

SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022



KPMG  
Chartered Accountants  
P.O. Box 436  
6 Duke Street  
Kingston  
Jamaica, W.I.  
+1 (876) 922 6640  
firmmail@kpmg.com.jm

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of  
SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Scotia Jamaica Life Insurance Company Limited (“the company”), set out on pages 5 to 66, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

#### *Basis for Opinion*

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of  
SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

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

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

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

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

*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

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

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

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of  
SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)*

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also *(continued)*:

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of  
SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

**Report on Additional Matters as Required by the Jamaican Companies Act**

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

A handwritten signature of 'KPMG' in blue ink, written in a cursive style.

Chartered Accountants  
Kingston, Jamaica  
March 17, 2023

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income  
Year ended December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	2022	2021 Restated*
<b>Income</b>			
Premium income, net of reinsurance	5	2,423,838	1,878,588
Investment income, calculated using the effective interest method	6	3,527,691	2,519,815
Fee and commission income, net	7	614,419	610,512
Realised gains, net	8	( 188,760)	84,634
		<u>6,377,188</u>	<u>5,093,549</u>
<b>Expected credit loss adjustment</b>	28(c)	( 12,180)	( 1,884)
<b>Policyholders' benefits and expenses</b>			
Policyholders' benefits and reserves	9	797,929	900,844
Salaries, pension contributions and other staff benefits	10	643,811	593,591
Property expenses		47,687	53,176
Other operating expenses	11	<u>492,537</u>	<u>461,235</u>
		<u>1,981,964</u>	<u>2,008,846</u>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		4,383,044	3,082,819
<b>Taxation</b>	12	(1,017,151)	( 712,654)
<b>Net profit</b>		<u>3,365,893</u>	<u>2,370,165</u>
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Realised gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	( 2,485)
Unrealised losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,462,972)	(2,021,684)
Expected credit loss/(recovery) adjustment on other comprehensive income		11,793	1,889
Deferred income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	13	<u>362,795</u>	<u>505,570</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(1,088,384)	(1,516,710)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>2,277,509</u>	<u>853,455</u>

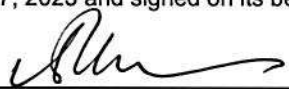
\*See note 33

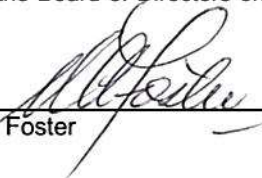
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Statement of Financial Position****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	2022	2021 Restated*	2020 Restated*
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Cash resources</b>				
Accounts with parent company		7,666,024	3,818,844	5,344,941
Certificate of deposit with BOJ-maturing within 90 days from original purchase date		<u>5,269,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	14	<u>12,935,035</u>	<u>3,818,844</u>	<u>5,344,941</u>
<b>Investment securities</b>				
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	985,488	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	45,544,286	51,477,012	48,690,857
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15	<u>1,774,544</u>	<u>1,948,391</u>	<u>1,994,519</u>
		<u>48,304,318</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>	<u>50,685,376</u>
<b>Policy loans</b>	16	<u>742,788</u>	<u>823,241</u>	<u>1,005,379</u>
<b>Other assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	17	8,537	12,722	6,038
Intangible assets, computer software	2(r),18	79,814	79,814	79,814
Premium receivable	20	126,514	-	-
Right-of-use asset	22	-	-	1,007
Taxation recoverable		1,405,302	955,705	2,069,655
Deferred tax asset	23	763,971	256,028	-
Other assets		<u>10,227</u>	<u>6,817</u>	<u>4,379</u>
		<u>2,394,365</u>	<u>1,311,086</u>	<u>2,160,893</u>
		<u>64,376,506</u>	<u>59,378,574</u>	<u>59,196,589</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>				
<b>Policyholders' liabilities</b>				
	19	<u>45,851,914</u>	<u>45,885,849</u>	<u>45,293,147</u>
<b>Other liabilities</b>				
Sundry liabilities	21	172,585	228,566	193,841
Lease liability	22	-	-	1,043
Deferred tax liabilities	23	-	-	298,219
Tax payable		<u>310,339</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>482,924</u>	<u>228,566</u>	<u>493,103</u>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>				
Share capital	24	2,650,000	150,000	150,000
Cumulative re-measurement result from fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets	25	( 2,030,333)	( 941,949)	574,761
Unappropriated profits		<u>17,422,001</u>	<u>14,056,108</u>	<u>12,685,578</u>
		<u>18,041,668</u>	<u>13,264,159</u>	<u>13,410,339</u>
		<u>64,376,506</u>	<u>59,378,574</u>	<u>59,196,589</u>

The financial statements on pages 5 to 66 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Audrey Richards Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Noel Foster Director

\*See note 33

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity****Year ended December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Share capital</u> <u>(Note 24)</u>	<u>Cumulative re-measurement result from other comprehensive income</u> <u>(Note 25)</u>	<u>Unappropriated profits</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Balances at December 31, 2020</b>		150,000	574,761	12,577,308	13,302,069
Prior year adjustment (Note 33)		-	-	108,270	108,270
<b>Balances at December 31, 2020 as restated</b>		<u>150,000</u>	<u>574,761</u>	<u>12,685,578</u>	<u>13,410,339</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year:</b>					
Net profit for the year, as restated		-	-	2,370,165	2,370,165
<b>Other comprehensive loss:</b>					
Realised gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	( 2,485)	-	( 2,485)
Unrealised losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(2,021,684)	-	( 2,021,684)
Expected credit loss adjustment on other comprehensive income		-	1,889	-	1,889
Deferred income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		-	505,570	-	505,570
<b>Total other comprehensive loss for the year</b>		-	(1,516,710)	-	( 1,516,710)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	(1,516,710)	2,370,165	853,455
<b>Transactions with owner:</b>					
Dividends	32	-	-	( 999,635)	( 999,635)
<b>Balances at December 31, 2021, as restated*</b>		150,000	( 941,949)	14,056,108	13,264,159
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year:</b>					
Net profit for the year		-	-	3,365,893	3,365,893
<b>Other comprehensive loss:</b>					
Unrealised losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(1,462,972)	-	(1,462,972)
Expected credit loss adjustment on other comprehensive income		-	11,793	-	11,793
Deferred income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		-	362,795	-	362,795
<b>Total other comprehensive loss for the year</b>		-	(1,088,384)	-	( 1,088,384)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	(1,088,384)	3,365,893	2,277,509
<b>Transactions with owner:</b>					
Issue of ordinary shares	24	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
<b>Balances at December 31, 2022</b>		<u>2,650,000</u>	<u>(2,030,333)</u>	<u>17,422,001</u>	<u>18,041,668</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Statement of Cash Flows****Year ended December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	2022	2021 Restated*
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net profit for the year		3,365,893	2,370,165*
Items not affecting cash			
Investment income	6	( 3,527,691)	(2,519,815)
Interest credited to policyholders and annuitants	9	1,230,229	1,197,897
Transfer from actuarial reserves	9	( 692,757)	( 605,329)
Taxation	12	1,017,151	712,654*
Depreciation	17	<u>4,848</u>	<u>6,198</u>
		1,397,673	1,161,770
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Taxation recoverable		( 449,597)	1,113,950
Other assets		( 129,924)	( 2,438)
Policyholders' liabilities		( 571,407)	134
Other liabilities		<u>( 55,981)</u>	<u>34,725</u>
		190,764	2,308,141
Interest received		3,542,809	2,520,132
Income tax paid		<u>( 852,960)</u>	<u>(1,266,901)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>2,881,613</u>	<u>3,561,372</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	17	( 663)	( 11,875)
Investment securities,		3,658,032	(4,249,989)
Policy loans		<u>77,209</u>	<u>175,073</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		<u>3,734,578</u>	<u>(4,086,791)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Payment of lease liability	21(d)	-	( 1,043)
Issue of ordinary shares		2,500,000	-
Dividends paid	32	<u>-</u>	<u>( 999,635)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>(1,000,678)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		9,116,191	(1,526,097)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>3,818,844</u>	<u>5,344,941</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	14	<u>12,935,035</u>	<u>3,818,844</u>

\*See note 33

## **SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

#### **1. Identification, activities and licence**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited, which is in turn a 100% subsidiary of Scotia Group Jamaica Limited. Both these companies are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. Scotia Group Jamaica Limited is a 71.78% subsidiary of Scotiabank Caribbean Holdings Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Barbados. The Bank of Nova Scotia, which is incorporated and domiciled in Canada, is the ultimate parent. The registered office of the company is located at Scotiabank Centre, Corner of Duke and Port Royal Streets, Kingston.

The company was incorporated in Jamaica on October 26, 1995 and was licensed as an insurance company on January 22, 1998 under the Insurance Act 1971, which was replaced by the Insurance Act 2001 and the Insurance Regulations 2001.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of long term life and health insurance, annuities and pension fund.

#### **2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

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

##### **(a) Basis of preparation**

###### **(i) Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and comply with the Jamaican Companies Act ("the Act").

Certain new and amended standards and interpretations came into effect during the current financial year. The adoption of these standards and amendments did not result in any change to the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements.

##### **New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective**

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, and amendments to and interpretations of existing standards, which were in issue were not effective at the reporting date and had not been early-adopted by the company.

The company will apply IFRS 17 for the first time on 1 January 2023. The company has decided to use the Fair Value Approach at transition. The standard will bring significant changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts and is expected to have a material impact on the company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

The company continues to assess and formulate the actuarial and accounting policies under IFRS 17 to quantify the impact of adopting the new standard, including quantification.

