COLINA
HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED

www.colina.com

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Innovating with Purpose

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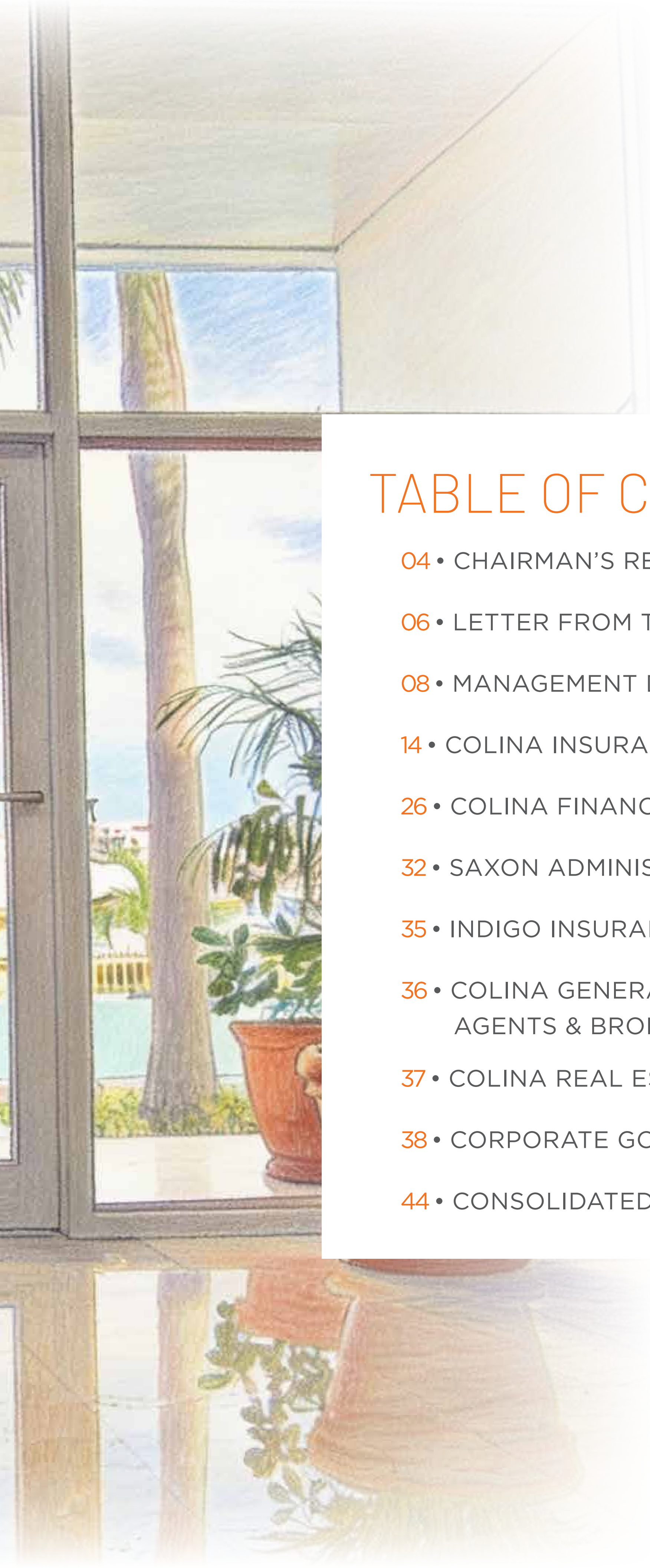
LIFE • HEALTH • INVESTMENTS • RETIREMENT • AUTO • HOME • COMMERCIAL • LIABILITY • MARINE



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Chairman's Report

EMANUEL M. ALEXIOU
Chairman

Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited ("CHBL") delivered a strong financial performance in 2025, underpinned by exceptional investment returns and improved results across all business segments. This performance reflects the resilience of the Group's diversified portfolio, comprising Colina Insurance Limited (CIL), Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. (CFAL), Indigo Insurance (Bahamas) Limited, Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Limited, and Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited (CGIA) and its latest addition, the Saxon group of companies.

A significant milestone in the Group's strategic evolution was achieved on April 24, 2025, with the completion of the acquisition of the Saxon group of entities—Saxon Holding Company Ltd. and Saxon Administration Ltd.—both domiciled in the Cayman Islands. This acquisition meaningfully advances our long term strategy to build a diversified regional financial services platform and strengthens our presence in one of the Caribbean's most important financial markets.

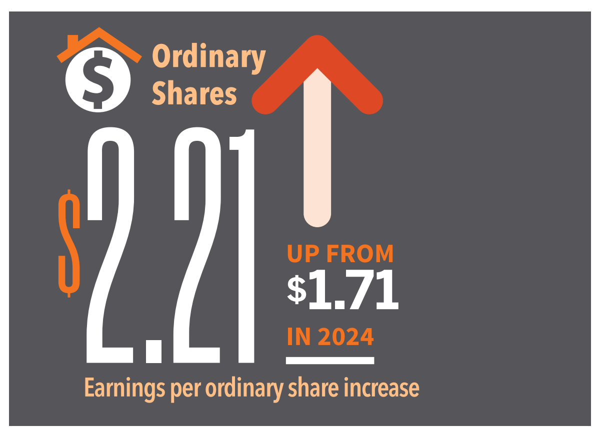
Saxon brings a respected brand and deep expertise in general insurance and pension administration. Its integration enhances the Group's ability to deliver broader and more sophisticated solutions to clients, while significantly expanding our regional retirement and pension services footprint. The subsequent integration of Saxon's insurance operations with Indigo Cayman, together with the establishment of Saxon Fund Services, reflects our continued focus on scale, operational efficiency, and disciplined expansion.

These developments underscore our confidence in the region and our commitment to creating long term value through complementary financial services and strategic growth.

With IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 now firmly embedded in our financial reporting, 2025 marked the third full year under the new standards. While these frameworks have transformed how insurance results are presented, our focus remains unchanged—delivering sustainable performance supported by prudent strategy and disciplined execution.

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2025 include:

- ***Net income attributable to equity shareholders of $57.2 million, a 27.9% increase over the prior year***
- ***Earnings per ordinary share of $2.21, up from $1.71 in 2024***



With disciplined governance, innovation-led strategy, and a strengthened regional presence, CHBL is well positioned for sustainable, long-term growth.

- ***Insurance Service Result of $22.8 million, compared to $15.5 million in the prior year***
- ***Total assets of $997.6 million, an increase of $102.8 million year over year***
- ***Ordinary shareholders' equity growing to $274.1 million, from $225.8 million in 2024***

Our subsidiaries continued to make strong contributions to the Group's overall performance, delivering key operational and strategic achievements that enhance our collective capabilities and reinforce our commitment to sustained value creation.

CIL advanced its digital transformation agenda through the launch of electronic applications for individual medical and life products, improving efficiency and enhancing the customer and agent experience. The expansion of its sales network and continued focus on service excellence support the Company's growth and market leadership. CIL launched its strategic commitment focused on delivering exceptional services through technology and enhancing how clients acquire, manage and maintain their policies.

CFAL maintained its position as a leading independent investment and pension advisory firm, supported by diversified income streams, disciplined risk management, and strong fiduciary controls. Its conservative financial approach and continued investment in people and systems position the business well for long term stability and growth.

CGIA further strengthened its advisory led brokerage model, with a targeted reorganization aligned to its strategic focus on commercial and high value risks. Continued investment in people, processes, and technology has established a solid foundation for scalable, client centric growth.

Indigo delivered another strong year, driven by disciplined execution of its digital first strategy and regional expansion. The acquisition and integration of Saxon Motor & General Insurance Ltd., together with regulatory approval to operate in the Turks and Caicos Islands, further broadened Indigo's geographic reach and distribution capabilities.

Looking ahead, CHBL is well positioned to build on this momentum. The integration of Saxon, coupled with our expanding regional footprint and continued emphasis on innovation and operational excellence, provides a strong platform for sustainable growth. With disciplined oversight from the Board and a clear strategic direction, the Group remains focused on strengthening its competitive position, maintaining financial resilience, and delivering long term value to shareholders.

On behalf of the Board, I extend our sincere appreciation to our shareholders for their continued trust and confidence. We also thank our employees across the Group for their dedication and professionalism, which remain central to our success. We look forward with optimism to the opportunities ahead and to achieving further milestones in the year to come.

Letter from the CEO

ANDREW ALEXIOU
Chief Executive Officer

Dear Shareholders and Stakeholders,

It is both an honour and a privilege to address you for the first time in my capacity as Chief Executive Officer of Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited (CHBL). My recent appointment by the Board marks a significant moment for our Group, and I am mindful of the legacy I inherit.

As we reflect on 2025, I am pleased to report not only notable improvement across all segments of our business, but also an accelerated pace of transformation throughout our organization. CHBL's success has never been an accident; it was forged through disciplined execution, prudent management and a steadfast commitment to improving lives. Our financial foundation and reputation for integrity are strong, and I am energized by the chance to drive the Company's continued evolution with the support of our dedicated teams. This is not about reinventing the wheel, but about enhancing our capabilities, and fostering greater synergy across our subsidiaries.

I bring a renewed commitment to operational excellence, driven by progressive ideas and a belief in the power of unity. One of my central priorities is to minimize the silos that can hinder collaboration within our Group. By encouraging open communication and a shared sense of purpose, we can unlock new potential, streamline processes, and deliver superior outcomes for our clients and partners.

Diversification remains at the heart of our vision. CHBL is more than just an insurance provider; we are a dynamic family of companies operating across a range of sectors and regions, serving Bahamians, Caymanians, and Turks and Caicos Islanders. Our portfolio includes our flagship life and health insurer, Colina Insurance Limited; CFAL (investment advisory); CGIA (general insurance agent and broker); CREFL (commercial property management); Indigo (digital property and casualty insurance); and our newest subsidiary Saxon Administration (services for Cayman-registered pension plans).

Our acquisition of Saxon in 2025 demonstrates our strategic push not only into new markets but also toward broadening our portfolio. We take advantage of opportunities as they come, but also work proactively to create them. I am keenly interested in exploring new jurisdictions and will act with purpose and discipline to shape success. Where one subsidiary has established a foothold, I see opportunities for others to enter and thrive, further strengthening our Group's presence and impact.

CHBL's subsidiaries each contribute unique expertise and energy to our collective achievements. I want to wholeheartedly commend

Established in 1993 as a diversified financial services holding company

A key leadership priority is fostering greater collaboration by minimizing silos and encouraging open communication throughout the organization.

THE BAHAMAS

POPULATION (2026)
404,516*
Median age: **35.7 years**

their leadership. We will continue to invest in their progress, encourage cross-company initiatives, and ensure they are empowered for future success as part of our unified vision.

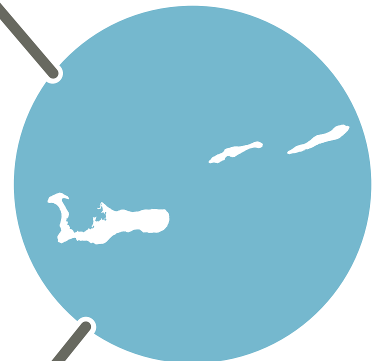
Our investment in technology remains fundamental to enhancing operational efficiency and driving innovation across all our businesses. By adopting advanced digital solutions and leveraging data-driven insights, CHBL is positioned to meet evolving customer needs, optimize internal processes, and stay ahead in a rapidly changing marketplace.

Looking ahead, our strategy is clear: leverage the strengths of our diverse companies, deepen our reach in promising markets, and remain true to the principles that have served us well. Our Group's near billion dollar asset base is a powerful platform from which we can actively shape the future, embrace new opportunities, and pioneer solutions that will drive sustainable growth for years to come.

Thank you for your trust and partnership as we embark on this exciting chapter. Together, we will redefine leadership in our industry and set new standards for what our Group can achieve, across sectors, across borders, and for generations to come.

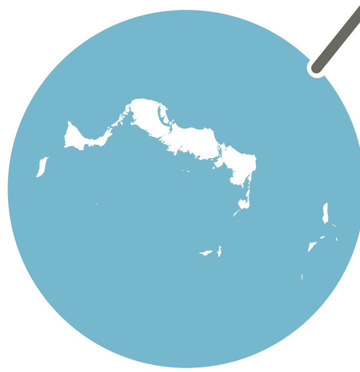
With gratitude and resolve,

Andrew



CAYMAN ISLANDS

POPULATION (2026)
77,027*
Median age: **39.1 years**



TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

POPULATION (2026)
47,132*
Median age: **39.6 years**

* www.worldometers.info

CHBL TEAM

Catherine Williams
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ruvania E. Deveaux
Chief Risk & Compliance Officer

Leonardo Ferguson
Chief Group Internal Auditor

Maxine Seymour
Chief Communications Officer

Management Discussion & Analysis

Forward-Looking **Statements**

Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited
Management Discussion & Analysis
For the year ended December 31, 2025
DATE: *This MD&A is dated April 29, 2026*

OVERVIEW:

Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited ("CHBL" or "the Company") is a holding company, incorporated in 1993. CHBL subsidiaries provide financial services solutions through production, distribution, and administration of insurance and investment products. CHBL's operating subsidiaries include Colina Insurance Limited ("CIL"); Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. ("CFAL"); Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited ("CGIA"); Indigo Insurance (Bahamas) Limited ("Indigo Bahamas") and Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Limited ("Indigo Cayman") or collectively "Indigo, and Saxon Administration Ltd. ("Saxon Administration").

CIL is a life and health insurer whose principal operations are conducted largely in The Bahamas, and which is also registered to operate in the Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands. CGIA holds a dual registration as a general insurance agent and broker for operations in The Bahamas. CFAL is an investment advisory firm, established to provide financial services including investment management, pension management and administration, corporate advisory services, escrow, registrar and transfer agent services. Indigo is registered as a property and casualty insurer in The Bahamas and the Cayman Islands. Saxon Administration provides pension administration services to Cayman Islands registered pension plans.

All references to financial information presented are in relation to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, "The Group"), unless otherwise identified.

The MD&A may include "forward looking information" and assumptions about, among other things, CHBL or its subsidiaries' business, operating activities and financial performance and condition. This forward-looking information and these assumptions include, but are not limited to, statements about the Group's objectives and strategies to achieve those objectives, as well as information with respect to the Company's beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates, intentions and views of future events. Any statements that refer to expectations, intentions, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances contain forward-looking information. The Company has based the forward-looking information on its current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that it believes might affect its financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, on which the information presented in this report is based, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This report should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying note disclosures.

The implementation of new standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing standards that have been published but are not yet effective is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies or consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES:

The Group's accounting policies require the use of judgments relating to a variety of assumptions and estimates that affect amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements. In particular, with respect to insurance and reinsurance related assumptions and estimates, these include

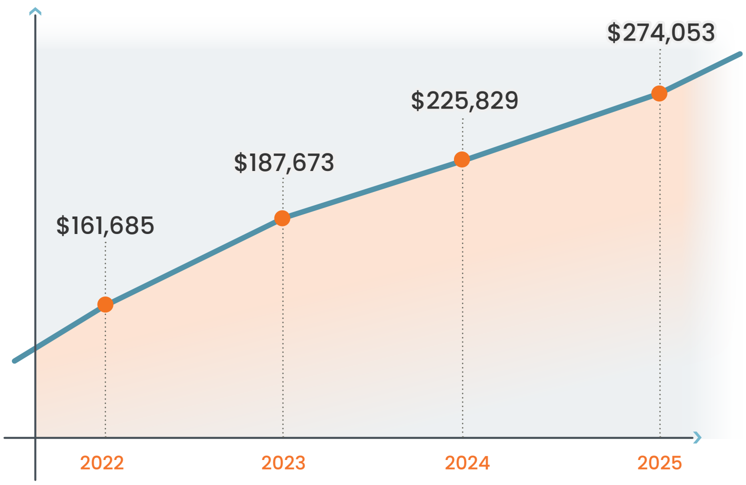
expectations of current and future mortality, morbidity, longevity, investment returns, expenses, lapse and surrender rates and discount rates. Management has also applied judgement in its assessment of valuations of real estate and goodwill which include assumptions and estimates in relation to rates such as discount, growth, vacancy, and inflation. In applying its accounting policies, management makes subjective and complex judgments that frequently estimate matters which are inherently uncertain. Many of these policies are common in the insurance and financial services industries; others are specific to the Group's business and operations. Due to the inherent uncertainty of using the assumptions and estimates, the effect of certain accounting policies under different conditions or assumptions could be materially different from those reported in the consolidated financial statements. For further information on the Group's Critical Accounting Judgement and Estimates, please refer to Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Group reported net income attributable to equity shareholders of $57.2 million for the 12 months ended December 31, 2025, compared to the $44.7 million in the prior year.

Net income continues to benefit significantly from net unrealized mark-to-market gains included in net investment income. Net investment income totaled $70.9 million, compared to $59.3 million in the prior year. With the adoption of IFRS 9, the Group elected to designate its financial assets at "fair value through profit or loss" (FVTPL). With this change, unrealized gains and losses on assets are reflected directly in profit and loss. Included in net investment income are net unrealized fair value gains

Total Shareholder's **Equity** *(In B$ thousands)*



(net) of $28.8 million in 2025 compared to $24.3 million in 2024, comprising 40.7% and 40.9% respectively of total net investment income.

Total assets at December 31, 2025 total $997.6 million, a 11.5% or $102.8 million increase from $894.8 million in total assets at December 31, 2024.

At December 31, 2025, over 73.1% of total assets are invested assets totalling $724.1 million compared to $652.2 million or 73.6% of total assets as at December 31, 2024. Investment securities and other financial assets which at December 31, 2025 totals $639 million, comprising the largest asset class representing 64.1% of total assets. The

Company remains steadfast with its long-term investment objectives designed to ensure the appropriate balance of liquidity and risk within its investment portfolios to address unexpected movements in policyholder claims. The Company continued to rebalance assets within its investment portfolio. To this end, the Group purchased an additional $125.6 million in new investment securities, funded in part by the proceeds from the disposal and/or maturity of other securities that are less suited to the Company's evolving asset/liability matching profile.

Net insurance contract liabilities at December 31, 2025 total $572.7 million, an increase over the net insurance contract liabilities at December 31, 2024 totalling $524.6 million. The Company's robust reserving methodologies remain more than adequate to fulfil the Company's obligations to its policyholders. Under IFRS 17, insurance contract liabilities include liabilities for incurred claims, liabilities for remaining coverage and the contractual service margin (unearned profit recognized only as insurance services are provided over the life of the contract).

Under IFRS 17, the Contractual Service Margin represents the unearned profit from insurance contracts and is recognized as revenue over the coverage period. As of December 31, 2025, included in the net insurance contract liabilities is a CSM balance of $33 million, reflecting an increase over $26.8 million in the prior year. The growth in the CSM was driven by new business written during the year (contributing $1.6 million to the CSM); experience adjustments (adding $8.3 million to the CSM); interest accretion (contributing $0.6); offset by the CSM amortization of $4.3 million. The Group remains focused on optimizing the release of CSM in line with the delivery of insurance services, ensuring a stable and transparent earnings profile.

Overall **Performance**

Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited Statistical Financial Reporting Data

(All data in B$000s with the exception of $/per share amounts)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024	2023
Net income for the year	$ 57,784	$ 45,393	$ 35,213
Net income for equity shareholders	$ 57,201	$ 44,723	$ 34,703
Net income for ordinary shareholders	$ 54,757	$ 42,279	$ 32,259
Insurance revenue	$ 162,670	$ 131,937	$ 124,950
Insurance Service Result	$ 22,831	$ 15,455	$ 4,420
Net investment income	$ 70,864	$ 59,312	$ 66,135
Net insurance finance expenses	$ (39,708)	$ (33,299)	$ (39,840)
Net Insurance and Investment Result	$ 53,987	$ 41,468	$ 30,715
Comprehensive income for the year	$ 57,680	$ 46,930	$ 35,371
Comprehensive income for equity shareholders	$ 57,097	$ 46,261	$ 34,861
Comprehensive income for ordinary shareholders	$ 54,653	$ 43,817	$ 32,417
Total assets	$ 997,601	$ 894,754	$ 824,116
Total invested assets	$ 724,117	$ 652,161	$ 614,291
Total ordinary shareholders' equity	$ 274,053	$ 225,829	$ 187,673
Total equity	$ 324,343	$ 275,536	$ 236,921
Shareholders' equity	$ 316,553	$ 268,329	$ 230,173
Return as % of total assets	5.8%	5.1%	4.3%
Return on total opening ordinary equity	24.2%	22.5%	20.0%
Earnings Per Share and Dividends Per Share			
Earnings per ordinary share	$ 2.21	$ 1.71	$ 1.30
Comprehensive Earnings per ordinary share	$ 2.21	$ 1.77	$ 1.31
Return for equity shareholders	21.3%	19.4%	17.0%
Comprehensive return for equity shareholders	21.3%	20.1%	17.1%
Cash dividends declared per share by class			
Class (A) Preference Shares	$ 0.06	$ 0.06	$ 0.06
Class (A) Ordinary Shares	$ 0.26	$ 0.26	$ 0.26

Quarterly Financial **Information**

(All data in B$000s with the exception of $/per share amounts)

	2025					2024				
	TOTAL	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	TOTAL	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Insurance Revenue *(for the quarter)*	**162,670**	42,080	42,607	42,649	35,334	**131,937**	35,621	32,466	33,746	30,104
Insurance Service Result *(for the quarter)*	**22,831**	3,558	8,002	3,281	7,990	**15,455**	5,155	1,171	2,912	6,217
Net Earnings By Quarter										
Total net income	**57,784**	16,526	17,094	10,603	13,561	**45,393**	8,925	25,783	(378)	11,063
Net income attributable to equity shareholders	**57,201**	16,292	16,971	10,467	13,471	**44,723**	8,019	25,674	(233)	11,263
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	**54,757**	15,680	16,360	9,856	12,861	**42,279**	7,747	24,867	(987)	10,652
Quarterly Earnings Per Share	**2.21**	0.63	0.66	0.40	0.52	**1.71**	0.30	1.01	(0.03)	0.43

LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

The Company's current and short-term cash needs are generally met through funding generated from its regular operations. Cash in excess of short-term needs are invested in a managed portfolio where the Company also maintains adequate levels of liquid investments, in accordance with established liquidity margin requirements as per the Company's investment mandate. At December 31, 2025, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of $53.9 million ($75.5 million in 2024). The Company and its subsidiaries held over $587.2 million in debt securities, over 95.2% of these debt securities were investments in government and sovereign debt comprised primarily of investments in Bahamas Government Registered Stock. The Company carefully manages levels of liquid assets to meet unanticipated cash flow requirements prior to their maturity.

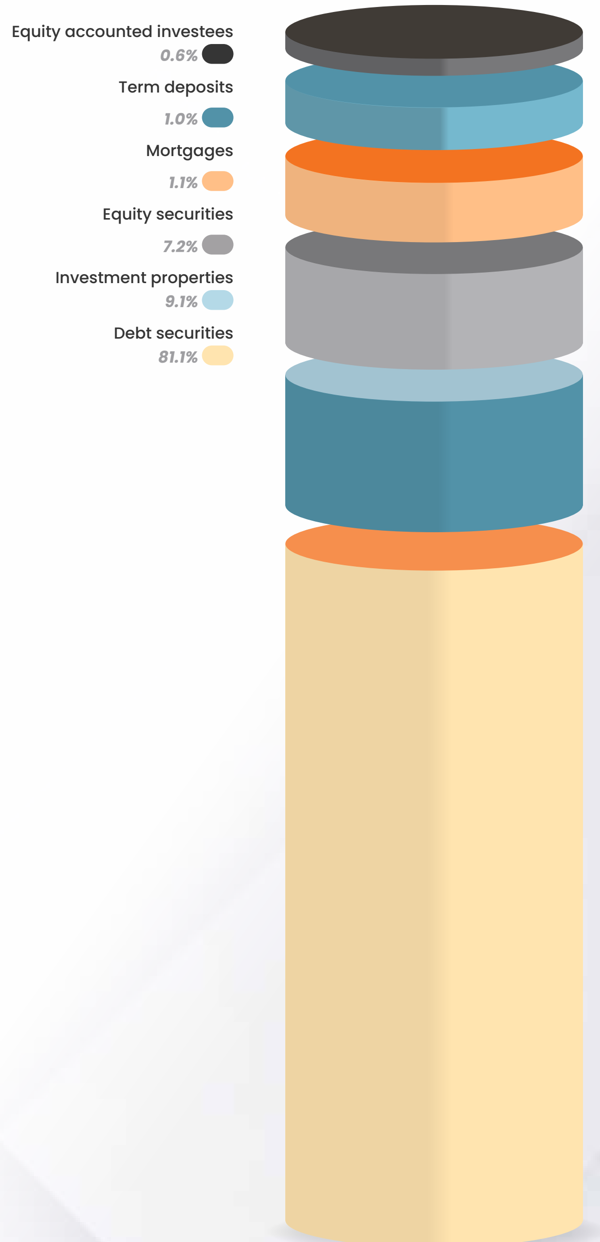
An analysis of the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company based on remaining contractual obligations on an undiscounted cash flow basis is summarized in Note 31 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

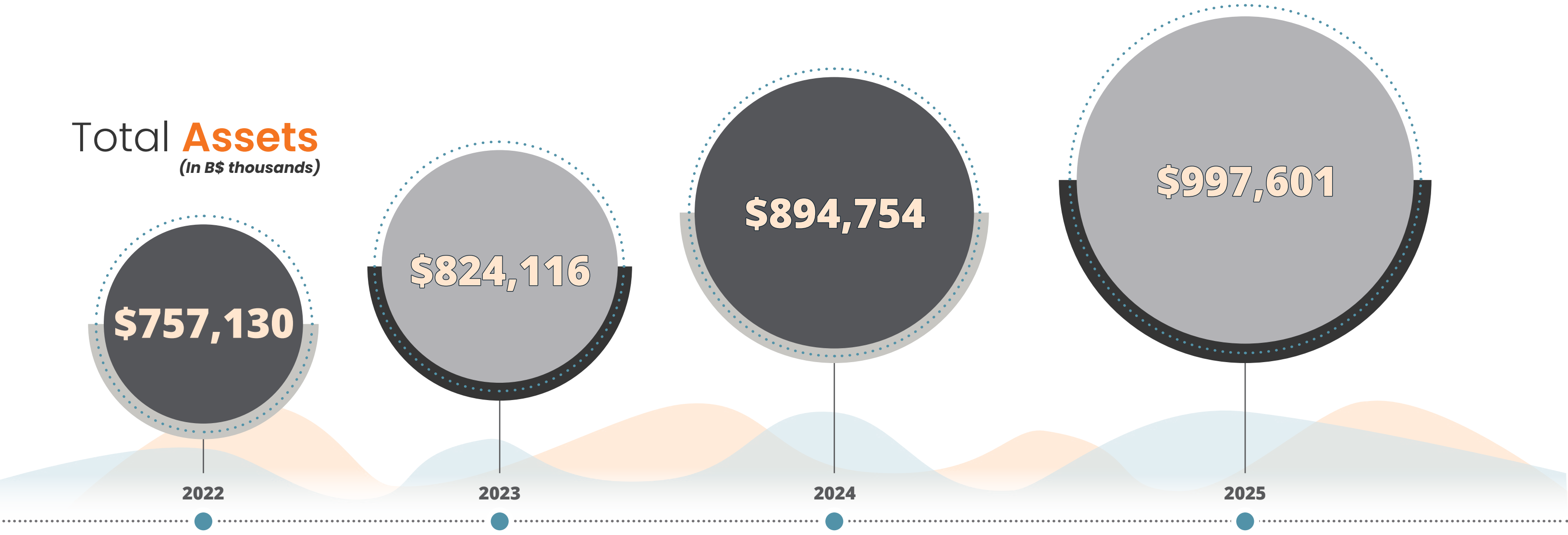
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at December 31, 2025, the Company did not provide any guarantees to third parties. Included, however, in term deposits and investment securities are $2.7 million and $5.3

Invested Assets **Composition**

As at December 31, 2025





million, respectively, in restricted balances held in favour of various regulatory bodies.

Other contingent liabilities and commitments are discussed in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Risk exposures that arise as a result of the financial instruments that the Company invests in – such as financial, interest rate, credit. Liquidity and insurance risks – are discussed in Note 31 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group's activities also include trading activities which introduce settlement risk exposures which are also discussed in Note 31.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In the normal course of business, the Company has entered into transactions with related parties and affiliates. These balances and transactions are identified and discussed in Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's total ordinary shareholders' equity has increased to $274.1 million at December 31, 2025 compared to $225.8 million in 2024. The growth in retained earnings was as a result of the fiscal performance in 2025 from the Group's operations which further enabled the Company to declare dividends to the Class "A" Ordinary Shareholders of $6.4 million ($0.26 per ordinary share) after dividend distributions to the Class "A" Preference Shareholders of $2.4 million ($0.06 per preference share).

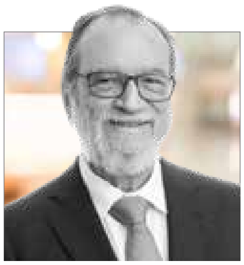
The Company divides its operating segments into four classifications of Life, Health, Property & Casualty, and Other. The Life and Health divisions include the Company's Individual Life Insurance and Individual and Group Health Insurance and reinsurance business respectively. Results from the Company's general insurance activities are captured in "Property & Casualty" with its other subsidiaries and associate operating activities captured in "Other".

CHBL delivered a strong performance in 2025, driven by exceptional investment returns and continued improvements across all areas of the business.

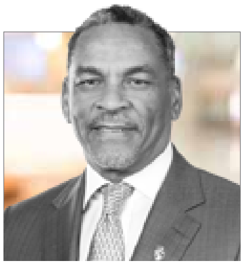
Our Strategic Commitment

We will provide the **BEST SERVICE** of any life & health insurer by using **TECHNOLOGY** to make it **CONVENIENT** for our clients to acquire, manage and maintain their policies, while providing resources to allow them to make the **BEST DECISIONS** about their financial needs.

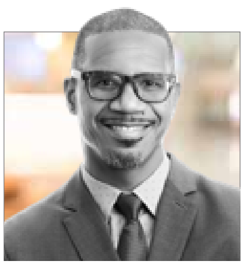
Colina Insurance Limited (CIL)



Emanuel M. Alexiou
Chief Executive Officer



Anthony R. Ferguson
President and Chairman, CFAL

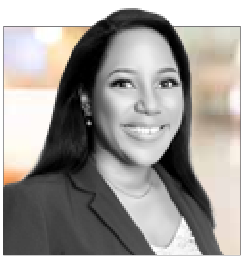


Marcus J. Bosland
Chief Operating Officer

Catherine Williams
Vice President, Finance

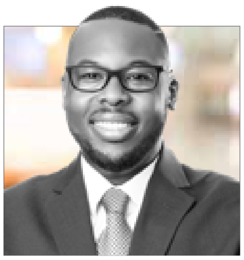
Executive Team

D'Andra A. Johnson
Legal Counsel



Ruvania E. Deveaux
Chief Risk & Compliance Officer

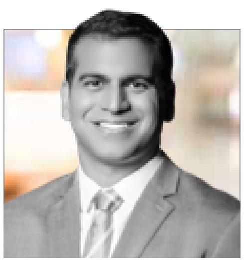
Maxine Seymour
Director, Corporate Communications



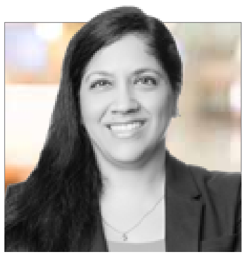
Leonardo Ferguson
Chief Group Internal Auditor

Our Strategic Commitment

We will provide the best service of any life & health insurer by using technology to make it convenient for our clients to acquire, manage and maintain their policies, while providing resources to allow them to make the best decisions about their financial needs.

