HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

(Incorporated 23 June, 1966)

60th

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31st December, 2025

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTICE OF MEETING

60th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Lots 1,2,3 & 4 Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown, on Thursday, 23 July, 2026 at 10:00 a.m. for the following purposes: -

AGENDA

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ended 31 December, 2025 and the Report of the Auditors thereon.

2. Election of Directors.

3. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4. Election of Auditors.

5. To fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

6. Any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Compton Ramnaraine
....
Compton Ramnaraine
Company Secretary/Finance Controller

1, 2, 3 & 4 Avenue of the Republic,
Georgetown, Guyana.

29 June, 2026

N.B. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company. A proxy form requires a $10.00 stamp.

Proxies must be deposited at the Offices of the Company not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

HEAD OFFICE:

1, 2, 3 & 4 Avenue of the Republic
Georgetown, Guyana.

Email:	info@hihgy.com
Website:	www.hihgy.com
Telephone:	225-1865-7
Fax:	225-7519
P.O. Box:	10188

DIRECTORS:

J.G. Carpenter, A.A., B.Sc.	- Chairman
P.A. Chan-A-Sue, C.C.H., F.C.A.	- Vice Chairman
I.A. McDonald, A.A., M.A. (Hons) Cantab., F.R.S.L., Hon D.LITT. UWI	
T.A. Parris, B.A. (Econs.), M.A. (Econs. & Ed.)	
K. Evelyn, B.A. (Hons) Sheff. Hallam, B.Sc.UMIST., M.B.A.Liv., F.C.I.I., A.C.I.B., M.C.I.B.S., Chartered Insurer, Chartered Banker	
O. Singh, B.Sc. (Hons), M.B.A., F.C.C.A., C.P.A.- C.G.A., C.P.C.U.	
K. Sue, B.Sc., M.Sc., C.I.S.I.	
R. Stanley, F.C.C.A., C.P.C.U., M.Sc.	
M. Nagasar, Dip. BMA., G.D.M., M.B.A.	

MANAGEMENT:

Group Executive Director	-	Keith Evelyn, B.A. (Hons) Sheff. Hallam, B.Sc.UMIST., M.B.A.Liv., F.C.I.I., A.C.I.B. M.C.I.B.S., - Chartered Insurer, Chartered Banker
Managing Director	-	Omadatt Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B.A., F.C.C.A., C.P.A. - C.G.A., C.P.C.U.
Deputy Manager	-	Lalita Sukhram, F.L.M.I., A.C.S., A.R.A.
Assistant Life Manager	-	Elizabeth Gopie, F.L.M.I., A.C.S., A.I.R.C., A.R.A.
Company Secretary/ Finance Controller	-	Compton Ramnaraine, M.A.A.T., A.I.C.B., F.C.C.A.
Accountant-Financial Compliance	-	Krishundat Ayoganand, F.C.C.A., M.B.A.
Chief Internal Auditor	-	Stephen Rambajan, F.C.C.A., M.B.A.
Director/Chief Risk Officer/ Investment Analyst	-	Kin Sue, B.Sc., M.Sc., C.I.S.I.
Director/Business Analyst	-	Ronald Stanley, F.C.C.A., C.P.C.U., M.Sc.
Legal and Compliance Officer	-	Paul Braam, LL.B., L.E.C.
Human Resources/Admin Manager	-	Zaida Joaquin, A.A., Dip. P.M., F.L.M.I., A.C.S., A.I.R.C., A.I.A.A., A.R.A.
Marketing Officer	-	Savita Singh, M.B.A, B.SC. (Econs). C.P.C.U, A.I.D.A
Manager - Berbice Operations	-	Tajpaul Adjodhea, F.L.M.I.
Assistant IT Manager	-	Shakuntala Singh, F.L.M.I, A.C.S

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

AUDITORS:	TSD LAL and Company, Chartered Accountants
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW:	Cameron & Shepherd
MEDICAL ADVISOR:	Dr. Janice Imhoff
CONSULTING ACTUARIES:	Apex Consulting Limited
IFRS 17 CONSULTANT:	Jack A. Alli Sons and Co.
BANKERS:	Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited
	Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited
	Bank of Nova Scotia
	Citizens Bank (Guyana) Inc.
	Demerara Bank Limited
	Bank of Baroda
	Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.
	Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.
	JMMB Investments Trinidad & Tobago

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

BRANCH OFFICES:

BERBICE:	1) New Amsterdam	Lots 15 & 16 B New Street, New Amsterdam, Berbice.
	2) Corriverton	Lot 101 Ramjohn Square, No. 78 Village, (Springlands) Corriverton, Berbice.
	3) D'Edward Village	Plot 'A' Northern Public Road, D'Edward Village, West Bank Berbice.
	4) Rosehall	Lot 20 'B' North Public Road Williamsburg, Rose Hall, Corentyne, Berbice.
	5) Bush Lot	Lot 4 Section 'C', Bushlot Public Road, West Coast Berbice.
LINDEN:		23 Republic Avenue, Linden, Demerara River.
VREED-EN-HOOP:		Lot 4 New Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Coast Demerara.
PARIKA:		Lot 1996 Parika Highway, East Bank Essequibo.
BARTICA:		Lot 45 First Avenue, Bartica.
MON REPOS:		130 Tract “A” Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara.
GREAT DIAMOND:		G3 Building Lot “M”, Diamond, East Bank Demerara.
ESSEQUIBO:		Lot 54 Cotton Field, Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast.
SOESDYKE:		Shawnee Service Station Block 'X', Soesdyke, East Bank Demerara.
GEORGETOWN:		Lot 212 Barr Street and Stanley Place, Kitty, Greater Georgetown.
ENMORE:		Enmore Mall, Block # 4, Apartment # 5, Enmore Public Road, East Coast Demerara.
LEONORA:		Leonora Mall, Unit 11, Leonora Public Road, West Coast Demerara.
MAHAICA:		Parcel 3114, Helena No 1 Mahaica Village, East Coast Demerara.
LETHEM:		Hotel Amazonas, Lethem 22 Barrack Retreat, Rupununi.