The project to implement IFRS 17 has an established governance structure led by the Executive Steering and Project Operations Committees assisted by a Project Management Office. The committees are comprised of representatives from Finance, Insurance Actuarial Services, Technology and the Insurance Business Operations. The project involves technology implementation, policy and process changes to support the IFRS 17 processes.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(a) Basis of preparation (continued)****(i) Statement of compliance (continued)****New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective (continued)**

- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, replaces IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and provides three models to apply to all insurance contracts: the general model, the variable fee approach and the premium allocation approach. The key principles in IFRS 17 are that an entity:
  - identifies insurance contracts as those contracts under which the entity accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event, (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder;
  - separates specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations from the insurance contracts;

The key principles in IFRS 17 are that an entity:

- recognises and measures company of insurance contracts at:
  - a) a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset).
- an amount representing the unearned profit in the company of contracts (the contractual service margin).
- recognises the profit from a company of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance cover, and as the entity is released from risk. If a company contract is or becomes loss-making, an entity recognises the loss immediately.
- presents separately insurance revenue (that excludes the receipt of repayment of investment components) and insurance finance income or expenses;
- includes an optional simplified measurement approach, or premium allocation approach, for simpler insurance contracts where the coverage period is less than a year or where there are no significant expected changes in estimates before the claims are incurred.

Many of the disclosures of IFRS 4 are retained in IFRS 17. The general model requires disclosure and reconciliation of the expected present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and contractual service margin. No reconciliation is required under the variable fee approach.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(a) Basis of preparation (continued)****(i) Statement of compliance (continued)**

- Amendments to IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and provides for the following amendments to the standard:
  - Most companies that issue credit cards and similar products that provide insurance coverage will be able to continue with their existing accounting, unless the insurance coverage is a contractual feature, easing implementation for non-insurers.
  - For loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract, companies that issue such loans have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17, reducing the impact of IFRS 17 for non-insurers.
  - In measuring the contractual service margin; companies will choose to apply either a 'period-to-period' or 'year-to-date' approach, allowing greater opportunity for consistency with current practice and for subsidiaries to align reporting with their parent, revenue and profit emergence will better reflect performance of the wide range of insurance products and the services they provide to customers' allocating insurance acquisition cash flows to future renewal groups reduces the risk of groups becoming onerous solely from acquisition expenses paid relating to future renewals, the allocation is revised at each reporting period to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the method of allocation used, until all contracts have been added to the group and companies now need to assess each period the recoverability of insurance acquisition cash flow assets usually on a more granular level than applied today.
  - Upon transition, companies may be able to account for acquired contracts before the transition date as liabilities for incurred claims. In many cases, companies will be required to identify and recognise an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows incurred prior to transition. Companies are not required to perform a recoverability assessment for periods prior to transition.
  - In accounting for direct participating contracts risk mitigation option expanded to non-derivative assets at FVTPL and reinsurance contracts held and extended to provide relief prospectively from the transition date. If a company meets the risk mitigation option criteria before transition, it can now apply the fair value approach to the related contracts at transition. Companies applying both OCI and risk mitigation options together will be able to achieve better matching in the income statement.
  - For reinsurance contracts, companies will be able to offset losses on initial recognition of direct insurance contracts based on a prescribed formula if they are covered by reinsurance contracts held, reducing accounting mismatches.
  - There is relief for companies to present (re)insurance contract assets and liabilities at a portfolio level, instead of group level in the statement of financial position and income taxes specifically charged to policyholders may now be included in fulfilment cash flows, better reflecting local practice in certain jurisdictions.

## **SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

## **2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(a) Basis of preparation (continued)**

#### **(i) Statement of compliance (continued)**

#### **New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective (continued)**

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

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

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

It has now been clarified that a company can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity when classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Developing an accounting estimate includes both:

- selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*; and
- choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(a) Basis of preparation (continued)****(i) Statement of compliance (continued)****New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective (continued)**

- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (continued)*

The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates.

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

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

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

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

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

**(ii) Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain investments measured at fair value.

**(iii) Use of estimates and judgements**

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

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(b) Insurance contracts – recognition and measurement****(i) Classification**

The company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. The company defines insurance risk as significant if an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in a scenario that has a discernible effect on the economics of the transactions. As a general guideline, the company defines as significant insurance risk, the possibility of having to pay benefits, at the occurrence of an insured event that is at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

**(ii) Recognition and measurement**

Insurance contracts insure human life events (for example death or permanent disability) over a long duration. The accounting treatment differs according to whether the contract bears investment options or not. Under contracts that do not bear investment options, premiums are recognised as income when they are due and benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

Under contracts that bear an investment option, insurance premiums received are initially recognised directly as liabilities. These liabilities are increased by credited interest and are decreased by policy administration fees, mortality and surrender charges and any withdrawals; the resulting liability is the policyholders' fund. Income consists of fees deducted for mortality, policy administration and surrenders.

Interest credited to the account and benefit claims in excess of the account balances incurred in the period are recorded as expenses in profit or loss.

Insurance contract liabilities are determined by an independent actuary using the Policy Premium Method of valuation as discussed in Note 3(i). These liabilities are, on valuation, adjusted through profit or loss to reflect the valuation determined under the Policy Premium Method.

**(c) Annuities**

Annuities are immediate payouts of fixed and variable amounts for a guaranteed period and recognised on the date that they originate.

Benefits are recognised as liabilities until the end of the guaranteed period. These liabilities are increased by credited interest and are decreased by policy administration fees, period payment charges and any withdrawals. Income consists mainly of fees deducted for fund administration and interest credited is treated as an expense in profit or loss.

The annuity fund is included as a part of policyholders' liabilities [note 19 (a)].

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(d) Revenue recognition****(i) Premium income**

Gross premiums are recognised as revenue when due. When premiums are recognised, the related actuarial liabilities are computed, resulting in benefits and expenses being matched with revenue. Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in the current year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date.

**(ii) Investment income**

Investment income is recognised in profit or loss for using the effective interest method. The “effective interest rate” is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments to its gross carrying amount.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit loss (ECL).

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset.

The ‘amortised cost’ of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The ‘gross carrying amount of a financial asset’ is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset. In calculating investment income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(d) Revenue recognition (continued)****(ii) Investment income (continued)**

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, investment income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of investment income reverts to the gross basis.

Investment income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI, includes interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

**(iii) Fee and commission income**

Fees for retirement planning administration services are recognised at a point in time when the service is provided to the customers.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the company's financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the company first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies:

The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies are as follows:

<b>Type of service</b>	<b>Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms.</b>	<b>Revenue recognition under IFRS 15.</b>
Policy administrative fee	The company charges fixed monthly administrative fees on policies to cover fund administrative costs such as printing & stationary expenses.	Revenue from administrative service is recognised at a point in time.
Surrender charges and other contract fees	These are charged to policy holders upon surrender of the insurance contract.	Revenue from surrender charges and other contract fees are recognised at a point in time.
Management and administrative fee	These are fixed monthly fees charged to the approve retirement scheme at a rate of the fund value.	Revenue from management and administrative service are recognised at a point in time.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**(d) Revenue recognition (continued)**

(iv) Realised gains and losses

Realised gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss and relate to gains and losses on the sale of financial and other assets. This is calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the current carrying value and is recorded on the occurrence of the sale transaction.

**(e) Reinsurance contracts held**

The company enters into contracts with reinsurers under which it is compensated for losses on contracts it issues and which meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts [see note 2(b)]. Reinsurance does not relieve the originating insurer of its liability.

**(f) Claims**

Death claims are recorded in profit or loss net of reinsurance recoverable and is recognised upon notification of policyholders death.

**(g) Taxation**

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises of current and deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes are recognised as tax expense or benefit in determining profit or loss and where they relate to items recorded in shareholders' equity, they are charged or credited as other comprehensive income.

(i) Current taxation

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their amounts as measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised for temporary differences which will result in deductible amounts in future periods, but only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether it is probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset will be realised or the liability will be settled based on enacted rates.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the legal right of set-off exists, and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity, or different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

## **SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

## **2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(h) Financial assets and liabilities**

Financial assets comprise of cash resources, investment securities, policy loans and other assets. Financial liabilities comprise of policyholders' liabilities and other liabilities.

#### *Recognition*

The company initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date at which it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, i.e., the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the settlement date – the date on which the asset is delivered to or by the company.

### **Classification and measurement, derecognition, and impairment of financial instruments**

#### **Classification and measurement**

##### *Classification and measurement of financial assets*

Financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Designated at FVTPL.

Financial assets includes debt instruments.

##### *Debt instruments*

Debt instruments, including loans securities, are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- Designated at FVTPL.

Classification of debt instruments is determined based on:

- (i) The business model under which the asset is held; and
- (ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

##### *Business model assessment*

Business model assessment involves determining how financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows. The company's business model assessment is based on the following categories:

- Held to collect: The objective of the business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows. Any sales of the asset are incidental to the objective of the model.
- Held to collect and for sale: Both collecting contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objectives of the business model.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(h) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)****Classification and measurement, derecognition, and impairment of financial instruments (continued)****Classification and measurement (continued)***Business model assessment (continued)*

- Other business model: The business model is neither held-to-collect nor held-to-collect and for sale. The company assesses business model at a portfolio level reflective of how company's assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of a business model, the company takes into consideration the following factors:
  - How the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to company heads and other key decision makers within the company's business lines;
  - How compensation is determined for the company's business lines' management that manages the assets;
  - Whether the assets are held for trading purposes i.e., assets that the company acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking;
  - The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed; and
  - The frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

*Contractual cash flow characteristics assessment*

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instrument due to repayments or amortisation of premium/discount.