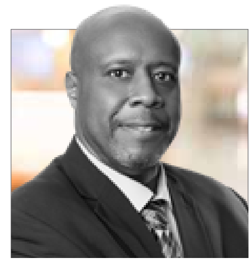


Brandon Deyalsingh
Chief Actuary



Sapna Chatlani
Vice President, Group & Health Benefits

DeAndrea R. Lewis
Vice President, Life Operations & Sales



Alban Smith
Vice President, IT Infrastructure & Service

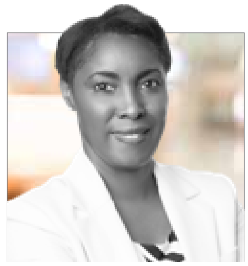
Net Income

$57.2 MILLION

UP FROM $44.7M IN 2025

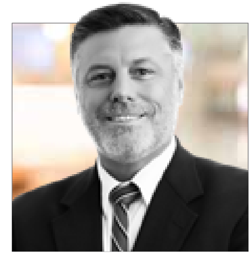
Patricia Bain
Director, Human Resources

Elrod Outten
Director, Sales



Sherelle Johnson
AVP, Group and Health Benefits

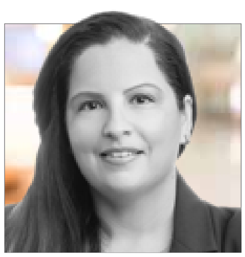
Kenray Marsh
AVP, Life Operations



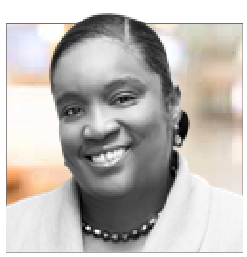
Charles Nevins III
General Manager, CMCO

CIL's Management Team

Cassandra Adderley
Manager, Group Billing & Eligibility



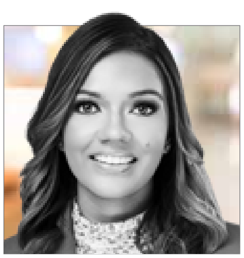
Samantha Adderley
Manager, Life Claims



Vashti L. Adderley
Senior Manager, Application Support & Projects

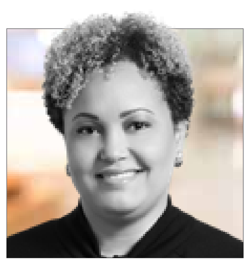
Kathy Andrews
Manager, Group & Health Benefits (Freeport)

Melinda Bethel
Manager, Verification & Customer Service

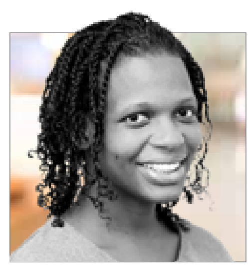


Toni Marie Bobart
Manager, Actuarial Health

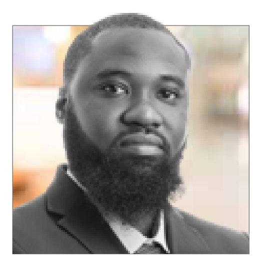
Michelle Cartwright
Manager, Cheque Processing & Distribution



Simone Coakley
Financial Reporting Officer

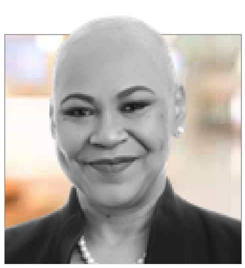


Anastacia Davis
Manager, Health Claims



Frank Ellis
Manager, Facilities

Beverly Ferguson
Manager, Credit Collections



Lavaughn Fernander
Manager, Customer Service

Vernis Forbes
Manager, Group Pricing

Jade Hall
Manager, Provider Relations & Claims Audit

Chantal A. Horton
Manager, Communications

Company Foundation

CIL is a diversified financial services company offering comprehensive life and health insurance solutions. CIL was built on a firm foundation of trust, integrity and responsibility, evolving over the years to become The Bahamas' largest life and health insurer, with a solid reputation for providing insurance and related financial services products that help clients prepare for life's unexpected events.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Throughout 2025, and at the fiscal year end, CIL exceeded the statutory risk-based capital requirements as set by the Insurance Commission of The Bahamas.

LIFE DIVISION

CIL's Life Division offers a wide range of whole life and term insurance, pensions, annuity, and savings and investment products.

The Life Division contributed $36.3 million, an increase from the prior year's insurance revenue of $30.6 million. Insurance service results for the life segment increased to $11.2 million compared to $7.5 million in the prior year.

HEALTH DIVISION

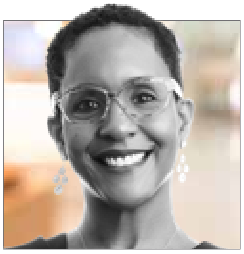
CIL's Health Division offers a wide range of comprehensive individual medical and group life and medical insurance. Insurance service results for the health segment totaled $10.8 million compared to $6.6 million in 2024. 2025 saw an improvement due to an increase in insurance revenue.

As the Company remains mindful of the volatility of claims, CIL continues to rigorously assess renewals of existing business to ensure that they adequately reflect perceived risk exposure and changes in claims experience. CIL will maintain this discipline as it has proven to be effective over the long term and has enabled CIL to limit losses in high claims years.

INCREASE IN INSURANCE RESULTS

$10.8 MILLION

UP FROM $6.6M IN 2024

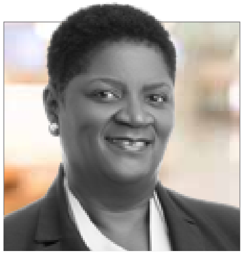


Paula Hospedales
Sr. Manager, Reinsurance Administration

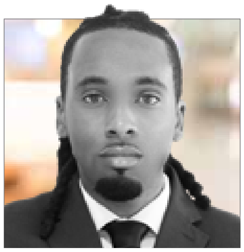
Jervon Johnson
Manager, Actuary

Garneshia Lightbourn
Manager, Internal Audit

Trina March
Manager, Underwriting

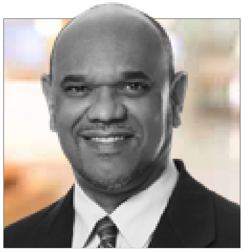


Cheryl Martins
Sr. Manager, Group Sales & Administration

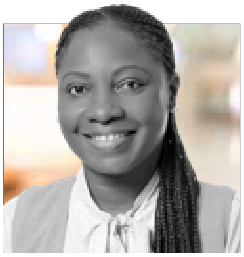


Derick McIntosh
Financial Controller

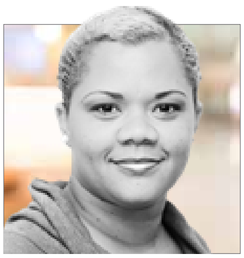
Charmaine S. Parker
Manager, Contact Center



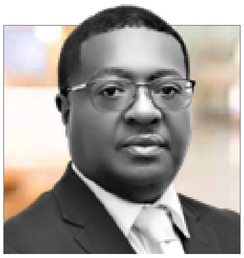
Enrique Pyfrom
Sr. Manager, IT Operations



Shorneka Rolle-Mackey
Manager, Customer Relations

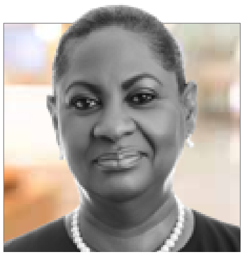


Ravon Smith
Manager, New Business



O'Neil Stubbs
Sr. Manager, Client Relationships

Catherine Theresias
Manager, Medical Unit

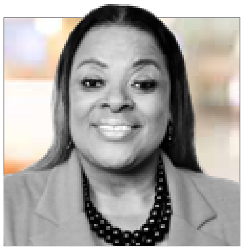


Sandra Thomas
Sr. Manager, Claims and Administration

Nyoshi Ward
Manager, Payments

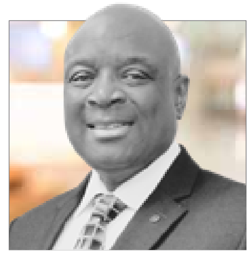
Tanya Wemyss
Manager, Central Processing

Sales' Management Team

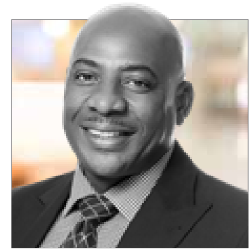


Sandradee Henfield
Branch Manager

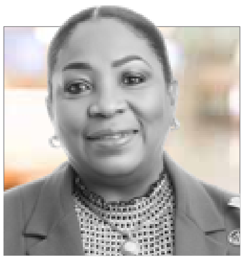
Kino McCartney
Branch Manager



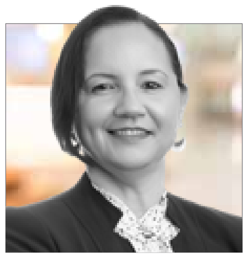
Wayne Miller
Branch Manager



Jeffrey Randall
Branch Manager



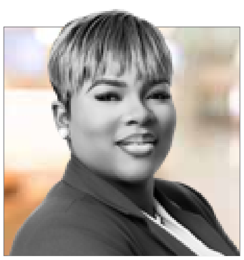
Sandra Walkes
Asst. Branch Manager



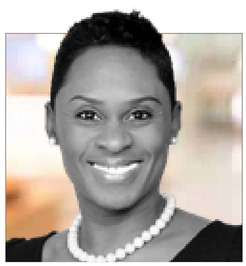
Karen Sweeting
Manager, Marketing Administration

Latasha Strachan
Manager, Sales Training

Monique Cartwright
Sales Manager

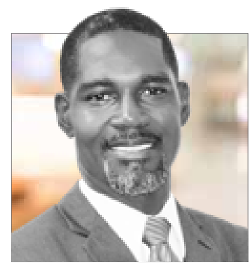


Hardiece Dean
Sales Manager



Merranda Lowe
Sales Manager

Jessica'Lyn Miller
Sales Manager



Ray-Don Poitier
Sales Manager

2025 Awards

MDRT QUALIFIERS & COATING RECIPIENTS

We are pleased to congratulate the following agents who have successfully qualified for MDRT (Million Dollar Round Table). Persons who also received additional recognition for achieving Executive Status were acknowledged in a coating ceremony.

La'Tarsha Cleare
Collins

Shakira Dean
Collins

Sandradee Henfield
Northern

Ann Hutchinson
Palmdale

Veoshe Johnson
Northern

Alfreda Knowles
Admiral Club

Lynette Thompson
Collins

Shakeilya Knowles
Collins

Aisha Lightbourn-Adderley
Collins

Janith Mullings
Northern

Jeffrey Randall
Centreville

Bridgette Sands
Collins

James Seymour
Collins

Sandra Smith
Admiral Club

Deone Wilson
Palmdale

Individual Medical Award
Sandra Smith
Presenter Sherelle Johnson

CGIA Top Performer
Shakeilya Knowles
Presenter Jackie Gardiner

Quality Life Award
From L to R: Veoshe Johnson, Ann Hutchinson, Alfreda Knowles, Lynette Thompson, Elrod Outten, Shakeilya Knowles, Robert Adams, La'Tarsha Cleare, Sandra Smith, and Aisha Lightbourn-Adderley.

2025 TOP ACHIEVERS

Top Performer of the Year
Sandra Smith
Admiral Club

Employee of the Year
Apryl Cleare
Customer Service

2025 SALESPERSONS OF THE YEAR

Genesis Salesperson of the Year
Kenra Kemp
Northern Branch

Seasoned Salesperson of the Year
La'Tarsha Cleare
Collins Branch

Executive Salesperson of the Year
Sandra Smith
Admiral's Club

2025 BRANCH AWARDS

Branch Performance Award
Northern Branch

Branch Persistency Award
Collins Branch

Unit Persistency Award
Sandra Walkes Unit

Unit Performance Award
Monique Cartwright Unit

Unit Recruiting Award
Wayne Miller Unit

CIL IN THE COMMUNITY

BIA 50th Anniversary

CIL's Chief Executive Officer, Emanuel M. Alexiou, was honoured by The Bahamas Insurance Association during its 50th Anniversary Banquet, recognizing his leadership and contributions to the insurance industry. The recognition highlights his role in advancing the sector and supporting its continued growth and development in The Bahamas.

CEO Grand Bahama Visit

CIL's Chief Executive Officer, Emanuel M. Alexiou, visited Grand Bahama, engaging team members through a town hall meeting and strategic discussions. The visit highlighted the Company's focus on innovation, digital transformation and expansion within the general insurance market, while reinforcing the importance of collaboration across divisions. Alexiou also recognized the contributions and achievements of team members, reaffirming the Company's commitment to employee engagement and service excellence across the archipelago.

CIL Honoured at Government House for HIV/AIDS Work

CIL was honoured for the Company's longstanding support of HIV/AIDS awareness and outreach initiatives in The Bahamas at the Honouring Our Journey Award Ceremony, hosted by the Ministry of Health and Wellness through the National HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases Programme, in partnership with The Bahamas AIDS Foundation.

29th Annual Red Ribbon Ball

Team CIL attended the 29th Annual Red Ribbon Ball under the theme "New York, New York" at Atlantis Resort, Paradise Island, as a Diamond sponsor. CIL continues its longstanding support of The Bahamas AIDS Foundation, promoting awareness and supporting its ongoing work in HIV/AIDS advocacy and care.

Launch of E-Applications

CIL launched its Individual Medical and Life E-Apps, enabling agents to create client profiles and submit applications electronically, reducing manual processing and improving efficiency.

We're always online

Our Online Portal allows policyowners to manage all Colina policies in one place while tracking premiums and loans. It also enables secure one-time or recurring payments for their own policies or for loved ones.

NEW PROVIDENCE

Customer Appreciation Day

CIL hosted a Customer Appreciation Day across all islands where the Company operates (New Providence, Grand Bahama, Exuma and Abaco) engaging clients through educational sessions, giveaways and family-friendly activities. The initiative also provided an opportunity to give back to customers while offering insights into insurance, health benefits and wealth management.


GRAND BAHAMA


EXUMA


ABACO

NEW PROVIDENCE


GRAND BAHAMA


NEW PROVIDENCE


GRAND BAHAMA

Launch of Palmdale Branch

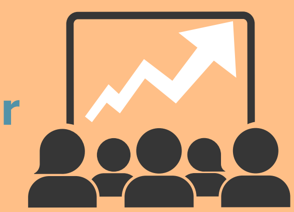
CIL introduced the Palmdale Branch to its Sales force, expanding its strong network of sales representatives. The branch is located at the Company's 56 Collins Avenue location.


ABACO

Lynette Thompson inducted into Hall of Fame

Inducted into Colina's Hall of Fame, Lynette Thompson was recognized for her people-first approach, reflecting a legacy of consistency, dedication, and leadership.

Significant growth in our Sales Force



We've brought in more professional representatives to better serve our clients as efficiently as possible.

App upgrades

Continuously enhancing our mobile app to deliver smarter, faster and easier mobile experience and service. Our app is designed around our clients, built for everyday convenience.

$10K for Autism Awareness

CIL marked Autism Awareness Month with a $15,000 donation to R.E.A.C.H., supporting programmes for individuals with autism and their families. The Company also served as primary sponsor of the R.E.A.C.H. Fun Run Walk, with employees participating to promote awareness. Employees also wore R.E.A.C.H. t-shirts every Friday to bring additional awareness. The East Bay Street location featured a blue light display during the month.

Always improving

Launch of **Individual Life e-application** making it easier to offer coverage throughout the Bahamas and reducing the time to a decision.

Revamped **payment portal**, allowing our clients to take greater control of their recurring payments and enhancing the receipt for all online payments

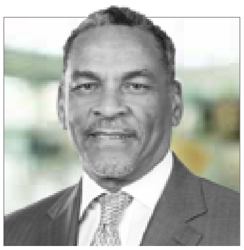
Relocation of Group & Health Benefits

The Group & Health Benefits department relocated to a newly renovated space on the fourth floor of CIL's 308 East Bay Street flagship location. The move supports improved service delivery and enhanced operational efficiency.

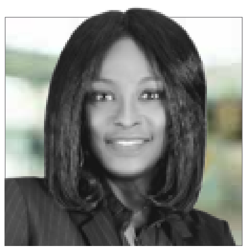
School for the Blind

CIL partnered with the School for the Blind to support student engagement by providing opportunities to explore environments and activities that do not necessarily rely on sight. Throughout the year, students participated in visits that included the Tern Gallery and the Adventure Learning Centre. The initiative reflects the Company's commitment to an inclusive community and meaningful engagement.

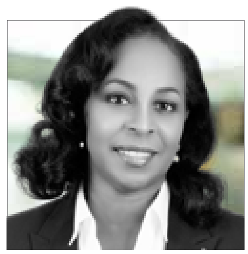
Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. (CFAL)



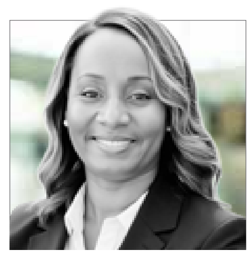
Anthony R. Ferguson
Chairman and President, CFAL



Pamela Q. Ferguson
Vice President, Investments



Sophia Thurston
Vice President Pension Administration and Operations



Jeanelle Francis
Manager Private Wealth

Tamara Evans
Manager Settlements

A Year of Record Growth

The 2025 financial year marked a period of exceptional growth for Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. (CFAL) across all of its products and services. This year-over-year growth demonstrates the effectiveness of CFAL's core principles in delivering trusted and proven services to our clients and business partners.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH

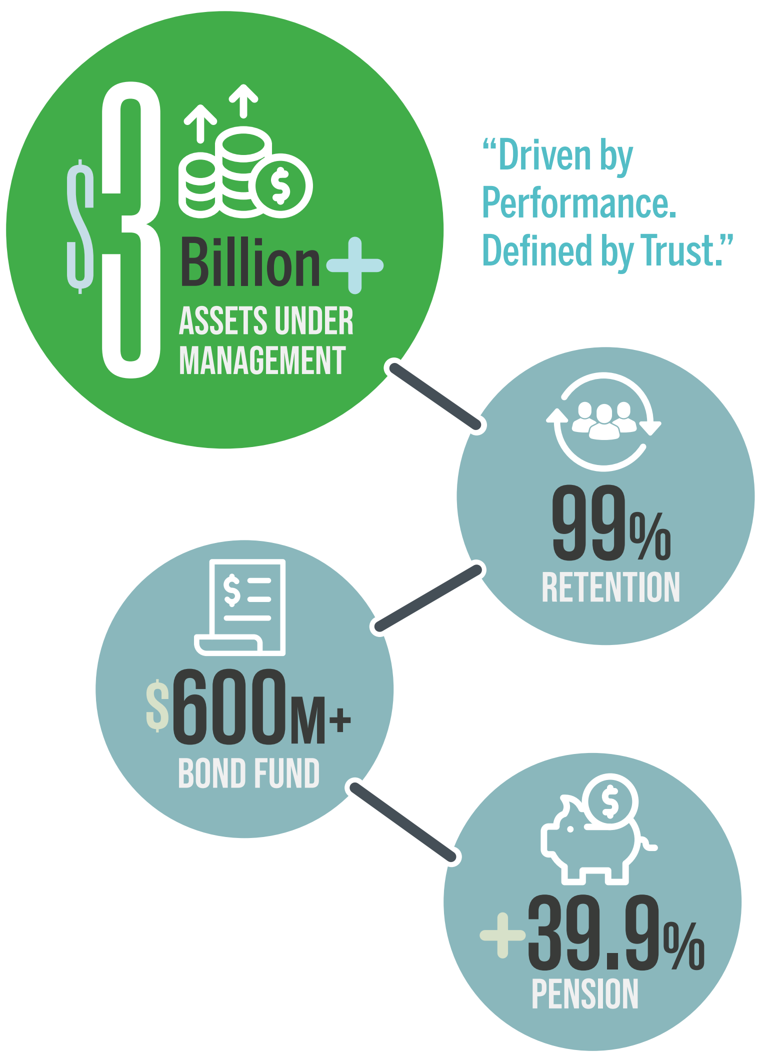
For the year ending December 31, 2025, CFAL exceeded all prior benchmarks by surpassing $3 billion in Assets Under Management (AUM). This accomplishment underscores the confidence that clients place in CFAL's investment expertise and disciplined management approach.

All of the CFAL Family of Funds delivered strong positive performance throughout the year. Most notably, the CFAL Bond Fund grew to more than $600 million, reaching its highest asset level since inception. The CFAL Bond Fund remains our most in demand fund providing investors with a stable, income-generating investment option amid an everchanging economic environment.

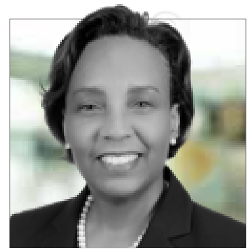
PENSION AND INVESTMENT SERVICES

CFAL's pension business continued to expand, with participation increasing by 39.9% over a two-year period across all pension offerings, both individual and group. This growth highlights the CFAL position as the leading private pension administrator in The Bahamas and its dedication to helping thousands of Bahamians secure their financial futures.

"Driven by Performance. Defined by Trust."

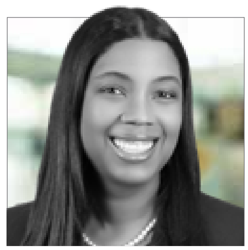


Tiffany Cartwright
Investment Manager

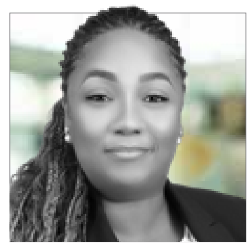


Dionne Comery
Pensions Manager

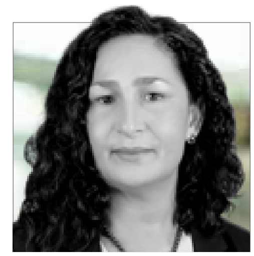
Richard Pinder
Client Relations Manager



Lashell White
Investment Manager

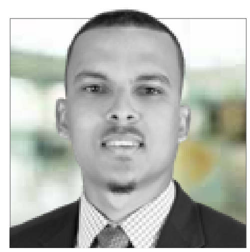


Morgan Pratt
Operations Manager

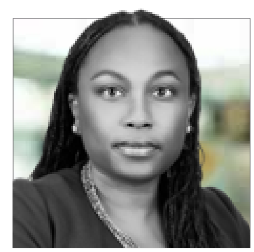


Anna Zervos
Manager Trading

Jomarie Thompson
Information Technology and Office Manager



Angelo Butler
Manager Corporate Advisory Services



Monique Knowles
Compliance Manager

Investment services also maintained exceptional client loyalty, achieving a 99% retention rate for another consecutive year. The client base expanded by 3.37%, while portfolio performance remained strong, reinforcing CFAL's reputation for personalized service and consistent results. At the end of 2025, work began toward offering a new trading service through our Private Wealth department for clientele wanting to participate in local and international securities markets with ease.

CORPORATE ADVISORY AND CAPITAL MARKETS

In the area of corporate advisory, CFAL further strengthened its role as a catalyst for national development. The firm successfully established and launched a Private Equity Fund designed to provide retail investors with accessible opportunities to participate in new energy projects.

Additionally, insurance and energy sector bonds were brought to market and fully subscribed, demonstrating strong investor confidence and CFAL's ability to structure and distribute compelling capital market solutions.

RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY

In October 2025, CFAL held its biennial Pension and Economic Conference under the theme "Resilience in the Face of Economic Uncertainty" The half-day conference brought together hundreds of industry professionals and investors to engage in substantive dialogue on navigating the ever-changing global shocks affecting economies and investment portfolios.

Featuring a distinguished lineup of local and international speakers, the conference addressed the macroeconomic pressures shaping global markets and offered practical, actionable strategies for individuals and organizations to build and secure their personal wealth.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND FINANCIAL EDUCATION

CFAL's commitment to the communities we serve extends well beyond financial services. In 2025, our team was proud to participate in and lend support to a number of meaningful outreach initiatives that reflect our core values of integrity, expertise, and quality service.

In September, the company donated educational workbooks to third-grade students of Uriah McPhee Primary School which is in the direct vicinity of our community as an investment in the academic development of the next generation.

During the holiday season, CFAL staff organized charitable initiatives benefiting the Feeding the Five Thousand Network, the Bahamas Crisis Centre, and PACE (Providing Access to Continued Education) through the Giveback Girl Charity. These efforts embodied the spirit of community care that defines the CFAL team.

Beyond these initiatives, the CFAL team actively participated in various community events aimed at educating the public on the importance of saving and investing as key steps toward achieving financial freedom.

Overall, 2025 stands as a landmark year for CFAL, defined by record financial performance, innovative product offerings, and meaningful community engagement. As we look toward 2026, CFAL remains energized by the opportunities that lie ahead. Our mission remains unchanged; to serve as responsible stewards of capital, to continuously introduce innovative investment opportunities to the local market, and to help our clients achieve lasting financial well-being. With excellence and professionalism as our guide, we are confident that CFAL will continue to lead in the investment and pension administrative spaces for years to come.

Growth & Performance

Sustained growth across products and services reinforces our position as a trusted financial partner.

Pension Expansion

Rapid growth in pension participation underscores our leadership in securing financial futures.

Client Loyalty & Trust

Driving national development through innovative capital market solutions.

Innovation & Future Growth

Enhancing the client experience through continued investment in new capabilities.

CFAL IN THE COMMUNITY

Anthony Ferguson, Chairman and President, CFAL, addresses attendees of the CFAL Pension and Economic Conference.

Angelo Butler, Manager, Corporate Advisory Services, CFAL, addresses attendees of the CFAL Pension and Economic Conference.

CFAL team members pose at the registration table at the CFAL Pension and Economic Conference.

Paige McCartney, Marketing Coordinator and Shanice Taylor, Senior Financial Literacy Coach, host a booth at the Central Bank of The Bahamas Get Moneywise Financial Literacy Fair and Expo in April 2025.

CFAL managers, led by Pamela Ferguson, Vice President of Investments, make a donation of mathematics and phonics workbooks to the third grade students of Uriah McPhee Primary School in September 2025.

Members of the public visit CFAL's booth at the Nassau Cruise Port Harvest and Health Wellness Fair in November 2025.

CFAL Private Wealth team members offered tips on how saving and investing can turn dreams of homeownership into reality at the 2025 Homeowners & Builders Expo. (L-R) Shavonne Mounts Thompson, Sr. Private Wealth Officer; Rasheema Dean, Private Wealth Officer; Anna Zervos, Manager, Trading; Sharee Newbold, Jr. Securities Administrator.

CFAL's management team attended the Bahamas Empowerment Conference 2026 at the Baha Mar Convention Center in March 2026. The event, which was held by the Church of God of Prophecy, also featured a keynote presentation by CFAL Chairman and President Anthony Ferguson and Vice President Pamela Ferguson who delivered an inspiring presentation entitled "Equip to Build Wealth". (L-R) Angelo Butler, Manager, Corporate Advisory Services; Sophia Thurston, VP Pension Administration and Operations; Morgan Pratt, Manager, Operations; Tamara Evans, Manager, Settlements; Anna Zervos, Manager, Trading; Jeanelle Francis, Manager, Private Wealth; Anthony Ferguson, Chairman and President; Pamela Ferguson, VP Investment; Tiffany Cartwright, Manager, Investments, Jomarie Thompson, Office Manager and IT; Lashell White, Manager, Investments; Paige McCartney, Marketing Coordinator; Mark-Anthony Thompson, Junior Research Analyst.

Saxon Administration Ltd.

Saxon Administration Ltd. have been providing administrative support to multi-employer pension plans since our inception in 2002. We have a highly trained team of pension administrators with over 100 years combined experience.

Our commitment to providing an excellent customer experience along with our investment in best-in-class technology has led us to become the market leader in this space in the Cayman Islands.

During 2025 assets under administration totaled US$1.83 Billion leading to our most successful financial year to date.

We invested heavily in technology during 2025 upgrading our core administration software and embracing AI by launching Zendesk co-pilot. This investment has significantly increased efficiency and quality.

During the year we celebrated the 20-year anniversaries of Elizabeth Ebanks (Assistant financial controller), Kristin Powell (pension Administrator) and Alice Ramos (Chief Operating Officer). This long-standing commitment to Saxon is something we greatly celebrate.

As a result of becoming part of the CHBL family we have greatly improved our corporate governance, implementing various policies and procedures to ensure we create a best in class environment for the entity to thrive.

Colina Cayman Holdings Limited, the parent to Saxon Administration also incorporated Saxon Fund Services during the year 2025. This new entity is applying for a mutual fund administrator license in the Cayman Islands, once licensed it will expand the services that can be offered by the Saxon group.

Jack Leeland
Chief Executive Officer

Alice Ramos
Chief Operating Officer

Joana McLean
Operations Manager

Established Expertise

Team brings 100+ years of combined experience

Providing administrative support to multi-employer pension plans since 2002

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Our staff participated in a beach clean up for Earth Day, this event bought together the teams along with their family with a shared purpose to clean up the Cayman Islands. We also participated in multiple charity walks/runs including Light up the Night.

$1.83

BILLION (US)

Strong Financial Growth (2025)

During 2025 assets under administration totaled US$1.83 Billion leading to our most successful financial year to date.

A moment to step away from the day-to-day and connect as a team. Our annual holiday social brought colleagues together to celebrate the year, reflect on our shared efforts, and strengthen the relationships that support our continued performance.

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Major investment in core administration system upgrades to improve efficiency and service quality

Saxon Administration advanced its commitment to innovation and operational excellence through a major upgrade of its core administration systems, strengthening the foundation for more streamlined and scalable processes. Complementing this investment, the introduction of an AI-powered Zendesk co-pilot has enhanced service delivery by enabling quicker response times and greater consistency in client interactions.

Saxon hosted its 5th annual charity golf tournament which saw 90 golfers from various industries in Cayman come together to enjoy a great time and raise CI$10,000 for the Cayman Islands Meals on Wheels.

Saxon attended the CIFEC career fair to inspire the next generation of Caymanians.

PEOPLE & CULTURE

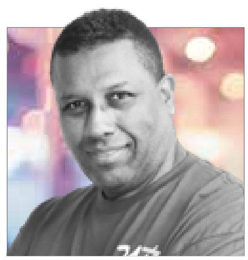
20YRS

Celebrated 20-year anniversaries of key team members

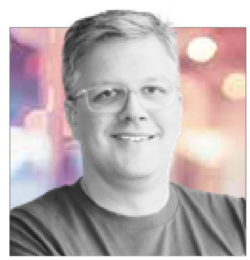
During the year, Saxon Administration proudly celebrated the 20-year anniversaries of several key team members, marking an important milestone that speaks to the strength and continuity of the organization. This achievement reflects not only the dedication and professionalism of these individuals, but also Saxon's commitment to fostering a supportive and rewarding work environment. Such long-standing tenure is a testament to the deep institutional knowledge within the team, as well as the culture of loyalty, stability, and shared purpose that continues to underpin the company's success.