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Welcome

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to our 60th Annual General Meeting. Today, we review the Company's performance and achievements for the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

Economic Review and Outlook

The global macroeconomic environment remained stable but subdued in 2025, with economic growth holding at 3.3 percent. Global economic growth is projected at 3.0 percent for 2026, slightly downgraded by the International Monetary Fund due to the energy shock from the war in the Middle East and ongoing trade fragmentation. The global inflation rate edged up to 4.2 percent in 2025 from 3.01 percent recorded in the year before. Global headline inflation for 2026 is projected to average 4.7 percent, following an upward revision by the International Monetary Fund due to rising energy and commodity prices driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. In 2025, Guyana's economy sustained its impressive expansion. Real GDP grew by 19.3 percent (with the non-oil sector growing by 14.3 percent), propelled by accelerating offshore oil production and massive public infrastructure investments. The financial sector remained highly stable, liquid, and well-capitalized, supported by steady interest rates and consistent exchange rates. Reflecting increased developmental and budgetary spending, the country navigated a controlled fiscal deficit while managing its expanded total public debt at a sustainable US$7,739 million. Meanwhile, local inflation remained contained within the mid-single digits at 2.5 percent, anchored by proactive domestic monetary policies as reported by the Bank of Guyana.

Performance Review

We are delighted to share that Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd. expanded its net funds by $6.6 million, building on the previous year's increase of $38.8 million. Notably, robust performance and net fair value gains within our investment portfolio propelled total comprehensive income to an impressive $749.8 million.

New Business

The company achieved widespread new business growth in 2025. Our Individual Life and Annuities segments issued 250 new policies, yielding $285.8 million in annualized new business premium income, while Group Life and Medical segments secured $132.5 million in new premiums. A collaborative effort between our Sales Team, in-house marketing, and Brokers has achieved this success. We remain optimistic about continued growth fueled by developments in the Oil and Gas industry, expansion in the housing sector, and tax incentives for Life and Medical Insurance.

Market competition remains intense, but our Direct Sales, Marketing, and Business Development teams continue to deliver the momentum required to sustain our long-term growth.

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Claims

The company was happy to meet all legitimate claims obligations. For the period under review, total claims net of reinsurance recoveries rose to $373.5 million in 2025, up from $353.0 million the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by higher claims volumes in both the group health and group life segments. Group health claims expanded from $259.2 million to $299.8 million, while group life claims increased from $28.2 million to $44.1 million. This upward trend was partially offset by a substantial reduction in individual life claims, which fell from $65.5 million in 2024 to $29.5 million in 2025.

Actuarial Valuation

An Actuarial Valuation for the year ending December 31, 2025, reported a surplus of $8.8 billion, reflecting a Liability Coverage ratio of 2 times. The next Actuarial Valuation is scheduled for December 31, 2026.

Frandec and Company (Insurance) Inc.

Frandec and Company (Insurance) Inc. transitioned from a $13.4 million profit in 2024 to a net loss of $16.7 million in 2025. However, a $14.6 million favourable shift in the fair value of equity investments significantly offset this downturn, bringing the final total comprehensive loss to a modest $2.1 million.

Insurance Regulation and IFRS 17 Accounting Standards

The company remains fully compliant with the Insurance Act 2016, along with all relevant regulations and the new IFRS 17 Accounting Standards. This is supported by the company's strong corporate governance, which includes a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) framework.

Insurance Companies in Guyana – Performance of 2025

As of the end of December 2025, the total resources of domestic insurance companies (both life and non-life) saw an increase of 14 percent, or G$21,133 million, reaching G$173,588 million. This total represents 32 percent of all assets held by non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs). This growth was largely supported by improved asset accumulation despite shifts in liability composition.

The life segment accounted for 63.8 percent of industry resources, whilst the non-life sector accounted for the remaining 36.2 percent.

Future Outlook

The International Monetary Fund projects the global economy to grow at a sluggish 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent in 2026, remaining below historical pre-pandemic averages. The outlook is characterized by a "two-speed" reality: geopolitical and energy shocks are weighing on vulnerable regions, while AI-driven technology investments and robust renewable energy adoption continue to power output. The U.S. economy is projected to slow slightly to around 1.9 percent growth. Emerging markets face pronounced headwinds, with the Middle East and Central Asia experiencing a sharp downward revision to about 0.7 percent growth due to regional conflict. Conversely, China's growth is showing relative stabilization at 4.6 percent.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Future Outlook - Cont'd

Closer to home, the Caribbean region is poised for strong aggregate growth of around 5 percent; this is heavily driven by the ongoing expansion of Guyana's oil sector, even as growth across the remainder of the region remains more modest.

While the outlook remains cautiously optimistic, the IMF has highlighted persistent downside risks, notably from escalating protectionism, trade fragmentation, and geopolitical tensions. These factors have the potential to constrain investment, disrupt global supply chains, and intensify market volatility. Navigating this environment will require sustained international policy coordination and diplomatic engagement to safeguard global stability and support ongoing growth.

Guyana's economic outlook remains exceptionally strong, driven by sound government policy frameworks and strategic growth initiatives. Overall economic growth is forecasted at 16.2 percent for the year, with the non-oil economy delivering a robust 10.8 percent expansion. While oil and gas continue to anchor this upward trajectory, the non-oil sectors are showing healthy, sustainable momentum. To support this growth, a managed inflation target of 2.5 percent will anchor price and exchange rate stability, fostering a highly conducive environment for private sector credit and domestic investment. Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance continues to play a pivotal role in supporting Guyana's economic momentum and the development of the insurance sector. Our ongoing investments in workforce excellence and modern technology underwrite our commitment to service superiority.

Furthermore, the company is proactively aligned to leverage new growth opportunities arising from the country's unprecedented economic expansion.

Appreciation

As we celebrate 60 years of service, we are deeply grateful to our policyholders for their enduring trust and loyalty. Your continued confidence is the foundation of our success, driving our ongoing commitment to deliver excellence and exceed your expectations.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize and commend my fellow Directors, Management, and Staff for their exemplary leadership and dedication. Their commitment to the company's vision and mission has been instrumental in achieving our objectives, even in the face of significant challenges. Their resilience, innovation, and teamwork are a testament to the strength of our organization.

As we look to the future, we remain deeply committed to fostering a culture of excellence, embracing growth opportunities, and maintaining exceptional value to our policyholders and stakeholders. We are grateful for your continued partnership and look forward to reaching new heights together in the coming year.