Interest is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), and a profit margin.

If the company identifies any contractual features that could significantly modify the cash flows of the instrument such that they are no longer consistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(h) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)****Classification and measurement (continued)***Debt instruments measured at amortised cost*

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortised cost. Interest income on these instruments is recognised in interest income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Impairment on debt instruments measured at amortised cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. Debt securities measured at amortised cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) in the Statement of Financial Position.

*Debt instruments measured at FVOCI*

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI), unless the instrument is designated in a fair value hedge relationship. When designated in a fair value hedge relationship, any changes in fair value due to changes in the hedged risk are recognised in Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Upon derecognition, realized gains and losses are reclassified from OCI and recorded in Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an average cost basis. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Premiums, discounts and related transaction costs are amortised over the expected life of the instrument to Interest income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment on debt instruments measured at FVOCI is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. The ECL on debt instruments measured at FVOCI does not reduce the carrying amount of the asset in the Statement of Financial Position, which remains at its fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI with a corresponding charge to Provision for credit losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The accumulated allowance recognised in OCI is recycled to the Statement of Comprehensive Income upon derecognition of the debt instrument.

*Debt instruments measured at FVTPL*

Debt instruments are measured at FVTPL if assets:

- (i) Are held for trading purposes;
- (ii) Are held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis; or
- (iii) Whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(h) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)****Classification and measurement (continued)**

These instruments are measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of Non-Interest Income. Realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised as part of Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

*Debt instruments designated at FVTPL*

Financial assets classified in this category are those that have been designated by the company upon initial recognition, and once designated, the designation is irrevocable. The FVTPL designation is available only for those financial assets for which a reliable estimate of fair value can be obtained. Financial assets are designated at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.

Financial assets designated at FVTPL are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

*Classification and measurement of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Amortised cost; or
- Designated at FVTPL.

*Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL*

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are held principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term, or form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking. Financial liabilities are recognised on a trade date basis and are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value and any gains or losses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as part of the Non-Interest income. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

*Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

Deposits, subordinated notes and debentures are accounted for at amortised cost. Interest on deposits, calculated using the effective interest rate method, is recognised as interest expense. Interest on subordinated notes and debentures, including capitalized transaction costs, is recognised using the effective interest rate method as interest expense.

*Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL*

Financial liabilities classified in this category are those that have been designated by the company upon initial recognition, and once designated, the designation is irrevocable. The FVTPL designation is available only for those financial liabilities for which a reliable estimate of fair value can be obtained.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(h) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)****Classification and measurement (continued)**

Financial liabilities are designated at FVTPL when one of the following criteria is met:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise; or
- A company of financial liabilities are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- The financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required.

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recognised in Non-interest income in the Statement of Profit or Loss, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the company's own credit risk which are recognised in the OCI. Changes in fair value due to changes in the company's own credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss upon derecognition/extinguishment of the liabilities.

*Determination of fair value*

Fair value of a financial asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the company has access at the measurement date.

The company values instruments carried at fair value using quoted market prices, where available. Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical instruments represent a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the company maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are observable, the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the significant use of unobservable inputs are considered Level 3.

Inception gains and losses are only recognised where the valuation is dependent only on observable market data, otherwise, they are deferred and amortised over the life of the related contract or until the valuation inputs become observable.

IFRS 13 permits a measurement exception that allows an entity to determine the fair value of a company of financial assets and liabilities with offsetting risks based on the sale or transfer of its net exposure to a particular risk (or risks). The company has adopted this exception through an accounting policy choice. Consequently, the fair value of certain portfolios of financial instruments are determined based on the net exposure of those instruments to particular market, credit or funding risk.

In determining the fair value for certain instruments or portfolios of instruments, valuation adjustments or reserves may be required to arrive at a more accurate representation of fair value. These adjustments include those made for credit risk, bid-offer spreads, unobservable parameters, constraints on prices in inactive or illiquid markets and when applicable funding costs.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(i) Expected credit losses**

The company applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9, for the following categories of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Amortised cost financial assets; and
- Debt securities classified as at FVOCI;

*Expected credit loss impairment model*

The company's allowance for credit losses calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.
- Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a (SICR) subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

*Measurement of expected credit loss*

The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Details of *these* statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

- PD – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD – The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(i) Expected credit losses (continued)***Measurement of expected credit loss (continued)*

Details of *these* statistical parameters/inputs are as follows (continued):

- LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

*Forward-looking information*

The estimation of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk 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 may require significant judgement.

*Macroeconomic factors*

In its models, the company relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic information as inputs, such as: GDP growth, unemployment rates, central-bank interest rates, and house-price indices. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgment.

*Multiple forward-looking scenarios*

The company determines its allowance for credit losses using three probability-weighted forward-looking scenarios. The company considers both internal and external sources of information and data in order to achieve an unbiased projections and forecasts. The company prepares the scenarios using forecasts generated by Scotiabank Economics (SE). The forecasts are created using internal and external models which are modified by SE as necessary to formulate a 'base case' view of the most probable future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The process involves the development of two additional economic scenarios and consideration of the relative probabilities of each outcome.

The 'base case' represents the most likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the company for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The company has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macroeconomic variables, credit risk, and credit losses.

*Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)*

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(i) Expected credit losses (continued)***Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) (continued)*

The common assessments for SICR on non-retail portfolios include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward-looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on the type of product, characteristics of the financial instruments and the borrower and the geographical region. Quantitative models may not always be able to capture all reasonable and supportable information that may indicate a significant increase in credit risk. Qualitative factors may be assessed to supplement the gap. Examples of situations include changes in adjudication criteria for a particular group of borrowers; changes in portfolio composition; and natural disasters impacting certain portfolios. With regards to delinquency and monitoring, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days overdue.

Non-retail portfolio – The company uses a risk rating scale (IG codes) for its non-retail exposures. All non-retail exposures have an IG code assigned that reflects the probability of default of the borrower. Both borrower specific and non-borrower specific (i.e. macroeconomic) forward looking information is considered and reflected in the IG rating. Significant increase in credit risk is evaluated based on the migration of the exposures among IG codes.

*Expected life*

When measuring expected credit loss, the company considers the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities, such as credit cards, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the company is exposed to credit risk and how the credit losses are mitigated by management actions.

*Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the Statement of Financial Position*

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets; and
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: no allowance is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position because the carrying value of these assets is their fair value. However, the allowance determined is presented in the accumulated other comprehensive income.

*Modified financial assets*

If the terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one, an assessment is made to determine if the existing financial asset should be derecognised. Where a modification does not result in derecognition, the date of origination continues to be used to determine (SICR). Where a modification results in derecognition, the new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date. The modification date is also the date of origination for this new asset.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(i) Expected credit losses (continued)***Modified financial assets (continued)**Definition of default*

The company considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- high probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation; and
- measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

*Write-off policy*

The company writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security.

**(j) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

**(i) Calculation of recoverable amount:**

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

**(ii) Reversals of impairment:**

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

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

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(k) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are shown at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and, if any, impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is classified as repairs and renewals and charged as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated on the straight-line method at rates estimated to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Period of lease
Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 years
Right-of-use of asset	Period of lease

Capital work in progress is not depreciated.

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting dates. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the profits for the year.

**(l) Provisions**

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

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

**(m) Related parties**

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

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the company;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the company; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(m) Related parties (continued)**

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

- (i) The entity and the company are members of the same company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a company of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan established for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company.
- (vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a company which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

**(n) Pension scheme**

The company participates in a defined benefit pension plan of its parent company. The company's contribution to the scheme is fixed. Once the contributions have been paid, the company has no further legal or constructive obligations (note 26).

**(o) Cash resources**

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than 90 days, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

**(p) Dividends**

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in shareholders' equity in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors, thereby becoming irrevocably payable.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(q) Fiduciary activities**

The company acts as an administrator of an approved retirement scheme and therefore manages assets on behalf of plan members. These assets are unitised and income earned belongs to the plan members with the company incurring no risk.

Therefore, these assets are segregated and presented separately from these financial statements. Income earned from management fees is included in fee and commission income in profit or loss.

**(r) Intangible assets**

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with acquiring identifiable and unique software products which are expected to generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. However, such costs are expensed where they are considered to be immaterial.

**(s) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified assets – This may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use;
- the company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The company has this right when it has the decision/making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the company has elected not to separate non-lease components on account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**(s) Leases (continued)**

*As a lessee*

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the 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.

The lease liability is 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 entity's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the entity uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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 to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the entity is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the entity is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the entity is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest 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 entity's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if the entity changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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 the profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The entity presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities in loans and borrowings in the statement of financial position.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**(s) Leases (continued)**

*Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

For short term leases and leases of low-value assets, the entity has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and lease of low-value assets. The entity recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies**

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

**(i) Estimate of future payments and premiums arising from long-term insurance contracts**

The liabilities under long-term insurance contracts have been determined using the Policy Premium Method of valuation. Under this method explicit allowance is made for all future benefits and expenses under the policies. The premiums, benefits and expenses for each policy are projected and the resultant future cash flows are discounted back to the valuation date to determine the reserves. Any adjustment to the reserves is reflected in the year to which it relates.

**(ii) Judgements**

For the purpose of these financial statements, judgement refers to the informed identification and analysis of reasonable alternatives, considering all relevant facts and circumstances, and the well-reasoned, objective and unbiased choice of the alternative that is most consistent with the agreed principles set out in IFRS. The key relevant judgements are as follows:

**(i) Classification of financial assets**

The assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding requires management to make certain judgements on its business operations.