Indigo Insurance

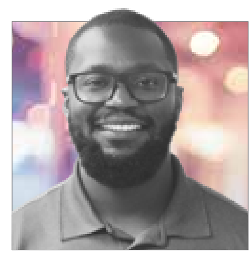
Indigo Insurance, which comprises Indigo Insurance (Bahamas) Limited and Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Ltd., delivered another year of strong performance in 2025, with premium growing approximately 20% year-over-year. This sustained growth reflects continued execution on Indigo's differentiated digital distribution model, disciplined pricing, and expanding product set across its Caribbean markets.



Brian Williams
Chief Executive Officer



Nick Brierly
Chief Operations Officer



Ramon Meadows
Chief Financial Officer

A defining milestone for the year was Colina Property and Casualty Holdings Ltd.'s (CPCH) acquisition of Saxon Motor & General Insurance Ltd. and its affiliated agencies. Following the transaction, Saxon's insurance license was surrendered, and Saxon has been integrated into the group as a distribution channel for Indigo, consolidating market share and broadening Indigo's production footprint.

Indigo also secured a significant regulatory milestone with approval from the Turks and Caicos Islands Financial Services Commission to write business in that market. This approval extends Indigo's regional footprint and opens a new avenue for premium growth in 2026.

Operationally, Indigo continued to iterate on its product suite and technology stack, deepening investment in automation and AI to enhance underwriting precision, customer experience, and back-office efficiency. The group enters 2026 with strong momentum, an expanded distribution base, and a broader licensed territory.

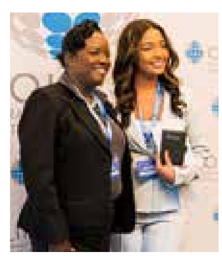
Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers **Limited** (CGIA)

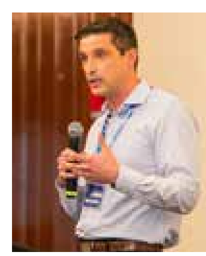
Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited (CGIA) – "The Blue Colina" CGIA continues to build momentum as a modern, advisory-led brokerage, focused on commercial risks and high-value assets where expertise and tailored solutions are critical. The "Blue Colina" identity—grounded in trust, reliability, security, and professionalism—remains central to how we engage with clients and position ourselves in the market.

During 2025, CGIA successfully executed a strategic reorganization designed to align the business more closely with these values. Processes were streamlined to create a more responsive and client-centric experience, while a renewed focus on multimodal training strengthened our team's capabilities and reinforced a culture of continuous development. At the same time, we deepened our integration with technology, positioning the business to operate with greater efficiency and insight.

A key milestone was the development of a robust sales infrastructure, built from the ground up to support sustainable growth. This is complemented by the upcoming launch of our Customer Relationship Management (CRM) platform in April 2026, which will enhance how we manage client relationships, track opportunities, and drive conversion across the sales funnel.

Looking ahead, CGIA is well-positioned to accelerate growth by further reducing client friction, expanding its advisory capabilities, and leveraging technology to deliver a seamless, high-quality client experience. The foundation established over the past year provides a strong platform for continued innovation and long-term value creation.





~20%

PREMIUM GROWTH

CGIA continues to build momentum as a modern, advisory-led brokerage focused on commercial risks and high-value assets.

CGIA hosted a high-level forum focused on hurricane preparedness, climate resilience, catastrophe response, and innovative insurance solutions. Featuring keynote insights on the 2026 hurricane season from renowned weather expert Mr. Weatherman, along with expert-led panel discussions.

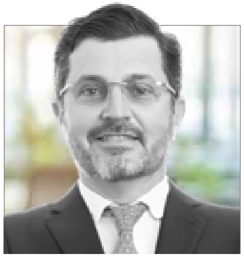
Colina Real Estate Fund Ltd. (CREFL)

Colina Real Estate Fund Ltd. (CREFL) principal operation is the management and rental of its commercial properties. CREFL has in excess of 70,000 sq.ft. of commercial retail space between its New Providence and Freeport plazas.

CREFL enjoyed a great year in 2025, with increases experienced in key financial indicators including net income and net assets.

CREFL properties in Nassau remain over 90% occupied and continue to perform well, in 2025, The Freeport property remains a challenge to rent but has an improved occupancy rate 72%.

CREFL continues to look for opportunities to expand and grow its real estate portfolio with a focus on strengthening long-term value for stakeholders.



Chris Frye
Manager, CREFL

90% OCCUPANCY IN NASSAU PROPERTIES

72% OCCUPANCY IN FREEPORT PROPERTY

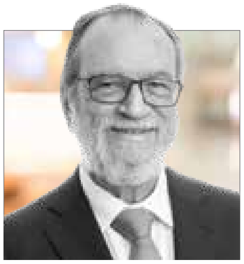
GRAND BAHAMA

NEW PROVIDENCE

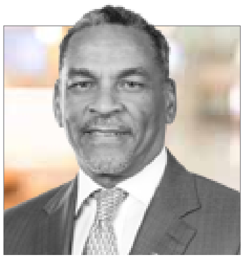
NEW PROVIDENCE

GRAND BAHAMA

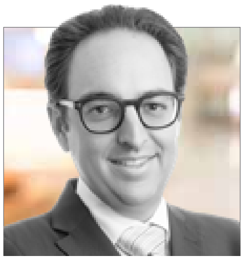
Corporate Governance



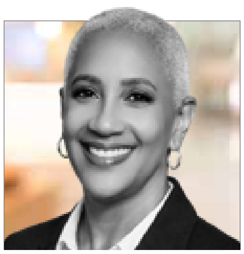
Emanuel M. Alexiou
Chairman



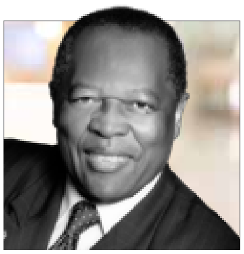
Anthony R. Ferguson
Director



Andrew Alexiou
Director



Phaedra Mackey-Knowles
Director



Glenn V. Bannister
Director

BOARD COMPOSITION

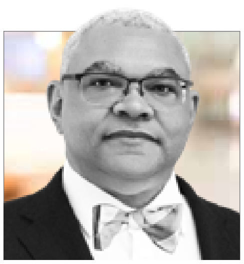
The composition of CHBL's Board has been designed to include individuals with a broad range of skills, expertise, knowledge and valuable experience to ensure effective oversight of the Company's business. Directors are also expected to possess high standards of integrity, honesty and loyalty to the Company. CHBL's Corporate Governance Manual outlines its Board selection procedures which are reviewed annually by the Compensation, Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee. The Company's shareholders elect board members at the Annual General Meeting each year while the Board Chairman, Committee Members and Committee Chairpersons are selected by the Compensation, Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee.

Directors receive periodic training on key risk areas that affect the operations of the Company.

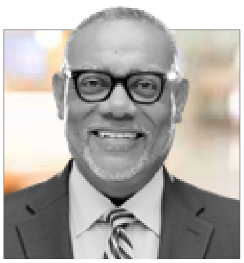
PHILOSOPHY

It is the philosophy of the Board that good corporate governance is a pre-requisite to the achievement of the Company's goals and objectives. The Directors remain committed to the upholding of high standards of

John Crone IV
Director



John-Paul Clarke
Director



Jerome P. Gomez
Director

Balanced leadership. Strong oversight.

CHBL maintains a strong governance framework supported by a Board composed of diverse skills, experience, and expertise. Guided by a clear philosophy that effective governance underpins long-term success, the Board remains committed to accountability, transparency, and the delivery of sustainable value to shareholders.

D'Andra A. Johnson
LLB, LLM, ICC
Legal Counsel, Corporate Secretary

BOARD COMMITTEES

1. Audit & Risk Management
2. HR Nomination & Compensation
3. Investment
4. Corporate Governance

A commitment to high standards of integrity and governance continues to guide CHBL's operations.

corporate governance in the execution of their duties and in the delivery of sustainable value to shareholders.

LEADERSHIP

The role of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is distinct and clearly defined. The Chairman is responsible for the long–term strategic development of the Company as well as the leadership and governance of the Board. The Chairman is responsible for the development of business plans, the management of the daily affairs of the Company and the implementation of the Board's strategy. The Chairman is advised and assisted in the discharge of his duties, as delegated by the Board, by an executive management team which comprises functional specialists and professionals.

The Compensation, Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee evaluates each director's performance annually. Each director completes an annual certification and assessment on corporate governance and oversight of the company while every committee completes an assessment of their performance against the terms of reference of that committee.

THE DIRECTORS

Emanuel M. Alexiou [1,2,3,4]
Chairman
Chief Executive Officer, CIL
Consultant, Alexiou, Knowles & Co.
Publisher, The Nassau Guardian (1844) Ltd
New Providence, The Bahamas
Director since 2002

Anthony R. Ferguson [3]
President, CFAL
New Providence, The Bahamas
Director since 2002

Andrew Alexiou [1,2,3,4]
Managing Director
Apollo Family Office Limited
CEO, CHBL
New Providence, The Bahamas
Director since 2016

Phaedra Mackey-Knowles [2,4]
Financial Consultant
Retired Financial Executive
Director since 2020

Glenn V. Bannister [1,2,4]
Retired Executive
New Providence, The Bahamas
Director since 2025

John Crone IV [1,2,3,4]
Bahamian Portfolio Manager
Financial Analyst
New Providence, The Bahamas
Director since 2025

John-Paul Clarke [1,2,4]
Professor of Aerospace Engineering
and Engineering Mechanics
Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands
Director since 2025

Jerome P. Gomez
Managing Director
New Providence, The Bahamas
Director since 2025

D'Andra A. Johnson
Corporate Secretary

All information pertaining to the re-election of directors is outlined in the proxy which is sent to shareholders along with notice of the Annual General Meeting.

Governance Philosophy

CHBL's Board structure reflects a deliberate focus on expertise, independence, and accountability. Regular reviews, formal governance processes, and a clear separation of leadership responsibilities support effective oversight and the consistent execution of the Company's long-term strategy.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS ATTENDED

On June 11, 2025, the Board was restructured and separated from the Board of Colina Insurance Limited. New Directors were appointed on June 11, 2025 and August 13, 2025. New Committees were established for the Board by Directors' Resolution on August 13, 2025. Members of the Board and its Committees will meet multiple times each year, generally once per quarter. Attendance for the meetings held following the restructure of the Board and establishment of new Committees, in August, is reflected in the chart below:

Board Member	Board Meetings		Committee Meetings	
	Invites	Attended	Invites	Attended
Emanuel M. Alexiou	3	3	1	1
Anthony R. Ferguson	3	3	–	–
Andrew Alexiou	3	3	–	–
Phaedra Mackey-Knowles	2	2	1	1
Glenn V. Bannister	3	3	1	1
John Crone IV	2	2	1	1
John-Paul Clarke	2	2	1	1
Jerome P. Gomez	2	2	–	–

Directors and employees annually certify individual compliance with CHBL's code of business conduct and ethics, understanding that a breach of any of the provisions will lead to disciplinary actions by the Company including suspension, termination and legal prosecution. The Board has complied with CHBL's rules of professional conduct and can confirm that no breach has been identified among any of the directors or employees throughout the reporting period.

CHBL's philosophy is that risk management is a positive and enabling process which helps the Company achieve its overall objectives by enhancing the quality of decision- making within CHBL and its subsidiaries. CHBL takes the view that the effective use of risk management facilitates the pursuit of innovative opportunities based on a clear understanding and management of risk exposures.

Risk management is aligned with corporate aims, objectives and priorities. CHBL's approach is to embed risk management throughout the organization via a culture that spreads risk awareness best practice and lessons learnt. Risk management is proactive so that corporate and operational risks are identified and the impact and likelihood of occurrence are assessed and actively managed.

In recognition of its ultimate responsibility for risk management within CHBL, the Board of Directors has established a risk governance framework to ensure the successful implementation of a robust enterprise risk management (ERM) framework.

The Board sets the risk appetite and oversees the executive management team which is responsible for setting underlying risk tolerances that fit with the overall risk appetite of the Company. The Board is satisfied that the risk management process is functioning effectively.

In order to effectively discharge its duties and fulfil its mandate, the Board has established the following standing Committees to oversee and debate important issues of policy outside of main Board meetings:

AUDIT & RISK MANAGEMENT

Chaired by Phaedra Mackey-Knowles, the Committee's principal role is to assist the Board of Directors in its oversight of the integrity of the Company's financial statements, strategy and objectives. This Committee supervises the qualification, independence and performance of the external auditor and internal auditors of the Company.

CHBL has a robust Internal Audit Department. The internal controls established by the department are aligned with best practices and function optimally to effectively manage risks across the Group.

HR NOMINATION & COMPENSATION

Chaired by Glenn Bannister, the Committee's principal role is to assist in the review and oversight of the evaluation of the performance of the executives of the Company, including setting their compensation (including benefits, compensation plans, policies and programmes) and succession planning.

The Committee annually reviews the Board's performance and develops criteria for selecting new Board members and identifying and considering candidates.

INVESTMENT

Chaired by Emanuel M. Alexiou, the Committee establishes the Company's policies, standards and procedures, and reviews, approves and monitors the Company's investment strategy, portfolio and results. The Investment Committee designates an Investment Manager and is responsible for the Investment Manager's compliance with the investment policy at all times.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Chaired by John-Paul Clarke, the Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in promoting strong governance practices, ethical conduct, accountability, and transparency across the organisation. The Committee oversees governance policies and frameworks, monitors compliance with applicable regulatory and listing requirements, and supports the Board in maintaining effective oversight and sound corporate governance standards.

All Board Committees operate within defined terms of reference as contained in the Company's Corporate Governance Manual. The Chairpersons of the aforementioned Committees reported to the Board at regular intervals during the year. Additionally, minutes of the Committees' meetings were readily available to all members of the Board for review.

The Board and its committees are in compliance with the rules of its regulators, according to the terms outlined in CHBL's Corporate Governance Manual. During the 2025 fiscal year, members of the Board and its various committees have successfully executed on its obligations with emphasis on risk management.

ABOUT COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED

(Publicly traded company on the Bahamas International Stock Exchange (BISX))

At the balance sheet date, CHBL is comprised of the following principal subsidiary operating companies:

COLINA INSURANCE LIMITED

Life Division (Life Insurance, Retirement and Investment Planning Products)

Life products include Whole Life, Term and Endowment plans that meet a variety of needs over one's lifetime and which can be built into one's financial plan for final expenses, income protection, investments or retirement.

Health Division (Individual & Group Health Coverage)

CIL's flexible and cost-effective comprehensive health plans offer Individuals and Groups access to vital medical services, preventative care, prescription drugs and the country's largest overseas health network to access top medical facilities in The Bahamas and North America.

Restore Group Critical Illness coverage is the first of its kind in The Bahamas.

COLINA FINANCIAL ADVISORS LTD.

Pensions, Investments, Brokerage, Corporate Advisory

CFAL is a leading investment and advisory firm and the largest pension provider in The Bahamas, with a long and proven record of financial stability and integrity in all economic climates.

CFAL provides innovative financial planning solutions for institutions and individuals and advises clients both internationally and in The Bahamas on a range of services including pension management, brokerage and investment management accounts.

COLINA GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS & BROKERS LIMITED

CGIA is a wholly owned subsidiary of CHBL which offers general insurance coverage for home, auto, marine and business and safeguards the financial wellbeing of its clients by providing general insurance solutions that best suit their needs and financial position.

COLINA REAL ESTATE FUND LTD.

CREFL is a commercial real estate company, offering over 70,000 square feet of retail space for lease and rental at its plazas on New Providence and Grand Bahama islands.

INDIGO INSURANCE

A general insurer licensed to carry on business in The Bahamas and in the Cayman Islands. Indigo launched its first sales of auto and property general insurance in The Bahamas in Q2/21 and in Cayman in Q1/23.

SAXON ADMINISTRATION LTD.

Established in 2002, Cayman-based Saxon has over US $1.8B in assets under administration, at December 2025, which is managed by a highly trained team of pension administrators with over 100 years combined experience.

1899

Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada establishes agency in The Bahamas.

1965

Insurance Company of North America (INA) (later CIGNA International), begins operations in The Bahamas.

1997

Colina Insurance Company Limited (CICL) is purchased from CIGNA by Bahamian INVESCO Ltd. Name, later changed to A.F. Holdings Ltd.

2002

A.F. Holdings Ltd. acquires Global Life Holdings Company Limited, a public company, traded on the Bahamas International Stock Exchange (BISX) and its wholly owned operating subsidiary company, Global Life Assurance Bahamas Limited, (life and health insurance company). A.F. Holdings Ltd. then changes the name of Global Life Holdings Limited to Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited (CHBL) and remains registered on BISX.

A.F. Holdings Ltd. and Global Life Holdings Ltd. agree to merge CICL and Global Life Assurance Bahamas Limited with the surviving company being named CICL.

2003

CICL announces the purchase of Canada Life Insurance Company and finalizes acquisition of same.

2004

CICL announces the intended acquisition of the Bahamas' operations of Imperial Life Financial a branch of Desjardins Financial of Québec, Canada.

CICL earns an A- (Excellent) rating from A.M. Best Company.

2005

CICL completes the acquisition of Imperial Life Financial, forming the largest life and health insurer in The Bahamas – CICL changes its name to Colinalmperial Insurance Limited (CIIL).

2009

The name "Imperial" is retired. CIIL is now known as Colina Insurance Limited (CIL) and adopts a new logo.

2010

CIL acquires majority interest in RND Holdings Limited, which later changed its name to Colina Real Estate Fund Ltd. (CREFL).

2011

CHBL acquires all issued and outstanding shares in Colina General Insurance Agency Limited ("CGIA").

2012

Colina General Insurance Agency Limited ("CGIA") changes its name to Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited.

2013
CHBL acquires all issued and outstanding shares of Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. ("CFAL") and its wholly owned subsidiary CFAL Securities Ltd.

2021
Indigo Insurance (Bahamas) Limited is registered as a general insurer to carry on general insurance business in The Bahamas. Indigo launched its first sales of auto and property general insurance in Q2/21.

2023
Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Limited is established and licensed as a general insurer to conduct property and casual insurance business in The Cayman Islands. Indigo Cayman launched its first sales of auto and property general insurance in Q1/23.

2025
CHBL completes the acquisition of the Saxon Group of Companies, comprised of Saxon Holding Company Ltd. ("Saxon Holdings") and Saxon Administration Ltd. ("Saxon Administration"). The Saxon subsidiaries include Saxon Motor and General Insurance Company Ltd. ("Saxon MG"), a licensed Class "A" Property and Casualty Insurer, registered in the Cayman Islands, specializing in auto insurance, liability, property and other risks, while Saxon Administration provides pension administration services to Cayman Islands registered pension plans.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

As required by the Company's Corporate Governance guidelines, CHBL and its subsidiaries review its relationships with key service providers on an annual basis and from time to time may rotate appointments.

CHBL's key professional relationships and other shareholder references are summarized below:

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
308 East Bay Street
Second Floor
PO Box N-4728
Nassau, The Bahamas

GENERAL ENQUIRIES
242.396.2000
info@colina.com
www.colina.com

LISTING
Bahamas International Securities Exchange (BISX)
Symbol: CHL

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT
Bahamas Central Securities Depository Ltd.
310 Cotton Tree Plaza - Unit 4
East Bay Street
Nassau, The Bahamas

AUDITORS
Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants

LEGAL COUNSEL
Alexiou Knowles & Co.

BANKERS
CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank Ltd.
Citibank, N.A.

REINSURERS
Munich Reinsurance Company Canada Branch (Life)
International Reinsurance Managers, LLC
Swiss Re Life and Health Canada
Optimum Re Insurance Company
RGA Life Reinsurance Company of Canada
Pacific Services Canada Limited
Everest Re Group, Ltd.

ACTUARIAL CONSULTANTS
Oliver Wyman

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS
The following reports are available on our website
www.colina.com
Annual Report
Quarterly Reports

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, June 3, 2026 at the JW Pinder Centre at 21 Collins Avenue, New Providence, The Bahamas.

The Notice of the Meeting, detailing the business of the meeting, is sent to all shareholders.

Consolidated Financial **Statements**

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2025
With Report of Independent Auditors

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
and Management Consultants
2nd Terrace, Centreville,
P.O. Box N-7120
Nassau, Bahamas

Tel: +1 (242) 302 4800
Fax: +1 (242) 322 3101

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of:
Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited** and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* ("IESBA Code"), as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matters	Summary of the Key Audit Matters	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matters
Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities	As at December 31, 2025 insurance contract liabilities totaled $574,256,155 (refer to Note 9). The Group's insurance contract liabilities represent a significant portion of its total liabilities. Insurance contract liabilities are determined in accordance with IFRS 17. This requires the use of complex valuation models and assumptions to measure groups of insurance contracts as the total of FCF, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a CSM. The CSM component is only relevant for groups of insurance contracts measured using the general measurement approach and the variable fee approach. While there is considerable judgment applied by management and inherent uncertainty in selecting assumptions, the assumptions with the greatest estimation uncertainty are those related to mortality, policyholder behaviour and discount rates. Auditing certain valuation models and significant assumptions (mortality, policyholder behaviour and discount rates) required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of audit effort, including the need to involve actuarial specialists. Management also engages an external actuary to prepare a valuation of the Group's insurance contract liabilities as at December 31, 2025.	With the assistance of actuarial specialists, tested the appropriateness of certain valuation models used in the valuation process by: • Assessing the reasonability of movements in insurance contract liabilities; • Performing detailed testing procedures on the best estimate cashflow model and the CSM engine; and • Testing the accuracy of certain valuation models for changes in key assumptions. With the assistance of actuarial specialists, tested the reasonableness of mortality and policyholder behaviour assumptions by: • Evaluating whether management's assumptions were determined in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17; • Testing experience studies and other inputs used in the determination of the assumptions; and • Analyzing management's interpretation and judgment of its experience study results and emerging claims experience, evaluating new and revised key assumptions, assessing reasonable possible alternative assumptions, and considering industry and other external sources of benchmarking, where applicable. With the assistance of actuarial specialists, evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates used by: • Evaluating whether management's assumption and methodologies were determined i accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17; an • Testing the inputs and source informatio underlying the determination of the discount rate and developing a range of independent estimate and comparing those to the discount rates selecte by management. We obtained an understanding of the Group's claims reserving process for determining and recording the liability for incurred claims. We evaluated the design and implementation of controls related to determining and recording the liability for incurred claims.

Valuation of Investment Properties	Investment properties as at December 31, 2025, were $66,078,940 (see Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements). Investment properties are measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. Investment properties are valued using a combination of the discounted cash flow method, cost approach, income approach, and the sales comparison approach. These methods require certain key assumptions, and significant judgments to be made by management, including rental income, market rents, operating expenses, vacancies, discounts rates, and capitalization rates. We considered this a key audit matter due to the significant judgments made by management in determining the fair value of the investment properties through the use of various valuation methods and assumptions.	In evaluating the valuation of investment properties, we performed various procedures including the following: • Understanding and evaluating the process and controls in place for valuing investment properties; • We obtained an understanding of management's fair value specialist(s), including their qualifications; • We engaged our fair value specialists to (1) evaluate the appropriateness of the valuation methods used by management, (2) test the underlying data used in the valuation methods, (3) evaluate the reasonableness of key assumptions such as vacancies, rental income, capitalization rates, market rents, discounts rates and operating expenses; • Tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the valuation models; and • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
Accounting for Business Combination	During the year, the Group completed a business combination accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations (see Note 15 of the consolidated financial statements). At December 31, 2025, the Group carried Goodwill of $5,002,277 and other intangible assets of $8,090,111 in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 15 of the consolidated financial statements) relating to the business combination. Management's allocation of the purchase price on the business combination is considered to be a matter of key significance because the assessment process is complex, particularly around identifying and assigning value to Intangible assets not previously recognized in the business combination, and the determination of a discount rate, and reliance on significant estimates and assumptions.	In evaluating the accounting for the business combination, we performed various procedures, including the following: • Reviewed management's purchase price allocation on the business combination; • Evaluated whether the acquisition was appropriately accounted for as a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3. • Assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's external valuation specialists used in the purchase price allocation; • Involved fair value specialists to evaluate the methods and key assumptions used to determine the fair values of significant acquired assets and liabilities, including intangible assets; • Tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the valuation models; and • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management and those charged with governance are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises all the information in the Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited and its subsidiaries' 2025 Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon (the "Other Information").

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is S. Tshombe Godet.

Deloitte & Touche

April 29, 2026

OliverWyman

Jacques Tremblay FCIA, MAAA, FSA
Partner
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29 April 2026

Subject: 2025 Appointed Actuary's report to the shareholders

I have valued the insurance contract liabilities of Colina Insurance Limited ("CIL") for its consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, and the change in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 2025 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

In my opinion, the amount of insurance contract liabilities is appropriate for its purpose. The valuation conforms to accepted actuarial practice and the consolidated financial statements of CIL fairly present the results of the valuation.

Respectfully submitted,

Jacques Tremblay

Fellow of Canadian Institute of Actuaries, Member of the American Academy of Actuaries, Fellow of Society of Actuaries

Appointed Actuary for Colina Insurance Limited

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

At December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures at December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Notes		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
ASSETS					
Cash and demand balances	7	$	49,110,152	$	58,278,292
Term deposits	6,7,8		7,271,693		19,642,989
Investment securities and other financial assets	6,8		639,036,405		555,766,503
Receivables and other assets	10		132,914,963		122,417,070
Insurance contract assets	9		1,586,858		1,475,277
Reinsurance contract assets	9		52,093,982		37,138,308
Mortgages and commercial loans	6,11		7,719,923		9,195,950
Investment properties	6,12		66,078,940		63,607,988
Equity-accounted investees	6,13		4,010,466		3,948,062
Property and equipment	14		20,257,406		18,855,928
Goodwill	15		9,430,284		4,428,007
Other intangible assets	15		8,090,111		-
Total assets		**$**	**997,601,183**	**$**	**894,754,374**
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	9	$	574,256,155	$	526,107,116
Investment contract liabilities	9		25,801,098		25,537,750
Other liabilities	16		72,292,032		66,221,433
Lease liabilities	17		908,908		1,351,689
Total liabilities			673,258,193		619,217,988
EQUITY					
Ordinary shares	19	$	24,729,613	$	24,729,613
Contributed capital			5,960,299		5,960,299
Revaluation reserve	20		13,654,829		13,758,595
Retained earnings			229,708,346		181,380,814
Total ordinary shareholders' equity			274,053,087		225,829,321
Preference shares	19		42,500,000		42,500,000
Total shareholders' equity			316,553,087		268,329,321
Non-controlling interests	18		7,789,903		7,207,065
Total equity			324,342,990		275,536,386
Total liabilities and equity		**$**	**997,601,183**	**$**	**894,754,374**

The accompanying notes on pages 57-156 - are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Emanuel M. Alexiou – Chairman

Andrew Alexiou - Director

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Notes	12 Months Ended December 31, 2025	12 Months Ended December 31, 2024
Revenues:			
Insurance revenue	5,9,23	$ 162,669,965	$ 131,936,863
Insurance service expenses	5,9,23	(128,857,232)	(108,286,239)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	5,9,23	(10,981,683)	(8,195,595)
Insurance service result		22,831,050	15,455,029
Net investment income	5,24	70,864,243	59,312,291
Net investment income		70,864,243	59,312,291
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	5,24	(41,096,413)	(34,204,221)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	5,24	1,388,261	905,378
Net insurance finance expenses		(39,708,152)	(33,298,843)
NET INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT RESULT		**$ 53,987,141**	**$ 41,468,477**
Investment management and other fees		21,799,633	20,332,075
Other income and fees		21,645,589	11,691,199
Share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investees	13	62,404	(1,215,683)
Other operating expenses	25	(35,922,706)	(23,131,316)
Other expenses		(89,931)	(54,513)
Other finance costs and interest	26	(3,698,311)	(3,697,687)
Net income for the year		**$ 57,783,819**	**$ 45,392,552**
Net income attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the Company	27	$ 57,200,981	$ 44,723,224
Non-controlling interests	18	582,838	669,328
Net income for the year		**$ 57,783,819**	**$ 45,392,552**
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	27	**$ 2.21**	**$ 1.71**

The accompanying notes on pages 57-156 - are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Notes	12 Months Ended December 31, 2025	12 Months Ended December 31, 2024
Net income for the year		$ 57,783,819	$ 45,392,552
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation of investment property formerly owner-occupied	12	(103,766)	445,461
Share of OCI of Equity-Accounted Investees	13	-	(72)
Transfer revaluation reserve to retained earnings	20	-	(769,095)
Revaluation of land & building	20	-	1,861,357
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(103,766)	1,537,651
Total comprehensive income for the year		**$ 57,680,053**	**$ 46,930,203**
Attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the Company	27	$ 57,097,215	$ 46,260,875
Non-controlling interests	18	582,838	669,328
Total comprehensive income for the year		**$ 57,680,053**	**$ 46,930,203**
Comprehensive earnings per ordinary share	27	**$ 2.21**	**$ 1.77**

The accompanying notes on pages 57-156 - are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Notes	Ordinary Share Capital	Contributed Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Preference Share Capital	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2023		$ 24,729,613	$ 5,960,299	$ 12,220,944	$ 144,761,944	$ 42,500,000	$ 6,748,275	$ 236,921,075
Net income for the year		-	-	-	44,723,224	-	669,328	45,392,552
Share of OCI of Equity-Accounted Investees	13	-	-	(72)	-	-	-	(72)
Transfer revaluation reserve to retained earnings	20	-	-	(769,095)	769,095	-	-	-
Revaluation of land & building	14	-	-	1,861,357	-	-	-	1,861,357
Revaluation of investment property formerly owner-occupied	12	-	-	445,461	-	-	-	445,461
Changes in non-controlling interests	18	-	-	-	-	-	(210,538)	(210,538)
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	27	-	-	-	(6,429,699)	-	-	(6,429,699)
Preference share dividends	27	-	-	-	(2,443,750)	-	-	(2,443,750)
Balance, December 31, 2024		$ 24,729,613	$ 5,960,299	$ 13,758,595	$ 181,380,814	$ 42,500,000	$ 7,207,065	$ 275,536,386
Net income for the year		-	-	-	57,200,981	-	582,838	57,783,819
Revaluation of investment property formerly owner-occupied	12	-	-	(103,766)	-	-	-	(103,766)
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	27	-	-	-	(6,429,699)	-	-	(6,429,699)
Preference share dividends	27	-	-	-	(2,443,750)	-	-	(2,443,750)
Balance, December 31, 2025		$ 24,729,613	$ 5,960,299	$ 13,654,829	$ 229,708,346	$ 42,500,000	$ 7,789,903	$ 324,342,990

The accompanying notes on pages 57-156 - are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Notes	12 Months Ended December 31, 2025	12 Months Ended December 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income		$ 57,783,819	$ 45,392,552
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash			
provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Fair value gain on financial assets	8	(28,816,600)	(24,268,430)
Changes in provisions and expected credit losses for mortgage loans	11	(230,663)	3,239,744
Depreciation and impairment/amortization charges	14,15	2,729,625	1,917,912
Net realized loss/(gain) on fair value through profit or loss securities	8	(353,735)	(105,706)
Interest income		(57,590,816)	(48,385,280)
Dividend income		(1,124,744)	(923,996)
Net fair value loss/(gains) on investment properties	12	(93,516)	642,301
Finance costs and interest		(14,697,317)	3,697,687
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(42,393,947)	(18,793,216)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in reinsurance contract assets and liabilities		(14,955,674)	(7,329,791)
Changes in insurance contract assets and liabilities		48,037,458	31,690,753
Changes in investment contract liabilities		263,348	(265,113)
Increase in other assets		(6,746,497)	(9,354,530)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		21,381,227	(7,344,557)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		5,585,915	(11,396,454)

(Continued)

The accompanying notes on pages 57-156 - are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

	Notes	12 Months Ended December 31, 2025	12 Months Ended December 31, 2024
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of Saxon entities, net of cash acquired	2.3	(22,318,277)	-
Increase/(decrease) in term deposits with original maturities greater than 90 days		(24,961)	4,251,525
Fair value through profit or loss securities purchased	8	(125,642,131)	(92,627,607)
Proceeds on disposal of fair value through profit or loss securities	8	74,369,564	86,919,911
Net decrease in mortgages and commercial loans		1,995,054	1,659,380
Additions to investment property	12	(2,481,202)	(1,489,338)
Interest received		57,463,652	48,565,548
Dividends received		1,124,744	923,996
Disposal of property and equipment, net	14	3,175,386	1,473,183
Additions to property and equipment	14	(1,797,600)	(2,844,083)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(14,135,771)	46,832,515
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Changes in other contracts		356,646	502,784
Repayment of bank borrowings		(3,990,247)	(4,108,963)
Changes in lease liabilities		(507,491)	340,135
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	27	(6,429,699)	(6,429,699)
Dividends paid to preference shareholders	27	(2,443,750)	(2,443,750)
Net cash used in financing activities		(13,014,541)	(12,139,493)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(21,564,397)	23,296,568
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		75,502,715	52,206,147
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	7	**$ 53,938,318**	**$ 75,502,715**

(Concluded)

The accompanying notes on pages 57-156 - are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Colina Holdings Bahamas Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas on July 6, 1993.