Thank you,

JOHN G. CARPENTER A.A., BSc.
CHAIRMAN

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the 60th Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 to our Members and Policyholders.

1. **Principal Activities**
   The Company is engaged in the underwriting of long-term business and associated insurance activities.

2. **Operational Results**
   Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd. recorded a net increase in funds for the year of $6.6 million, compared to a $38.8 million increase for the previous year. This amount represents the net gain in funds before any changes from other comprehensive income.

3. **Life Business**
   Insurance revenue for the Ordinary Life segment totaled $53.4 million for the year, compared to $222.3 million recorded in the prior year.

4. **Annuities**
   Annuities insurance revenue grew substantially to $44.0 million for the year, up from $15.4 million in the previous fiscal year.

5. **Group Business**
   Gross premium income from Group Business grew to $722.07 million, up from $629.5 million recorded in the prior year.

6. **Ordinary Life Fund**
   The Ordinary Life Fund stood at $2.08 billion as of December 31, 2025, reflecting an increase from the $1.96 billion recorded at the end of December 2024.

7. **Annuity Fund**
   The Annuity Fund grew to $1.23 billion as of December 31, 2025, up from the 2024 comparative figure of $968.6 million.

8. **Group Life Fund/Single Premium Mortgage Protection/Group Health Fund**
   Group Life Fund/Single Premium Mortgage Protection as at 31 December, 2025 was $115.4 million, the comparative for the year ended 31 December, 2024 being $52.9 million.

9. **Deposit Administration Fund**
   As of December 31, 2025, the Deposit Administration Fund totaled $5.4 billion, compared to $5.0 billion at the close of the previous year.

10. **Actuarial Valuation**
    An Actuarial Valuation was completed for the year ended 31 December 2025 and revealed a surplus of $8.8 billion or liability coverage of 2 times. The next Actuarial valuation is due on 31 December, 2026.

11. **Claims**
    In 2025, the company's total death claims for both Ordinary and Group Life policies were $135.7 million. After accounting for a recovery of $62.0 million from our re-insurer, the net cost for the company was $73.6 million. Additionally, the company paid out $299.9 million in medical claims.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

12. Investments

At the close of 2025, the company's total investment portfolio stood at $14.6 billion. This was led by $9.6 billion in local equities, followed by $2.8 billion in miscellaneous loans, $1.2 billion in cash, bonds & short-term holdings, and $1.1 billion in real estate.

13. Employee Relations

Over the past year, the company fostered a strong relationship with its workforce. We remained committed to employee growth, offering comprehensive training at all levels to advance both technical capabilities and personal development.

14. Directorate

In accordance with Articles 141 and 147 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Director Mr. J.G. Carpenter retired and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

15. Corporate Governance

The Directors ensure effective corporate governance by implementing strategic policies and procedures. Operating on a monthly meeting schedule, the Board delegates specific authority to committees while reserving key decisions for itself. Additionally, all Non-Executive members are independent, contributing extensive expertise, experience, and professionalism to Board's discussions.

The Governance Committees established by the Board and their Chairpersons are as follows:

Finance and Budget/Audit & Compliance Committee	-	Messers. Paul Chan-A-Sue
Risk and Investment Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Customer Management Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Corporate Governance Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Marketing Committee	-	T.A Parris
Underwriting and Reinsurance Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Human Resources/Compensation Committee	-	T.A Parris

16. Auditors

The Auditors, TSD Lal and Company, retired and have indicated their willingness to be reappointed.

By Order of the Board

Compton Ramnaraine

Compton Ramnaraine
Company Secretary/Finance Controller

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited (the Company) and Subsidiary (together the Group), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December, 2025, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies as set out on pages 14 to 76.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the 2025 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. At the time of the audit report the information was not available.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Directors/Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The Directors/Management is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit 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 Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements – Cont'd

– 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group 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;

– Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Group Audit Committee 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 identified during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act. The Insurance Act 2016 came into effect in 2018. As explained in Note 30, the Company and the Group did not fully comply with the requirements of the Act.

TSD Lal & Co.

TSD LAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Date: 29 June, 2026.

77 Brickdam,
Stabroek, Georgetown,
Guyana.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Company 2025 G$	Company 2024 G$	Group 2025 G$	Group 2024 G$
Insurance revenue	5	819,537,883	867,247,142	874,182,310	931,397,515
Insurance service expenses	6	(786,362,669)	(1,083,241,647)	(829,445,895)	(1,118,660,098)
Net income from reinsurance contracts	6	420,409	26,707,383	420,409	26,707,383
Insurance service result		33,595,623	(189,287,122)	45,156,824	(160,555,200)
Net investment result	7	239,946,772	230,903,385	418,082,912	274,484,386
Fees and other income	8	33,464,093	34,334,788	36,928,994	31,474,869
Revaluation gain on investment property	10(b)	-	340,500,000	-	340,500,000
Total income		273,410,865	605,738,173	455,011,906	646,459,255
Net finance expense from insurance contracts	9(a)	(143,329,637)	(170,548,783)	(143,329,637)	(170,548,783)
Net finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	9(b)	31,871,771	15,735,994	31,871,771	15,735,994
Changes in investment contract liabilities		-	-	-	-
Net insurance finance expense		(111,457,866)	(154,812,789)	(111,457,866)	(154,812,789)
Operating and administrative expenses	6	(166,475,939)	(199,485,040)	(198,219,976)	(203,265,845)
Taxation		(22,425,668)	(23,382,738)	(22,425,668)	(32,034,829)
Net increase in funds for the year		6,647,015	38,770,484	168,065,220	95,790,592
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax	10(a)	10,000,000	329,483,330	10,000,000	329,483,330
Net fair value change on investments at FVOCI, net of tax	16	733,143,658	91,060,932	747,750,603	98,027,602
Other comprehensive income		743,143,658	420,544,262	757,750,603	427,510,932
Total comprehensive income for the year		749,790,673	459,314,746	925,815,823	523,301,524