**(ii) Impairment of financial assets**

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL requires significant judgement.



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)**

(iii) Key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty:

(i) Allowance for impairment losses

In determining amounts recorded for impairment of financial assets in the financial statements, management makes assumptions in determining the inputs to be used in the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information. Management also estimates the likely amount of cash flows recoverable on the financial assets in determining loss given default. The use of assumptions make uncertainty inherent in such estimates.

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments

There are no quoted market prices for a significant portion of the company's financial assets and liabilities. Accordingly, fair values of several financial assets are estimated using prices obtained from a yield curve. That yield curve is, in turn, obtained from a pricing source which estimates the yield curve on the basis of indicative prices submitted to it by licensed banks and other financial institutions in Jamaica. There is significant uncertainty inherent in this approach, which is categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The estimates of fair value arrived at from these sources may be different from the actual price of the instrument in an actual arm's length transaction [see note 29].

**4. Responsibilities of the appointed actuary and external auditors**

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

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

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

<b>5. Premium income, net of reinsurance</b>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross written premium		
Individual life	841,985	779,805
Group life	1,505,147	1,035,648
Universal life	<u>77,292</u>	<u>63,184</u>
	2,424,424	1,878,637
Reinsurance	<u>( 586)</u>	<u>( 49)</u>
	<u>2,423,838</u>	<u>1,878,588</u>
<b>6. Investment income, net</b>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest method:		
Investment securities at FVOCI	2,964,454	2,256,593
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>143,000</u>	<u>136,821</u>
Total investment securities	3,107,454	2,393,414
Certificate of deposits with the Bank of Jamaica	281,266	19,245
Interest on policy loans	52,461	61,445
Other bank balances	<u>86,510</u>	<u>45,711</u>
	<u>3,527,691</u>	<u>2,519,815</u>
<b>7. Fee and commission income, net</b>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Management and administration fees	266,721	254,520
Investment commissions paid	<u>( 6,996)</u>	<u>( 4,833)</u>
Surrender charges and other contract fees	41,295	40,653
Policy administrative fees	<u>313,399</u>	<u>320,172</u>
	<u>614,419</u>	<u>610,512</u>
<b>8. Realised (loss)/gains, net</b>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	<u>( 14,521)</u>	128,669
Gain on sale of securities	-	2,485
Unrealised loss on financial assets FVTPL	<u>( 174,239)</u>	<u>( 46,520)</u>
	<u>( 188,760)</u>	<u>84,634</u>
<b>9. Policyholders' benefits and reserves</b>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Policyholders' benefit payments	260,457	308,276
Interest credited – policyholders	1,201,014	1,173,754
Interest credited – annuitants	29,214	24,143
Transfer from actuarial reserves	<u>( 692,756)</u>	<u>( 605,329)</u>
	<u>797,929</u>	<u>900,844</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***10. Salaries, pension contributions and other staff benefits**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Wages and salaries	515,754	475,109
Statutory contributions	50,518	43,028
Other staff benefits	<u>77,539</u>	<u>75,454</u>
	<u>643,811</u>	<u>593,591</u>

**11. Nature of expenses**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Auditors' remuneration	6,358	9,494
Depreciation (note 17)	4,848	6,198
Directors' emoluments	4,382	5,478
Management fees	177,808	145,227
Asset tax	138,572	136,550
Other expenses	<u>160,569</u>	<u>158,288</u>
	<u>492,537</u>	<u>461,235</u>

**12. Taxation**

- (a) The tax charge is based on the results for the year, as adjusted for taxation purposes, and is made up as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u> Restated*
Current income tax:		
Income tax at 25%	1,162,299	761,331
Deferred income tax (note 23)	<u>( 145,148)</u>	<u>( 48,677)</u>
	<u>1,017,151</u>	<u>712,654</u>

- (b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u> Restated*
Profit before taxation	<u>4,383,039</u>	<u>3,082,819</u>
Tax calculated at 25%	1,095,761	770,705
Adjustment for the effect of:		
Asset tax paid	34,643	34,138
Expenses disallowed/income exempt for tax purposes	67,498	52,887
Premium discount	<u>( 85,304)</u>	<u>( 75,692)</u>
Other charges and allowances	<u>( 95,447)</u>	<u>( 69,384)</u>
	<u>1,017,151</u>	<u>712,654</u>

\* See note 33

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***13. Deferred income tax effects relating to other comprehensive income**

	<u>2022</u>		Net of tax
	Before tax amount	Tax (expense)	
Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,451,179)	<u>362,795</u>	(1,088,384)
	<u>2021</u>		Net of tax
	Before tax amount	Tax (expense)	
Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,022,280)	<u>505,570</u>	(1,516,710)

**14. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash and cash equivalent is comprised of:		
Certificate of deposit with BOJ-maturing within 90 days from original purchase date	5,269,011	-
Accounts with parent company	<u>7,666,024</u>	<u>3,818,844</u>
	<u>12,935,035</u>	<u>3,818,844</u>

**15. Investment securities**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Debt securities	44,937,232	50,857,692
Interest receivable	<u>607,054</u>	<u>619,320</u>
	<u>45,544,286</u>	<u>51,477,012</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Debt securities	1,426,429	1,566,172
Mutual funds	301,372	330,896
Interest receivable	<u>46,743</u>	<u>51,323</u>
	<u>1,774,544</u>	<u>1,948,391</u>
Amortised cost:		
Certificate of deposit with BOJ-maturing in excess of 90 days from original purchase date	<u>985,488</u>	-
	<u>48,304,318</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***15. Investment securities (continued)**

	Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
December 31, 2020	48,690,857	1,994,519	-	50,685,376
Purchases	10,526,869	-	-	10,526,869
Maturities	( 4,413,524)	-	-	( 4,413,524)
Disposals	( 2,400,000)	-	-	( 2,400,000)
Amortisation adjustment	708,091	-	-	708,091
Accrued interest adjustment	6,748	392	-	7,140
Fair value net loss	( 1,642,029)	( 46,520)	-	( 1,688,549)
December 31, 2021	51,477,012	1,948,391	-	53,425,403
Purchases	1,463,656	-	985,488	2,449,144
Maturities	( 5,700,862)	-	-	( 5,700,862)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Amortisation adjustment	( 523,970)	-	-	( 523,970)
Accrued interest adjustment	( 12,266)	-	-	( 12,266)
Fair value net loss	( 1,159,284)	( 173,847)	-	( 1,333,131)
December 31, 2022	<u>45,544,286</u>	<u>1,774,544</u>	<u>985,488</u>	<u>48,304,318</u>

Included in investment securities are Government of Jamaica local registered stocks valued at \$90,000 (2021: \$90,000) which have been deposited with the Regulator, the Financial Services Commission, pursuant to Section 8 (1) (a) of the Insurance Regulations, 2001.

Fair value through profit or loss investments include holdings in Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited funds as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Units	Unit price	Units	Unit price
Premium Growth Fund	358.2479	478,925	478,925	407.4246
Money Market Fund	124.0119	500,000	500,000	120.1094
Fixed Income Fund	<u>156.2487</u>	<u>485,667</u>	<u>485,667</u>	<u>155.8993</u>

**16. Policy loans**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Principal	717,608	794,818
Accrued interest	<u>25,180</u>	<u>28,423</u>
	<u>742,788</u>	<u>823,241</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***17. Property, plant and equipment**

	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Computer equipment</u>	<u>Furniture fixtures and equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:				
December 31, 2020 and 2021	7,861	50,334	38,303	96,498
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>663</u>
December 31, 2022	<u>7,861</u>	<u>50,996</u>	<u>38,303</u>	<u>97,160</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
December 31, 2020	7,861	37,192	33,532	78,585
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>3,795</u>	<u>1,396</u>	<u>5,191</u>
December 31, 2021	7,861	40,987	34,928	83,776
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>3,493</u>	<u>1,355</u>	<u>4,848</u>
December 31, 2022	<u>7,861</u>	<u>44,480</u>	<u>36,283</u>	<u>88,624</u>
Net book values:				
December 31, 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>6,516</u>	<u>2,021</u>	<u>8,537</u>
December 31, 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>9,347</u>	<u>3,375</u>	<u>12,722</u>

**18. Intangible assets**

	<u>Software</u>	<u>Software work in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022	8,003	79,814	87,817
Accumulated depreciation:			
December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022	8,003	-	8,003
Net book values:			
December 31, 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>79,814</u>	<u>79,814</u>
December 31, 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>79,814</u>	<u>79,814</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***19. Policyholders' liabilities**

(a) Composition of policyholders' liabilities:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Policyholders' fund	53,875,488	53,435,356
Benefits and claims payable	330,115	304,192
Unprocessed premiums	39,574	29,297
Annuities	1,172,962	987,683
Insurance risk reserve - Individual life	(10,770,104)	(10,308,866)
- Individual A&S	573,817	685,128
- Group life	515,663	513,683
- Whole life and Solace	236,387	316,002
- Affirm and Elevate (Universal life)	( 121,988)	( 76,626)
	<u>45,851,914</u>	<u>45,885,849</u>

(b) Change in policyholders' liabilities:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Policyholders' fund:		
At beginning of the year	53,435,356	52,446,430
Gross premiums	5,129,023	5,110,153
Benefits and claims	( 5,889,905)	( 5,294,981)
Interest credited	1,201,014	1,173,754
At end of the year	<u>53,875,488</u>	<u>53,435,356</u>
Benefits and claims payable:		
At beginning of the year	304,192	287,300
Policyholders' claims and benefits	286,380	325,168
Benefits and claims paid	( 260,457)	( 308,276)
At end of the year	<u>330,115</u>	<u>304,192</u>
Unprocessed premiums:		
At beginning of the year	29,297	43,094
Premiums received	7,958,146	7,442,170
Premiums applied	( 7,947,868)	( 7,455,967)
At end of the year	<u>39,575</u>	<u>29,297</u>