The Company acts principally as a holding company of its principal subsidiaries, Colina Insurance Limited ("CIL"), a wholly-owned life and health insurer incorporated in The Bahamas; Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited ("CGIA"), a wholly-owned general insurance agent and broker; Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. ("CFAL"), a wholly-owned pension and investment management and advisory company; CPCH Bahamas Limited ("CPCH"), a holding company for the Group's property & casualty general insurance business and Colina Holdings Cayman Limited ("CHCL"), a holding company for the Group's pension administration services business in The Cayman Islands.

CIL is registered to operate as a life and health insurer in The Bahamas, The Cayman Islands, and The Turks and Caicos Islands. CGIA holds a dual registration as a general insurance broker and agent for operations in The Bahamas. CFAL is licensed as a broker dealer in The Bahamas.

The ordinary shares of the Company are listed on the Bahamas International Securities Exchange. On December 31, 2025, approximately 58.1% (2024: 58.1%) of the Company's issued ordinary shares were owned by AF Holdings Ltd. ("AFH") and 41.9% (2024: 41.9%) by the Bahamian public. All significant balances and transactions with AFH and parties related to AFH are disclosed as related party transactions in these consolidated financial statements (See note 30).

The registered office of the Company is located at 308 East Bay St., P.O. Box N-4805, Nassau, The Bahamas and its principal place of business is located at 308 East Bay Street, P.O. Box N-4728, Nassau, The Bahamas.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group") for the year ended December 31, 2025 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on April 29, 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with, and comply with, IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties that are required to be remeasured at fair value. The Company, with the concurrence of The Insurance Commission of The Bahamas, uses actuarial practices generally accepted in Canada for the valuation of its provision for future policyholder benefits. The adoption of IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts, permits the Group to continue with this valuation policy.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Group presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period where there has been a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in the consolidated financial statements.

All amounts in these financial statements are expressed in Bahamian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts ("IFRS 17") became effective January 1, 2023 and the Group has reflected in these financial statements the changes introduced on adoption of this standard. On the implementation of IFRS 17, the Group elected to change the classification of certain of its financial assets which are accounted for under IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").

The standard has brought significant changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts. With the adoption of IFRS 17, the Group has elected to designate some financial assets, previously held at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) which support insurance liabilities, at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard and requires entities to identify and account for portfolios of insurance contracts, which comprise contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together.

IFRS 17 outlines a general measurement model (or general model) (GMM), which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach (VFA). The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach (PAA).

The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. Market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees are also considered.

PAA is generally applied to short duration contracts where the policy contract boundary is one year or less. This includes contracts such as group life, group and individual health and general insurance business. Under PAA, insurance contracts are measured based on unearned premiums. Contracts which are not eligible to be measured under PAA are primarily measured under GMM, unless the contracts have direct participation features which are then measured under the VFA.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 is generally effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. In September 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued amendments to IFRS 4 - Insurance contracts ("IFRS 4"), which provided optional relief to eligible insurers in respect of IFRS 9. The options permit (a) entities whose predominant activity is issuing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, a temporary exemption to defer the implementation of IFRS 9, or alternatively (b) give entities issuing insurance contracts the option to remove from profit or loss the incremental volatility caused by changes in the measurement of specified financial assets upon application of IFRS 9. The Group had not previously applied any version of IFRS 9 and was an eligible insurer that qualified for optional relief from the application of IFRS 9. As of January 1, 2018 (the IFRS 9 effective date), the Group elected to apply the optional transitional relief under IFRS 4 that permitted the deferral of the adoption of IFRS 9 for eligible insurers.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 which replaces IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* with a date of transition of January 1, 2022. This resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognized in the financial statements. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such as IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures.* Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognized as an adjustment to January 1, 2022 retained earnings. The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

New Accounting Standards / Amendments and Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Interpretations Effective for the Year Ended December 31, 2025

In the current year, the Group has applied amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

The following amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The Group has adopted amendments to IAS 21 for the first time in the current year.

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

2.1 Basis of consolidation

Listed below are the subsidiaries of the Company as at December 31, 2025:

Name	Place of Incorporation	Shareholding
Life and Health Insurance		
Colina Insurance Limited *("CIL")*	The Bahamas	100%
Investment Management and Advisory Services		
Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. *("CFAL")*	The Bahamas	100%
CFAL Securities Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Property & Casualty General Insurance		
Colina General Insurance Agents & Brokers Limited *("CGIA")*	The Bahamas	100%
Indigo Insurance (Bahamas) Limited *("Indigo Bahamas")*	The Bahamas	100%
Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Ltd. *("Indigo Cayman")*	The Cayman Islands	100%
Indigo Insurance Agency Limited	The Bahamas	100%
Saxon Insurance Solutions (Cayman) Ltd.	The Cayman Islands	100%
Saxon MGA Ltd.	The Cayman Islands	100%
Administrative Services Companies		
Saxon Administration Ltd.	The Cayman Islands	100%
Saxon Pensions (St. Lucia) Ltd.	The Cayman Islands	100%
Saxon Pension Services Limited	The Cayman Islands	100%
Saxon Fund Services Ltd.	The Cayman Islands	100%
Subsidiary Holding Companies		
Colina Holdings Cayman Limited *("CHCL")*	The Cayman Islands	100%
Colina MTS Limited	The Bahamas	100%
CPCH Bahamas Limited *("CPCH Bahamas")*	The Bahamas	100%
CPCH Cayman Ltd. *("CPCH Cayman")* (formerly "Saxon Holding Company Ltd.")	The Cayman Islands	100%
PRO Health Holdings Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Sharp Investments Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Mortgage Company		
Colina Mortgage Corporation Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Investment and Real Estate Holding Companies		
August Property Holdings Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Bay St. Holdings Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Colina Real Estate Fund Ltd. *("CREFL")*	The Bahamas	84%
CollImpco One Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Dax Limited	The Bahamas	100%
Fairway Close Developments Company Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Goodman's Bay Development Company Limited	The Bahamas	86%
IMPCO Properties (Bahamas) Limited	The Bahamas	100%
IMPCO Real Estate Holdings (Bahamas) Limited	The Bahamas	100%
NCP Holdings Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Partner Investment Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
P.I. Investments Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Wednesday Holding Company Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%
Investment Funds or Fund Services Entities		
CFAL Global Bond Fund Ltd. *("CGBF")*	The Bahamas	100%
Ikonic Fund SAC Limited	The Bahamas	93%
Colina Global Bond Fund Ltd.	The Bahamas	100%

COLINA HOLDINGS BAHAMAS LIMITED
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 with corresponding figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and can affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of equity in the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

Where the Company has control, subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity. Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination (see note 2.3) and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Changes in the Group's ownership interest of consolidated subsidiaries that don't result in loss of control are accounted for directly in equity.

All material inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Acquisition of Saxon Group and Incorporation of Holding Companies

On April 24, 2025, CHBL, through its subsidiary companies, acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Saxon Holding Company Ltd. ("Saxon Holdings") and Saxon Administration Ltd. ("Saxon Administration") (together, the "Saxon entities"), both domiciled in The Cayman Islands. Further details of the acquisition are set out in note 2.3.

At the acquisition date, Saxon Holdings was the holding company for Saxon Motor and General Insurance Company Ltd. ("Saxon MG"), Saxon MGA Ltd., and Saxon Insurance Solutions (Cayman) Ltd. CHBL acquired its interest in Saxon Holdings through its wholly owned subsidiary, CPCH Bahamas Limited ("CPCH Bahamas").

Saxon Administration provides pension administration services to Cayman Islands registered pension plans. CHBL acquired its interest in Saxon Administration and its subsidiary entities, Saxon Pensions (St. Lucia) Ltd. and Saxon Pension Services Limited, through Colina Holdings Cayman Limited ("CHCL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of CHBL, incorporated in the Cayman Islands on November 5, 2024.

The acquisition of the Saxon entities forms part of the Group's strategy to expand its operations in the Cayman Islands and to broaden its service offerings. The acquired entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date in accordance with IFRS 3.

On July 1, 2025, Saxon MG and Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Ltd., both wholly owned by CHBL incorporated and operating in the Cayman Islands, were merged in accordance with the applicable laws of the Cayman Islands.

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Indigo Insurance (Cayman) Ltd. continues as the surviving entity. Subsequently, by resolution dated October 29, 2025, Saxon Holding Company Ltd. was renamed CPCH Cayman Ltd. ("CPCH Cayman").

Saxon Fund Services Ltd. was incorporated on September 26, 2025, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of CHCL.

2.2 Insurance Operations

Material accounting policies for insurance contracts

A) Summary of measurement approaches

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

Contracts issued	Product Classification	Measurement Model
Traditional Life contracts	Insurance contracts	GMM
Universal Life contracts	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Payout Annuities	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	GMM
Traditional Life	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	VFA
Annuities	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	VFA
Group and Individual Health	Insurance contracts	PAA
Group Life	Insurance contracts	PAA
Participation in reinsurance group health facilities	Insurance contracts	PAA
General Insurance - Property, Motor	Insurance contracts	PAA

For underlying direct insurance contracts measured under GMM or VFA, the corresponding reinsurance contract portfolios are measured using GMM. For underlying direct insurance contracts measured under PAA, the corresponding reinsurance contract portfolios are measured using PAA. No reinsurance is held on Non-Par Annuities, Closed-Par Annuities and participation in reinsurance group health facilities.

B) Definition and classification

The Group issues insurance contracts that transfer significant insurance risk from the policyholder. The Group defines insurance risk as an insured event that could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in a scenario that has a discernible effect on the economics of the transaction. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for its duration, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly over time.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Company to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and are not treated as insurance contracts.

Certain life policies issued by the Group contain direct participation features such as participating traditional life insurance contracts with direct participation features which entitle the policyholder to receive additional payments, supplementary to the main insurance benefit. Policy dividends, together with residual gains in the participating accounts constitute direct participation features. The Group accounts for these contracts under IFRS 17.

An insurance contract with direct participation features is defined by the Group as one which, at inception, meet the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Group expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

These criteria are assessed at the individual contract level based on the Group's expectations at the contract's inception, and they are not reassessed in subsequent periods, unless the contract is modified. The variability in the cash flows is assessed over the expected duration of a contract. The duration of the contract considers all cash flows within the boundary (see note 2.2 E).

IFRS 17 defines investment components as the amounts that an insurance contract requires an insurer to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event has occurred. Investment components which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are not separately accounted for. However, receipts and payments of the investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses. Investment components in some Universal Life policies comprise policyholder account values less applicable surrender fees. The Group uses judgement to assess whether the amounts expected to be paid to the policyholder constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The variable fee comprises the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on a fixed percentage of investment management fees (withdrawn annually from policyholder account values based on the fair value of underlying assets and specified in the contracts with policyholders), less the Fulfilment Cash Flows ("FCF") that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The measurement approach for insurance contracts with direct participation features is referred to as the VFA. The VFA modifies the accounting model in IFRS 17 to reflect that the consideration that an entity receives for the contracts is a variable fee.

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

All references to insurance contracts in these financial statements apply to insurance and reinsurance contracts issued or acquired and reinsurance contracts held unless specifically stated otherwise.

C) Unit of account

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines within an operating segment, 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. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a fiscal year (annual cohorts) and are:

1. contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
2. contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or
3. a group of remaining contracts.

These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

For each portfolio of contracts, the Group determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available, to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Group uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Group has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same group without performing an individual contract assessment.

For contracts measured using the GMM and VFA, the Group develops rates or prices for the range of insurance contracts that may be issued under a given product form. Rates would typically be intended to result in similar levels of profitability across all insurance contracts issued.

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

Like the treatment of the direct (underlying) contracts, the Group divides reinsurance contracts held into contracts with similar insurance risk. The risks for reinsurance contracts in the life business are mortality, morbidity, and longevity risks which correspond to portfolios of direct contracts. The Group manages all reinsurance treaties on the same basis as it does for line of business reporting described above for direct contracts. Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Group aggregates reinsurance contracts held concluded within a fiscal year (annual cohorts) into groups of:

1. contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any;
2. contracts for which, at initial recognition, there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and
3. remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

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

1. cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
2. cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
3. promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct services other than insurance contract services.

The Group applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract. The Group does not have any contracts that require further separation of insurance contracts.

D) Recognition and derecognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognized from the earliest of the following:

1. the beginning of the coverage period;
2. the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
3. when the Company determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

Reinsurance contracts held are recognized as follows:

- a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage (quota share reinsurance) is recognized at the later of:

    i. the beginning of the coverage period of the group; and
    ii. the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract.

- all other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognized from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; unless the Group entered into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an onerous group of underlying contracts is recognized prior to the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held, in which case the reinsurance contract held is recognized at the same time as the group of underlying insurance contracts is recognized.

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the groups. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the groups after the reporting date, they are added to the groups in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the annual cohorts restriction. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is:

- extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and additional criteria discussed below are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Group because of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the Fulfilment Cash Flows (“FCF”), unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Group derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

a. if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Company would have concluded that the modified contract:

    i. is not within the scope of IFRS 17;
    ii. results in different separable components;
    iii. results in a different contract boundary; or
    iv. belongs to a different group of contracts.

b. the original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition.

c. the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When a new contract is required to be recognized as a result of modification and it is within the scope of IFRS 17, the new contract is recognized from the date of modification and is assessed for, amongst other things, contract classification, including the VFA eligibility, component separation requirements and contract aggregation requirements.

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

a. adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group;

b. adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC") of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:

   i. if the contract is extinguished, for the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service;

   ii. if the contract is transferred to a third party, for the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party; or

   iii. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, for the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) adjusted for the premium that the Company would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification; when recognizing the new contract in this case, the Company assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received; and

c. adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining insurance contract services, to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognized, adjustments to remove related rights and obligations to account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to net income / (loss):

a. if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;

b. if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party; or

c. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium that the entity would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

E) Measurement

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

a. are based on a probability-weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
b. are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided that the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
c. reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and it reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts. For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer. For contracts measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the Liability for Incurred Claims (“LIC”).

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation. For contracts measured under the PAA, the estimates of future cash flows are not adjusted for the time value of money except for long-term disability claims since these typically have a settlement period of over one year. Refer to note 3.1.4.

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

The Group estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts.

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

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts are recognized in other operating expenses as incurred.

Contract boundary

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

a. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or

b. both of the following criteria are satisfied:

    i. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and

    ii. the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

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In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to the Group, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included. Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognized when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Group that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Group has a substantive right to receive insurance contract services from the reinsurer.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts, such as some product development and training costs, are recognized in other operating expenses as incurred.

Insurance acquisition costs

The Group defines acquisition cash flows as cash flows that arise from costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts on a systematic and rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts are allocated:

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

Insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to a group of contracts but directly attributable to a portfolio of contracts are allocated to groups of contracts in the portfolio or expected to be in the portfolio.

Before a group of insurance contracts is recognized, the Group could pay for directly attributable acquisition costs to originate them. Such balances are recognized as insurance acquisition cash flows assets within the carrying amount of insurance contracts issued and are subsequently derecognized when respective groups of insurance contracts are recognized and the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the group's measurement. The amounts allocated to groups of insurance contracts yet to be recognized are revised at each reporting date, to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the method of allocation used.

Insurance acquisition cash flows assets not yet allocated to a group are assessed for recoverability if facts and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. Impairment losses reduce the carrying amount of these assets and are recognized in insurance service expenses. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

The recoverability assessment is performed in two steps, as follows:

1. an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of each asset for insurance acquisition cash flows exceeds the expected net cash inflow as determined by the FCF as at initial recognition for the related group of insurance contracts;

2. in addition, when insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a group of contracts are allocated to groups that include expected contract renewals, such insurance acquisition cash flows should not exceed the expected net cash inflow from the expected renewals as determined by the FCF as at initial recognition for the expected renewals; an impairment loss is recognized for the excess to the extent not recognized in step (1) above.

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Other pre-recognition cash flows within the contract boundary

Before a group of insurance contracts is recognized, the Group could recognize assets or liabilities for cash flows related to a group of insurance contracts other than insurance acquisition cash flows, either because of the occurrence of the cash flows or because of the requirements of another IFRS standard. Cash flows are related to the group of insurance contracts if they would have been included in the FCF at initial recognition of the group if they had been paid or received after that date. Such assets or liabilities (referred to as 'other pre-recognition cash flows') are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued or in the carrying amount of the portfolios of reinsurance contracts held.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and it reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

Methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are discussed in note 3.1.3.

F) Initial measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

Contractual service margin

The Contractual service margin ("CSM") is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous or insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognized as in (d) below) arising from:

a. the initial recognition of the FCF;
b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
c. the derecognition of any insurance acquisition cash flows asset; and
d. the derecognition of any other pre-recognition cash flows. Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognized immediately for any such assets derecognized.

When the above calculation results in a net outflow, the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognized in profit or loss immediately, with no CSM recognized on the balance sheet on initial recognition, and a loss component is established in the amount of loss recognized (refer to the "Onerous contracts – Loss component" section in note G) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA).

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or net cost at initial recognition is recognized as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Group recognizes the net cost immediately in net income / (loss). For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Group will recognize as a reinsurance expense as it receives insurance contract services from the reinsurer in the future and is calculated as the sum of:

a. the initial recognition of the FCF; and
b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
c. any income recognized in net income / (loss) when the entity recognizes a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

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A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognized in (c) above. This amount is calculated by multiplying the loss recognized on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognized on the underlying insurance contracts.

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

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

a. the initial recognition of the FCF; and

b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date, including the fair value of the groups of contracts acquired as at the acquisition date as a proxy of the premiums received.

G) Subsequent measurement - Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of:

a. the LRC, comprising:
   i. the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
   ii. the CSM of the group at that date; and

b. the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of reinsurance contracts held is the sum of:

a. the asset for remaining coverage, comprising:
   i. the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
   ii. the CSM of the group at that date; and

b. the asset for the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

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

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

a. changes that relate to current or past service are recognized in profit or loss; and

b. changes that relate to future service are recognized by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

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For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

a. experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;

b. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period, determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in a period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and

c. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (a), (b) and (c) above are measured using discount rates determined on initial recognition (the locked-in discount rates).

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not adjust the CSM:

a. changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
b. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC;
c. experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes; and
d. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

a. changes in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and

b. changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
   i. changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;
   ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
   iii. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period, determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in a period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable;
   iv. differences between loans to a policyholder expected to become repayable in the period and the actual loan to a policyholder that becomes repayable in the period; and
   v. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (ii)-(v) are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not adjust the CSM:

a. changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;
b. changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
    i. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
    ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes; and
    iii. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

Changes to the Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

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

a. The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
b. For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
c. Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognized by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognized in the CSM to the extent that the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognized in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is recognized within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM.
d. The amount recognized as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above.

The Group prepares financial statements on a quarterly basis. The Group has elected to change the treatment of accounting estimates made in previous interim financial statements when applying IFRS 17 in subsequent interim financial statements and in the annual reporting period. Detailed information about the estimates and assumptions used is included in note 3, together with information about the basis of calculation for the line items in the consolidated financial statements.

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

a. The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
b. Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
c. Income recognized in the statement of income when the entity recognizes a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group. A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognized.
d. Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held.

e. Changes in the FCF, to the extent that the change relates to future service, unless the change results from a change in FCF allocated to a group of underlying insurance contracts that does not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts.
f. The amount recognized in net income / (loss) for insurance contract services received during the period, determined after all other adjustments above.

Income referred to in (c) above is calculated by multiplying the loss recognized on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that is entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognized on the underlying insurance contracts.

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using an average discount rate determined at initial recognition that is applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items. The discount rate used for accretion of interest on the CSM is determined using the top-down approach. The locked-in discount rate for a group is determined as the average of the discount rates applied at the beginning and ending of each period.

Adjusting the CSM for the changes in the FCF relating to future service

Under the GMM, the CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF, measured by applying the discount rates as specified in the ‘Changes in fulfilment cash flows’ section earlier.

Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognized in profit or loss for insurance contract services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected insurance coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

The coverage period is defined as a period during which the entity provides insurance contract services. The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of service provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

a. the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the group;
b. the expected coverage period of contracts in the group; and
c. the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected coverage period of contracts in the group.

The Group reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units, using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items, except for contracts measured under the VFA which use the current discount rate. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to net income / (loss) as insurance contract services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

The coverage period for these reinsurance contracts is determined based on the coverage period of all underlying contracts for which cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary. Refer to the ‘Contract boundary’ section in note EF) above.

Onerous contracts - Loss component

When negative adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and the Group recognizes the excess in insurance service expenses, and it records the excess as a loss component of the LRC.

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

a. expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses for the period;
b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
c. finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

The amount of loss component allocation in (a) and (b) above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and is reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

When the Group recognizes a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group, a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component results in an amount immediately recognized within the statement of income within the net income / (expense) from reinsurance contracts held.

Subsequently, the loss-recovery component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts. The loss-recovery component is further adjusted, if required, to ensure that it does not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

H) Initial and subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

The Group has determined that contracts within the Property & Casualty and the Group Life and Health lines of business almost always have a coverage period of one year or less and are eligible for PAA. Where contracts measured under the PAA have a coverage period of more than one year, the Group expects that the LRC under PAA will not be materially different from what would be expected using the GMM.

For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to a group are expensed when incurred.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

a. the LRC; and
b. the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

For non-onerous insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:

a. increased for premiums received in the period;
b. decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
c. decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
d. increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

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For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid. The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts held at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

a. the asset for remaining coverage; and
b. the asset for incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

a. increased for ceding premiums paid in the period;
b. decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Group does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money, because insurance premiums are due within the coverage period of contracts, which is one year or less. The Group has determined that for all groups of contracts issued for which there is no significant financing component, the LRC will not be discounted. At the inception of the contract, the Group considers the facts and circumstances, with the use of judgement, to determine if there is a significant financing component.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. It reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts.

Unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the LIC. For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

The Group adjusts the assets for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the risk of reinsurer's non-performance. In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability-weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

There are no investment components within insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are measured under the PAA.

For contracts measured under the PAA and GMM, the LIC is measured similarly. Future cash flows are adjusted for the time value of money.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is onerous on initial recognition or becomes onerous subsequently, the Group increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the FCF with the amount of such an increase recognized in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is established for the amount of the loss recognized. Subsequently, the loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the FCF determined using a methodology like the GMM relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the LRC without the loss component. Where applicable, resulting changes in the loss component are recognized as insurance service expenses.

When a loss is recognized on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group, the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held is increased by the amount of income recognized in profit or loss and a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted for the amount of income recognized. The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognized on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognized on the underlying insurance contracts.

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

Where applicable, changes in the loss-recovery component are recognized as net income from reinsurance contracts held.

l) Amounts recognized in the statement of income within the insurance service result

Insurance revenue

As the Group provides insurance contract services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognizes insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognized in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, insurance revenue comprises the following:

- Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:
  a. claims and other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
     i. amounts allocated to the loss component;
     ii. repayments of investment components and policyholder rights to withdraw an amount;
     iii. insurance acquisition expenses; and
     iv. amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see (b));
  b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
     i. changes included in insurance finance income / (expenses);
     ii. changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
     iii. amounts allocated to the loss component; and
  c. amounts of the CSM recognized for the services provided in the period.

In-period cash flow variances would go through CSM if they are investment component, premium-related or policy loan cash flow variances.

Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows based on the applicable coverage units of each group. For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, the Group recognizes insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

a. incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment component and policy loans, reduced by loss component allocations;
b. other incurred directly attributable expenses, including amounts of any other pre-recognition cash flows assets (other than insurance acquisition cash flows) derecognized at the date of initial recognition;
c. insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation;
d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
e. changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses; and
f. insurance acquisition cash flows assets impairment net of reversals.

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For contracts not measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue, as described above.

For contracts measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time.

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

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

a. reinsurance expenses;
b. incurred claims recovery, excluding investment components reduced by loss-recovery component
1. allocations;
c. other incurred directly attributable expenses;
d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery;
e. effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance; and
f. amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued:
    i. income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
    ii. reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held; and
    iii. reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts.

Reinsurance expenses (ceding premiums) are recognized similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognized in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received insurance contract services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums that the Group expects to pay in exchange for those services.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held and measured under the PAA, the Group recognizes reinsurance expenses based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

For contracts measured under the GMM, reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:

a. claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery in the period, measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding:
    i. amounts allocated to the loss-recovery component;
    ii. amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see (b));
b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
    i. changes included in finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held;
    ii. changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
    iii. amounts allocated to the loss-recovery component;
c. amounts of the CSM recognised for the services received in the period; and
d. experience adjustments – arising from premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part ceding premiums (reinsurance expenses). Ceding commissions that are contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce incurred claims recovery.

Premium taxes

Premium taxes (i.e., transaction-based taxes) are cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract and relate directly to the fulfilment of the insurance contract.

J) Amounts recognised in the statement of income within net insurance finance income / expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

a. the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
b. the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For contracts measured under the GMM, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

a. interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM;
b. the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions; and
c. foreign exchange differences.

For contracts measured under the VFA, insurance finance income or expenses include changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

For contracts measured under the PAA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

a. interest accreted on the LIC; and
b. the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

The Company includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss (that is, the profit or loss option (the PL option) is applied.

The Company disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

2.3 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set can produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a “concentration test” that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group has an option to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

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When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. This includes separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value as at the acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognized through profit or loss. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset, or a liability will be recognized as measurement period adjustments in accordance with the applicable IFRS. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured, and its subsequent settlement will be accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to an appropriate cash-generating unit that is expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

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Acquisition of the Saxon Group

On April 24, 2025, CHBL, through its subsidiary companies, acquired 100 per cent of the issued share capital of the Saxon entities (see note 2.1). The Saxon entities encompass property and casualty insurance and pension administration services and qualify as businesses as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The Saxon entities were acquired to expand the Group's footprint in the Cayman market.

The amounts recognized in respect of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date of acquisition are set out in the table below:

(In B$000s)	Saxon Holdings	Saxon Administration	Total
Tangible Assets / (Liabilities)			
Other net assets	$ 3,747	$ 228	$ 3,975
Investment held at Fair Value	2,827	-	2,827
Property and equipment	3,647	822	4,469
ROU asset	23	-	23
Net Tangible Assets / (Liabilities)	**10,244**	**1,050**	**11,294**
Indentifiable Intangible Assets / (Liabilities)			
Value of Business Acquired (VOBA)	315	-	315
Trade Name	254	126	380
Customer Contracts	-	6,424	6,424
Customer Relationships	1,988	-	1,988
Net Identifiable Intangible Assets / (Liabilities)	**2,557**	**6,550**	**9,107**
Goodwill			
Assembled workforce	577	490	1,067
Goodwill (excluding assembled workforce)	2,010	1,925	3,935
Total Goodwill	**2,587**	**2,415**	**5,002**
Plus: Acquired cash	3,610	2,287	5,897
Plus: Net non-operating assets / (liabilities)	2,184	-	2,184
Less: Net insurance and reinsurance liabilities	(5,242)	-	(5,242)
Less: Lease liability	(27)	-	(27)
Total Purchase Consideration	**$ 15,913**	**$ 12,302**	**$ 28,215**
Net cash outflow arising on acquisition:			
Cash consideration	$ 15,913	$ 12,302	$ 28,215
Acquired cash	(3,610)	(2,287)	(5,897)
Total net cash outflow at acquisition	**$ 12,303**	**$ 10,015**	**$ 22,318**

Of the $5.1 million in goodwill arising from the acquisition, $1.1 million consists of goodwill attributed to the assembled workforce.

Acquisition costs related to the transaction included in administrative expenses amount to $1.1 million.

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The following summarizes the contributions of the acquired entities to the Group for the period between the date of acquisition and the reporting date:

(In B$000s)	Saxon Holdings	Saxon Administration	Total
For the period April 24, 2025 to December 31, 2025:			
Revenues	$ 15,140	$ 4,320	$ 19,460
Net income	$ 1,537	$ 1,289	$ 2,826

If the acquisition of the Saxon entities had been completed on January 1, 2025, the first day of the Group's financial year, group revenues would have increased by $7.6 million and group profit would have increased by $1.3 million.

2.4 *Equity-accounted investees*

The Group's equity-accounted investees are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. As goodwill relating to an associate forms part of the carrying amount of an equity-accounted investee and is not separately recognized, it is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

After application of the equity method, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the entire carrying amount of the equity-accounted investee is impaired by comparing its carrying value to its recoverable amount. Any impairment losses are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflect the share of the profit or loss and OCI of associates, respectively. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Profits or losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the relevant associate.

Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Group measures and recognizes any remaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

2.5 *Functional currency and foreign currency transactions*

The Group's functional and presentation currency is the Bahamian dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Bahamian dollar are translated to Bahamian dollars using the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at a rate of exchange that approximates the actual rate prevailing at the time of the transaction. Resulting differences are recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which they arise.

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2.6 Financial investments

(a) Classification of financial assets

The Group utilizes a principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets. Debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or amortised cost based on the nature of the cash flows of these assets and the Group's business model. Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are classified as and subsequently measured either at amortised cost, or at FVTPL. Financial assets are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(b) Classification of debt instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

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

Therefore, to determine the appropriate basis, the following methods may be used:

- *Business model assessment*

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

- The nature of liabilities, if any, funding a portfolio of assets;
- The nature of the market of the assets in the country of origination of a portfolio of assets;
- How the Group intends to generate profits from holding a portfolio of assets;
- The historical and future expectations of asset sales within a portfolio.

- *Solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")*

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

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

Measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, such as most loans and advances to banks and customers and some debt securities, are measured at amortised cost. In addition, most financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs.

Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments are classified in this category if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below and are so classified at inception:

- where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, or the debt instruments meet the "SPPI" criteria but fail to meet the criteria for amortised cost based on the business model assessment, the debt instruments are classified and measured at FVTPL; and

- when the debt instruments are held for trading and are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or if they form part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit- taking.

(c) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

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

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

(d) Definition of default

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

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

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

(e) Write-off

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

(f) The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL

The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

Measurement

Expected credit losses are calculated by multiplying three main components, being the probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and the exposure at default (“EAD”), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Management has calculated these inputs based on the historical experience of the portfolios adjusted for the current point in time. A simplified approach to calculating the ECL is applied to contract and other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. Generally, these receivables are due within 12 months unless there are extenuating circumstances. Under this approach, an estimate is made of the lifetime ECL on initial recognition (i.e. Stage 3). For ECL provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed based on shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

The PD, LGD and EAD models which support these determinations are reviewed regularly considering differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience; but given that IFRS 9 requirements have only been applied since January 1, 2022, the historical period for such review is limited. Therefore, the underlying models and their calibration, including how they react to forward-looking economic conditions, remain subject to review and refinement. This is particularly relevant for lifetime PDs, which have not been previously used in regulatory modelling, and for the incorporation of ‘downside scenarios’ which have not generally been subject to experience gained through stress testing. The exercise of judgement in making estimations requires the use of assumptions which are highly subjective and sensitive to the risk factors, and particularly to changes in economic and credit conditions across wide geographical areas. Many of the factors have a high degree of interdependency and there is no single factor to which loan impairment allowances are sensitive. Therefore, sensitivities are considered in relation to key portfolios which are particularly sensitive to a few factors and the results should not be further extrapolated.

The main difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses is the respective PD horizon. Stage 1 estimates will use a maximum of a 12-month PD while Stage 2 estimates will use a lifetime PD. Stage 3 estimates will continue to leverage pre-January 1, 2022 processes for estimating losses on impaired loans, however, these processes will be updated as experience develops, including the requirement to consider multiple forward-looking scenarios. An expected credit loss estimate will be produced for each individual exposure, including amounts which are subject to a more simplified model for estimating expected credit losses.

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgement.

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

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

Forward-looking information

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

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

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alternative macroeconomic conditions.

Scenario design, including the identification of additional downside scenarios will occur on at least an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant. Scenarios will be probability-weighted according to our best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights will be updated on a quarterly basis.

(g) Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers and debt instruments. When this happens, the Group assesses whether the new terms are substantially different from the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

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

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

(h) Reclassified balances

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only where its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

(i) Classification of equity instruments

The Group classifies and subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL.

(j) Presentation in the statement of income

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL

Realized changes in fair value, unrealized changes in fair value, interest income and dividend income are included in other investment income.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

- Interest income is included in interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of income.
- Credit impairment losses are presented in the consolidated statement of income.
- Gain or loss on derecognition of debt instruments is presented in the consolidated statement of income.

2.7 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments and non-financial assets such as investment properties and certain items of property and equipment at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is defined under accounting guidance currently applicable to the Group to be the prices that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between open market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or;
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous and accessible market for the asset or liability.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

There have been no material changes in the Group's valuation techniques in the period represented in these consolidated financial statements.

2.8 Investment properties

Investment properties comprise freehold land and buildings, residential rental properties, and commercial properties that are held for long-term yields and capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and exclude the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequent to initial recognition, such properties are measured at estimated fair value based on open market value determined periodically by external appraisers with management valuations in intervening periods. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party, or completion of construction or development. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of the change in use.

When the Group completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized in net investment income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In addition, it measures certain land and buildings at revalued amounts with changes in fair value being recognized in the revaluation reserve. The Group assesses its property holdings using independent valuation specialists on a periodic basis, performing management assessments in the intervening years. For investment properties, a valuation methodology based on a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) model was used by management, as there is a lack of comparable market data due to the nature of the properties. For valuations prepared by an independent valuation specialist, the Income Approach Method (IA),Replacement Cost Method (RC), and Sales Comparison Method (SC) were used. Land and buildings were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location, and the condition of the respective property. Key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analysis are discussed in note 12.

2.9 Property and equipment

Property and equipment, apart from certain Land improvements and Buildings, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land improvements and buildings are carried at their revalued amounts, as assessed by qualified independent property appraisers or management valuation in intervening periods. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 to 10 years
Computer hardware	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	4 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 15 years, or shorter lease term
Land improvements and buildings	5 to 40 years

Land is not depreciated. The assets’ useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. After revaluation, the depreciable amount of revalued buildings is based on its revalued amount.

Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset’s original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

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2.10 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquiree at the acquisition date. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. Goodwill is allocated to Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") for the purpose of impairment testing. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

For goodwill arising from the purchase of insurance related business, goodwill is allocated to CGUs identified according to the nature and type of insurance contract by major block of business.

For each CGU, the impairment charge is calculated by comparing to the carrying amount of the CGU, including goodwill, with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described in note 2.4.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are recognized initially at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations include acquired customer relationships and customer contracts, tradenames/brands, and the present value of expected future profits from in-force policies at the date of acquisition (VOBA). Customer relationships/contracts represent established business relationships or contractual arrangements with existing customers at the time of the acquisition that are expected to continue in the future. Acquired tradenames/brands included in intangible assets arise from legal/contractual rights and provide probable future economic benefit through brand recognition and reputational awareness for customer experience and service. Intangible assets arising from VOBA are recognized as they represent contractual/legal rights that will provide future economic benefit through expected underwriting income.

Intangible assets acquired from business combinations are amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Customer relationships/contracts	6-8 years
Tradenames/brands	5 years
Value of Business Acquired (VOBA)	1 year (contract renewal period)

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

2.11 Pension business

The pension business consists of third-party pension plans with fund accumulations at rates of interest determined by the Group. There are no future interest or annuity rate guarantees. The liability established for future pension benefits for each of these plans is equal to the fund balance at the valuation date. Such third-party pension liabilities are included in investment contract liabilities, see note 9.4.

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2.12 Share capital

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

Where any subsidiary purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs.

Dividends on ordinary and preference shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Non-insurance revenue comprises net investment income, commission income, investment management and other fees, administration fees, and other income and fees. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when or as the underlying services are provided to the customer in a manner that depicts the Group's satisfaction of the performance obligations in the contract. Revenue is based on the transaction price in the contract with the customer, which is the amount of consideration which the Group is or expects to be entitled to for providing the underlying services.

Interest income for financial assets that are not classified as at FVPL is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established – this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Commission income is earned on the completion of the sale and is recognized at a point in time, being the effective date of writing the policy. Interest income on financing premiums to customers is recognized using the effective interest method over the financing period. The Group earns revenue from corporate advisory services, investment management services, pension management services, registrar and transfer agent services, and administrative services only ("ASO") insurance contracts. These other income and fees are recognized based on the consideration specified in the contract which is allocated to the performance obligations of the contract. The Group recognizes revenues related to these contracts either at a point in time or over time as the services specified have been transferred or provided. Investment management and other fee income is recorded on an accrual basis when the related trade is executed or over time as the service is provided.

The Group's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 2.18. For the revenue recognition policies surrounding insurance contracts, see note 2.2.

2.14 Defined contribution pension plan

The Group's subsidiaries operate separate defined contribution pension plans. Contributions are made to the plans on a mandatory and voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Company's portion of the contributions is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as employee/salespersons' benefits expense in the year to which they relate.

2.15 Share-based payments

The Group's subsidiaries operate separate Employee Share Ownership Plans ("ESOP"). Under these plans, eligible employees and salespersons can purchase common shares of the Company on the open market through regular payroll deductions up to a maximum of 10% of eligible earnings. Employee and salespersons' contributions are matched by the Company at rates ranging between 20% to 100% of eligible earnings. The Group's matching contribution fully vests to the employee or salesperson after a period of 1-4 years, subject to the individual plan requirements. These share-based payments to employees and salespersons are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The cost of matching employee and salespersons' contributions amounted to $93,120 in 2025 (2024: $72,180) and is included in employee/salespersons' benefits expense.

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2.16 Taxation

The Bahamas

The Group is subject to tax on taxable gross premium income in The Bahamas at the flat rate of 3% (2024: 3%). Premium taxes are recognized in the insurance service result in the consolidated statement of income. The Group is also subject to Value Added Tax ("VAT") on taxable supplies at the standard rate of 10% (2024: 10%). The Group is eligible, however, for input tax credits to reduce its VAT liability based on an apportionment formula based on its proportion of standard rated taxable supplies to non-taxable supplies. VAT incurred by the Group in excess of input tax credits received are apportioned to the Group's general and administrative expenses. Eligible subsidiary companies of the Group are also subject to a business licence tax at rates ranging from 0.5% to 2.25% on taxable turnover.

The Cayman Islands

At present, amounts earned by the Group in the Cayman Islands are not subject to any form of taxation in the Cayman Islands. Consequently, no provision for taxes has been made on Cayman sourced earnings in the consolidated financial statements.

There are no other corporate, income or capital gains taxes levied on the Group in The Bahamas or in any other jurisdictions in which the Group operates. There are no uncertain tax liabilities requiring accrual in the consolidated statement of financial position (2024: nil).

2.17 Segregated fund

With the acquisition of Imperial Life in 2005, certain contracts were acquired which allow unitholders to invest in a segregated fund managed by the Group for their benefit. Substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are accrued to the unit holders and, consequently, the assets held in the segregated fund account are excluded from the assets in the Group's general funds and are therefore not included in the consolidated statement of financial position. As of December 31, 2025, these net assets amounted to $67.2 million (2024: $64.3 million). The Group has entered into a sub-investment management agreement with Colina Financial Advisors Ltd. to manage a significant portion of these assets.

2.18 Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

ii) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from external financial sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise and extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in "property and equipment' and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interest in the main lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the main lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a main lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described previously, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "rental income".

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16.

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2.19 Bank borrowings

Bank borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, which is the cost of the consideration received, net of issue costs and any discount or premium on settlement. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

2.20 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle that obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value.

2.21 Comparative information

Comparative amounts totalling ($8,065,346) were reclassified from “Receivables and other Assets” to “Other Liabilities” to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period. Such reclassifications have been made to enhance comparability and have no impact on the Group’s total equity or total profit for the prior period.

2.22 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

The following standards, amendments, and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. Management has not assessed whether the relevant adoption of these standards and interpretations in future periods will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group.

New and amended Standards		**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027

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3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described in the sections below.

3.1 Insurance and reinsurance contracts

CONTRACTS NOT MEASURED UNDER PAA

3.1.0 Areas of Judgement

Areas of judgement which broadly impact the Group's reporting include definition and classification of insurance contracts, the unit of account identified in which insurance contracts are assessed, and the level of aggregation applied for measurement and reporting purposes. Specific areas of judgement and estimates impacting contracts not measured under PAA are described in subsequent notes.

Definition and classification

- Whether contracts are within the scope of IFRS 17.
- For contracts determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17, what measurement model is applicable.
- The Group is required to determine the classification of contracts issued in Participating product lines as insurance or investment contracts. The following contracts issued by the Group are considered:
    - Insurance contracts with direct participation features, based on the Group's assessment of whether contracts that are determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17 meet the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features as follows:
        - whether the pool of underlying items is clearly identified;
        - whether amounts that an entity expects to pay to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
        - whether the Group expects the proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholders that vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items to be substantial.
- Whether a contract issued accepts significant insurance risk and, similarly, whether a reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk.

Unit of account

The Group is required to make judgements involved in combination of insurance contracts and separation of distinct components:

- Combination of insurance contracts - whether the contracts with the same or related counterparty achieve or are designed to achieve an overall commercial effect and require combination.
- Separation – whether components in insurance contracts are distinct (that is, they meet the separation criteria).
- Separation of contracts with multiple insurance coverage – whether there are facts and circumstances where the legal form of an insurance contract does not reflect the substance and separation is required.

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Insurance contracts aggregation

The Group is required to make judgements involved in the identification of portfolios of contracts (that is, having similar risks and being managed together). This includes the aggregation of insurance contracts issued on initial recognition into groups of onerous contracts, groups of contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous, and groups of other contracts, and a similar grouping assessment for reinsurance contracts held.

Areas of judgement include:

- The determination of contract sets within portfolios and whether the Group has reasonable and supportable information to conclude that all contracts within a set would fall into the same group; and
- Judgements might be applied on initial recognition to distinguish between non-onerous contracts (those having no significant possibility of becoming onerous) and other contracts.

  For contracts not measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in assumptions that might result in contracts becoming onerous is an area of judgement.

3.1.1 Methods used to measure insurance contracts

Mortality and morbidity rates

The Company bases mortality and morbidity rate assumptions from credible mortality and morbidity tables published by actuarial associations including the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. An investigation into the Company's experience is carried out, and statistical methods are used to adjust the published tables to produce the probability-weighted expected rates in the future over the duration of the insurance contracts. Rates are differentiated between policyholder groups, based on gender and other parameters.

An increase in expected mortality and morbidity rates will increase the expected life and health claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the Group.

Lapse and Surrender Rates

The Company derives assumptions about lapse and surrender rates based on Company experience. Historical lapse and surrender rates are derived from the Company's policy administration data. An analysis is then performed of the Company's historical rates in comparison to the assumptions previously used. Statistical methods are used to derive adjustments to reflect the Company's own experience and any trends in the data, to arrive at the probability-weighted expected lapse and surrender rates. Possible increases in lapse and surrender rates could increase or decrease estimates of future cash outflows and thus decrease or increase the CSM.

Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in–force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. Inflation is considered a non-financial assumption and is derived from the long-term expense increases based on the Group's experience and management's expectation of the related expense control measures.

The cash flows within the contract boundary include an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Such overheads are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational. The overheads are also consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. An increase in the expected level of expenses will reduce the expected future profits of the Group.

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3.1.2 Discount rates

The top-down approach was used to derive the discount rates. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the yield implicit in the fair value of a reference portfolio adjusted for differences between the reference portfolio of assets and respective liability cash flows. The reference portfolio comprises bonds issued by the Government of The Bahamas. The assets were selected to match the liability cash flows. The yield from the reference portfolio was adjusted to remove both expected and unexpected credit risk. These adjustments were estimated using information from observed historical levels of default relating to the bonds included in the reference portfolio.

Observable market information is available for up to 30 years. For the unobservable period, the yield curve was interpolated between the last observable point and an ultimate spot rate at 50 years using linear interpolation.

Future cash flows are not expected to exceed 10 years, over which observable market prices are consistently available.

The yield curves that were used to discount the estimates of future cash flows are as follows:

	2025				
Product	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**20 years**	**30 years**
Life (issued and reinsurance held)	3.5%	6.0%	7.4%	5.5%	12.2%
P&C (issued and reinsurance held)	3.5%	5.9%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%

	2024				
Product	**1 year**	**5 years**	**10 years**	**20 years**	**30 years**
Life (issued and reinsurance held)	3.3%	5.1%	7.5%	6.7%	9.8%
P&C (issued and reinsurance held)	3.3%	5.1%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts

Included in the measurement of each group of contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 are all the future cash flows within the boundary of each group of contracts. The estimates of these future cash flows are based on probability-weighted expected future cash flows. The Company estimates which cash flows are expected and the probability that they will occur as at the measurement date. In making these expectations, the Company uses information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Company's estimate of future cash flows is the mean of a range of scenarios that reflect the full range of possible outcomes. Each scenario specifies the amount, timing and probability of cash flows. The probability-weighted average of the future cash flows is calculated using a deterministic scenario representing the probability-weighted mean of a range of scenarios.

Where estimates of expenses-related cash flows are determined at the portfolio level or higher, they are allocated to groups of contracts on a systematic basis, such as activity-based costing method. The Company has determined that this method results in a systematic and rational allocation. Similar methods are consistently applied to allocate expenses of a similar nature.

Uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments and premium receipts arises primarily from the unpredictability of changes in the mortality rates, the variability in policyholder behavior, and uncertainties regarding future inflation rates and expenses growth. Assumptions used to develop estimates about future cash flows are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted where required.

The Company projects estimates of future expenses relating to fulfilment of contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 using current expense levels adjusted for inflation. Possible increases in expense assumptions increase estimates of future cash outflows and thus decrease the CSM within the LRC for contracts measured under the GMM, and they increase the LIC for contracts measured under the PAA.

3.1.3 Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

The Group has estimated the risk adjustment using a margin approach, calibrated to the cost of capital and target confidence levels. The margin approach involves applying shocks to the insurance assumptions used to project expected cash flows to produce an increase in the FCF. Shocks are selected using the projected cost of insurance risk capital such that the resulting risk adjustment falls within the Group's target confidence level range.

The risk adjustment for insurance and reinsurance contracts corresponds to a confidence level of 78% (2024: 74%).

3.1.4 Amortization of CSM

The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Group will recognize as it provides services in the future. The amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognized in net income / (loss) as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount is determined by:

- Identifying the coverage units in the group;
- Allocating the CSM at the end of the period (before recognizing any amounts in net income / (loss) to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future;
- Recognizing in net income / (loss) the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period.

The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage period. For groups of insurance contracts, the quantity of benefits is the contractually agreed sum insured, maturity benefit or payout over the period of the contracts.

The total coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to adjust for the reduction of remaining coverage for claims paid, expectations of lapses and cancellation of contracts in the period. They are then allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

For reinsurance contracts issued, the number of coverage units in a group reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in force. The quantity of benefit is the maximum potential loss. The remaining coverage units are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to reflect the expected pattern of service and the expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts. The remaining coverage is allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

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

3.1.5 Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

The Group applies judgement in determining the inputs used in the methodology to systematically and rationally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts. This includes judgements about whether insurance contracts are expected to arise from renewals of existing insurance contracts and, where applicable, the amount to be allocated to groups including future renewals and the volume of expected renewals from new contracts issued in the period. Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows not yet allocated to a group are assessed for recoverability if facts and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. Impairment losses reduce the carrying amount of these assets and are recognized in insurance service expenses. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

CONTRACTS MEASURED UNDER PAA

3.1.6 Areas of Judgement

Areas of judgement which broadly impact the Group's reporting include definition and classification of insurance contracts, the unit of account identified in which insurance contracts are assessed, and the level of aggregation applied for measurement and reporting purposes. Specific areas of judgement and estimates impacting contracts measured under PAA are described in subsequent notes.

For insurance contracts with a coverage period of more than one year and for which the entity applies the PAA, the eligibility assessment might involve significant judgement. All contracts measured by the Group under the PAA have a coverage period of one year or less. Thus, no assessment for the PAA is separately required and no judgement was involved. For contracts measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in applicable facts and circumstances is an area of judgement. For insurance contracts measured under the PAA, management judgement might be required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous.

All contracts measured by the Group were determined to be non-onerous on initial recognition.

3.1.7 Liability for Incurred Claims

Liability for incurred claims (LIC) is deemed a significant estimate for general insurance products as well as group products measured under PAA. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is calculated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Group's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (including claims handling costs), and claim counts based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analyzed by accident years, but can also be further analyzed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability-weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Estimates of salvage recoveries and subrogation reimbursements are considered as an allowance in the measurement of ultimate claims costs.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

3.1.8 Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled. Because the risk adjustment represents compensation for uncertainty, estimates are made to the degree of diversification benefits and expected favourable and unfavourable outcomes in a way that reflects the Company's degree of risk aversion. The Company estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates. The Company does not consider the effect of reinsurance in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk of the underlying insurance contracts.

The margin method was used to derive the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the contract level. In the margin method, the risk adjustment is determined by applying margins to actuarial assumptions relating to non-financial risk. To determine the risk adjustment confidence level, the Group used an approach similar to the 'LICAT' approach outlined by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries (CIA) in an IFRS 17 educational note. This approach infers a reference loss distribution from a regulatory capital framework, which has the benefit of leveraging existing robust capital models. The LICAT approach relies on the Canadian insurance capital adequacy test (LICAT) framework which is assumed to follow a normal distribution, and models shocks at approximately the 85th percentile.

The resulting amount of the calculated risk adjustment corresponds to the confidence level of 78% (2024: 74%). The methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk were not changed in 2025.

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3.1.9 Sensitivity analysis to underwriting risk variables

a) Life Contract Risk

The following tables present information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Group with regard to underwriting risk variables impact on product line insurance liabilities and profit or loss and equity before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions might be correlated.

At December 31, 2025 (In B$000s)	LRC FCF as at year-end	CSM as at year-end	Total	Impact on LRC/FCF	Impact on CSM	Total increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	Remaining CSM	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
Insurance contract liabilities	$ 484,126	$ 32,770	**$ 516,896**						
Reinsurance contract assets	(36,781)	6,382	**(30,399)**						
Net insurance contract liabilities	$ 447,345	$ 39,152	**$ 486,497**						
Mortality rate – 10% increase:									
Insurance contract liabilities				$ 25,165	$ (24,575)	**$ 590**	$ 8,195	$ (591)	**$ (591)**
Reinsurance contract assets				(21,831)	21,152	**(679)**	27,534	680	**680**
Net insurance contract liabilities				$ 3,334	$ (3,423)	**$ (89)**	$ 35,729	$ 89	**$ 89**
Lapse rates – 10% increase:									
Insurance contract liabilities				$ 1,451	$ (1,673)	**$ (222)**	$ 31,097	$ 222	**$ 222**
Reinsurance contract assets				803	(764)	**39**	5,618	(39)	**(39)**
Net insurance contract liabilities				$ 2,254	$ (2,437)	**$ (183)**	$ 36,715	$ 183	**$ 183**
Expenses – 10% increase:									
Insurance contract liabilities				$ 4,962	$ (4,936)	**$ 26**	$ 27,834	$ (26)	**$ (26)**
Reinsurance contract assets				(26)	27	**1**	6,409	(1)	**(1)**
Net insurance contract liabilities				$ 4,936	$ (4,909)	**$ 27**	$ 34,243	$ (27)	**$ (27)**

(In B$000s)	LRC FCF as at year-end	CSM as at year-end	Total	Impact on LRC/FCF	Impact on CSM	Total increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	Remaining CSM	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
Insurance contract liabilities	$ 484,126	$ 32,770	**$ 516,896**						
Mortality rate – 10% increase				$ 25,165	$ (24,575)	**$ 590**	$ 8,195	$ (591)	**$ (591)**
Lapse rates – 10% increase				$ 1,451	$ (1,673)	**$ (222)**	$ 31,097	$ 222	**$ 222**
Expenses – 10% increase				$ 4,962	$ (4,936)	**$ 26**	$ 27,834	$ (26)	**$ (26)**

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b) Health Contract Risk

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Group with regard to underwriting risk variable impact the health contract business after mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. These contracts are measured under the PAA and, thus, only the LIC component of insurance liabilities is sensitive to possible changes in underwriting risk variables.

	2025				2024			
(In B$000s)	LIC as at year-end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity	LIC as at year-end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
Insurance contract liabilities	$ 31,893				$ 29,946			
Reinsurance contract assets	(4,640)				(4,705)			
Net insurance contract liabilities	$ 27,253				$ 25,241			
Unpaid claims and expenses – 10% increase:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ 3,189	$ (3,189)	$ (3,189)		$ 2,995	$ (2,995)	$ (2,995)
Reinsurance contract assets		(542)	542	542		(549)	549	549
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ 2,647	$ (2,647)	$ (2,647)		$ 2,446	$ (2,446)	$ (2,446)
Expenses – 10% increase:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ 159	$ (159)	$ (159)		$ 94	$ (94)	$ (94)
Reinsurance contract assets		-	-	-		-	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ 159	$ (159)	$ (159)		$ 94	$ (94)	$ (94)
Unpaid claims and expenses – 10% decrease:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
Reinsurance contract assets		-	-	-		-	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
Expenses – 10% decrease:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -
Reinsurance contract assets		-	-	-		-	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -

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c) Property and Casualty Contract Risk

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Company with regard to how underwriting risk variables impact insurance liabilities before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. These contracts are measured under the PAA and, thus, only the LIC component of insurance liabilities is sensitive to possible changes in underwriting risk variables.

	2025				2024			
(In B$000s)	LIC as at year-end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity	LIC as at year-end	Impact on LIC	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
Insurance contract liabilities	**$ (22,753)**				**$ (2,515)**			
Reinsurance contract assets	**10,922**				**1,552**			
Net insurance contract liabilities	**$ (11,831)**				**$ (963)**			
Unpaid claims and expenses – 10% increase:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ (1,138)	$ (1,138)	**$ (1,138)**		$ (211)	$ (211)	$ (211)
Reinsurance contract assets		1,028	1,028	**1,028**		190	190	190
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ (110)	$ (110)	**$ (110)**		$ (21)	$ (21)	$ (21)
Expenses – 10% increase:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ 36	$ (344)	**$ (344)**		$ 11	$ (22)	$ (22)
Reinsurance contract assets		-	(55)	**(55)**		-	(7)	(7)
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ 36	$ (399)	**$ (399)**		$ 11	$ (29)	$ (29)
Unpaid claims and expenses – 10% decrease:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ 546	$ 546	**$ 546**		$ 211	$ 211	$ 211
Reinsurance contract assets		(488)	(488)	**(488)**		(82)	(82)	(82)
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ 58	$ 58	**$ 58**		$ 129	$ 129	$ 129
Expenses – 10% decrease:								
Insurance contract liabilities		$ (36)	$ 344	**$ 344**		$ (11)	$ 22	$ 22
Reinsurance contract assets		-	55	**55**		-	7	7
Net insurance contract liabilities		$ (36)	$ 399	**$ 399**		$ (11)	$ 29	$ 29

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3.2 Impairment of Financial Assets

In determining ECL (defined in note 2.6 (f)), management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a significant increase in credit risk and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions. Further information about the judgements involved is included in note 2.6 under sections 'Measurement' and 'Forward-looking information'.

(a) Establishing staging for debt securities and deposits

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

The scale is set out in the following table:

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

The Group uses its internal credit rating model to determine in which of the three stages an asset is to be categorised for the purposes of ECL.

Once the assets have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, the investment will move from Stage 1 to Stage 2. The Group has assumed that the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset that is investment grade or has a Group risk rating of 1-3 is considered low credit risk.

Stage 1 investments are rated (i) investment grade, or (ii) below investment grade at origination and have not been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 2 investments are assets which (i) have been downgraded from investment grade to below investment grade, or (ii) are rated below investment grade at origination and have been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 3 investments are assets in default.

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(b) Establishing staging for other assets measured at amortised cost, other receivables and loan commitments

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

when:

Qualitative test
- accounts that meet the portfolio's 'high risk' criteria and are subject to closer credit monitoring.

Backstop criteria
- accounts that are 30 calendar days or more past due.

The 30 days past due criteria is a backstop rather than a primary driver of moving exposures into stage 2.

(c) Forward-looking information

When management determines the macro-economic factors that impact the portfolios of financial assets, they first determine all readily available information within the relevant market. Portfolios of financial assets are segregated based on product type, historical performance and homogenous country exposures. There is often limited timely macro-economic data for The Bahamas. Management assesses data sources from local government, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other reputable data sources. A regression analysis is performed to determine which factors are most closely correlated with the credit losses for each portfolio. Where projections are available, these are used to look into the future for up to three years and subsequently the expected performance is then used for the remaining life of the product. These projections are reassessed on a quarterly basis.

3.3 Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market may be determined using reputable pricing sources, indicative prices from bond/debt market makers or other valuation techniques. Broker quotes as obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding. The Group exercises judgement on the quality of pricing sources used. Where no market data is available, the Group may value positions using its own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models are primarily discounted cash flows.

The models used to determine fair values are periodically reviewed by experienced personnel. The models used for debt securities are based on net present value of estimated future cash flows, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, and credit and market risk factors.

3.4 Recognition and measurement of intangible assets

The recognition and measurement of intangible assets, other than goodwill, in a business combination involve the utilisation of valuation techniques which may be very sensitive to the underlying assumptions utilised. These intangibles may be marketing-related, customer-related, contract-based or technology-based.

For significant amounts of intangibles arising from a business combination, the Group utilises independent professional advisors to assist management in determining the recognition and measurement of these assets.

(a) Goodwill

The assessment of goodwill impairment involves the determination of the value of the cash-generating business units to which the goodwill has been allocated. Determination of the value involves the estimation of future cash flows or of income after tax of these business units and the expected returns to providers of capital to the business units and/or to the Group as a whole. The Group uses the value in use methodology for testing goodwill impairment. The value-in-use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit(s) and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value, both of which are material sources of uncertainty.

The Group updates its business unit financial projections annually and applies discounted cash flow or earnings multiple models to these projections to determine if there is any impairment of goodwill. The assessment of whether goodwill is impaired can be highly sensitive to the inputs of cash flows, income after tax, discount rate, growth rate or capital multiple, which are used in the computation.

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(b) Other intangible assets

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

4. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPOINTED ACTUARY

The Appointed Actuary is appointed by the Board of Directors and is responsible for carrying out an annual valuation of the Group's policy liabilities for its life and health insurance business in accordance with accepted actuarial practice and reporting thereon to the Board of Directors. In performing the valuation, the Appointed Actuary makes assumptions as to the future rates of interest, asset default, mortality, claims experience, policy termination, inflation, reinsurance recoveries, expenses and other contingencies taking into consideration the circumstances of the Group and the policies in force. The Appointed Actuary's report outlines the scope of the valuation and the actuary's opinion.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

- Life Division - whole life and term insurance, pension, annuity, and savings and investment products.
- Health Division –individual medical and group life and health medical insurance. Includes the Group's participation in International Reinsurance Managers, LLC ("IRM") reinsurance facilities
- Property & Casualty – general insurance products.
- Other – operations of its pension administration, investment management and advisory and other associated companies.

Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss, which in certain respects is measured differently from profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

Intersegment transactions have occurred between operating segments at an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Segment income, expense and results would then include those transfers between business segments which would then be eliminated on consolidation.