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

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

		Company		Group	
	Notes	2025	2024	2025	2024
ASSETS		G$	G$	G$	G$
Goodwill	25	-	-	49,756,562	49,756,562
Property & equipment	10(a)	700,535,434	667,022,572	720,348,361	667,544,356
Investment property	10(b)	1,140,500,000	1,140,500,000	1,140,500,000	1,140,500,000
Portfolio investments	11	6,792,188,291	6,470,720,046	7,177,262,181	6,841,186,991
Investment in subsidiary	11	88,000,000	88,000,000	-	-
Investment in associates	11	129,560,000	129,560,000	351,277,141	173,141,001
Deposit administration fund assets	11	5,357,955,714	4,990,427,690	5,357,955,714	4,990,427,690
Reinsurance contract assets	17	382,547,895	329,865,019	382,547,895	329,865,019
Receivables and prepayments	13	1,940,044,112	1,715,664,249	1,866,293,156	1,704,250,985
Insurance contract assets		-	-	5,132,470	5,591,363
Stocks of stationery		170,829	335,383	170,829	335,383
Cash on hand and at banks	14	1,139,698,701	654,916,754	1,201,885,604	698,913,830
Interest accrued	11	32,306,936	14,097,621	32,306,936	14,097,621
Statutory deposits	23	-	-	19,540,425	19,434,837
Tax recoverable		16,871,367	13,803,979	19,477,411	16,410,022
TOTAL ASSETS		17,720,379,279	16,214,913,313	18,324,454,685	16,651,455,660
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves					
Issued share capital	15	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Other reserves	16	7,893,625,244	7,150,481,586	7,912,951,858	7,155,201,255
General reserve	16	908,851,267	902,204,252	1,142,739,784	974,674,564
		8,802,751,511	8,052,960,838	9,055,966,642	8,130,150,819
Insurance contract liabilities	17	3,426,168,304	2,987,827,481	3,426,168,304	2,987,827,481
Deposit administration fund liabilities	20	5,357,955,714	4,990,427,690	5,357,955,714	4,990,427,690
Deposit on shares		-	-	350,000,275	350,000,275
Tax payable		18,988,694	17,423,431	18,988,694	26,075,522
Payables and accrued expenses	21	106,767,833	143,866,002	107,627,833	144,566,002
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	11	7,747,223	22,407,871	7,747,223	22,407,871
		8,917,627,768	8,161,952,475	9,268,488,043	8,521,304,841
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		17,720,379,279	16,214,913,313	18,324,454,685	16,651,455,660

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on.......29th June 2026..........

On behalf of the Board:

....Director

....Director

Compton Ramnaraul ....Company Secretary/Finance Controller

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

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Issued share capital G$	Other reserves G$	General reserve G$	Total G$
Company					
Balance at 1 January 2024		275,000	6,944,916,320	648,454,772	7,593,646,092
Changes in equity 2024					
Total comprehensive income for the year	16	-	420,544,262	38,770,484	459,314,746
Transfer to General Reserve	16	-	(214,978,996)	214,978,996	-
Balance at 31 December 2024		275,000	7,150,481,586	902,204,252	8,052,960,838
Changes in equity 2025					
Total comprehensive income for the year	16	-	743,143,658	6,647,015	749,790,673
Balance at 31 December 2025		275,000	7,893,625,244	908,851,267	8,802,751,511
Group					
Balance at 1 January 2024		275,000	7,211,163,591	395,410,704	7,606,849,295
Changes in equity 2024					
Transfer to General Reserve	16	-	(55,962,336)	55,962,336	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	16	-	-	523,301,524	523,301,524
Balance at 31 December 2024		275,000	7,155,201,255	974,674,564	8,130,150,819
Changes in equity 2025					
Total comprehensive income for the year	16	-	757,750,603	168,065,220	925,815,823
Balance at 31 December 2025		275,000	7,912,951,858	1,142,739,784	9,055,966,642

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

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Company		Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G$	G$	G$	G$
Operating activities				
Net increase in funds for the year before taxation	29,072,683	62,153,222	190,490,888	127,825,421
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	11,183,575	15,267,290	11,430,892	15,499,194
Net losses on investments measured at FVTPL	(7,826,314)	(43,110,440)	(7,826,314)	(43,110,440)
Disposal of property & equipment - loss	72,459	129,156	72,459	129,156
Revaluation gain on investment property	-	(340,500,000)	-	(340,500,000)
Increase in investment in associate company	-	-	(178,136,140)	(43,581,001)
Net investment income and finance costs	(233,269,782)	(187,792,945)	(239,466,906)	(193,042,593)
Decrease in funds for the year before working capital changes	(200,767,379)	(493,853,717)	(223,435,121)	(476,780,263)
(decrease) in interest accrued	(18,209,315)	6,246,109	(18,209,315)	6,246,109
Increase in receivables and prepayments	(224,379,863)	(21,505,073)	(224,379,863)	(21,505,073)
(Increase) in reinsurance contract assets	(104,752,578)	(52,069,702)	(104,293,685)	(56,633,582)
Increase in stocks of stationery	164,554	7,772	164,554	7,772
Increase in insurance contract liabilities	438,340,823	529,609,976	438,340,823	529,609,976
Increase/(decrease) in payables and accrued expenses	(37,098,169)	(51,630,817)	25,399,523	(44,232,227)
Increase in deposit administration fund	367,528,024	420,930,225	367,528,024	420,930,225
Cash generated from operations	220,826,097	337,734,773	261,114,940	357,642,937
Taxes paid	(23,927,793)	(10,128,943)	(32,579,884)	(17,513,132)
Net cash provided by operating activities	196,898,304	327,605,830	228,535,056	340,129,805
Investing activities				
Purchase of property & equipment	(34,768,896)	(38,102,254)	(54,307,356)	(38,102,254)
Proceeds from redemption of securities	804,284,055	314,410,213	804,284,055	314,410,213
Purchase of securities	5,481,121	(1,037,423,906)	5,481,121	(1,037,423,906)
Addition/(repayment) of loans	(705,721,770)	(438,978,469)	(705,721,770)	(438,978,469)
Dividends and interest received	233,269,782	187,792,945	239,361,316	193,042,593
Net cash provided by investing activities	302,544,292	(1,012,301,471)	289,097,366	(1,007,051,823)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	499,442,596	(684,695,641)	517,632,422	(666,922,018)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	632,508,883	1,317,204,524	676,505,959	1,343,427,977
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,131,951,478	632,508,883	1,194,138,381	676,505,959
Cash and cash equivalents comprised of:				
Cash at banks	1,139,698,701	654,916,754	1,201,885,604	698,913,830
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	(7,747,223)	(22,407,871)	(7,747,223)	(22,407,871)
	1,131,951,478	632,508,883	1,194,138,381	676,505,959

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

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. Incorporation and activities

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated in Guyana on 23 June 1966. It is engaged in the underwriting of long-term insurance business and associated insurance activities. In January 2023 Hand-in-Hand Life Assurance Company Limited acquired 100% of the equity interests in Frandec and Company (Insurance) Incorporated.