	<u>2022</u>		
	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
Insurance risk reserve:			
At beginning of the year	( 9,384,362)	513,683	(8,870,679)
Changes in product and assumptions	( 539,202)	( 3,992)	( 543,193)
Normal changes	( 158,322)	5,972	( 152,350)
At end of the year	<u>(10,081,885)</u>	<u>515,663</u>	<u>(9,566,223)</u>

	<u>2021</u>		
	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Total</u>
Insurance risk reserve:			
At beginning of the year	(8,919,598)	657,484	(8,262,114)
Changes in product and assumptions	( 123,898)	( 1,381)	( 125,279)
Normal changes	( 340,866)	(142,420)	( 483,286)
At end of the year	<u>(9,384,362)</u>	<u>513,683</u>	<u>(8,870,679)</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***19. Policyholders' liabilities (continued)**

(c) Investments and other assets supporting policy liabilities:

	2022				
	Individual Insurance	Group Insurance	Individual Annuities	Capital and Surplus	Total
Debt securities -					
Fair value through other comprehensive income	38,441,611	517,558	1,175,606	5,409,511	45,544,286
Fair value through profit or loss	1,465,079	-	-	-	1,465,079
Amortised cost	985,488	-	-	-	985,488
Mutual funds	-	-	-	309,465	309,465
	<u>40,892,178</u>	<u>517,558</u>	<u>1,175,606</u>	<u>5,718,976</u>	<u>48,304,318</u>
	2021				
	Individual Insurance	Group Insurance	Individual Annuities	Capital and Surplus	Total
Debt securities -					
Fair value through other comprehensive income	42,590,170	514,037	991,499	7,381,306	51,477,012
Fair value through profit or loss	1,617,495	-	-	330,896	1,948,391
	<u>44,207,665</u>	<u>514,037</u>	<u>991,499</u>	<u>7,712,202</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>

(d) Policy assumptions

Policy liabilities have two major assumptions, best estimate assumptions and provisions for adverse deviation assumptions.

(a) Best estimate assumptions

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

(i) Mortality and morbidity

Assumptions are based on standard industry tables reflecting recent historical and company experience.

(ii) Investment yields

The company matches assets and liabilities by line of business.

For ScotiaMint and Credit Insurance the Actuary has assumed a portfolio rate of 5.57% in January 2022, increasing to 5.75% by January 2043.

For Criticare and WholeLife the Actuary has assumed a portfolio rate of 5.00% in January 2023, increasing to 6.5% in two years and remaining at that level thereafter.

Assumed interest rates are net of asset tax and have been decreased by 0.5% as a margin for adverse deviation. The appropriateness of these rates has been tested by projecting asset and liability cash flows under various reinvestment scenarios.

The main source of uncertainty is the fluctuation in the economy.



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

**19. Policyholders liabilities (continued)**

(d) Policy assumptions (continued)

(a) Best estimate assumptions (continued)

(iii) Persistency

Persistency assumptions are made in relation to the time since inception that a policy exists before it lapses or is surrendered. Lapses relate to termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to voluntary termination of policies by the policyholders. Policy terminations are based on the company's own experience adjusted for expected future conditions.

Lapse and surrender rates are derived from the company's own experience. A margin for adverse deviation is added by increasing or decreasing the lapse rates, whichever is adverse, by 10%.

The main source of uncertainty derives from changes in policyholder behaviour as it relates to changes in economic conditions.

(iv) Policy expenses and inflation

Policy maintenance expenses are derived from the company's own internal cost studies projected into the future with an allowance for inflation.

Inflation is assumed to be 5.00% in January 2022 decreasing to 2% over 20 years. A margin for adverse deviation is added by increasing the maintenance expenses by 10% of the best estimate assumption.

(v) Partial withdrawal of policy funds

The company's contracts allow policyholders to withdraw a portion of the funds accumulated under the contract without surrendering the entire contract. Partial withdrawal rates are derived from the company's own experience.

(vi) Taxation

It is assumed that current tax legislation and rates continue unaltered.

(b) Provision for adverse deviation assumptions

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

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

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***20. Premium receivable**

The company recognises premium for creditor life on an accrual basis. Creditor insurance premiums are currently reported on a one-month lag basis where premiums are collected by the respective BNS branches from creditor products and settled net of commissions the subsequent month with SJLIC. Premiums are recognised on an accrual's basis and in accordance with the underlying insurance contracts. Elimination of the lag will result in an extra month of income, with a corresponding receivable during the period in which it is eliminated.

**21. Sundry liabilities**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Accrued charges	106,217	169,296
Accrued vacation	40,769	38,197
Statutory deductions	22,890	17,984
Other	<u>2,709</u>	<u>3,089</u>
	<u>172,585</u>	<u>228,566</u>

**22. Lease**

The company leases property for its office. The lease period is for 2 years and one month. Previously, the lease was classified as an operating lease under IAS 17. The annual discount rate being applied as per IFRS 16 is 0.50%. The lease expired on January 31, 2022.

Information about the lease for which the company is a lessee is presented below:

(a)	Right-of-use asset	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Balance at January 1 and December 31	<u>12,776</u>	<u>12,776</u>
	Depreciation at January 1	12,776	11,769
	Depreciation charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1,007</u>
		<u>12,776</u>	<u>12,776</u>
	Balance at December 31	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(b)	Lease liability	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows:		
	Less than one year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total undiscounted lease liability at December 31	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Lease liability included in the statement of financial position at December 31		
	Current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(c)	Amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Interest on lease liability	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(d)	Amount recognised in the statement of cash flows	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Total cash outflow for lease	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,043)</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***22. Lease (continued)**

Extension options

The lease contain extension option exercisable by the company up to six months before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the company and not by the lessors. The company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

The company has decided that they will not exercise the extension option.

**23. Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)**

Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and taxation purposes. The calculation is made using and applicable tax rate of 25%.

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u> Restated*
Balance at beginning of year	256,027	(298,219)
Recognised in profit for the year [note 12(a)]	145,149	48,676
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
FVOCI investments		
fair value re-measurement (note 13)	<u>362,795</u>	<u>505,570</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>763,971</u>	<u>256,027</u>

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u> Restated*
Deferred income tax asset:		
Accrued vacation	10,192	9,549
Available for sale investments	682,386	-
Accelerated tax depreciation	531	1,907
Expected credit loss adjustment	20,041	19,944
FVOCI investments	-	284,476
Unrealized fx gains	3,630	-
Premium discount	<u>269,267</u>	<u>183,961</u>
	<u>986,047</u>	<u>499,837</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
FVTPL investments	( 68,208)	( 90,612)
Interest receivable	<u>(153,868)</u>	<u>(153,198)</u>
	<u>(222,076)</u>	<u>(243,810)</u>
	<u>763,971</u>	<u>256,027</u>

\* See note 33

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***23. Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) (continued)**

The deferred tax charge in determining net profit for the year comprises the following temporary differences:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u> Restated*
Accrued vacation	( 643)	( 1,719)
Interest receivable	670	( 973)
Accelerated tax depreciation	1,908	( 1,998)
Expected credit loss adjustment	-	( 471)
Unrealized FX gains	( 32,167)	32,167
Unrealised premiums/discounts on investment securities	( 114,926)	( 75,691)
Lease liability	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>( 145,149)</u>	<u>( 48,676)</u>

**24. Share capital**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
In issue at January 1	150,000	150,000
Issued for cash	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Issued and fully paid as at December 31	<u>2,650,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
Authorised, issued and fully paid:		
2,650,000,000 (2021:150,000,000) ordinary shares of no par value	<u>2,650,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

During the year, the parent entity injected a total of \$2.5 billion capital to maintain the capital adequacy as per regulation.

The new issue of ordinary shares rank in all respects pari passu with the previously issued ordinary shares.

**25. Cumulative re-measurement result from other comprehensive income**

This represents the unrealised surplus or deficit on the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Balance at beginning of year	( 941,949)	<u>574,761</u>
Net gains from changes in fair value	(1,462,972)	(2,021,684)
Less: deferred income taxes	<u>365,743</u>	<u>505,421</u>
	<u>(1,097,229)</u>	<u>(1,516,263)</u>
Net gains on disposal transferred to income	-	( 2,485)
Less: deferred income taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>621</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>( 1,864)</u>
Expected credit loss adjustment	11,793	1,889
Less: deferred income taxes	<u>( 2,948)</u>	<u>( 472)</u>
	<u>8,845</u>	<u>1,417</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>(2,030,333)</u>	<u>( 941,949)</u>

## **SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

#### **26. Pension scheme**

The company participates in a defined benefit pension plan operated by its parent company, the Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited (The Bank). The Bank has established a defined benefit pension plan where the assets of the pension scheme are held independently of the Bank's assets in a separate fund administered by Trustees.

\* See note 33

The scheme established is valued by independent actuaries annually, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The company contributes at a fixed rate of 2% of pensionable earnings. Any funding deficiencies of the plan are absorbed by the Bank. Accordingly, the company is not entitled to any surplus that may arise.

Benefits to members are based on the final pensionable salary (the average of the best of three consecutive years remuneration, with no salary cap), as follows:

- (a) Per year of contributory service – 1¼% of the final pensionable salary
- (b) Per year of non contributory service
  - 1½% of final pensionable salary for employees who started to contribute on November 1, 1971 and
  - 1¼% of final pensionable salary for employees who started to contribute after November 1, 1971.
- (c) Maximum pension is the lesser of 70% of the average of final pensionable salary and ⅔ of salary at retirement.