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The segment results for the period ended December 31 are as follows:

December 31, 2025 (in $000s)	LIFE	HEALTH	P&C	OTHER	TOTAL
Insurance revenue	$ 36,335	$ 93,445	$ 32,890	$ -	**$ 162,670**
Insurance service expense	(25,853)	(79,640)	(23,364)	-	**(128,857)**
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	728	(2,983)	(8,727)	-	**(10,982)**
Insurance service result	11,210	10,822	799	-	**22,831**
Net investment income	58,670	72	1,685	10,437	**70,864**
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(41,061)	-	(35)	-	**(41,096)**
Net reinsurance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	1,356	-	32	-	**1,388**
Net insurance finance expenses	(39,705)	-	(3)	-	**(39,708)**
Net insurance and investment result	30,175	10,894	2,481	10,437	**53,987**
Other income	6,109	-	-	37,399	**43,508**
Other expenses	(3,301)	-	(2,304)	(34,106)	**(39,711)**
NET INCOME	$ 32,983	$ 10,894	$ 177	$ 13,730	**$ 57,784**
SEGMENT ASSETS	$ 814,749	$ 77,270	$ 47,278	$ 58,304	**$ 997,601**
SEGMENT LIABILITIES	$ 596,657	$ 44,145	$ 26,692	$ 5,764	**$ 673,258**

December 31, 2024 (in $000s)	LIFE	HEALTH	P&C	OTHER	TOTAL
Insurance revenue	$ 30,590	$ 87,745	$ 13,602	$ -	**$ 131,937**
Insurance service expense	(19,172)	(79,317)	(9,797)	-	**(108,286)**
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,930)	(1,787)	(2,479)	-	**(8,196)**
Insurance service result	7,488	6,641	1,326	-	**15,455**
Net investment income	60,150	14	450	(1,302)	**59,312**
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(34,160)	-	(44)	-	**(34,204)**
Net reinsurance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	866	-	39	-	**905**
Net insurance finance expenses	(33,294)	-	(5)	-	**(33,299)**
Net insurance and investment result	34,344	6,655	1,771	(1,302)	**41,468**
Other income	3,696	-	-	27,111	**30,807**
Other expenses	(3,688)	-	(569)	(22,626)	**(26,883)**
NET INCOME	$ 34,352	$ 6,655	$ 1,202	$ 3,183	**$ 45,392**
SEGMENT ASSETS	$ 749,674	$ 80,428	$ 16,438	$ 48,214	**$ 894,754**
SEGMENT LIABILITIES	$ 565,912	$ 41,212	$ 8,661	$ 3,433	**$ 619,218**

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6. INVESTED ASSETS

The following represent the Company's total invested assets which are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Term deposits	$ 7,271,693	$ 19,642,989
Investment securities and other financial assets	639,036,405	555,766,503
Mortgages and commercial loans	7,719,923	9,195,950
Investment properties	66,078,940	63,607,988
Equity-accounted investees	4,010,466	3,948,062
Total invested assets	$ 724,117,427	$ 652,161,492

Invested assets comprise 73.1% of total assets at December 31, 2025 (2024: 73.6%).

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Term deposits	$ 7,271,693	$ 19,642,989
Less: Deposits with original maturities of greater than 90 days	(2,443,527)	(2,418,566)
Short-term deposits (cash equivalents)	4,828,166	17,224,423
Cash and demand balances	49,110,152	58,278,292
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 53,938,318	$ 75,502,715

Term deposits with original maturities of less than 90 days totaled $4,828,166 (2024: $17,224,423). The weighted-average interest rate on deposits with original maturities greater than 90 days is 3.1% (2024: 3.1%) per annum.

Included in deposits with original maturities of greater than 90 days are restricted balances held in favour of regulatory bodies in the Turks & Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands totaling $2,665,840 (2024: $2,969,326). No restricted amounts are included in cash and demand balances (2024: Nil).

8. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Investment securities and other financial assets comprise equity and debt securities classified into the following categories:

	2025	2024
Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
Equity securities	$ 51,845,095	$ 38,448,471
Debt securities	587,191,310	517,318,032
Total investment securities and other financial assets	$ 639,036,405	$ 555,766,503

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial instruments in the Bahamas Investment Fund (See note 29).

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Investment securities and other financial assets include government debt securities which are mainly comprised of fixed rate and variable rate bonds tied to the Bahamian $ Prime Rate issued by The Bahamas Government. These securities have interest rates ranging from 4.35% to 9.00% per annum (2024: from 4.35% to 9.00% per annum) and scheduled maturities between 2026 and 2065 (2024: between 2025 and 2065).

Included in debt securities classified as FVTPL is $2,188,146 (2024: $2,188,639) and $3,091,868 (2024: $3,097,053) representing restricted balances held in favour of the CILStatutory Trust and The Mint (Insurance) Bahamas Trust (the "Trusts"), respectively. The CILStatutory Trust and The Mint (Insurance) Bahamas Trust were established by Colina Insurance Limited and Indigo Insurance (Bahamas) Limited, respectively, in accordance with the Insurance Act, 2005 and Insurance (General) Regulations 2010 (as amended) which require that certain assets be deposited in favour of the Insurance Commission of The Bahamas by registered insurers in respect of entities which propose to carry on life, health, or general insurance business. The movements in the categories of investment securities are as follows

The movements in the categories of investment securities are as follows:

		FVTPL
At December 31, 2023	$	525,684,671
Additions		92,627,607
Disposals and maturities		(86,919,911)
Unrealized fair value gains/(losses), net (note 24)		24,268,430
Realized gains/(losses), net (note 24)		105,706
At December 31, 2024	$	555,766,503
Additions		125,642,131
Acquisition of Saxon entities (note 2.3)		2,827,000
Disposals and maturities		(74,369,564)
Unrealized fair value gains/(losses), net (note 24)		28,816,600
Realized gains/(losses), net (note 24)		353,735
At December 31, 2025	$	639,036,405

The following tables show an analysis of financial instruments by level within the fair value hierarchy:

At December 31, 2025	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
Equity securities	$ 17,653,568	$ 17,572,397	$ 35,225,965
Shares in investment funds	-	16,619,130	16,619,130
Government securities	-	523,973,255	523,973,255
Preferred shares	-	6,568,044	6,568,044
Other debt securities	-	20,137,011	20,137,011
Sovereign debt	-	36,513,000	36,513,000
Total investment securities	**$ 17,653,568**	**$ 621,382,837**	**$ 639,036,405**

The Group did not have any financial instruments classified as Level 3 as at December 31, 2025.

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At December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Total Fair Value
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
Equity securities	$ 16,717,788	$ 10,606,175	$ 27,323,963
Shares in investment funds	-	11,124,508	11,124,508
Government securities	-	459,437,430	459,437,430
Preferred shares	-	5,631,317	5,631,317
Other debt securities	-	18,004,285	18,004,285
Sovereign debt	-	34,245,000	34,245,000
Total investment securities	**$ 16,717,788**	**$ 539,048,715**	**$ 555,766,503**

The Group did not have any financial instruments classified as Level 3 as at December 31, 2024.

The following tables present 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, 2025 and 2024 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"):

	2025				
Financial Assets		**SPPI Financial Assets**		**Non-SPPI Financial Assets**	
	Total Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	**Change in Fair Value**	**Fair Value**	**Change in Fair Value**
Term deposits	$ 7,271,693	$ -	$ -	$ 7,271,693	$ -
Equity securities	$ 35,225,965	$ -	$ -	$ 35,225,965	$ -
Shares in investment funds	$ 16,619,130	$ -	$ -	$ 16,619,130	$ -
Government securities	$ 523,973,255	$ -	$ -	$ 523,973,255	$ -
Preferred shares	$ 6,568,044	$ -	$ -	$ 6,568,044	$ -
Other debt securities	$ 20,137,011	$ -	$ -	$ 20,137,011	$ -
Sovereign debt	$ 36,513,000	$ 36,513,000	$ -	$ -	$ -

	2024				
Financial Assets		**SPPI Financial Assets**		**Non-SPPI Financial Assets**	
	Total Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	**Change in Fair Value**	**Fair Value**	**Change in Fair Value**
Term deposits	$ 19,642,989	$ -	$ -	$ 19,642,989	$ -
Equity securities	$ 27,323,963	$ -	$ -	$ 27,323,963	$ -
Shares in investment funds	$ 11,124,508	$ -	$ -	$ 11,124,508	$ -
Government securities	$ 459,437,430	$ -	$ -	$ 459,437,430	$ -
Preferred shares	$ 5,631,317	$ -	$ -	$ 5,631,317	$ -
Other debt securities	$ 18,004,285	$ -	$ -	$ 18,004,285	$ -
Sovereign debt	$ 34,245,000	$ 34,245,000	$ -	$ -	$ -

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9. INSURANCE, REINSURANCE AND INVESTMENT CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

9.1 Composition of the balance sheet

The groups of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held are set out in the table below, along with presentation of current and non-current portions of the balances:

(In B$000s)	2025						
	Life	Health	P&C	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Insurance contract assets	1,587	-	-	**$ 1,587**	(99)	1,686	**$ 1,587**
Insurance contract liabilities	518,519	30,197	25,540	**$ 574,256**	98,160	476,096	**$ 574,256**
Reinsurance contract assets	30,398	3,573	18,123	**$ 52,094**	31,973	20,121	**$ 52,094**
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	**$ -**	-	-	**$ -**

(In B$000s)	2024						
	Life	Health	P&C	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Insurance contract assets	1,475	-	-	**$ 1,475**	(111)	1,586	**$ 1,475**
Insurance contract liabilities	488,817	28,658	8,632	**$ 526,107**	78,906	447,201	**$ 526,107**
Reinsurance contract assets	28,172	4,643	4,323	**$ 37,138**	19,365	17,773	**$ 37,138**
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	**$ -**	-	-	**$ -**

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9.2 Insurance Contracts Issued

The following tables explain the components of insurance contract and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities, in addition to changes in these balances for the year.

(a) **Insurance Contracts - Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims components (LIC)**

	2025					
	LRC		LIC			
				For contracts under PAA		
(In B$000s)	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	For contracts not under PAA	PV of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk	TOTAL
Opening insurance contract assets	**$ (1,593)**	**$ 7**	**$ 111**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,475)**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	**$ 446,780**	**$ 4,623**	**$ 41,617**	**$ 30,597**	**$ 2,490**	**$ 526,107**
Net Insurance Contract balances, beginning of year	**$ 445,187**	**$ 4,630**	**$ 41,728**	**$ 30,597**	**$ 2,490**	**$ 524,632**
Insurance revenue	(162,670)	-	-	-	-	**(162,670)**
Insurance service expenses:						
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(277)	22,863	105,484	2,512	**130,582**
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	-	(8,352)	797	**(7,555)**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(22)	-	-	-	**(22)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	5,852	-	-	-	-	**5,852**
Insurance service expenses	5,852	(299)	22,863	97,132	3,309	**128,857**
Investment components	(24,118)	-	24,118	-	-	**-**
Insurance service result	**(180,936)**	**(299)**	**46,981**	**97,132**	**3,309**	**(33,813)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	41,032	28	-	36	-	**41,096**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(139,904)	(271)	46,981	97,168	3,309	**7,283**
CASH FLOWS						
Premiums received	$ 179,172	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 179,172**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(46,186)	(78,101)	19	**(124,268)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(14,150)	-	-	-	-	**(14,150)**
Total cash flows	165,022	-	(46,186)	(78,101)	19	**40,754**
Net insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 470,305**	**$ 4,359**	**$ 42,523**	**$ 49,664**	**$ 5,818**	**$ 572,669**
Insurance contract assets	**$ (1,686)**	**$ -**	**$ 99**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,587)**
Insurance contract liabilities	**$ 471,991**	**$ 4,359**	**$ 42,424**	**$ 49,664**	**$ 5,818**	**$ 574,256**
Net insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 470,305**	**$ 4,359**	**$ 42,523**	**$ 49,664**	**$ 5,818**	**$ 572,669**

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	2024					
			LIC			
				For contracts under PAA		
	LRC		For contracts	PV of	Risk	
	Excluding	Loss	not under	future cash	Adjustment for	
(In B$000s)	Loss Component	Component	PAA	flows	non-financial risk	TOTAL
Opening insurance contract assets	**$ (1,459)**	**$ 8**	**$ 106**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,345)**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	**$ 407,826**	**$ 10,500**	**$ 43,306**	**$ 30,372**	**$ 2,283**	**$ 494,287**
Net Insurance Contract balances, beginning of year	**$ 406,367**	**$ 10,508**	**$ 43,412**	**$ 30,372**	**$ 2,283**	**$ 492,942**
Insurance revenue	(131,937)	-	-	-	-	**(131,937)**
Insurance service expenses:						
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(231)	16,851	100,767	2,543	**119,930**
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	16	(13,784)	(2,338)	**(16,106)**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(77)	-	-	-	**(77)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	4,539	-	-	-	-	**4,539**
Insurance service expenses	4,539	(308)	16,867	86,983	205	**108,286**
Investment components	(23,004)	-	23,004	-	-	**-**
Insurance service result	**(150,402)**	**(308)**	**39,871**	**86,983**	**205**	**(23,651)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	34,154	6	-	44	-	**34,204**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(116,248)	(302)	39,871	87,027	205	**10,553**
CASH FLOWS						
Premiums received	$ 164,356	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ 164,356**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	(5,576)	(41,555)	(86,802)	-	**(133,933)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,288)	-	-	-	2	**(9,286)**
Total cash flows	155,068	(5,576)	(41,555)	(86,802)	2	**21,137**
Net insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 445,187**	**$ 4,630**	**$ 41,728**	**$ 30,597**	**$ 2,490**	**$ 524,632**
Insurance contract assets	**$ (1,593)**	**$ 7**	**$ 111**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,475)**
Insurance contract liabilities	**$ 446,780**	**$ 4,623**	**$ 41,617**	**$ 30,597**	**$ 2,490**	**$ 526,107**
Net insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 445,187**	**$ 4,630**	**$ 41,728**	**$ 30,597**	**$ 2,490**	**$ 524,632**

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(b) Insurance Contracts - Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract liabilities

Long-term insurance contracts not measured under PAA

(In B$000s)	2025 Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	TOTAL
Opening insurance contract assets	$ (1,476)	$ 1	$ -	**$ (1,475)**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	424,079	37,947	26,792	**488,818**
Net, insurance contract liabilities, beginning of year	**$ 422,603**	**$ 37,948**	**$ 26,792**	**$ 487,343**
Changes that relate to current service:				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(4,263)	**(4,263)**
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(4,220)	-	**(4,220)**
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	(2,013)	-	-	**(2,013)**
Total changes that relate to current service	(2,013)	(4,220)	(4,263)	**(10,496)**
Changes that relate to future service:				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(8,950)	689	8,262	**1**
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	(998)	143	-	**(855)**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(3,204)	2,440	1,598	**834**
Total changes that relate to future service	(13,152)	3,272	9,860	**(20)**
Changes that relate to past service:				
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to past service	-	-	-	**-**
Insurance service result	**(15,165)**	**(948)**	**5,597**	**(10,516)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	37,645	1,954	586	**40,185**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts held	37,645	1,954	586	**40,185**
Total amounts recognized in comprehensive income	**22,480**	**1,006**	**6,183**	**29,669**
CASH FLOWS:				
Premiums received	54,262	-	-	**54,262**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(46,186)	-	-	**(46,186)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(8,156)	-	-	**(8,156)**
Total cash flows	(80)	-	-	**(80)**
Net, insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 445,003**	**$ 38,954**	**$ 32,975**	**$ 516,932**
Closing insurance contract assets	(1,599)	-	12	**(1,587)**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	446,602	38,954	32,963	**518,519**
Net, insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 445,003**	**$ 38,954**	**$ 32,975**	**$ 516,932**

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	2024			
(In B$000s)	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	TOTAL
Opening insurance contract assets	$ (1,346)	$ 1	$ -	**$ (1,345)**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	401,955	36,716	22,748	**461,419**
Net, insurance contract liabilities, beginning of year	**$ 400,609**	**$ 36,717**	**$ 22,748**	**$ 460,074**
Changes that relate to current service:				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(4,516)	**(4,516)**
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(4,130)	-	**(4,130)**
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	(3,960)	-	-	**(3,960)**
Total changes that relate to current service	(3,960)	(4,130)	(4,516)	**(12,606)**
Changes that relate to future service:				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(8,361)	1,478	6,883	**-**
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	165	163	-	**328**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(2,421)	2,129	1,152	**860**
Total changes that relate to future service	(10,617)	3,770	8,035	**1,188**
Changes that relate to past service:				
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	15	-	-	**15**
Total changes that relate to past service	15	-	-	**15**
Insurance service result	**(14,562)**	**(360)**	**3,519**	**(11,403)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	32,045	1,591	525	**34,161**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts held	32,045	1,591	525	**34,161**
Total amounts recognized in comprehensive income	**17,483**	**1,231**	**4,044**	**22,758**
CASH FLOWS:				
Premiums received	55,249	-	-	**55,249**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(43,756)	-	-	**(43,756)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,982)	-	-	**(6,982)**
Total cash flows	4,511	-	-	**4,511**
Net, insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 422,603**	**$ 37,948**	**$ 26,792**	**$ 487,343**
Closing insurance contract assets	(1,476)	1	-	**(1,475)**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	424,079	37,947	26,792	**488,818**
Net, insurance contract liabilities, end of year	**$ 422,603**	**$ 37,948**	**$ 26,792**	**$ 487,343**

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(c) **Insurance Contracts - Impact of contracts recognized in the period**

	2025			2024		
Life Risk - Insurance Contracts Issued (In B$000s)	**New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition**	**Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition**	**TOTAL**	**New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition**	**Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition**	**TOTAL**
Insurance revenue	$ 7,527	$ 28,808	**$ 36,335**	$ 2,798	$ 27,019	**$ 29,817**
CSM as at beginning of year	3,035	23,757	**26,792**	3,640	19,108	**22,748**
Changes that relate to current service:						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(675)	(3,588)	**(4,263)**	(1,413)	(3,103)	**(4,516)**
Changes that relate to future service:						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,858	6,404	**8,262**	(441)	7,324	**6,883**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	1,598	-	**1,598**	1,152	-	**1,152**
Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to future service	2,781	2,816	**5,597**	(702)	4,221	**3,519**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	120	466	**586**	97	428	**525**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	2,901	3,282	**6,183**	(605)	4,649	**4,044**
CSM as at year-end	$ 5,936	$ 27,039	**$ 32,975**	$ 3,035	$ 23,757	**$ 26,792**

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The following table shows amounts determined on transition to IFRS17 for insurance revenue and the CSM by transition method.

(d) **Insurance Contracts - Amounts determined on transition to IFRS17 – Insurance revenue and the CSM by transition method**

Life Risk - Insurance Contracts Issued (In B$000s)	2025 New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	2025 Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	2025 TOTAL	2024 New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	2024 Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	2024 TOTAL
Insurance revenue	$ 7,527	$ 28,808	**$ 36,335**	$ 2,798	$ 27,019	**$ 29,817**
CSM as at beginning of year	3,035	23,757	**26,792**	3,640	19,108	**22,748**
Changes that relate to current service:						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(675)	(3,588)	**(4,263)**	(1,413)	(3,103)	**(4,516)**
Changes that relate to future service:						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,858	6,402	**8,260**	(441)	7,324	**6,883**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	1,598	-	**1,598**	1,152	-	**1,152**
Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to future service	2,781	2,814	**5,595**	(702)	4,221	**3,519**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	120	466	**586**	97	428	**525**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	2,901	3,280	**6,181**	(605)	4,649	**4,044**
CSM as at year-end	$ 5,936	$ 27,037	**$ 32,973**	$ 3,035	$ 23,757	**$ 26,792**

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9.3 Reinsurance Contracts Held

(a) **Reinsurance Contracts - Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims components**

	2025					
	Remaining Coverage		LIC	Incurred Claims		
(In B$000s)	Excluding Loss-Recovery Component	Loss-Recovery Component	For contracts not under the PAA	PV of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment for non-financial Risk	TOTAL
Opening reinsurance contract assets	$ 18,181	$ 1,627	$ 10,399	$ 6,295	$ 636	**$ 37,138**
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, beginning of year	**$ 18,181**	**$ 1,627**	**$ 10,399**	**$ 6,295**	**$ 636**	**$ 37,138**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:						
Reinsurance expenses	(37,635)	-	-	-	-	**(37,635)**
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	4,041	138	**4,179**
Incurred claims recovery	-	(496)	13,611	8,578	773	**22,466**
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims	-	-	-	(653)	(127)	**(780)**
Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	-	686	-	-	-	**686**
Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than change in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	-	102	-	-	-	**102**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:	(37,635)	292	13,611	11,966	784	**(10,982)**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in profit or loss	1,268	87	-	33	-	**1,388**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,268	87	-	33	-	**1,388**
Total amounts recognized in comprehensive income	**(36,367)**	**379**	**13,611**	**11,999**	**784**	**(9,594)**
CASH FLOWS						
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	41,661	-	-	-	-	**41,661**
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(13,733)	(3,383)	5	**(17,111)**
Total cash flows	41,661	-	(13,733)	(3,383)	5	**24,550**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, end of year	**$ 23,475**	**$ 2,006**	**$ 10,277**	**$ 14,911**	**$ 1,425**	**$ 52,094**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	$ 23,475	$ 2,006	$ 10,277	$ 14,911	$ 1,425	**$ 52,094**
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, end of year	**$ 23,475**	**$ 2,006**	**$ 10,277**	**$ 14,911**	**$ 1,425**	**$ 52,094**

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	2024					
	Remaining Coverage		LIC	Incurred Claims		
(In B$000s)	Excluding Loss-Recovery Component	Loss-Recovery Component	For contracts not under the PAA	PV of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment for non-financial Risk	TOTAL
Opening reinsurance contract assets	$ 15,216	$ 787	$ 8,518	$ 4,895	$ 393	**$ 29,809**
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, beginning of year	**$ 15,216**	**$ 787**	**$ 8,518**	**$ 4,895**	**$ 393**	**$ 29,809**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:						
Reinsurance expenses	(27,501)	-	-	-	-	**(27,501)**
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	(130)	-	**(130)**
Incurred claims recovery	-	(29)	7,943	11,580	453	**19,947**
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims	-	-	-	(1,102)	(210)	**(1,312)**
Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	-	710	-	-	-	**710**
Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than change in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	-	90	-	-	-	**90**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:	(27,501)	771	7,943	10,348	243	**(8,196)**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in profit or loss	796	69	-	40	-	**905**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	796	69	-	40	-	**905**
Total amounts recognized in comprehensive income	**(26,705)**	**840**	**7,943**	**10,388**	**243**	**(7,291)**
CASH FLOWS						
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	29,670	-	-	-	-	**29,670**
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(6,062)	(8,988)	-	**(15,050)**
Total cash flows	29,670	-	(6,062)	(8,988)	-	**14,620**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, end of year	**$ 18,181**	**$ 1,627**	**$ 10,399**	**$ 6,295**	**$ 636**	**$ 37,138**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	$ 18,181	$ 1,627	$ 10,399	$ 6,295	$ 636	**$ 37,138**
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, end of year	**$ 18,181**	**$ 1,627**	**$ 10,399**	**$ 6,295**	**$ 636**	**$ 37,138**

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(b) Reinsurance Contracts - Reconciliation of the measurement components

	2025			
(In B$000s)	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	TOTAL
Opening reinsurance contract assets	$ 19,935	$ 13,816	$ (5,579)	$ 28,172
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net, reinsurance contract assets, beginning of year	**$ 19,935**	**$ 13,816**	**$ (5,579)**	**$ 28,172**
Changes that relate to current service:				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	941	**941**
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(1,471)	-	**(1,471)**
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	470	-	-	**470**
Total changes that relate to current service	470	(1,471)	941	**(60)**
Changes that relate to future service:				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	467	207	(674)	**-**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	606	899	(818)	**687**
Changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts	25	76	-	**101**
Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service	-	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to future service	1,098	1,182	(1,492)	**788**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**1,568**	**(289)**	**(551)**	**728**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in profit or loss	760	847	(252)	**1,355**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in OCI	-	-	-	**-**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**760**	**847**	**(252)**	**1,355**
Total amounts recognized in comprehensive income	**2,328**	**558**	**(803)**	**2,083**
CASH FLOWS:				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	13,959	-	-	**13,959**
Recoveries from reinurance	(13,816)	-	-	**(13,816)**
Total cash flows	143	-	-	**143**
Net reinsurance contract assets, end of year	$ 22,406	$ 14,374	$ (6,382)	**$ 30,398**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	**$ 22,406**	**$ 14,374**	**$ (6,382)**	**$ 30,398**
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets, end of year	**$ 22,406**	**$ 14,374**	**$ (6,382)**	**$ 30,398**

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	2024			
(In B$000s)	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**CSM**	**TOTAL**
Opening reinsurance contract assets	**$ 16,773**	**$ 13,168**	**$ (6,388)**	**$ 23,553**
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net, reinsurance contract assets, beginning of year	**$ 16,773**	**$ 13,168**	**$ (6,388)**	**$ 23,553**
Changes that relate to current service:				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	1,137	**1,137**
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(1,406)	-	**(1,406)**
Experience adjustments – relating to insurance service expenses	(4,463)	-	-	**(4,463)**
Total changes that relate to current service	(4,463)	(1,406)	1,137	**(4,732)**
Changes that relate to future service:				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(728)	540	188	**-**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	235	741	(265)	**711**
CSM adjustment for income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	-	-	(1)	**(1)**
Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts	(10)	101	-	**91**
Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service	-	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to future service	(503)	1,382	(78)	**801**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(4,966)**	**(24)**	**1,059**	**(3,931)**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in profit or loss	443	672	(250)	**865**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in OCI	-	-	-	**-**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**443**	**672**	**(250)**	**865**
Total amounts recognized in comprehensive income	**(4,523)**	**648**	**809**	**(3,066)**
CASH FLOWS:				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	13,746	-	-	**13,746**
Recoveries from reinurance	(6,061)	-	-	**(6,061)**
Total cash flows	7,685	-	-	**7,685**
Net reinsurance contract assets, end of year	$ 19,935	$ 13,816	$ (5,579)	**$ 28,172**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	**19,935**	**13,816**	**(5,579)**	**28,172**
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net reinsurance contract assets, end of year	**$ 19,935**	**$ 13,816**	**$ (5,579)**	**$ 28,172**

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(c) **Reinsurance Contracts – Impact of contracts recognized in the period**

(In B$000s)	2025 Contracts not originated in a net gain	2025 Contracts originated in a net gain	2025 TOTAL	2024 Contracts not originated in a net gain	2024 Contracts originated in a net gain	2024 TOTAL
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	$ -	$ (6,922)	**$ (6,922)**	$ -	$ (5,547)	**$ (5,547)**
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	-	6,317	**6,317**	-	5,313	**5,313**
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	(899)	**(899)**	-	(740)	**(740)**
Other pre-recognition cash flows derecognised	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
CSM	-	1,504	**1,504**	-	974	**974**
Increase (decrease) in reinsurance contract assets from contracts recognized in the period	$ -	$ -	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	**$ -**

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(d) **Reinsurance Contracts – Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 – CSM by transition method**

	2025			2024		
Life Risk - Reinsurance Contracts Held (In B$000s)	**New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition**	**Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition**	**TOTAL**	**New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition**	**Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition**	**TOTAL**
CSM as at beginning of year	$ 2,218	$ 3,361	**$ 5,579**	$ 1,773	$ 4,615	**$ 6,388**
Changes that relate to current service:						
CSM recognised for the services provided	(374)	(567)	**(941)**	-	(1,137)	**(1,137)**
Changes that relate to future service:						
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	518	128	**646**	118	(305)	**(187)**
Contracts initially recognised in the period	818	-	**818**	265	-	**265**
Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to future service	1,336	128	**1,464**	383	(305)	**78**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	92	188	**280**	62	188	**250**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	1,054	(251)	**803**	445	(1,254)	**(809)**
CSM as at year-end	**$ 3,272**	**$ 3,110**	**$ 6,382**	**$ 2,218**	**$ 3,361**	**$ 5,579**

9.4 Investment Contract Liabilities

	2025	2024
Third party pension liabilities	$ 24,214,385	$ 23,714,525
Segregated fund liabilities	1,383,414	1,607,802
Other liabilities	203,299	215,423
Total other liabilities	$ 25,801,098	$ 25,537,750

Interest on third party pension plans are at rates between 4.1% to 4.5% (2024: 4.1% to 4.5%).

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10. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

Receivables and other assets are comprised of the following:

		2025		2024
Financial assets				
Net balances receivable on ASO plans	$	97,072,710	$	88,655,952
Accrued interest income		6,017,862		6,179,062
Participation in IRM reinsurance facilities		9,825,747		6,851,411
Non-financial assets				
Properties assumed under mortgage defaults		1,393,749		1,341,059
Land held for development		4,058,048		4,426,185
Prepayments and other assets		14,546,847		14,963,401
Total receivables and other assets	$	132,914,963	$	122,417,070

Administrative Services Only (ASO) receivables

Included in receivables and other assets are net amounts due from groups to whom the Group provides administrative services only (“ASO”).

Participation in IRM reinsurance facilities

The Group participates in reinsurance facilities managed by International Reinsurance Managers, LLC (“IRM”), an underwriting management company domiciled in the United States of America which provides group health reinsurance services to small and medium sized insurance companies in the Caribbean and Latin America. The Group’s participation in these facilities varies from 20% to 30% for differing underwriting years and its interest is included above. The underlying assets of the reinsurance facilities are principally comprised of US Treasury money market instruments.

11. MORTGAGES AND COMMERCIAL LOANS

Mortgages and commercial loans are comprised of the following:

		2025		2024
Mortgages and commercial loans	$	22,463,283	$	24,458,337
Accrued interest		17,462,336		17,173,972
Subtotal		39,925,619		41,632,309
Less: allowances for impairment / provisions		(32,205,696)		(32,436,359)
Mortgages and commercial loans, net	$	7,719,923	$	9,195,950

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Mortgages and commercial loans are classified into the following categories:

		2025		2024
Residential mortgages	$	9,182,223	$	10,729,478
Commercial mortgages		10,579,988		11,030,648
Commercial paper		2,701,072		2,698,211
Subtotal		22,463,283		24,458,337
Accrued interest		17,462,336		17,173,972
Total	$	39,925,619	$	41,632,309

The totals represent the Group's gross exposure on mortgages and commercial loans. It is the Group's policy not to lend more than 75% of collateralized values.

Included in residential mortgages at December 31, 2025, are loans to employees and salespersons amounting to $980,236 (2024: $1,075,117).