Employees

During the year the number of employees was 29 (2024 – 29).

2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements consolidate the Company and its subsidiary (Frandec and Company (Insurance) Incorporated) (together the Group) and equity account for the Group's interest in an associate. The financial statements present information of the Company as a separate entity. The Group and Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IFRS). These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets, a class of property and equipment and investment property. The financial statements are stated in Guyana dollars, the Group and Company's presentation currency.

The financial statements include the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiary. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control commences until the date that such control ceases.

2.1 Amendments to existing IFRS Accounting Standards

Amendments effective for the current year

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amended Standards	
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after	
IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* (Lack of Exchangeability amendment)	1 January 2025

This amended standard had no impact on the Company or Group's financial statements.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

2.2 New and amended standards

Pronouncements effective in future periods available for early adoption

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amended and New IFRS Accounting Standards	
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9: Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	1 January 2026
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	1 January 2027

The Group has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective and is evaluating the impact of adoption on its financial reporting.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts

(i) Classification of Contracts

Contracts issued by the Group are classified as insurance contracts, investment contracts or service contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts that contain a significant insurance risk. Significant insurance risk exists when the Group agrees to compensate policyholders or beneficiaries of the contract for specified uncertain future events that adversely affect the policyholders and whose amount and timing are unknown.

Investment contracts are contracts that contain a financial risk, and which do not include a significant insurance risk. The financial risk represents the risk of a possible future change in one or more of the following items: specified interest rate, financial instrument price or other variable, provided that in the case of a non-financial variable, the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Service contracts are contracts that do not contain any significant insurance risk and no financial risk and for which the Company offers administrative services. Service contracts also include the service components of investment contracts. Fee income earned from service contracts are accounted for over time and presented as fee income in the statement of profit or loss.

Contracts are analyzed to determine whether these arrangements should be accounted for as insurance, investment or service contracts. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its term, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless criteria for derecognition are met.

In the normal course of business, the Group uses reinsurance to limit its risk exposure. Reinsurance refers to the transfer of insurance risk, in exchange for compensation (premium), to one or more reinsurers who share the risks. To the extent that assuming reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations, the Group remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured.

All references to insurance contracts include insurance contracts issued by the Group and all references to reinsurance contracts correspond to reinsurance contracts held to reduce the Group's own risk.

(ii) Separating Components from Insurance Contracts and from Reinsurance Contracts

At inception, insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are analyzed to determine whether the contract contains components that should be separated. IFRS 17 distinguishes three categories of components that have to be accounted for separately (i) cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated, (ii) cash flows relating to distinct investment components, and (iii) promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services. The Group applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts - cont'd

(iii) Level of Aggregation and Recognition

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of contracts are first determined by identifying portfolios of contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. The Group has determined that the appropriate level of aggregation is by its reporting segment since they present similar risks and are managed together. The reporting segments are composed of the main products and services offered by the Group. Every portfolio is divided into groups that can fall into one of three categories: onerous contracts, non-onerous contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous and the remaining non-onerous contracts. Groups are in turn divided into annual cohorts, established by the year of issue.

The Group has determined that the life and health product lines also represent the right level of aggregation of its reinsurance contracts into portfolios. Reinsurance groups are split between net gain and net cost and have annual cohorts. The Group generally assigns contracts to the group by set of contracts, rather than on a contract-by-contract basis.

Portfolios determine the level at which contracts are grouped for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position. Insurance contract portfolios include the liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liabilities for incurred claims (LIC) and is the level at which insurance groups are presented as an asset or liability. The same split in the presentation is applicable to reinsurance contract portfolios.

The group determines the level at which recognition and measurement are carried out. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not reassessed subsequently. In general, groups of insurance contracts are recognized when issued. In the event that a group of contracts is onerous, it would be recognized as soon as facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous. Groups of reinsurance contracts are recognized from the earlier of the beginning of their coverage period and the date an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is recognized. In the event that insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, the date of acquisition corresponds to the date of recognition.

(iv) Contract Boundaries

All future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in a group are considered in measurement of a group of contracts and are reassessed at each reporting date.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(iv) Contract Boundaries - cont'd

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services to the policyholder. Any renewal option available in the contract at inception is included in the contract boundaries if the Group is obliged to comply with it at the request of the policyholder. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks and can modify the pricing. Expected premiums or claims outside the contract boundary are not recognized as liabilities or assets, as they relate to future insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of a reinsurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer. A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks or has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

(v) Measurement – insurance contracts (initial measurement)

IFRS 17 requires one of three accounting measurement models to be applied to insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts. The Group uses the general measurement model (GMM) to measure the majority of its insurance contracts without direct participation features and its reinsurance contracts held for its life and annuity portfolios.

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and liability for incurred claims (LIC)

The LRC represents the Group's obligation for insurance contracts written where insured events have not yet occurred. The LIC represents the Group's obligation to pay claims for insured events that have already occurred, including events that have occurred but for which claims have not been reported. Insurance contracts issued comprise the LRC, which includes a loss component, and the LIC. Reinsurance contracts held comprise of the asset for remaining coverage (ARC), containing a loss recovery component, and an asset for incurred claims (AIC). Note that the LRC and ARC include an element of the present value of future cash flows (PVFCF), a risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and the contractual service margin (CSM). The LIC and AIC include the remainder of the PVFCF and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

On initial recognition, the measure of a group of insurance contracts measured under the GMM corresponds to the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin.