The employees contribute at 3% of salary up to \$250 per annum, plus 6% of salary thereafter.

#### **27. Insurance and financial risk management**

##### **Overview and risk management framework**

The company's activities expose it to a variety of insurance and financial risks. These activities involve the analysis, evaluation and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking these risks is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The company's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The company manages risk through a framework of risk principles, organisational structures and risk measurement and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the company's business units. The company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

## **SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

## **27. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)**

### **Overview and risk management framework (continued)**

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

#### **(i) Investment, Loans and Risk Committee**

The Investment, Loans and Risk Committee recommends to the Board for its approval a written Investment Policy. The committee reviews investment activities quarterly, and ensures that the existing policies comprehensively deal with the management and diversification of the company's investment portfolio and that appropriate limits are being adhered to.

The Investment, Loans and Risk Committee has the responsibility of ensuring that risks are managed within the limits established by the Board of Directors and outlined in the Investment Policy. The investment advisory committee meets at least once monthly to review risks, monitor compliance in respect of investment activities, evaluate performance and provide strategic direction

#### **(ii) Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company. Internal Audit assists the Audit Committee in its oversight role, by performing independent reviews of the risk management and control environment.

The most important types of risk are insurance risk, reinsurance risk, market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and other capital risk management. Market risk includes cash flow and fair value interest rate risk and currency risk.

#### **(a) Insurance risk**

The company issues long term contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur if the frequency or severity of claims and benefits is 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.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)****Overview and risk management framework (continued)****(a) Insurance risk (continued)**

## Long term insurance contracts

Long-term contracts are typically for a minimum period of 5 years and a maximum period which is determined by the remaining life of the insured. In addition to the estimated benefits which may be payable under the contract, the insurer has to assess the cash flows which may be attributable to the contract.

The company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements 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 company's underwriting strategy includes the use of a medical questionnaire with benefits limited to reflect the health condition of applicants.

## i) Frequency and severity of claims

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

The company charges for mortality risks on a monthly basis for all insurance contracts and has the right to alter these charges to a certain extent based on mortality experience and hence minimize its exposure to mortality risk. Delays in implementing increases in charges and market or regulatory restraints over the extent of the increases may reduce its mitigating effect.

The tables below indicate the concentration of insured benefits across bands of insured benefits per individual life assured. The amounts at risk are fully retained.

	Total benefits assured			
	2022		2021	
	Before Reinsurance	%	Before Reinsurance	%
Individual life benefits assured per life:				
0 to 250,000	3,652,429	5	4,053,503	6
250,001 to 500,000	2,979,681	4	3,064,236	4
500,001 to 750,000	6,779,096	9	6,835,364	10
750,001 to 1,000,000	3,581,291	5	3,774,711	6
1,000,001 to 1,500,000	12,568,334	17	12,472,998	18
1,500,001 to 2,000,000	7,755,612	11	7,770,679	11
Over 2,000,000	<u>34,957,777</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>30,259,553</u>	<u>45</u>
	<u>72,274,220</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>68,231,044</u>	<u>100</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***27. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)****(a) Insurance risk (continued)**

Long term insurance contracts (continued)

**(i) Frequency and severity of claims (continued)**

The tables below indicate the concentration of insured benefits across bands of company life insured benefits. The benefit insured figures are shown gross as reinsurance has not been considered due to immateriality.

	Total benefits assured			
	2022		2021	
	Before Reinsurance	%	Before Reinsurance	%
Group life benefits assured per life:				
0 to 250,000	13,569,210	14	12,159,052	14
250,001 to 500,000	6,912,600	7	7,321,606	9
500,001 to 750,000	9,776,240	10	10,165,241	12
750,001 to 1,000,000	8,582,703	9	8,879,622	10
1,000,001 to 1,500,000	14,294,542	15	14,432,903	17
1,500,001 to 2,000,000	11,507,062	12	8,135,512	9
Over 2,000,000	<u>29,854,547</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>24,988,005</u>	<u>29</u>
	<u>94,496,904</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>86,081,941</u>	<u>100</u>

Insurance risk for contracts disclosed in this note is also affected by the policyholders' right to pay reduced or no future premiums or to terminate the contract completely. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subjected to the policyholders' behaviour. The company has factored the impact of policyholders' behaviour into the assumptions used to measure these liabilities.

**(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premiums**

Uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts for long term insurance contracts arises from the unpredictability of long-term changes in overall levels of mortality and the variability in policyholder behaviour.

Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the company is exposed to risk. The company bases these estimates on standard industry and international mortality tables that reflect recent historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the company's own experience.

**(iii) Process used in deriving assumptions**

The assumptions for long term insurance contracts and the process used in deriving these assumptions have remained substantially unchanged since the previous year.



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)***27. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)****(a) Insurance risk (continued)****(iv) Process used in deriving assumptions (continued)**

For long-term contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms, estimates are made in two stages. Estimates of future deaths, voluntary terminations and partial withdrawal of policy funds, investment returns, crediting rates, inflation and administration expenses are made and form the assumptions used for calculating the liabilities at the inception of the contract. A margin for risk and uncertainty is added to these assumptions.

New estimates are made each subsequent year based on updated company experience studies and economic forecasts. The valuation assumptions are altered to reflect these revised best estimates. The margins for risk and uncertainty may also be altered if the underlying level of uncertainty in the updated assumptions have changed. The financial impact of revisions to the valuation assumptions or the related margins is recognised in the accounting period in which the change is made.

See note 19(d) for detailed policy assumptions.

**(b) Reinsurance risk**

Reinsurance risk is the risk that a reinsurer will default and not honour obligations arising from claims. To limit its exposure of potential loss on an insurance policy, the company cedes certain levels of risk to a reinsurer. Reinsurance ceded does not discharge the company's liability as primary issuer.

The company also limits the probable loss in the event of a single catastrophic occurrence by reinsuring this type of risk with reinsurers.

The company manages reinsurance risk by selecting reinsurers which have established capability to meet their contractual obligations and which generally have favourable credit ratings as determined by a reputable rating agency.

Retention limits represent the level of risk retained by the insurer. The retention programs used by the company are summarized below:

<b>Type of insurance contract</b>	<b>Retention</b>
Group creditor life contracts	Maximum retention of \$42,000 per insured.

**(c) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The company manages its risk through the establishment of appropriate limits and close monitoring of the financial markets to identify any trends which would impact the value of its portfolio.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)***27. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)****(c) Market risk (continued)**

There has been no change to the company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

**(i) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest rate risk is managed as part of the risk management practices of the group of which it forms a part, on a monthly basis. The company's cash flow is monitored daily.

The cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is summarised in note 28(a).

**(ii) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company only issues insurance contracts in Jamaican dollars and the funds are used to purchase assets in the same currency. These portfolios are not exposed to currency risk.

**(d) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay policyholders.

The company is exposed to daily calls on its cash resources from its policyholders. The company does not necessarily maintain cash resources to meet all these needs as experience shows that a minimum level on reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

The Board of Directors approves the company's liquidity and funding management policies and establishes limits to control the risk. The company assesses the adequacy of its' liquidity position by analysing its' current liquidity position, present and anticipated funding requirements, and alternative sources of funds. This process includes:

- Projecting day-to-day cash flows;
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Maintenance of liquidity and funding contingency plans.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)***27. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)****(d) Liquidity risk (continued)**

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the company. It is unusual for companies to be completely matched, as transacted business is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of loss.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the company and its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities include cash balances and government securities. The company would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

There has been no change to the company's exposure to liquidity risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The liquidity risk is summarised in note 28(b).

**(e) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one or both parties to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation resulting in loss to one or both parties.

The company manages the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to any one borrower, or groups of borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by issuer are approved annually by the Board of Directors.

Other than exposure on Government of Jamaica securities and concentration of Government of Jamaica securities, there is no significant concentration of liquid funds. For securities purchased under resale agreements, titles to securities are transferred to the company for the duration of the agreement.

The credit risk is summarised in note 28(c).

**(f) Capital risk management**

Capital risk is the risk that the company fails to comply with mandated regulatory requirements, resulting in a breach of its minimum capital ratios and the possible suspension or loss of its insurance licence.

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and monitor the company closely to ensure that it is satisfactorily managing affairs for the benefit of the policyholders. At the same time, the regulators are also interested in ensuring that the company maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or natural disasters. See note 29(b) for details of the Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)***27. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)****(f) Capital risk management (continued)**

The operations of the company are subjected to regulatory requirements. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions to minimize the risk of default and insolvency to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise.

The company's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- to comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators;
- to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The principal capital resource of the company is its shareholders' equity.

Capital adequacy is calculated by the Appointed Actuary and reviewed by executive management, the audit committee and the board of directors. In addition, the company seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy levels higher than the regulatory requirements. To assist in evaluating the current business and strategic opportunities, a risk-based approach is one of the core measures of financial performance. The risk-based assessment measure which has been adopted is the Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirement (MCCSR) standard as defined by the Financial Services Commission and dictated by the Insurance Regulations 2001.

Under Jamaican regulations, the minimum standard recommended for companies is an MCCSR of 150% in 2010 and later. The MCCSR for the company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is set out below:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Regulatory capital held	12,576,395	5,562,756
Minimum regulatory capital	<u>1,678,762</u>	<u>1,750,317</u>
MCCSR Ratio	<u>749.1%</u>	<u>317.8 %</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments**

## (a) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The company is exposed to various risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The following tables summarise carrying amounts of statement of financial position assets and liabilities in order to arrive at the company's interest rate gap based on earlier of contractual repricing and maturity dates.