Provisions on mortgages and commercial loans are as follows:

		2025		2024
Residential mortgages	$	3,964,737	$	4,542,778
Commercial mortgages		8,441,232		8,514,136
Commercial paper		2,353,012		2,350,152
Accrued interest		17,446,715		17,029,293
Total provisions on mortgages and commercial loans	$	32,205,696	$	32,436,359

The movement in loan loss provisions is as follows:

Subtotal		2025		2024
Balance, beginning of year	$	32,436,359	$	29,196,615
Increase in provisions		471,921		3,944,926
Provisions written back to income		(702,584)		(705,182)
Balance, end of year	$	32,205,696	$	32,436,359

				12-month ECL				
		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2024	$	9,679	$	1,381	$	29,185,555	$	29,196,615
Net remeasurement of loss allowance		(6,585)		(1,381)		(697,216)		(705,182)
Release in provisions of financial assets		-		-		3,944,926		3,944,926
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2024		3,094		-		32,433,265		32,436,359
Net remeasurement of loss allowance		26,623		9,435		(738,642)		(702,584)
Release in provisions of financial assets		-		-		471,921		471,921
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2025	$	29,717	$	9,435	$	32,166,544	$	32,205,696

As of the reporting date, the approximate weighted average interest rates on mortgages and commercial loans are as follows:

	2025	2024
Residential mortgages	5.14%	7.55%
Commercial mortgages	6.02%	9.28%
Commercial paper	7.90%	7.90%

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12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group's investment properties consist of land holdings, residential rental properties, and commercial office rental properties and are carried at fair value. All investment properties have been classified as Level 3 in the fair value measurement hierarchy, and there were no transfers from or to Level 3 during the period. Movements in investment properties classified by category are as follows:

	Land	Residential	Commercial Office	Total
At December 31, 2023	$ 3,245,000	$ 630,000	$ 58,440,490	62,315,490
Additions	-	-	1,489,338	1,489,338
Gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments through revaluation reserve (note 20)	-	-	445,461	445,461
Gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments (note 24)	(300,000)	8,000	(350,301)	(642,301)
At December 31, 2024	$ 2,945,000	$ 638,000	$ 60,024,988	$ 63,607,988
Additions	-	-	988,702	988,702
Transfers from property & equipment (note 14)	1,492,500	-	-	1,492,500
Gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments through revaluation reserve (note 20)	-	-	(103,766)	(103,766)
Gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments (note 24)	953,000	-	(859,484)	93,516
At December 31, 2025	$ 5,390,500	$ 638,000	$ 60,050,440	$ 66,078,940

A revaluation loss of $103,766 (2024: revaluation gain of $445,461) was recognized through the revaluation reserve for an investment property which was originally owner-occupied and transferred from property and equipment to investment property. During 2025, a property which was previously used for operations was transferred from property & equipment to investment property. The property was transferred at its fair value at the transfer date of $1,492,500. Net gains/(losses) on all other investment properties from fair value adjustments are included in net investment income on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see note 24).

In accordance with the Group's policy for the valuation of investment property holdings in intervening periods, the fair values of all properties at December 31, 2025 were based on management using the Discounted Cash Flow Method (DCF), Income Approach Method (IA), Replacement Cost Method (RC) and the Sales Comparison Method (SC). (2024: DCF, IA, RC and SC).

Significant unobservable inputs used in the valuations in 2025 were as follows:

Property Classification	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Land and land lots	SC	Sales price / acre	$10,000 - $750,000 ($17,340)
	RC	Replacement cost/sq.ft	$250 ($250)
Residential	SC	Sales price / acre	$334 ($334)
Commercial office	DCF	Estimated rental rate / sq.ft. / p.a.	$27 - $86
		Discount rate	9.75% - 10%
		Rent growth p.a.	2%
		Expense inflation p.a.	2% - 3%
		Capitalization rate for terminal value	8.50%
		Vacancy rate	5% - 33%
	RC	Replacement cost/sq.ft	$24 - $57 ($39)
	IA	Capitalization rate	10%

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Significant unobservable inputs used in the valuations in 2024 were as follows:

Property Classification	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Land and land lots	SC	Sales price / acre	$10,000 - $325,000 ($11,998)
Residential	IA	Sales price / sq.ft.	$334 ($330)
Commercial office	DCF	Estimated rental rate / sq.ft. / p.a. Discount rate Rent growth p.a. Expense inflation p.a. Capitalization rate for terminal value Vacancy rate	$24 - $82 10% 2% 3% 8.50% 28.2%
	RC	Replacement cost/sq.ft	$50 - $282 ($191)
	IA	Capitalization rate	9%

Under the Income Approach (IA) method, the projected net annual income net of estimated building expenses is determined and divided by the capitalization rate. The capitalization rate is the expected rate of return used on similar investments.

The Replacement Cost (RC) method bases the cost of replacing the subject property with a structure providing similar utility. The cost estimate may not be necessarily based on similar materials if considered appropriate by the appraiser based on current construction standards.

Under the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. A market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income streams associated with the property. The exit yield is normally separately determined and differs from the discount rate.

The duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of the inflows and outflows are determined by events such as lease renewals, and related re-letting, redevelopment, or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behavior that is a characteristic of the class of property. Periodic cash flows are typically estimated as gross rental income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, maintenance and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

Under the Sales Comparison (SC) method, fair value is determined by a comparison of recent property sales similar to the subject property. The prices for these properties provide the basis for estimating the value of the subject by comparison. Appropriate adjustments are made for the differences in the properties as they compare to the subject property. The adjusted process yields various indicators of value which are analyzed and correlated to provide a value estimate for the subject property.

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated rental values and rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the property. Significant increase (decrease) in long-term vacancy

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rates and discount rates in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value. Increases/(decreases) in the capitalization rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.

Generally, a change in the assumption made for the estimated rental value is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the rent growth per annum and discount rate and an opposite change in the long-term vacancy rate.

The Company has no restrictions on the realizability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment property for repair, maintenance and enhancement.

Investment properties, with carrying values totaling approximately $12.7 million (2024: $12.2 million), have been mortgaged in support of loans advanced to subsidiary companies by the Group. The referenced loans have been eliminated on consolidation. Rental income from investment properties totaled $5,184,231 (2024: $5,248,634), (See note 24). Direct expenses related to generating rental income from investment properties, amounting to $2,271,085 (2024: $1,411,870), are included in general and administrative expenses. Repairs and maintenance costs included in these direct expenses total $445,875 (2024: $425,103).

13. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEES

Equity-accounted investees are comprised of:

		2025		2024
Walk-In Holdings Limited	$	4,010,466	$	3,948,062
SBL Ltd.		-		-
Total	$	4,010,466	$	3,948,062

Gains and losses from the Group's equity-accounted investees are comprised of the following:

		2025		2024
Share of profit / (loss) of equity-accounted investees				
Walk-In Holdings Limited	$	62,404	$	(605,769)
SBL Ltd.		-		(609,914)
Total share of profit / (loss) of equity-accounted investees	$	62,404	$	(1,215,683)

Gains and losses recognized in revaluation reserve from the Group's equity-accounted investees are comprised of the following:

		2025		2024
Share of OCI of equity-accounted investees				
Walk-In Holdings Limited	$	-	$	(72)
SBL Ltd.		-		-
Total share of OCI of equity-accounted investees (note 20)	$	-	$	(72)

Walk-In Holdings Limited

In November 2007, the Group, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, PRO Health Holdings Ltd., acquired interest in Walk-In Holdings Limited ("WIHL"), a privately-held company incorporated in The Bahamas at a cost of $3,402,631. At the balance sheet date, the Group owns 31% (2024: 31%) of WIHL. WIHL owns and operates medical clinics in The Bahamas.

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The investment in WIHL is comprised of the following:

		2025		2024
Total assets	$	13,910,483	$	13,526,433
Total liabilities		(847,297)		(772,484)
Net assets of WIHL	$	13,063,186	$	12,753,949
Company's share of WIHL's net assets	$	4,010,466	$	3,948,062
Goodwill		-		-
Total investment in WIHL	$	4,010,466	$	3,948,062

Management estimates that the carrying value of the investment in WIHL approximates its fair value at the reporting date.

The Group's share of WIHL's comprehensive net income is as follows:

		12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2025		12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 2024
Total revenue	$	9,562,504	$	8,971,836
Net Income before OCI for the period	$	183,345	$	409,456
Other comprehensive income for the period		-		-
Total comprehensive income for the period	$	183,345	$	409,456
Share of WIHL's net profit	$	62,404	$	126,932
Impairment charge of Goodwill	$	-	$	(732,701)
Share of WIHL's OCI through revaluation reserve	$	-	$	(72)

SBL Ltd.

SBL Ltd. held the Group's interests in the former Ansbacher (Bahamas) Limited ("ABL") which was sold in January 2022.

At the closing of the ABL transaction the Company received a cash payment of $6,021,019. During 2023, the Company received post-closing payments in accordance with the SPA totalling $54,141. During 2024, a provision was set against all remaining balances outstanding.

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14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land, land improvements and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost / revalued amounts:					
At January 1, 2024	$ 30,379,541	$ 1,689,659	$ 6,272,340	$ 132,286	$ 38,473,826
Additions	1,414,043	4,651	1,372,431	52,957	2,844,082
Disposals	(845,958)	-	-	(21,500)	(867,458)
Revaluation adjustment (note 20)	1,861,357	-	-	-	1,861,357
At December 31, 2024	$ 32,808,983	$ 1,694,310	$ 7,644,771	$ 163,743	$ 42,311,807
Transfers to investment property (note 12)	(1,492,500)	-	-	-	(1,492,500)
Additions	238,287	1,326,215	256,098	-	1,820,600
Acquired with the Saxon entities (note 2.3)	2,622,000	1,069,929	777,071		4,469,000
Disposals	(4,562,450)	-	-	-	(4,562,450)
At December 31, 2025	$ 29,614,320	$ 4,090,454	$ 8,677,940	$ 163,743	$ 42,546,457
Accumulated depreciation:					
At January 1, 2024	$ 15,325,604	$ 1,588,899	$ 5,477,035	$ 72,444	$ 22,463,982
Disposals	(467,588)	-	(390)	(21,500)	(489,478)
Depreciation charge	1,223,093	14,969	222,424	20,889	1,481,375
At December 31, 2024	$ 16,081,109	$ 1,603,868	$ 5,699,069	$ 71,833	$ 23,455,879
Disposals	(2,879,564)	-	-	-	(2,879,564)
Depreciation charge	1,066,159	84,568	546,022	15,987	1,712,736
At December 31, 2025	$ 14,267,704	$ 1,688,436	$ 6,245,091	$ 87,820	$ 22,289,051
Net book value:					
At December 31, 2025	$ 15,346,616	$ 2,402,018	$ 2,432,849	$ 75,923	$ 20,257,406
At December 31, 2024	$ 16,727,874	$ 90,442	$ 1,945,702	$ 91,910	$ 18,855,928

During 2025, a property that was used by CIL in operations was vacated and was classified as investment property, formerly owner-occupied. The property comprising land and building was transferred at its net fair value of $1,492,000 to investment property (see note 12).

Property, plant and equipment includes ROU assets with a net book value of $590,965 (2024: $988,491) related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property:

	2025	2024
Gross	$ 5,857,568	$ 5,648,570
Accumulated depreciation	(5,266,603)	(4,660,079)
Total ROU assets	$ 590,965	$ 988,491

ROU assets have an average lease term of 6 years (2024: 6 years)

The revalued amounts of land, land improvements and buildings is comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
Land and land improvements	$ 3,699,310	$ 5,162,519
ROU assets (gross)	5,857,568	5,648,570
Buildings	20,057,442	21,997,894
Total cost/revalued amount	$ 29,614,320	$ 32,808,983

Properties are stated at their revalued amounts, as assessed by qualified independent property appraisers or management valuation in intervening periods. The revalued amount is the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction, after proper marketing wherein the parties had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion, assuming that the buyer is granted vacant possession of all parts of the property required by the business and disregarding potential alternative uses.

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Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the revaluation reserve in equity.

If land, land improvements and buildings were stated on a historical cost basis, the carrying amount would be approximately $5.5 million (2024: $6.4 million).

15. GOODWILL and OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill is comprised of the following at period end:

		2025		2024
Cost	$	22,246,309	$	17,244,032
Accumulated impairment charges		(12,816,025)		(12,816,025)
Net book amount	$	9,430,284	$	4,428,007
Balance, beginning of year	$	4,428,007	$	6,418,337
Acquisition of Saxon Entities (note 2.3)		5,002,277		-
Impairment charge		-		(1,990,330)
Balance, end of year	$	9,430,284	$	4,428,007

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to the Group's CGUs as follows:

	2025							
		P&C		Health		Other		Total
Insurance acquisitions	$	-	$	3,420,840	$	-	$	3,420,840
CFAL		-		-		1,007,167		1,007,167
Saxon Holdings		2,586,621		-		-		2,586,621
Saxon Administration		-		-		2,415,656		2,415,656
Total	$	2,586,621	$	3,420,840	$	3,422,823	$	9,430,284

	2024							
		P&C		Health		Other		Total
Insurance acquisitions	$	-	$	3,420,840	$	-	$	3,420,840
CFAL		-		-		1,007,167		1,007,167
CGIA		-		-		-		-
Total	$	-	$	3,420,840	$	1,007,167	$	4,428,007

Goodwill is comprised of goodwill that was acquired through insurance company mergers and acquisitions by CIL and CPCH Bahamas, goodwill acquired through the acquisition of Saxon Administration by CHCL and goodwill resulting from the acquisitions of CFAL by CHBL.

The recoverable amount of goodwill related to insurance acquisitions was based on its value in use determined by the present value of projected net cash flows of the respective CGUs.

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The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

	2025	2024
Discount rate	7.5% to 19.0%	9.25% to 13.0%
Growth rate on terminal value	2.0% to 3.0%	2.0% to 3.0%
Growth rate on revenues	2.4% to 4.0%	2.4% to 4.0%
Growth rate on expenses	2.0% to 3.5%	2.0% to 3.5%

For the insurance and subsidiary acquisitions, a range of 3-5 years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined based on estimates by management.

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets are comprised of the following at period end:

		2025		2024
Cost	$	9,107,000	$	11,868,415
Accumulated amortization		(1,016,889)		(11,868,415)
Net book amount	$	8,090,111	$	-
Balance, beginning of year	$	-	$	436,537
Acquisition of the Saxon Entities (note 2.3)		9,107,000		-
Amortization charge		(1,016,889)		(436,537)
Balance, end of year	$	8,090,111	$	-

The intangible assets in 2024 were fully amortized and related to intangible assets acquired with the acquisition of CFAL and other intangible assets. These balances were removed from cost and accumulated amortization on January 1, 2025.

On April 24, 2025, the Group acquired the Saxon entities (see note 2.3). An independent valuation exercise was performed to value and identify intangible assets acquired in connection with the acquisition for purchase price allocation purposes related to IFRS3.

The gross carrying value and accumulated amortization by major category of other intangible assets from acquisitions as of December 31, 2025 is shown below:

	Other Intangible Assets				
		Gross Carrying Value		Accumulated Amortization	Total
Value of Business Acquired (VOBA)	$	315,000	$	(210,000)	$ 105,000
Trade Name		380,000		(50,667)	329,333
Customer Contracts		6,424,000		(535,333)	5,888,667
Customer Relationships		1,988,000		(220,889)	1,767,111
Total Other Intangible Assets	$	9,107,000	$	(1,016,889)	$ 8,090,111

OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities are comprised of the following:

		2025		2024
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	$	49,384,532	$	40,259,600
Bank borrowings		22,907,500		25,961,833
Total other liabilities	$	72,292,032	$	66,221,433

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Bank borrowings

The Board of Directors, by resolution dated November 16, 2022, authorized CIL to enter into a non-revolving demand instalment loan facility with FCIB for $30 million for the purpose of purchasing Government of The Bahamas Bonds.

The loan carries an interest rate of Bahamian $Prime minus 0.25% per annum with an interest rate floor of 4.0% and will be repaid by regular semi-annual principal payments of $1.5 million each, plus semi-annual interest payments with any outstanding principal and interest included with the last scheduled payment.

This loan is collateralized by a pledge of CIL's holdings in Class C of the CFAL Global Bond Fund Ltd. in the amount of US$60 million and is subject to a minimum value of twice the amount outstanding on the facility at all times. Throughout the reporting period, CIL has complied with all financial covenants in connection with this facility.

The loan agreement is dated January 10, 2023, and the proceeds of the loan facility were received shortly thereafter and immediately used by CIL for the purchase of Bahamas Government Bonds.

17. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities

The Group has lease contracts for property and other real estate used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 and 20 years, inclusive of renewable clauses that are likely to be exercised. Where lease terms are for periods of 12 months or less or are for low value, the Group has applied the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemption.

The carrying amounts of ROU assets recognized and the movements during the period are included in note 14 with Property and Equipment.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

		2025		2024
At the beginning of the year	$	1,351,689	$	1,604,634
Additions		150,478		340,135
Accretion of interest		64,710		91,508
Payments		(657,969)		(684,588)
As at December 31,	$	908,908	$	1,351,689
Within 1 year	$	302,754	$	659,274
1-5 years		606,154		692,415
Total	$	908,908	$	1,351,689

		2025		2024
Depreciation expense ROU assets	$	417,210	$	456,583
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 26)		64,710		91,508
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	$	481,920	$	548,091

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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18. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

(In B$'000s)	2025 GBDC	2025 CREFL	2025 Total
% ownership by NCI as at December 31, 2025	**14.0%**	**14.9%**	
Total assets	$ 42,565	$ 13,611	
Total liabilities	788	316	
Net assets	$ 41,777	$ 13,295	
Net assets attributable to NCI	$ 5,747	$ 2,043	**$ 7,790**
Total revenues	$ 4,083	$ 1,167	
Net profit	$ 3,327	$ 156	
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	
Total comprehensive income	$ 3,327	$ 156	
Profit allocated to NCI	$ 467	$ 116	**$ 583**

(In B$'000s)	2024 GBDC	2024 CREFL	2024 Total
% ownership by NCI as at December 31, 2024	**14.0%**	**14.9%**	
Total assets	$ 38,773	$ 13,587	
Total liabilities	323	447	
Net assets	$ 38,450	$ 13,140	
Net assets attributable to NCI	$ 5,281	$ 1,926	**$ 7,207**
Total revenues	$ 4,131	$ 1,554	
Net profit	$ 4,127	$ 576	
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	
Total comprehensive income	$ 4,127	$ 576	
Profit allocated to NCI	$ 579	$ 90	**$ 669**

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19. SHARE CAPITAL

		2025		2024
Authorized:				
45,000,000 Class "A" Preference Shares of B$1.00 each (2024: 45,000,000)	$	45,000,000	$	45,000,000
30,000,000 Class "B" Preference Shares of B$0.01 each (2024: 30,000,000)	$	300,000	$	300,000
35,000,000 Class "A" Ordinary Shares of B$1.00 each (2024: 35,000,000)	$	35,000,000	$	35,000,000
40,000,000 Class "B" Ordinary Shares of B$0.01 each (2024: 40,000,000)	$	400,000	$	400,000
Issued and fully paid:				
42,500,000 Class "A" Preference Shares of B$1.00 each (2024: 42,500,000)	$	42,500,000	$	42,500,000
24,729,613 Class "A" Ordinary Shares of B$1.00 each (2024: 24,729,613)	$	24,729,613	$	24,729,613

The Class “A” Preference Shares were authorized for issue on September 30, 2005, as non-voting and redeemable at the discretion of the Board of Directors at any time after September 30, 2006, upon 90 days' notice. The shares were issued with dividends payable quarterly at the Bahamian $ Prime rate plus 2.25% per annum on the par value outstanding to shareholders of record on the record date.

On October 28, 2008, the Company gave notice to the Class “A” Preference Shareholders of its intention to retire all issued and fully paid Class “A” Preference Shares. Preference Shareholders of record on that date were provided with the first right of refusal to subscribe for an equivalent amount of Par Value of Class “A” Preference Shares which were issued at a dividend rate payable quarterly at the Bahamian $ Prime rate plus 1.5% per annum. On January 31, 2009, all issued and fully paid Class “A” Preference Shares issued and fully paid on that date were issued at the new dividend rate. The Class “A” Preference Shares rank in priority to the ordinary shares in a winding up with respect to repayment of capital and any cumulative dividends in arrears. During 2015, an additional 2,000,000 of Class “A” Preference Shares were issued.

At the Extraordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company held June 3, 2015, the shareholders approved resolutions to authorize an additional 30,000,000 of Class “B” Preference Share capital with a par value of $0.01 each and an additional 40,000,000 of Class “B” Ordinary voting share capital with a par value of $0.01. At December 31, 2025, none of the Class “B” ordinary or preference share capital were issued.

20. REVALUATION RESERVE

The revaluation reserve is comprised of the net gain/(loss) on remeasurement of revaluation adjustments related to land and buildings. Also included in the revaluation reserve are unrealized gains related to the purchase of additional equity in a subsidiary company subsequent to the date control was first established.

		Available-for-Sale		Subsidiary Acquisitions		Land and Building		Equity-Accounted Investees		Total
Balance as of December 31 , 2023	$	-	$	2,363,686	$	9,646,408	$	210,850		12,220,944
Revaluation of land and building (note 14)		-		-		1,861,357		-		1,861,357
Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings		-		-		(769,095)		-		(769,095)
Net fair revaluation gains of Equity-Accounted Investees (note 13)		-		-		-		(72)		(72)
Revaluation of investment property (note 12)		-		-		445,461		-		445,461
Balance as of December 31 , 2024	$	-	$	2,363,686		$11,184,131	$	210,778	$	13,758,595
Revaluation of investment property (note 12)		-		-		(103,766)		-		(103,766)
Balance as of December 31 , 2025	$	-	$	2,363,686		$11,080,365	$	210,778	$	13,654,829

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21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group has the following contingent liabilities and commitments as of the year-end reporting date:

Legal proceedings and regulations

The Group operates in the insurance and financial services industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigations) will have a material effect on its results and financial position.

The Group is also subject to insurance solvency regulations in all the jurisdictions in which it operates and has complied with all regulations. There are no contingencies associated with the Group's compliance or lack of compliance with such regulations.

Contingent liabilities

The Group may have contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business. It is not anticipated that any material loss will arise from the contingent liabilities. Other than as disclosed in note 8, as at December 31, 2025, the Group did not provide any guarantees to third parties in the ordinary course of business. (2024: nil).

The Group is from time to time in connection with its normal operations, named as a defendant in actions for damages and costs allegedly sustained by the plaintiffs. The Board of Directors is of the opinion, based upon the advice of counsel, that the outcome of such actions will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group.

Commitments

Lending: The Company had no commitments to extend credit for mortgages and commercial loans at December 31, 2025 (2024: nil).

Purchase of property and equipment: The Company had no commitments for the purchase of capital equipment or services at December 31, 2025 (2024: nil).

22. FUTURE MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS RECEIVABLE

The Group derives rental income from certain of its investment properties under non-cancellable rental agreements. See also note 12. The future minimum lease payments due to be received under these agreements as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	At December 31, 2025	At December 31, 2024
Less than one year	$ 3,126,877	$ 2,373,512
One to two years	2,989,998	2,374,816
Two to three years	2,219,245	2,408,630
Three to four years	1,884,283	2,263,851
Four to five years	1,807,096	1,887,270
More than five years	-	1,557,119
Total	$ 12,027,499	$ 12,865,198

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23. INSURANCE REVENUE AND SERVICE EXPENSES

(a) Insurance service result

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts held by product line is included in the following tables.

	2025			
(In B$000s)	LIFE	HEALTH	P&C	TOTAL
Insurance revenue:				
For contracts not measured under the PAA:				
The amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:				
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	$ 24,754	$ -	$ -	**$ 24,754**
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	4,140	-	-	**4,140**
- CSM recognised for the services provided	4,238	-	-	**4,238**
- Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period other than those that relate to future service	-	-	-	**-**
- Other amounts, including other pre-recognition cash flows assets derecognised at the date of initial recognition	3,279	-	-	**3,279**
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	(76)	-	-	**(76)**
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	36,335	-	-	**36,335**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	-	93,444	32,891	**126,335**
Total Insurance Revenue	**$ 36,335**	**$ 93,444**	**$ 32,891**	**$ 162,670**
Insurance service expenses:				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(22,585)	(87,196)	(20,801)	**(130,582)**
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	7,555	-	**7,555**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	12	-	-	**12**
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(3,279)	-	(2,563)	**(5,842)**
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**$ (25,852)**	**$ (79,641)**	**$ (23,364)**	**$ (128,857)**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:				
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not measured under the PAA:				
Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:				
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	370	-	-	**370**
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	(1,471)	-	-	**(1,471)**
- CSM recognised for the services received	941	-	-	**941**
- Experience adjustments – arising from ceded premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service	(13,014)	-	-	**(13,014)**
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not measured under the PAA	(13,174)	-	-	**(13,174)**
Reinsurance expenses – contracts measured under the PAA	-	(6,767)	(17,693)	**(24,460)**
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	(386)	**(386)**
Incurred claims recovery	13,114	4,564	9,350	**27,028**
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	(780)	-	**(780)**
Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	790	-	-	**790**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**$ 730**	**$ (2,983)**	**$ (8,729)**	**$ (10,982)**
TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	**$ 11,213**	**$ 10,820**	**$ 798**	**$ 22,831**

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(In B$000s)	2024 LIFE	2024 HEALTH	2024 P&C	2024 TOTAL
Insurance revenue:				
For contracts not measured under the PAA:				
The amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:				
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	$ 21,542	$ -	$ -	**$ 21,542**
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	3,248	-	-	**3,248**
- CSM recognised for the services provided	3,250	-	-	**3,250**
- Experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period other than those that relate to future service	(64)	-	-	**(64)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	2,614	-	-	**2,614**
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	30,590	-	-	**30,590**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	-	87,745	13,602	**101,347**
Total Insurance Revenue	**$ 30,590**	**$ 87,745**	**$ 13,602**	**$ 131,937**
Insurance service expenses:				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(19,234)	(95,438)	(7,872)	**(122,544)**
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	(16)	16,121	-	**16,105**
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	77	-	-	**77**
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	-	-	(1,924)	**(1,924)**
Total Insurance Service Expenses	**$ (19,173)**	**$ (79,317)**	**$ (9,796)**	**$ (108,285)**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:				
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not measured under the PAA:				
Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:				
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	7,571	-	-	**7,571**
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	-	-	**-**
- CSM recognised for the services received	(12,596)	-	-	**(12,596)**
- Experience adjustments – arising from ceded premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service	1,143	-	-	**1,143**
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not measured under the PAA	(3,882)	-	-	**(3,882)**
Reinsurance expenses – contracts measured under the PAA	-	5,907	(8,474)	**(2,567)**
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	(131)	**(131)**
Incurred claims recovery	-	(6,383)	6,126	**(257)**
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	(1,359)	-	**(1,359)**
Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	-	-	-	**-**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**$ (3,882)**	**$ (1,835)**	**$ (2,479)**	**$ (8,196)**
TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	**$ 7,535**	**$ 6,593**	**$ 1,327**	**$ 15,455**

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(b) **Expected recognition of the contractual service margin**

The following tables summarize the expected recognition of the contractual service margin based on the estimate of the CSM using discounted coverage units to allocate the CSM to each year:

(In B$000s)	2025		2024	
Number of years until expected to be recognized	**Insurance Contracts Issued**	**Reinsurance Contracts Held**	**Insurance Contracts Issued**	**Reinsurance Contracts Held**
1 Year	$ 3,832	$ 867	$ 3,115	$ 755
2 Years	3,346	751	2,731	656
3 Years	2,966	647	2,440	570
4 Years	2,633	561	2,178	497
5 Years	2,337	488	1,939	432
6 to 10 Years	8,317	1,665	6,856	1,463
>10 Years	9,544	1,403	7,533	1,206
Total	**$ 32,975**	**$ 6,382**	**$ 26,792**	**$ 5,579**

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24. INVESTMENT INCOME AND INSURANCE FINANCE EXPENSES

An analysis of net investment income and net insurance finance expenses by reporting segment is presented below:

	2025				
(InB$000s)	**Life**	**Health**	**P&C**	**Other**	**TOTAL**
Net investment income (expenses) – underlying assets:					
Unrealized gains/(losses) on FVTPL investments, net (note 8)	$ 27,130	$ -	$ -	$ 1,687	**$ 28,817**
Realized gains/(losses) on FVTPL investments, net (note 8)	332	-	-	22	**354**
Interest income	31,880	-	131	3,727	**35,738**
Dividend income	773	-	-	352	**1,125**
Mortgages and commercial loans (net)	-	-	-	422	**422**
Rental income (note 12)	-	-	-	5,184	**5,184**
Net fair value gain on investment properties (note 12)	-	-	-	94	**94**
Other management fees and income (net)	(2,020)	-	1,089	61	**(870)**
Total net investment income – underlying assets	58,095	-	1,220	11,549	**70,864**
Total net investment income	$ 58,095	$ -	$ 1,220	$ 11,549	**$ 70,864**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:					
Changes in value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	$ (20,211)	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ (20,211)**
Interest accreted	(8,657)	-	(138)	-	**(8,795)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(12,191)	-	101	-	**(12,090)**
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(41,059)	-	(37)	-	**(41,096)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:					
Interest accreted	554	-	122	-	**676**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	803	-	(91)	-	**712**
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	1,357	-	31	-	**1,388**
Net insurance finance expenses	$ (39,702)	$ -	$ (6)	$ -	**$ (39,708)**
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss:					
Net investment income	$ 58,095	$ -	$ 1,220	$ 11,549	**$ 70,864**
Net insurance finance expenses	(39,702)	-	(6)	-	**(39,708)**
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	$ 18,393	$ -	$ 1,214	$ 11,549	**$ 31,156**
Summary of the amounts recognised:					
Insurance service result	$ 11,213	$ 10,820	$ 798	$ -	**$ 22,831**
Net investment income	58,095	-	1,220	11,549	**70,864**
Net insurance finance expenses	(39,702)	-	(6)	-	**(39,708)**
Net insurance and investment result	$ 29,606	$ 10,820	$ 2,012	$ 11,549	**$ 53,987**

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	2024				
(InB$000s)	**Life**	**Health**	**P&C**	**Other**	**TOTAL**
Net investment income (expenses) – underlying assets:					
Unrealized gains/(losses) on FVTPL investments, net (note 8)	$ 24,120	$ (23)	$ -	$ 171	**$ 24,268**
Realized gains/(losses) on FVTPL investments, net (note 8)	105	-	-	1	**106**
Interest income	33,862	(22)	131	159	**34,130**
Dividend income	907	(2)	-	19	**924**
Mortgages and commercial loans (net)	(115)	-	-	(2,186)	**(2,301)**
Rental income (note 12)	4,979	(42)	-	312	**5,249**
Net fair value loss on investment properties (note 12)	(609)	5	-	(38)	**(642)**
Other management fees and income (net)	(2,303)	19	-	(138)	**(2,422)**
Total net investment income – underlying assets	60,946	(65)	131	(1,700)	**59,312**
Total net investment income	$ 60,946	$ (65)	$ 131	$ (1,700)	**$ 59,312**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:					
Changes in value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	$ (22,079)	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ (22,079)**
Interest accreted	(9,368)	-	(45)	-	**(9,413)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(2,713)	-	1	-	**(2,712)**
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(34,160)	-	(44)	-	**(34,204)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:					
Interest accreted	600	-	41	-	**641**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	265	-	(1)	-	**264**
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	865	-	40	-	**905**
Net insurance finance expenses	$ (33,295)	$ -	$ (4)	$ -	**$ (33,299)**
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss:					
Net investment income	$ 60,946	$ (65)	$ 131	$ (1,700)	**$ 59,312**
Net insurance finance expenses	(33,295)	-	(4)	-	**(33,299)**
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	$ 27,651	$ (65)	$ 127	$ (1,700)	**$ 26,013**
Summary of the amounts recognised:					
Insurance service result	$ 7,535	$ 6,593	$ 1,327	$ -	**$ 15,455**
Net investment income	60,946	(65)	131	(1,700)	**59,312**
Net insurance finance expenses	(33,295)	-	(4)	-	**(33,299)**
Net insurance and investment result	$ 35,186	$ 6,528	$ 1,454	$ (1,700)	**$ 41,468**

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25. EXPENSES BY NATURE

An analysis of the expenses incurred by the Group in the reporting period is included in the table below:

	2025				2024			
(In B$000s)	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	TOTAL	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other operating expenses	TOTAL
Salaries and employee/salesperson benefits	$ 2,369	$ 7,674	$ 15,909	**$ 25,952**	$ 2,036	$ 9,479	$ 10,738	**$ 22,253**
Fees, insurance, licences	714	3,416	2,806	**6,936**	602	5,279	1,126	**7,007**
Advertising and communications expense	783	1,713	2,545	**5,041**	657	2,187	2,195	**5,039**
Premium and other taxes	-	4,536	-	**4,536**	-	4,577	-	**4,577**
Depreciation and amortisation	250	888	1,592	**2,730**	151	875	890	**1,916**
Premises and maintenance	558	1,036	2,283	**3,877**	602	1,448	1,348	**3,398**
Audit, legal and other professional fees	1,457	3,132	4,333	**8,922**	1,122	2,346	1,854	**5,322**
Other expenses	281	840	6,455	**7,576**	86	743	4,980	**5,809**
Total	$ 6,412	$ 23,235	$ 35,923	**$ 65,570**	$ 5,256	$ 26,934	$ 23,131	**$ 55,321**

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26. OTHER FINANCE COSTS AND INTEREST

Other finance costs and interest are comprised of:

		2025		2024
Interest on liabilities due to ASO groups	$	1,686,939	$	1,490,006
Interest on lease liabilities (note 17)		64,710		91,508
Other interest costs		1,946,662		2,116,173
Total other finance costs and interest	$	3,698,311	$	3,697,687

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE AND DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding during the year, excluding ordinary shares of the Company acquired by Colina and held as treasury shares. There were no treasury shares held by the Company as at December 31, 2025.