Fulfilment Cash Flows

The fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows that the Group expects to fulfil insurance contracts, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risk related to those cash flows, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The estimates of future cash flows include all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including but not limited to premiums, claims and other insurance service expenses, surrender value options, policy loans which correspond to the unpaid capital balance that are fully secured by the cash surrender value on the insurance contracts on which the respective loans are made, and an allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows. Insurance acquisition cash flows, which consist of the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts, are directly included in the initial measurement of the group within the fulfilment cash flows.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(v) Measurement – insurance contracts (initial measurement) - cont'd

Fulfilment Cash Flows – cont'd
The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The discount rate adjusting the estimates of future cash flows to reflect time value of money and the financial risk related to those cash flows and is consistent with observable market prices and reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity of the insurance contracts.

Contractual Service Margin
The contractual service margin (CSM) is a component of the liability of the group of insurance contracts which represents an unearned profit the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, the CSM is measured as the excess, if any, of the expected present value of cash inflows over cash outflows within the boundary of the contract after adding the risk adjustment for non- financial risk. If the total is a net inflow, the group is non-onerous, and no income or expenses arise from the initial recognition of the group. If the total is a net outflow, the group is onerous and no CSM is established for the group, a loss is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss and a loss component is created in the LRC.

Loss Component
The loss component of the LRC is a notional portion of the LRC that represents the amount of loss that can be reversed by future profit before a CSM is re-established for the group. It is accounted for in the statement of profit or loss as losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts within insurance service expenses.

Contracts Acquired
For groups of contracts acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, the consideration received for the contracts is included in the fulfilment cash flows as a proxy for the premiums received at the date of acquisition. In a business combination, the consideration received is the fair value of the contracts on that date. If the total is a net outflow, the group is onerous, and a loss is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss for contracts acquired in a transfer. If the contracts are acquired in a business combination, the net outflow is rather an adjustment to goodwill or to a gain on a bargain purchase.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vi) Measurement – insurance contracts (subsequent measurement)

Subsequent Measurement
At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts measured under the GMM is the sum of the LRC and the LIC. The LRC comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and the remaining CSM at that date. The LIC includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not been paid, including claims that have been incurred but have not been reported.

Fulfilment Cash Flows
The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services are offset by an equivalent amount in the CSM when the group is non-onerous (see “Contractual Service Margin” section below) whereas they are recognized under insurance service result in the statement of profit or loss for onerous groups. Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to current or past services are recognized as part of the insurance service result. Changes in the effects of the time value of money and financial risk (on estimates of future cash flows and on the risk adjustment for non-financial risk) are recognized under the net investment result for contracts measured under the GMM. For contracts measured under the GMM, the Group has elected not to disaggregate the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses, and as such the entire change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is recognized as part of the insurance service result.

Contractual Service Margin
Under the GMM, the carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the balance at the beginning of the reporting period, plus the CSM of new contracts added to the group during the period and the interest accreted at discount rates at initial recognition on the carrying amount of the CSM during the period, adjusted by the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and by the effect of currency exchange differences on the CSM if applicable, less the amount recognized as insurance revenue due to the services provided in the period.

The changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services (mentioned above in the “Fulfilment Cash Flows” section) that adjust the CSM include experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future services, changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC at discount rates at initial recognition and not related to the time value of money nor financial risk, differences between investment components expected to be payable in the period versus the actual investment components that become payable in the period, and changes in risk adjustment for non- financial risk that relate to future services. The changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust the CSM are instead recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Loss Component
Groups of contracts that were not onerous at initial recognition can subsequently become onerous when the expected benefits to be derived from a contract are less than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract, resulting in recognition of a loss component. The loss component is released based on a systematic allocation of the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows between the loss component of the LRC and the LRC excluding the loss component. When the loss component reaches zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vii) Measurement - reinsurance contracts

The measurement of reinsurance contracts applying the GMM is similar to that of insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the exception of the following:

Initial Measurement Fulfilment Cash Flows

For reinsurance contracts, the estimates of present value of the future cash flows are consistent with the assumptions of the underlying insurance contracts and contain an adjustment for the effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer, which is determined by the Group.

Contractual Service Margin

On initial recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts, the CSM represents a net cost or a net gain on purchasing the reinsurance and is accounted for in the statement of financial position, as the opposite amount of the sum of the fulfilment cash flows (estimates of discounted future cash flows plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk). Nevertheless, if a net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, the cost is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss as an expense.

Loss-Recovery Component

A loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage (ARC) included in the reinsurance assets is established for a group of reinsurance contracts for which onerous underlying insurance contracts had a loss recognized on initial recognition and is adjusted when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group. The loss-recovery component determines the amount that is presented in statement of profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the allocation of premiums paid to the reinsurer.

Subsequent Measurement

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts is the sum of the ARC and the asset for incurred claims (AIC). The ARC comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and any remaining CSM at that date. AIC includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and amounts recoverable that have not been received from the reinsurer, including claims that have been incurred but have not been reported.

Fulfilment Cash Flows

The fulfilment cash flows of a group of reinsurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognized on the same pattern as the underlying contracts depending on whether they are onerous or non-onerous. Similar to insurance contracts measured under the GMM, the Group has elected not to disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk and as such the entire change is recognized as part of net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vii) Measurement - reinsurance contracts – cont'd

Contractual Service Margin

Under the GMM, the carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is accounted for the same as described for insurance contracts (above), except that the CSM is also adjusted for income recognized to cover a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying contracts and for reversals of a loss- recovery component related to the changes on onerous groups of underlying contracts. Changes in fulfilment cash flows arising from the underlying ceded contracts that have been recognized in the statement of profit or loss as well as changes in the non-performance risk of the reinsurer assessed at each reporting date are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and do not adjust CSM.

Loss-Recovery Component

The loss-recovery component is subsequently adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts and shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component that the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts.

(viii) Insurance Contracts Measured Under the PAA

The Group has chosen to apply the simplified measurement model called the premium allocation approach (PAA) for certain insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts with coverage periods at inception of one year or less, and for contracts longer than one year for which the measurement of the LRC does not differ materially from the measurement that would be determined by applying the GMM. Health policies are principally the ones using the PAA.

