years $'000	5-10 years $'000
Financial liabilities:						
Insurance and other payable	305,017	305,017	305,017	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	305,017	305,017	305,017	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	347,003	347,003	178,759	142,785	25,445	14
	652,020	652,020	483,776	142,785	25,445	14

	2021					
		Contractual undiscounted cash flows				
	Carrying amount $'000	Total cash outflow $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	1-2 years $'000	2-5 years $'000	5-10 years $'000
Financial liabilities:						
Insurance and other payable	224,917	224,917	224,917	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	224,917	224,917	224,917	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	239,239	239,239	138,576	90,764	9,899	-
	464,156	464,156	363,493	90,764	9,899	-

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, foreign exchange rates and equity prices will affect the value of the company's assets, the amount of its liabilities and/or the company's income. Market risk arises in the company due to fluctuations in the value of liabilities and the value of investments held. The company is exposed to market risk on all of its financial assets.

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The nature of the company's exposures to market risks and its objectives, policies and processes for managing credit risk have not changed significantly from the prior period.

Management of market risk

The Investment Committee manages market risks in accordance with its asset/liability management framework. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities. For each of the major components of market risk the company has policies and procedures in place which detail how each risk should be managed and monitored. The management of each of these major components of major risk and the exposure of the company at the reporting date to each major risk are addressed below.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from the company's investments. The company manages its interest rate risk by matching, where possible, the duration and profile of assets and liabilities to minimise the impact of mismatches between the value of assets and liabilities from interest rate movements.

Interest bearing financial assets are primarily represented by long term investments, which have been contracted at fixed and floating interest rates for the duration of the term.

The nature of the company's exposures to interest rate risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk have not changed significantly from the prior period.

At the reporting date the interest profile of the company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying amount	
	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000
Fixed rate instruments:		
Financial assets	644,814	578,596

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect fair value changes in profit before tax.

An increase or decrease in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased/(increased) equity as outlined below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2021.

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

(i) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity	Effect on Equity Increase	Effect on Equity Decrease	Effect on Equity Increase $'000	Effect on Equity Decrease $'000
December 31, 2022				
Fixed rate instruments – J$	1%	0.5%	4,390	(2,195)
– US$	1%	0.5%	2,036	(1,018)
December 31, 2021				
Fixed rate instruments – J$	3%	0.5%	11,820	(1,970)
– US$	1%	1%	3,041	(3,041)

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the market value of or cash flows from financial instruments will vary because of exchange rate fluctuations.

The company incurs foreign currency risk primarily on insurance and reinsurance contracts and investments that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaica dollar. Such exposure comprises the monetary assets and liabilities of the company that are not denominated in that currency. The principal foreign currency risk of the company is denominated in United States dollars (US$).

At the reporting date, the company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	2022 US$'000	2021 US$'000
Foreign currency assets:		
Investments	1,388	1,679
Premium receivable	640	545
Cash and cash equivalents	110	109
Interest receivable	22	19
	2,160	2,352
Foreign currency liabilities:		
Insurance and other payables	347	396
Net foreign currency assets	1,813	1,956

Exchange rates for the US dollar, in terms of Jamaica dollars were as follows:

At December 31, 2022: $149.63
At December 31, 2021: $152.75

25. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

(ii) Currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

A 4% (2021: 2%) strengthening of the Jamaica dollar against the United States dollar at December 31, would have decreased the profit before tax for the year by $10,875,000 (2021: $5,976,000).

A 1% (2021: 8%) weakening of the Jamaica dollar against the United States dollar at December 31, would have increased the profit before tax for the year by $2,719,000 (2021: $23,902,000).

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from available-for-sale equity securities held by the company as part of its investment portfolio. Management monitors the mix of debt and equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market expectations. The primary goal of the company's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns.

A 6% (2021: 5%) increase in the bid price at the reporting date would cause an increase in equity of $6,738,518 (2021: $6,175,000).

A 6% (2021: 5%) decrease in the bid price at the reporting date would cause a decrease in equity of $6,738,518 (2021: $6,175,000).

26. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than financial risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The company's objective is to manage operational risk to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to its reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each department. The Audit Committee monitors each department to ensure compliance with the company's internal control procedures.

27. Capital risk management

Capital risk is the risk that the company fails to comply with mandated regulatory requirements, resulting in a breach of its minimum capital test and the possible suspension or loss of its insurance license (see note 2). The company's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statements of financial position, are:

(i) To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the insurance industry;

(ii) To safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for stockholders and benefits to other stakeholders; and

(iii) To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy is managed by the company's management. It is calculated by management, certified by the Appointed Actuary and reviewed by executive management, the audit committee and the board of directors. In addition, the company seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy ratios at levels higher than the regulatory requirements. To assist in evaluating the current business and strategic opportunities, the company currently uses the Minimum Capital Test (MCT) as stipulated by the insurance regulations.

The regulator requires general insurance companies to achieve a Minimum Capital Test Ratio of 175% (2021: 250%). At December 31, 2022, the company's capital ratio was 271% (2021: 282%).

28. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Definition and measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where a quoted market price is not available, fair value is computed using alternative techniques, making use of available input data; the company uses observable data as far as possible.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the degree to which the inputs used in the valuation techniques are observable. The different levels in the hierarchy have been defined as follows:

28. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Techniques for measuring fair value of financial instruments

Type of financial instrument	Method of estimation of fair value
Government of Jamaica securities and corporate bonds	Discounting future cash flows of these securities at the estimated reporting date using yields published by a broker.
US$ Global bonds	Prices of bonds at reporting date as quoted by broker/dealer, where available.
Cash equivalents, resale agreements, insurance and other receivables, insurance and other payables, reinsurance assets, insurance contract provisions and due from related party.	Considered to approximate their carrying values.
Units in unit trusts	Prices quoted by unit trust managers.
Quoted equities and unitised funds	Bid prices published by the Jamaica Stock Exchange and fund managers respectively.

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes equity securities and debt instruments listed on exchanges.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes and investments in funds with fair values obtained via fund managers.

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

28. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

(c) Accounting classification and fair values

The tables below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value (which are classified as available for sale) and those not carried at fair value (which are classified as loans and receivables) but for which fair value has been disclosed.

The fair value of certain short-term financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, securities under resale agreement, premiums and other receivables was determined to approximate their carrying value and are not disclosed in the tables below.

	2022				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Available for sale financial assets:					
Units in unit trusts	984	-	984	-	984
Global Bonds – TT	49,323	-	49,323	-	49,323
Quoted equities	112,310	112,310	-	-	112,310
Loans & receivables:					
Securities purchased under resale agreements	90,000	-	90,000	-	90,000
Corporate bonds	174,153	-	171,709	-	171,709
GOJ Bonds	129,533	-	136,270	-	136,270
	556,303	112,310	448,286	-	560,596
Short-term investments	186,804	-	186,804	-	186,804

	2021				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Available for sale financial assets:					
Units in unit trusts	13,272	-	13,272	-	13,272
Corporate bonds	57,117	-	57,117	-	57,117
Quoted equities	123,507	123,507	-	-	123,507
Loans & receivables:					
Securities purchased under resale agreements	15,275	-	15,275	-	15,275
Corporate bonds	272,888	-	273,526	-	273,526
GOJ Bonds	168,066	-	195,916	-	195,916
	650,125	123,507	555,106	-	678,613
Short-term investments	80,525	-	80,525	-	80,525