		12 Months Ended December 31, 2025		12 Months Ended December 31, 2024
Net income attributable to equity shareholders	$	57,200,981	$	44,723,224
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders	$	54,757,231	$	42,279,474
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		24,729,613		24,729,613
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	$	2.21	$	1.71

		12 Months Ended December 31, 2025		12 Months Ended December 31, 2024
Comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders	$	57,097,215	$	46,260,875
Comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders	$	54,653,465	$	43,817,125
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		24,729,613		24,729,613
Comprehensive basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share	$	2.21	$	1.77

Dividends to the Company’s shareholders are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared by the Board of Directors. Dividends paid by the Company to the Class “A” ordinary shareholders in 2025 totalled $6,429,699 ($0.26 per share) (2024: $6,429,699 ($0.26 per share)).

Dividends paid by the Company to the Class “A” preference shareholders during 2025 totalled $2,443,750 (2024: $2,443,750).

The Company does not have any dilutive shares.

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28. PENSION PLAN

The Group's Bahamian subsidiaries operate various defined contribution plans for eligible administrative employees and salespersons which are administered by CFAL. Under the respective plans, eligible staff and salespersons contribute between 5% to 7.5% of pensionable earnings with the subsidiary Companies contributing between 5% to 7.5%. The subsidiary Group's matching contributions vest with the employee/salesperson on various scales but fully vest after five to ten years.

The Group's Cayman Islands subsidiaries also maintain defined contribution plans for its Caymanian employees. Contributions are paid to publicly and privately-administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory basis as required by the National Pensions Act of the Cayman Islands, which is normally 5% of the salary or wage of the employee. The Group has no further payment obligations once the required contributions have been paid.

Pension expense for the Group for the year was $1,120,765 and is included in salaries and employee/salespersons' benefits expense (2024: $980,304).

29. UNIT LINKED FUNDS AND INVESTMENT PLANS

Certain policy contracts allow the policyholder to invest in units in a notional fund called the Bahamas Investment Fund (the "BIF"). The value of the units is linked to the performance of the underlying assets of the BIF. These assets may be varied by the Company from time to time and neither the policyholder nor any other person who may be entitled to benefit has any legal or beneficial interest in the BIF or the units or any underlying assets, which are solely the property of the Group.

Certain policy contracts, obtained through the acquisition of the former CIL in 2002, allow the policyholder to acquire units in a notional investment fund known as the Colina Investment Plan (the "CIP"). The value of the units is based on the performance of the underlying assets of the CIP. These assets may be varied from time to time.

Depending on the issue date of their policy, the Group may have guaranteed investors in the CIP a minimum rate of return of either 4% or 4.5% per annum, payable at maturity. The liabilities in relation to these guarantees are included in the insurance contract liabilities.

Issuance of new CIP policies was discontinued in January 2001.

The underlying assets of the BIF and CIP that are included in their respective categories in the reporting at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Bahamas Investment Fund		Colina Investment Plan	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Equities - listed	4,026,127	$ 4,179,330	610,320	$ 893,750
Preferred shares - unquoted	400,000	400,000	68,000	68,000
Government securities	6,080,000	6,125,700	638,300	724,520
Debt securities - unquoted	410,714	421,429	3,565	7,137
Other assets	-	-	60,285	60,285
Cash	122,711	39,739	122,633	89,086
Due from/(to) general fund	(956)	50,410	48,675	(85,572)
Total assets	$ 11,038,596	$ 11,216,608	$ 1,551,778	$ 1,757,206

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30. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are entities or individuals where there is effective control or significant influence by the Company, its directors, AFH or its shareholders. All significant balances and transactions with related parties are disclosed in these consolidated financial statements as being with related parties.

Year-end balances arising from sales/purchases of products and /or services

The following related party amounts are included in the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31:

	AFH	Other affiliates	Other related parties	Total 2025	Total 2024
Assets					
ROU assets	$ -	$ 277,870	$ -	**$ 277,870**	$ 599,580
Receivables and other assets	$ 34,158	$ 85,152	$ 2,424	**$ 121,734**	$ 267,929
Liabilities					
Loans and other borrowings	$ -	$ 511,371	$ -	**$ 511,371**	$ 960,140
Other liabilities	$ -	$ 2,592	$ -	**$ 2,592**	$ 1,308

Loans advanced to related parties included in mortgages and commercial loans carried interest rates of 5.5% p.a. (2024: 5.5%)

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	AFH	Other affiliates	Other related parties	Total 2025	Total 2024
Revenues					
Group medical insurance	$ 66,535	$ 1,049,969	$ 119,276	**$ 1,235,780**	$ 1,329,311
Investment management and other fees	-	357,806	4,268	**362,074**	362,074
Total	$ 66,535	$ 1,407,775	$ 123,544	**$ 1,597,854**	$ 1,691,385
Expenses					
Management and consulting fees	$ 125,095	$ -	$ -	**$ 125,095**	$ 125,528
Legal fees	-	265,777	-	**265,777**	154,563
Administration, Registrar and Transfer Agent fees	-	183,359	-	**183,359**	167,102
Property management fees	-	61,920	-	**61,920**	61,920
Advertising and marketing	-	113,024	-	**113,024**	150,361
Property rental	-	835,285	-	**835,285**	755,270
Medical lab expenses	-	-	537,579	**537,579**	444,429
Interest and financing costs	-	-	48,853	**48,853**	69,511
Other	182,400	396,471	-	**578,871**	539,007
Total	$ 307,495	$ 1,855,836	$ 586,432	**$ 2,749,763**	$ 2,467,691

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group and its subsidiaries, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group. Compensation for key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2025 was $7,019,576 (2024: $5,646,151).

Directors' fees

Fees paid to Directors for services rendered on the Company's Board and Board Committees for the year ended December 31, 2025 totaled $277,833 (2024: $288,500).

31. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is concerned about the risks inherent in its business activities (insurance risk) and the risks associated with the management of the financial assets and liabilities (financial risk) which support the operational activities.

Corporate Governance

The primary objective of the Company's Corporate Governance framework is to protect the Company's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Management recognizes the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place. The Group has a clear organizational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of Directors to executive management committees and senior managers.

Regulatory Framework

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and have established guidelines and regulations by which the Group is required to comply to ensure that the Group is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. The operations of the Group are subject also to regulatory requirements in the foreign jurisdictions in which it operates. The Group's regulators are interested in ensuring that the Group maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from changes in the economic environment. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise.

The following sections discuss the key risk exposures for the Group.

INSURANCE RISK

Insurance risk is the risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount and timing of the resulting claim.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Group has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

The main objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to provide for the liabilities associated with the insurance contracts it issues. The risk exposure can be mitigated by diversification across portfolios in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

Below is a discussion of insurance risks specific to the lines of coverage provided by the Group.

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(a) Contracts not measured under PAA

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics or widespread changes in lifestyle such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. For contracts where survival is the insured risk, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity.

At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group. However, undue concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis.

The table below indicates the concentration of insured benefits across four bands of insured benefits per coverage insured rounded to the nearest thousand.

	2025 (in $000s)	2024 (in $000s)
$0 to $49,999	$ 281,698	$ 289,372
$50,000 to $99,999	704,420	700,308
$100,000 to $149,999	1,921,350	1,923,332
$150,000 and over	3,823,473	3,650,704
Total	$ 6,730,941	$ 6,563,716

The Group's contractual service margin and financial results can be impacted by possible movements in key assumptions, such as the discount rate, timing of cash flows, and rates of lapse and mortality. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts. Sensitivity information will also vary according to current economic assumptions.

The Group's financial results will be affected by changes in the rates of mortality, morbidity, lapse, other policyholder behavior and expenses (insurance risks). The nature of those impacts and the extent to which they impact current period earnings depend on the change, the extent to which it relates to past, current or future periods and, where applicable, the extent to which the change impacts onerous or non-onerous groups of contracts.

Changes in the rates of current or future insurance risk that relate to the LIC relate to past service and will impact earnings in the period that those changes are realised. Changes in the rates of insurance risk experienced in the current period that related to the LRC will also impact earnings in the period that those changes are realised.

Changes in the rates of insurance risk expected in the future and changes in the rates of insurance risk experienced in the current period, in relation to the LRC, will affect expected cash flows. To the extent that the changes relate to onerous groups of contracts, or the CSM on non-onerous groups is insufficient to offset any adverse impact of the changes, the impact of the changes will be recognised in earnings in the period realised. Where the changes impact non-onerous groups of contracts, the impact of changes in the LRC will be offset by changes in the CSM with a corresponding change in the CSM release that will be expected in future periods. For contracts under the GMM, given that the CSM is determined at locked-in rates, the CSM release will partially offset the changes in the LRC.

Where the insurance contracts are reinsured, the impacts of changes on direct contracts will be offset to the extent of the reinsurance.

(b) Contracts measured under PAA

Group and Health insurance contracts

The Group offers Group Life and Group Health insurance contracts, where the period of coverage is one year or less. These contracts are measured under PAA. The Group is exposed to mortality and morbidity risk together with the risk of inflation on expenses and claims.

The Group manages risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements. The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type of risk and the level of insured benefits. Medical selection is also included in the Group's underwriting procedures with premiums varied to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants.

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Property and casualty insurance contracts

Property risks are comprised of physical damage to property. Property policies are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and content insured.

Casualty risks are comprised of personal injury from motor claims, public liability, employers' liability, workmen's compensation and personal liability coverage.

For the Company's property and casualty insurance contracts, significant risk exposure arises from low frequency, high severity events such as hurricanes. Single events, such as flooding and fires may also generate significant claims.

Claim payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. The costs of rebuilding properties, replacement or indemnity for contents are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies.

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors with the single most significant event being a catastrophic event. The Company manages this risk through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. The Company actively manages and pursues early settlement of all claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments. It has a dedicated in-house claims department and uses third party loss adjusters as necessary. The Company will, where necessary, appoint lawyers to act on the Company's behalf in respect of serious bodily injury claims thus ensuring settlements and avoiding claims development.

The Company follows the policy of underwriting and reinsuring contracts of insurance, which generally limit the liability for any one risk. In addition, catastrophe reinsurance is obtained to limit liability to a maximum of 10% of the Company's capital and reserves in the event of a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence.

The Company is exposed to contractual disputes with its reinsurers and the possibility of default by its reinsurers. The Company is also exposed to the credit risk assumed in fronting arrangements and to potential reinsurance constraints. The Company's strategy is to select reinsurers with the best combination of financial strength, price and capacity.

In the event that the Company's reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations under the reinsurance programs in place, the Company would still be obligated to pay all claims made under the insurance policies it issues but would only receive reimbursement to the extent that the reinsurers could meet their above-mentioned obligations.

Management does not anticipate that there will be any issues with the collection of amounts due from reinsurers as they become due, and is not aware of any disputes with reinsurers, overdue amounts or any specific credit issues.

The reinsurance program used by the Company is reviewed and approved by the Board on an annual basis.

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Liability for incurred claims – claims development

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of the ultimate claims liability for accident years (Health 2020 – 2025 and P&C 2022-2025) has changed at successive year ends, up to 2025. Updated unpaid claims and other directly attributable expenses related to claims management in each successive year, as well as amounts paid to date, are used to derive the revised amounts for the ultimate claims liability for each accident year used in the development calculations. The most recent estimate is then reconciled to the liability for incurred claims recognised in the statement of financial position.

Gross Health Insurance Claims Development

Gross claims development: ***(In B$000s)***	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
Estimate of ultimate claim costs (gross of reinsurance, undiscounted, inclusive of other directly attributable expenses related to claims management):							
At end of accident year	$ 28,573	$ 38,947	$ 44,753	$ 54,005	$ 49,396	$ 56,211	
1 year later	28,423	42,951	45,348	52,574	48,865		
2 years later	28,216	43,121	45,373	52,578			
3 years later	28,232	43,092	45,448				
4 years later	28,223	43,098					
5 years later	28,223						
Cumulative gross claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(28,223)	(43,098)	(45,409)	(52,568)	(48,646)	(34,196)	(252,140)
Gross cumulative claims liabilities - accident years from 2019-2025	-	-	39	10	219	22,015	22,283
Gross cumulative claims liabilities – prior accident years							443
Effect of discounting							-
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk							4,478
Non-actuarial balances included in LIC							4,688
Gross LIC for the contracts originated							$ 31,892

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Net Health Claims Development

Net claims development: ***(In B$000s)***	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
Estimate of ultimate claim costs (net of reinsurance, undiscounted, inclusive of other directly attributable expenses related to claims management):							
At end of accident year	$ 28,203	$ 38,194	$ 42,391	$ 51,265	$ 46,826	$ 54,207	
1 year later	28,229	40,493	42,743	48,755	45,042		
2 years later	28,022	40,657	42,570	48,738			
3 years later	28,039	40,630	42,646				
4 years later	28,030	40,630					
5 years later	28,030						
Cumulative net claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(28,030)	(40,636)	(42,607)	(48,728)	(44,834)	(33,310)	(238,145)
Net cumulative claims liabilities - accident years from 2019-2025	-	(6)	39	10	208	20,897	21,148
Net cumulative claims liabilities – prior accident years							443
Effect of discounting							-
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk							4,258
Non-actuarial balances included in LIC							1,403
Net LIC for the contracts originated							$ 27,252

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P&C Claims Development

The following tables present the claims development on a gross and net basis for the significant lines of property and casualty general insurance business only:

Gross claims development: ***(In B$000s)***	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
Estimate of ultimate claim costs (gross of reinsurance, undiscounted, inclusive of other directly attributable expenses related to claims management):					
At end of accident year	$ 7,588	$ 8,742	$ 12,260	$ 12,593	
1 year later	6,873	8,779	14,110		
2 years later	7,540	9,944			
3 years later	7,586				
4 years later					
5 years later					
Cumulative gross claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(7,026)	(8,702)	(10,518)	(7,869)	(34,115)
Gross cumulative claims liabilities - accident years from 2021-2025	560	1,242	3,592	4,724	10,118
Gross cumulative claims liabilities – prior accident years					202
Effect of discounting					(781)
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk					2,415
Non-actuarial balances included in LIC					334
Gross LIC for the contracts originated					$ 12,288

Net claims development: ***(In B$000s)***	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
Estimate of ultimate claim costs (net of reinsurance, undiscounted, inclusive of other directly attributable expenses related to claims management):					
At end of accident year	$ 480	$ 598	$ 903	$ 827	
1 year later	429	648	1,099		
2 years later	473	733			
3 years later	477				
4 years later					
5 years later					
Cumulative net claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(447)	(635)	(803)	(527)	(2,412)
Net cumulative claims liabilities - accident years from 2021-2025	30	98	296	300	724
Net cumulative claims liabilities – prior accident years					-
Effect of discounting					(60)
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk					188
Non-actuarial balances included in LIC					246
Net LIC for the contracts originated					$ 1,098

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FINANCIAL RISK

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risks.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risk that the Group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk.

The Group manages these positions within an asset liability management ("ALM") framework that has been developed to maximize long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance and investment contracts. The principal technique of the Group's ALM is to match cash flows from assets to the liability cash flows arising from insurance and investment contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders. For each distinct category of liabilities, a separate portfolio of assets is maintained.

The Group's ALM is integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the Group's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance and investment liabilities.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk arises from the failure of a counterparty to perform according to the terms of the contract. From this perspective, the Group's credit risk exposure is primarily concentrated in its deposits placed with other financial institutions, loans to policyholders and other clients, and amounts due from reinsurers and insurance contract holders.

The Group's deposits are primarily placed with well-known high quality financial institutions. Loans to policyholders are generally collateralized by cash surrender values of the respective policies. Mortgage loans are adequately secured by properly registered legal charges on real property. With respect to the Group's unsecured commercial paper loans and other material unsecured receivables, management is satisfied that the debtors concerned are both financially able and willing to meet their obligations to the Group except in those instances where impairment provisions have been made.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalization of any contract. Management assesses the Group's reinsurance placement policy by assessing the creditworthiness of all reinsurers by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. The Group's main reinsurer is Munich Reinsurance Company Canada Branch (Life). The Company reinsures a portion of its risks with a panel of highly rated reinsurers. Reinsurance is placed in accordance with the Company's reinsurance strategy, which is designed to limit exposure to large losses and catastrophic events. The Company monitors the creditworthiness of its reinsurers on an ongoing basis.

To limit its exposure of potential loss on an insurance policy, the Group may cede certain levels of risk to a reinsurer. The Group selects reinsurers which have well-established capability to meet their contractual obligations, and which generally have a Group risk rating of "Investment Grade". The Group limits the amount of loss on any one policy by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurers.

Generally, the Group has retention limits on insurance policies as follows:

	2025	2024
Individual life	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Individual accidental death and dismemberment	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Individual personal accident	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Group accidental death and dismemberment	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Individual and Group Medical	$ 300,000	$ 300,000
Motor	7% of loss	10% of loss
Property	10% of loss to a maximum of $50,000	10% of loss to a maximum of $50,000

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In addition, Indigo Bahamas and Indigo Cayman purchase catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance to further limit exposure to a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence.

Reinsurance ceded does not discharge the Group's liability as the primary insurer and failure of reinsurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the Group.

The following table provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Group by classifying assets according to the Group's internal assessments of the credit ratings of counterparties. The table also includes an aging analysis of financial assets, providing information regarding the Group's exposures on amounts current, and past due:

December 31, 2025 (in $000s)	Balances with no scheduled repayment dates	Current: Investment Grade	Current: Non-Graded	Current: Unit Linked	Past due but not impaired: 30 - 90 days	Past due but not impaired: >90 days	Total
Financial assets							
Term deposits	$ -	$ 7,272	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,272
FVTPL securities	-	17,641	609,158	12,237	-	-	639,036
Mortgages and commercial loans	-	-	5,232	-	397	2,091	7,720
Cash and demand balances	48,865	-	-	245	-	-	49,110
Other financial assets	9,826	6,018	97,073	-	-	-	112,917
Total financial assets	$ 58,691	$ 30,931	$ 711,463	$ 12,482	$ 397	$ 2,091	$ 816,055

December 31, 2024 (in $000s)	Balances with no scheduled repayment dates	Current: Investment Grade	Current: Non-Graded	Current: Unit Linked	Past due but not impaired: 30 - 90 days	Past due but not impaired: >90 days	Total
Financial assets							
Term deposits	$ -	$ 19,643	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19,643
FVTPL securities	-	16,705	526,242	12,820	-	-	555,767
Mortgages and commercial loans	-	-	6,708	-	397	2,091	9,196
Cash and demand balances	58,149	-	-	129	-	-	58,278
Other financial assets	6,851	6,179	88,656	-	-	-	101,686
Total financial assets	$ 65,000	$ 42,527	$ 621,606	$ 12,949	$ 397	$ 2,091	$ 744,570

Financial assets are subject to credit impairment losses which are recognized in the statement of income. The following tables summarize the credit risk exposure of financial investments for which an ECL allowance is recognized. The gross carrying amounts of investments below represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

(In B$000s)	2025				2024
Debt Instruments - amortised cost	**Stage 1 12-month ECL**	**Stage 2 12-month ECL**	**Stage 3 12-month ECL**	**Total**	**Total**
Credit grade:					
Investment grade	$ 31,268	$ -	$ -	$ 31,268	$ 45,061
Non-investment grade	107,090	340	32,170	139,600	132,007
Gross carrying amount	138,358	340	32,170	170,868	177,068
Loss allowance	(457)	-	-	(457)	(475)
Carrying amount	$ 137,901	$ 340	$ 32,170	$ 170,411	$ 176,593

Loss allowances

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

- Transfers between stages due to financial assets experiencing significant movement in credit risk or becoming credit-impaired during the period;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognized during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognized in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to inputs used in the calculation including the movement between 12-month and life-time ECL;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and model assumptions; and
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies.

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The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

(In B$000s)	12-month ECL			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt Instruments - amortised cost				
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2024	$ (435)	$ (16)	$ -	$ (451)
Financial assets fully derecognized in the period	-	-	-	-
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(40)	16	-	(24)
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2024	(475)	-	-	(475)
Financial assets fully derecognized in the period	-	-	-	-
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	9	9	-	18
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2025	$ (466)	$ 9	$ -	$ (457)

IFRS 9 carrying values

The following tables explain the changes in the carrying value between the beginning and the end of the period due to these factors. The gross carrying amounts of investments below represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

(In B$000s)	12-month ECL			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt Instruments - amortised cost				
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	$ 122,654	$ 1,953	$ 30,176	$ 154,783
Changes in principal and interest	21,635	(1,618)	2,268	22,285
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2024	144,289	335	32,444	177,068
Changes in principal and interest	(5,930)	5	(275)	(6,200)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2025	$ 138,359	$ 340	$ 32,169	$ 170,868

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Group is not directly exposed to foreign currency risk, as investments and insurance contracts are denominated in Bahamian, Cayman Islands dollars, and United States dollars. The Bahamian Dollar (B$) is fixed to the US Dollar (US$) at the rate of B$1 = US$1. The Bahamian Dollar (B$) is fixed to the Cayman Islands Dollar (KYD$) at the rate of B$1 = KYD$1.2.

MARKET RISK

Market risk encompasses interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, all of which arise in the normal course of business. Price risk is the risk to earnings that arises from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, and their implied volatilities.

PRICE RISK

The Group is subject to price risk on its equity securities due to changes in market values. One of the primary objectives of the Group's risk management policy is to mitigate potential adverse impacts of market movements. The Group mitigates this risk by establishing overall limits of equity holdings for each investment portfolio and by maintaining diversified holdings within each portfolio of equity securities. The Group has a relatively small investment in local equities which are exposed to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future values of the investment. A sensitivity analysis has therefore not been presented. Securities reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors and/or respective Board Committees review and approve equity investment decisions meeting thresholds established in each respective subsidiary's Investment guidelines.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. This is primarily a concern with fixed and fluctuating interest rate investments which the Group intends to hold for the long-term.

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The Group's fixed income debt securities, mortgage portfolio and cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest rate risk. Fluctuations in interest rates impact the level of gains and losses on the Group's interest-bearing investments.

Increasing interest rates by 10% will increase interest rate sensitive returns, increasing profit or loss and equity by $3.5 million (2024: $3.4 million) while a decrease in interest rates of 10% will decrease interest rate sensitive returns, decreasing profit or loss and equity by $3.5 million (2024: $3.4 million).

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial or insurance liabilities, because of the inability to generate sufficient cash or its equivalent in a timely and cost-effective way. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources, mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts. In respect of significant insured events the Group is exposed to a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between cash flows and expected reinsurance recoveries to meet its insurance liability obligation.

Asset liability matching is a tool used by the Group to mitigate liquidity risks. The Group has adopted a policy of investing in assets with cash flow characteristics that match the cash flow characteristics of its expected future cash flows. The primary purpose of this matching is to increase the likelihood that cash flows from these assets are synchronized with the timing and the amounts of payments that expect to be paid to policyholders.

The following tables indicate the timing of undiscounted cash flows arising from insurance liabilities, net of reinsurance, as at period end:

	December 31, 2025				
(In B$000s)	**Up to a Year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Not Classified**	**TOTAL**
Life	$ 11,957	$ 75,602	$ 1,413,495	$ 18,071	$ 1,519,125
Health	8,881	188	-	11,843	20,912
P&C	376	486	189	-	1,051
Total	$ 21,214	$ 76,276	$ 1,413,684	$ 29,914	$ 1,541,088

	December 31, 2024					
(In B$000s)	**Up to a Year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**No term**	**Not Classified**	**TOTAL**
Life	$ 11,156	$ 73,177	$ 1,390,547	$ -	$ 20,414	$ 1,495,294
Health	9,470	129	-	-	8,913	18,512
P&C	109	86	5	-	-	200
Total	$ 20,735	$ 73,392	$ 1,390,552	$ -	$ 29,327	$ 1,514,006

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The tables below summarize the expected recovery or settlement of assets:

December 31, 2025 (in $000s)	Current	Non-Current	Unit Linked	Total
Term deposits	$ 7,272	$ -	$ -	$ 7,272
Investment securities	-	626,799	12,237	639,036
Mortgages and commercial loans	5,232	2,488	-	7,720
Investment properties	-	66,079	-	66,079
Equity-accounted investees	-	4,010	-	4,010
Cash and demand balances	48,865	-	245	49,110
Insurance contract assets	-	1,587	-	1,587
Reinsurance contract assets	18,122	33,972	-	52,094
Receivables and other assets	122,475	10,440	-	132,915
Property and equipment	-	20,258	-	20,258
Goodwill	-	9,430	-	9,430
Other intangible assets	-	8,090	-	8,090
Total Assets	$ 201,966	$ 783,153	$ 12,482	$ 997,601

December 31, 2024 (in $000s)	Current	Non-Current	Unit Linked	Total
Term deposits	$ 19,643	$ -	$ -	$ 19,643
Investment securities	-	542,947	12,820	555,767
Mortgages and commercial loans	6,708	2,488	-	9,196
Investment properties	-	63,608	-	63,608
Equity-accounted investees	-	3,948	-	3,948
Cash and demand balances	58,149	-	129	58,278
Insurance contract assets	-	1,475	-	1,475
Reinsurance contract assets	4,323	32,815	-	37,138
Receivables and other assets	106,261	16,156	-	122,417
Property and equipment	-	18,856	-	18,856
Goodwill	-	4,428	-	4,428
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	$ 195,084	$ 686,721	$ 12,949	$ 894,754

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems. Internal processes include activities relating to accounting, reporting, operations, compliance and personnel management. Such risk manifests itself in various breakdowns, errors and business interruptions and can potentially result in financial losses and other damage to the Group.

The Group regularly assesses new systems which will better enable the Group to monitor and control its exposure to operational risk in order to keep operational risk at appropriate levels.

CAPITAL RISK

The Group manages its capital requirements by assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis. Adjustments to current capital levels are made considering changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the Group's activities. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid or return of capital to the shareholders.

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Subsidiary Capital Requirements

The Company and its subsidiaries fully complied with all externally imposed capital requirements during the reported financial period and no changes were made to the Company's capital base, objectives, policies and processes from the prior year. The following is a summary of capital requirements by principal subsidiary:

CIL

Externally imposed capital requirements for CIL in The Bahamas are set and regulated by the Insurance Commission of The Bahamas. These requirements are put in place to ensure sufficient solvency margins. At December 31, 2025, Colina was in excess of the risk-based capital requirement as set by the Insurance Commission of The Bahamas. Further objectives are set by management and the Board to maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios to support its business objectives and maximize shareholders' value. For the purposes of assessing its capital position, Colina uses the capital on its consolidated statement of financial position excluding goodwill and with limitations placed on all but the strongest forms of capital.

CIL is registered as a Class "A" external insurer in the Cayman Islands and capital requirements for its Cayman business is set and regulated by the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority. CIL is registered as a domestic long-term insurer under Section 5. (1)(a) of the Insurance Ordinance (CAP 16.06) to carry on business from within the Turks and Caicos Islands. Capital requirements for CIL's business in the Turks and Caicos Islands are set and regulated by the Turks and Caicos Islands Financial Services Commission.

At December 31, 2025, CIL was in compliance with the capital requirements of all jurisdictions in which it operates.

CFAL

CFAL is required to have a minimum capital of $25,000 calculated as per the Securities Act and was well in excess of the minimum requirement throughout 2025.

CGIA

Externally imposed capital requirements are set by the Insurance Commission of The Bahamas ("the Commission"). These requirements are put in place to ensure sufficient solvency margins. The Commission generally requires companies registered as an insurance broker to maintain, at all times, a minimum paid up share capital and minimum net assets of not less than $50,000 or the maximum deductible amount of the company's professional indemnity insurance, whichever is greater.

CGIA manages its capital structure to support its business. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or procedures during the year from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. CGIA has been in compliance throughout the year ended December 31, 2025 with the capital requirements as determined by the Commission.

Indigo Bahamas and Indigo Cayman

To comply with regulatory capital requirements stipulated in the jurisdiction in which the Indigo Bahamas operates, it currently prescribes a capital ratio of 150%. Indigo Bahamas actively monitors its capital requirements and is in compliance with all relevant laws, rules, and regulations.

In compliance with regulatory capital requirements stipulated in the jurisdiction in which Indigo Cayman operates, capital in excess of the greater of KYD 300,000 and an amount determined as per a prescribed formula is set out in local legislation. Indigo Cayman actively monitors its capital requirements and is in compliance with all relevant laws, rules, and regulations.

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32. OTHER SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Dividends declared for Ordinary and Preference Shareholders

The Board of Directors, by resolution dated February 28, 2026, authorized the payment of preference share dividends for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 for all Class “A” Preference Shareholders of record on March 31, 2026.

The Board further approved, by resolutions dated April 22, 2026, authorized the payment of an ordinary dividend of $0.20 per share for all issued and outstanding Class “A” Ordinary Shareholders of record on May 29, 2026, and the payment of preference share dividends for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 for all Class “A” Preference Shareholders of record on June 30, 2026, subject to any regulatory requirements.

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COLINA
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2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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