	2022						
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Cash resources	7,666,024	5,256,306	-	-	-	12,705	12,935,035
Investment securities:							
Amortised cost	-	-	977,885	-	-	7,603	985,488
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	9,645,949	463,041	17,132,312	17,695,960	607,024	45,544,286
Fair value through profit or loss				1,413,364		361,180	1,774,544
Policy loans	55,620	68,020	467,454			151,694	742,788
	<u>7,721,644</u>	<u>14,970,275</u>	<u>1,908,380</u>	<u>18,545,676</u>	<u>17,695,960</u>	<u>1,140,206</u>	<u>61,982,141</u>
Policyholders' liabilities	<u>44,642,873</u>	<u>3,034,409</u>	<u>7,740,858</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,566,226)</u>	<u>45,851,914</u>
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	<u>(36,921,229)</u>	<u>11,935,866</u>	<u>( 5,832,478)</u>	<u>18,545,676</u>	<u>17,695,960</u>	<u>10,706,432</u>	<u>(16,130,227)</u>
Cumulative gap	<u>(36,921,229)</u>	<u>(24,985,363)</u>	<u>(30,817,842)</u>	<u>(13,250,051)</u>	<u>5,423,795</u>	<u>16,130,227</u>	<u>-</u>
	2021						
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Cash resources	3,818,844	-	-	-	-	-	3,818,844
Investment securities:							
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	15,684,297	1,319,133	16,710,699	17,143,563	619,320	51,477,012
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	1,566,172	-	382,219	1,948,391
Policy loans	823,241	-	-	-	-	-	823,241
	<u>4,642,085</u>	<u>15,684,297</u>	<u>1,319,133</u>	<u>18,276,871</u>	<u>17,143,563</u>	<u>1,001,539</u>	<u>58,067,488</u>
Policyholders' liabilities	<u>43,029,361</u>	<u>3,212,414</u>	<u>8,181,264</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,537,190)</u>	<u>45,885,849</u>
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	<u>(38,387,276)</u>	<u>12,471,883</u>	<u>( 6,862,131)</u>	<u>18,276,871</u>	<u>17,143,563</u>	<u>9,538,729</u>	<u>(12,181,639)</u>
Cumulative gap	<u>(38,387,276)</u>	<u>(25,915,393)</u>	<u>(32,777,524)</u>	<u>(14,500,653)</u>	<u>2,642,910</u>	<u>12,181,639</u>	<u>-</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

## (a) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued):

The tables below summarise the average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	2022					
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Weighted
	rate sensitive	months	months	years	5 years	average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash resources	4	-	-	-	-	4
Investment securities:						
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	11	11
Policy loans	6.99	6.99	6.99	-	-	6.99
Policyholders' liabilities	<u>2.22</u>	<u>2.33</u>	<u>2.32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.29</u>
	2021					
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Weighted
	rate sensitive	months	months	years	5 years	average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash resources	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.30
Investment securities:						
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	3.25	3.58	6.02	4.32
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2.90	-	2.90
Policy loans	6.50	-	-	-	-	6.50
Policyholders' liabilities	<u>2.22</u>	<u>2.57</u>	<u>2.31</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.25</u>

## (i) Sensitivity

Sensitivity to interest rate risk is considered by the company. The effects of changes in interest rates of assets backing actuarial liabilities are disclosed in note 29.

## (ii) Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

(a) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued):

(ii) Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy (continued)

IFRS specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The source of the input parameter for the Jamaica Sovereign yield curve is Bloomberg.

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

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

	<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investment securities:		
Amortised cost	985,488	985,488
Fair value through other comprehensive Income	45,544,286	45,544,286
Fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,774,544</u>	<u>1,774,544</u>
	<u>48,304,318</u>	<u>48,304,318</u>
	<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investment securities:		
Fair value through other comprehensive Income	51,477,012	51,477,012
Fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,948,391</u>	<u>1,948,391</u>
	<u>53,425,403</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

(a) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued):

**Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:**

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring fair value in the level 2 hierarchy, as well as the significant unobservable input used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Government of Jamaica securities (Local and Overseas)	<p>Obtain bid yield from yield curve provided by a recognized pricing source (which uses market-supplied indicative bids)</p> <p>Using this yield, determine price using accepted formula</p> <p>Apply price to estimate fair value.</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<p>Mutual Funds</p> <p>Premium Growth Fund (PGF) Regular</p> <p>Premium Growth Fund (PGF) AFFIRM</p> <p>Money Market Fund (MMF) AFFIRM</p> <p>Fixed Income Fund (FIF) AFFIRM</p>	<p>PGF – Regular: The market unit value is determined by the investment house which the company uses to compute the estimated fair value.</p> <p>AFFIRM unit values: The net asset values (navs) are determined for each Fund on a daily basis. The navs are then divided by the number of existing units to ascertain the unit values which are then used to fair value the investments for each Fund.</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

(a) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued):

**Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs (continued):**

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year is considered to approximate their carrying amount and is considered to be included in the level 2 fair value hierarchy.

(b) Liquidity risk

The tables below present the undiscounted cash flows payable (both interest and principal cash flows) of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual repayment obligations. The company expects that many policyholders will not request repayment on the earliest date the company could be required to pay. Included in policy holders' liabilities and lease liability are outstanding interest payments.

	<u>2022</u>			Total
	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1-2 years	
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Policyholders' liabilities	<u>47,377,939</u>	<u>7,920,470</u>	—	<u>55,298,409</u>
Total	<u>47,377,939</u>	<u>7,920,470</u>	—	<u>55,298,409</u>

	<u>2021</u>			Total
	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1-2 years	
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Policyholders' liabilities	<u>46,316,130</u>	<u>8,370,025</u>	—	<u>54,686,155</u>
Total	<u>46,316,130</u>	<u>8,370,025</u>	—	<u>54,686,155</u>

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk exposures relating to the statement of financial position assets are as follows:

**Maximum exposure to credit risk**

The maximum credit exposure, that is, the amount of loss that would be suffered if every counterparty to the company's financial assets were to default at once, is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets shown on the statement of financial position, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

## (c) Credit risk (continued)

**Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)**

The table below presents an analysis of debt securities by rating agency designation as at December 31, 2022, and 2021 based on Standard and Poor's ratings or their equivalent:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
BB to B-	47,009,365	53,094,508
Unrated	<u>1,294,953</u>	<u>330,895</u>
	<u>48,304,318</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>
Classified as follows:		
Amortised cost	985,488	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,774,544	1,948,391
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>45,544,286</u>	<u>51,477,012</u>
	<u>48,304,318</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>

The company issues policy loans to ScotiaMint policyholders. These loans are fully secured by the outstanding ScotiaMint fund values. The company has the ability to off-set any outstanding balances using the cost surrender value, hence the loss given default will be zero. As such credit risk is immaterial.

*Credit review process**Investment securities*

The company limits its exposure to credit risk associated with investment securities by investing mainly in liquid securities with counterparties that have high credit quality and Government of Jamaica securities.

*Credit quality*

The company identifies changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the company supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields together with available press and regulatory information on issuers.

12-month and lifetime probabilities of default are based on historical data supplied by each credit rating and are recalibrated based on current bond yields. Loss given default (LGD) parameters generally reflect an assumed recovery rate of percent except when the security is credit-impaired, in which case the estimate of loss based on the instrument's current market price and original effective interest rate.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

(c) Credit risk (continued)

**Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)***Credit quality (continued)*

The credit quality of investment securities is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	12-month ECL	12-month ECL
	Stage 1	Stage 1
	Debt securities	Debt securities
Credit Rating:		
BB+	<u>45,405,641</u>	<u>51,320,308</u>
Financial adjustment on ECL	<u>138,644</u>	<u>156,704</u>
Carrying amount	<u>45,544,286</u>	<u>51,477,012</u>

*Cash resources*

The company held cash resources with the bank and financial institution counterparties with 1 rating.

Impairment on cash resources has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The company considers that its cash resources have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

This uses a similar approach for the assessment of ECLs for cash resources to those used for investment securities.

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

See accounting policy at note 2(i).

*Measurement of ECL*

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD); and
- exposure at default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***28. Financial instruments (continued)**

## (c) Credit risk (continued)

*Measurement of ECL (continued)*

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The company estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For financial guarantees, the EAD represents the amount of the guaranteed exposure when the financial guarantee becomes payable. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

The movement in allowance for impairment in respect of investment securities during the year as follows.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Balance at 1 January	152,936	154,820
Recognised in profit or loss	( 12,180)	( 1,884)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>140,756</u>	<u>152,936</u>

## Debt securities

The following table summarises the company's credit exposure for debt securities at their carrying amounts, as categorised by issuer (see note 15):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Government of Jamaica and Bank of Jamaica	47,854,097	52,909,452
Other financial institutions	<u>309,465</u>	<u>363,015</u>
	48,163,562	53,272,467
Add: financial adjustment on ECL	<u>140,756</u>	<u>152,936</u>
	<u>48,304,318</u>	<u>53,425,403</u>

## Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets

The amount and type of collateral required depend on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines have been implemented regarding the acceptability of different types of collateral. The main types of collateral obtained are mortgages over commercial and residential properties, charges over business assets, such as premises, inventories and accounts receivable, and charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2022**

*(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

**28. Financial instruments (continued)**

(c) Credit risk (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets (continued)

Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of granting credit or acquiring other financial assets, and generally are not updated except when a loan (or other financial asset) is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral generally is not held over balances with banks or brokers/dealers, except when securities are held under resale agreements. Collateral is generally not held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Management monitors the market value of collateral held during its review of the adequacy of the provision for credit losses and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

**29. Sensitivity analysis of actuarial liabilities and capital adequacy**

(a) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of life insurance contracts

The determination of actuarial liabilities is sensitive to a number of assumptions, and changes in these assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation results.