Initial Measurement

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the LRC of a group that is not onerous is the total of the premiums received. The Group has chosen to expense insurance acquisition cash flows as incurred in the initial measurement of the LRC of the group. For contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, there is no significant financing component related to the LRC and there is no adjustment for time value of money and financial risk.

The Group assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. In such a case, a loss is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the net outflow and a loss component of the LRC is created for the group.

Subsequent Measurement

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is the sum of the LRC and the LIC. The LRC at the beginning of the period is adjusted for the variations related to the period for the premiums received and the amount recognized as insurance revenue for the services provided. Similar to insurance contracts measured under the GMM, the LIC includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not been paid, including claims that have been incurred but have not been reported.

Loss Component

If at any time during the coverage period, the facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Group establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the LRC of the group. By the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts, the loss component will reach zero.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(ix) Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under the PAA

The Group applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts as a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts. If a loss-recovery component is created for a group of reinsurance contracts measured under the PAA, the amount is recognized directly in the carrying amount of the ARC instead of the adjustment to the CSM that is required for reinsurance contracts not measured under the PAA.

(x) Derecognition and Contract Modification

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is extinguished, whether because the rights and obligations relating to the contract have expired, are discharged or are cancelled. On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts measured under the GMM, the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group are reduced by derecognizing the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to the rights and obligations. The CSM of the group is then adjusted for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except for changes allocated to a loss component. The number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group.

A contract modification may lead to a derecognition under certain conditions such as substantial changes to the contract boundary, or contract conditions that require the modified contract to be included in a different group or to use a different model for the measurement. Consequently, the modified contract is recognized as a new contract. When a contract modification is not treated as a derecognition because neither of the criteria are met, the amounts paid or received for the modification to the contract are considered as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows of the LRC.

(xi) Presentation in the Statement of Profit or Loss

Insurance Revenue

Insurance Contracts Measured Under the GMM

At each reporting date, the Group recognizes insurance revenue in the statement of profit or loss as it satisfies its performance obligations which consists of providing services under groups of insurance contracts. The amounts recognized in a reporting period correspond to the total of the changes in the LRC in the period that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration. Insurance revenue is principally composed of recognition of the CSM for services provided, changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services and release of expected claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the period.

In addition, a portion of revenue is recognized in a systematic way based on the passage of time for the recovery of the insurance acquisition cash flows. The release of the CSM into insurance revenue is done by equally allocating the CSM at the end of the period to each coverage unit provided in the current period and those expected to be provided in the future within the contract boundary.

Insurance Contracts Measured Under PAA

For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for the period is the amount of premiums paid allocated for services provided in the period. For contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, the Group allocates the premiums paid on the basis of the passage of time since this represents the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(xi) Presentation in the Statement of Profit or Loss – cont'd

Insurance Service Expenses

Insurance service expenses are composed principally of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses, amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows and losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.

Acquisition Costs

For policies accounted for under the GMM acquisition costs are deferred and amortized into income using the same coverage units as the CSM amortization. For policies accounted for under the PAA, the Company has selected the accounting policy option to expense acquisition costs as incurred.

Net Expense from Reinsurance Contracts

The Group has chosen to present income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than finance income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, under a single net amount as net expense from reinsurance contracts as part of the insurance service result, which corresponds to the net of amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The allocation of reinsurance premiums paid is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as services under groups of reinsurance contracts are received. The amounts recovered from reinsurers comprise cash flows related to claims or benefit experience of the underlying contracts. The CSM amortization reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of services provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in force.

Finance Income and Expenses from Insurance Contracts and from Reinsurance Contracts

For contracts measured under the GMM finance income and expenses from insurance contracts and from reinsurance contracts consider the effects of the time value of money, financial risks and their variations during the period on the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts and of groups of reinsurance contracts.

The Group has made the accounting policy choice to include the finance income or expenses from insurance contracts and from reinsurance contracts in the statement of profit or loss and therefore does not disaggregate these between the statement of profit or loss and the statement of other comprehensive income.

Investment Components and Premium Refunds

Amounts received and payments related to investment components as well as premium refunds which meet the definition of an investment component are excluded from the insurance service result in the statement of profit or loss.

Investment Contract Liabilities and Deposits

Investment contract liabilities relate to contracts that do not include a significant insurance risk but that contain a financial risk. These contracts are initially carried at fair value less transaction costs directly related to the establishment of the contracts and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. The liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, whether because all the obligations relating to this type of contract have been performed, cancelled or have expired.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(a) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(xi) Presentation in the Statement of Profit or Loss – cont'd

Investment Contract Liabilities and Deposits – cont'd
Unclaimed amounts on matured policies are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost and are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, maturities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest calculated on the effective interest rate is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and presented in (increase) decrease in investment contract liabilities.

(b) Deposit administration fund

(i) Group Pension Fund
This fund is administered by the Group on behalf of several group pension schemes and is represented by assets included in investments, cash at bank and on deposit.

(ii) Contingency Reserve
This reserve represents a provision of approximately seven percent (7%) of the value of the deposit administration fund.

(iii) Fee Income
Fee income mainly comes from contracts that meet the definition of service contracts and include fees earned from the administration of the group pension fund. Fee income is recognized based on the considerations specified in the contract with the customer and excludes any amounts received on behalf of third parties. The nature of the activities included in the fee income represents a single performance obligation (service) which consists of a series of similar services provided to the same customer. The Company recognizes fee income in the statement of profit or loss over time when services are rendered and when it is unlikely that they will be reversed.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets
IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, which includes transaction costs for financial investments not classified at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are recorded using trade date accounting at initial recognition. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from these financial investments have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Group has classified its financial assets into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at amortised cost.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(c) Classification and measurement of financial instruments – cont'd

Financial assets
The Group's financial assets comprise government bonds, corporate bonds, equity investments, unit trusts, loans, mortgages, cash and cash equivalents, due from brokers and other receivables.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as amortised cost. The Group's financial liabilities comprise payables and accrued expenses.