In summary, the valuation of actuarial liabilities of life insurance contracts is sensitive to:

- the economic scenario used in the Policy Premium Method (PPM);
- the investments allocated to back the liabilities;
- the underlying assumptions used, and
- the margins for adverse deviations.

Under the PPM methodology, the appointed actuary is required to test the actuarial liability under several economic scenarios. The tests have been done and the results of the valuation provide adequately for liabilities derived from the worst of these different scenarios.

The assumption for future investment yields has a significant impact on actuarial liabilities. The different scenarios tested under the PPM methodology reflect the impact of different yields.

The other assumptions which are most sensitive in determining the actuarial liabilities of the company, are in descending order of impact:

- operating expenses and taxes
- mortality
- lapses and withdrawals
- morbidity
- premium persistency

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***29. Sensitivity analysis of actuarial liabilities and capital adequacy (continued)**

## (a) Sensitivity arising from the valuation of life insurance contracts (continued)

The following shows the sensitivity of the liabilities to a change in assumptions:

	<u>Change in assumptions</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest rates	-1%	36,786	10,256
	+1%	17,142	45,492
Mortality	+10%	495,210	518,962
	-10%	(514,666)	(541,002)
Morbidity	+10%	138,569	144,013
	-10%	(140,113)	(145,736)
Expenses	+10%	465,036	438,482
	-10%	(461,737)	(435,996)
Lapses and withdrawals	+10%	823,009	826,609
	-10%	(890,304)	(899,439)
Premium persistency	+10%	1,741	( 5,678)
	-10%	( <u>1,761</u> )	<u>5,636</u>

## (b) Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing (DCAT)

DCAT is a technique used by the company to assess the adequacy of its financial position and financial condition in the light of different future economic and policy experience scenarios. DCAT assesses the impact of the company's financial position and condition over the next 5 years under specific scenarios as required by the Insurance Regulations.

The financial position of the company is reflected by the amount of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity on the statement of financial position at a given date.

The financial condition of the company at a given date is its prospective ability to meet its future obligations, especially obligations to policyholders, those to whom it owes benefits and to its shareholders.

The purpose of the DCAT is:

- to develop an understanding of the sensitivity of the total equity of the company and future financial condition to changes in various experience factors and management policies;
- to alert management to material, plausible and imminent threats to the company's solvency; and
- to describe possible courses of action to address these threats.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***29. Sensitivity analysis of actuarial liabilities and capital adequacy (continued)****(b) Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing (DCAT) (continued)**

A full DCAT report was completed for March 2022, based on the financial position of the company at December 31, 2021. The results were as follows:

**(i) Mortality and morbidity risks**

To test this scenario, existing mortality and morbidity rates were increased by 3% per annum for five years starting in 2022. The accumulated deterioration would be 15% by the end of the five-year DCAT period. The results for this scenario show relative insensitivity to the change in assumptions.

**(ii) Low lapse rates**

The business was tested by applying a factor of 50% to existing lapse and surrender rates. Overall, this scenario produces a higher surplus and a lower MCCSR ratio over the 5-year period.

**(iii) Higher lapse rates**

The business was tested by doubling existing lapses, surrenders and partial withdrawal rates. Under this scenario, the surplus decreases while the MCCSR increases.

**(iv) Expense risks**

Higher unit maintenance expenses were tested by setting the annual inflation at 5% greater than current expenses, starting in 2022, for five years. Overall, this scenario produces a relatively unchanged MCCSR ratio over the 5-year period.

**(v) Low interest rate**

An assumed decrease in the portfolio rate of 5% over a 5 year period was tested in this scenario. It is assumed that inflation ultimately decreases to 0.5%. Overall, this scenario produces a lower MCCSR over the five year period.

**(vi) High interest rate**

This scenario assumed an increase of 5% over a 5 year period in the portfolio rate. It also assumed that inflation increases by the same amount. Overall, this scenario produces a lower MCCSR.

**(vii) High sales growth**

New business was projected to be 20% higher than existing sales over five years. The increased sales result in increased surplus but the MCCSR ratio falls.

**(viii) Low sales**

This scenario assumed sales were 20% less every year starting in 2022. Fees are also lower than under the base scenario. Overall this scenario produces a reduced surplus but the MCCSR improves.

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***29. Sensitivity analysis of actuarial liabilities and capital adequacy (continued)****(b) Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing (DCAT) (continued)**

The DCAT conducted has not tested any correlation that may exist between assumptions. The following table represents the estimated sensitivity of each of the above scenarios for the next five years to net actuarial liabilities at the end of the projection period, which is 5 years after the relevant financial year end.

	2022		2021	
	Surplus	MCCSR	Surplus	MCCSR
Base	18,193,288	829%	16,682,016	703%
Variable				
Mortality risks	17,789,573	837%	16,227,378	710%
Low lapse rates	19,482,401	787%	17,937,562	607%
Higher lapse rates	14,460,915	1192%	13,222,912	1018%
Expense risks	17,546,064	822%	15,923,047	702%
Low interest rate	14,358,856	675%	12,017,584	499%
High Interest rate	13,351,588	670%	11,199,606	553%
High sales growth	18,510,760	817%	17,000,205	681%
Low sales	<u>17,246,705</u>	<u>826%</u>	<u>15,654,422</u>	<u>713%</u>

**30. Fair value of financial instruments**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for a significant number of the financial assets held and liabilities issued by the company. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the reporting date.

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

The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- financial investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or available for sale are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques;
- the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities;
- the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts which is the cost plus accrued interest; and
- the fair value and the carrying value of the policyholders' fund are assumed to be the same based on annual actuarial valuation.



**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***30. Related party transactions and balances**

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties including companies connected by virtue of common directorship in the normal course of business.

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the period end, and related expenses and income for the year are as follows:

	Ultimate parent	Parent company	Fellow subsidiaries	Directors and key management personnel	Total	
					2022	2021
Insurance products	-	-	-	36,633	36,633	32,283
Due from banks and other financial Institutions		7,666,024	309,465	-	7,975,489	4,149,753
Interest earned from banks and other financial institutions	-	( 86,510)	( 77,291)	-	( 163,801)	( 112,721)
Management fees received	-	-	(266,989)	-	( 266,989)	( 250,694)
Management fees paid	101,805	51,179	-	-	152,984	145,226
Other operating expenses	-	16,805	52,338	-	69,143	60,080
Commission on securities	-	-	6,996	-	6,996	4,833
Profit from sale of investments	-	-	-	-	-	( 2,485)

2022      2021

**Key management compensation**

Salaries and other short term benefits	123,017	71,163
Post-employment benefits and allowances	<u>9,849</u>	<u>5,380</u>

**31. Fiduciary activities**

The company provides administrative services to an approved retirement scheme. This involves the company making purchase decisions in relation to investments. These assets, which are held in a fiduciary capacity, are not included in these financial statements. At the reporting date, there were assets under management amounting to approximately \$13,543,802 (2021: \$12,647,569).

**32. Dividends**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
First interim dividend	-	221,860
Second interim dividend	-	201,417
Third interim dividend	-	302,035
Fourth interim dividend	<u>-</u>	<u>274,323</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>999,635</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***33. Prior year adjustment**

Based on the company's review of the tax treatment applicable to premiums and discounts on the investment portfolio, it was determined that these amounts constitute timing differences based on the requirements of IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. This has been accounted for by reflecting the associated deferred tax asset on the balance sheet and income tax expense line items for prior periods.

The following table summarizes the impact on the company's financial statements:

## (i) Statement of financial position

	December 31, 2021		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Deferred tax assets	72,066	183,962	256,028
Others	<u>59,122,546</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,122,546</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>59,194,612</u>	<u>183,962</u>	<u>59,378,574</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>46,114,415</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46,114,415</u>
Others	( 791,949)	-	( 791,949)
Unappropriated profits	<u>13,872,146</u>	<u>183,962</u>	<u>14,056,108</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>13,080,197</u>	<u>183,962</u>	<u>13,264,158</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<u>59,194,612</u>	<u>183,962</u>	<u>59,378,574</u>

	January 1, 2021		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>59,196,589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,196,589</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	406,489	(108,270)	298,219
Other	<u>45,488,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,488,031</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>45,894,520</u>	<u>(108,270)</u>	<u>45,786,250</u>
Others	724,761	-	724,761
Unappropriated profits	<u>12,577,308</u>	<u>108,270</u>	<u>12,685,578</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>13,302,069</u>	<u>108,270</u>	<u>13,410,339</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<u>59,196,589</u>	<u>108,270</u>	<u>59,196,589</u>

**SCOTIA JAMAICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED****Notes to the Financial Statements****December 31, 2022***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***33. Prior year adjustment (continued)**

Based on the company's review of the tax treatment applicable to premiums and discounts on the investment portfolio, it was determined that these amounts constitute timing differences based on the requirements of IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. This has been accounted for by reflecting the associated deferred tax asset on the balance sheet and income tax expense line items for prior periods.

The following table summarizes the impact on the company's financial statements:

## (ii) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income

	December 31, 2021		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Net profit before tax	3,082,819	-	3,082,819
Income taxes	( 788,346)	75,692	( 712,654)
Net profit after tax	<u>2,294,473</u>	<u>75,692</u>	<u>2,370,165</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>777,763</u>	<u>75,692</u>	<u>853,455</u>