Derecognition and modification of financial instruments
A financial asset (or portion of a financial asset) is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or if the Group transfers to a third party the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset. If the Group does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset and keeps control over the ceded assets, the Group accounts for the part of the asset it kept and recognizes a corresponding liability for the amount payable.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new instrument, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss. If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Company records a modification gain or loss.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, the exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The terms are deemed to be substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms (discounted using the original effective interest rate) is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Qualitative factors such as a change in the currency the instrument is denominated in, a change in the interest rate from fixed to floating and conversion features are also considered.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(d) Financial Assets and Net Investment Income
Invested assets include financial assets such as cash and short-term investments, bonds, equity instruments, loans, other invested assets and investment properties. At initial recognition, all financial assets are recorded at fair value.

i) Cash and Short-Term Investments
Cash and short-term investments consist of cash, payments in transit and fixed income securities held for short-term commitments. Cash, payments in transit and some fixed income securities are classified at amortized cost and accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest method.

ii) Equity Instruments - Fair value through other comprehensive income (designated) and fair value through profit or loss
The Group elected to classify irrevocably certain equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The remaining equities at fair value through profit or loss based on the Group's business model for managing these investments. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow or net investment hedges.

iii) Bonds, Loans and Mortgages - Amortised cost
Bonds, loans and mortgages are classified as amortised cost as these financial assets are held in a business model whose objective is to hold to collect contractual cash flows and have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. After initial recognition, interest-bearing bonds, loans and mortgages are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Interest income on bonds, loans and mortgages is recorded in net investment income in the statement of profit or loss.

iv) Investment Properties
Investment properties are properties owned by the Group that are not owner-occupied and that are held to earn rental income or capital appreciation. Investment properties are recognized at the transaction price plus transaction costs upon acquisition. These properties are subsequently valued at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net investment income in the statement of profit or loss. Rental income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss linearly according to the term of the lease, and operating expenses of properties are recorded in net investment income. The last valuation was completed on February 10, 2024. Based on the Directors' opinion the investment property's fair value approximated its carrying value in the financial statements.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(d) Financial Assets and Net Investment Income – cont'd

(v) Other Financial Assets
Due from brokers and other receivables are measured at amortized cost and presented as other assets. The simplified (impairment) approach is used when calculating the expected credit loss for trade account receivables, which represents the lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. Historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information is used to calculate the expected credit losses.

(e) Financial Liabilities
Accounts payable and other liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) are measured at amortized cost. For these financial instruments, carrying value approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

(f) Fair Value
Fair value is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. When a financial instrument is initially recognized, its fair value is generally the value of the consideration paid or received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value of a financial asset or liability quoted in an active market is generally the closing price. For financial instruments such as cash equivalents and short-term investments that have a short duration, the carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value.

Fair value measurements used in these financial statements have been classified using a fair value hierarchy based upon the transparency of the inputs used in making the measurements. The three levels of the hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. The types of financial instruments classified as Level 1 generally include cash and exchange traded common and preferred shares and derivatives.
- Level 2 – Fair value is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, valuation that is based on significant observable inputs, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data through correlation or other means. The types of financial instruments classified as Level 2 generally include cash equivalents, short-term investments, government bonds, certain corporate and private bonds, loans, certain common shares (real estate limited partnership units) and over the counter derivatives.
- Level 3 – Fair value is based on valuation techniques that require one or more significant inputs that are not based on observable market inputs. These unobservable inputs reflect the Company's expectations about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

All of the Group's financial instruments requiring fair value measurement meet the requirements of Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(g) Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group applies a three-stage impairment model to measure the allowance for credit losses on all financial assets classified at amortized cost. The expected credit losses model is forward looking. Measurement of the allowance for credit losses reflects reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The amount of the allowance for credit losses therefore reflects changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset.

Determining the Stage

The expected credit losses model uses a three-stage impairment approach, based on the change in the credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk of non- impaired financial assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition, these financial assets are classified in Stage 1, and an allowance for credit losses, which is measured at each reporting date at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, is recorded.

When there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, non-impaired financial assets are migrated to Stage 2 and an allowance for credit losses is measured, at the reporting date, at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in accordance with the expected credit losses model, the financial asset must be reverted to Stage 1.

When one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset have occurred, the financial asset is considered credit-impaired and is migrated to Stage 3, and an allowance for credit losses equal to lifetime expected losses is recorded or the financial asset is written off.

The interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount for financial assets in Stages 1 and 2 and on the net carrying amount for financial assets in Stage 3.

Financial assets may, over their life, move from one impairment model stage to another based on the improvement or deterioration in their credit risk and their level of expected credit losses. Financial assets are always classified in the various stages of the impairment model based on the change in credit risk between the initial recognition date of the financial asset and the reporting date, and an analysis of evidence of impairment.

Definition of Default and Credit-Impaired Financial Asset

The definition of default used in the impairment model corresponds to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes. Regardless of the above analysis, the Group considers that default occurs when contractual payments on the financial asset are in arrears for more than 90 days, unless the Company has reasonable and justifiable information to demonstrate that a late default criterion is more appropriate. A financial asset is considered credit-impaired when it is in default, unless the detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows is considered insignificant.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(g) Impairment of Financial Assets – cont'd

Measurement of the Allowance for Credit Losses
The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased amount, based on a probability-weighted present value of cash flow shortfalls, and takes into account reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows owed to the Group and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

The measurement of the allowance for credit losses is estimated for each exposure at the reporting date and is based on the result of multiplying the three credit risk parameters, namely probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The result of this multiplication is then discounted using the effective interest rate. The parameters are estimated using an appropriate segmentation that considers common credit risk characteristics.

For financial assets in Stage 1 of the impairment model, credit risk parameters are projected over a maximum horizon of 12 months, while for those in Stage 2 or Stage 3, they are projected over the remaining life of the financial asset. Expected remaining life is the maximum contractual period the Group is exposed to credit risk, including extension options which the borrower has a unilateral right to exercise. The allowance for credit losses also considers information about future economic conditions. Incorporating forward-looking information is based on a set of assumptions and methodologies specific to credit risk and economic projections and therefore requires a high degree of judgment.

Write-offs
A financial asset and its related allowance for credit losses is normally written off in whole or in part when the Group considers the probability of recovery to be non-existent and when all guarantees and other remedies available to the Group have been exhausted or if the borrower is bankrupt or winding up and balances owing are not likely to be recovered.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(h) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than Guyana dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transaction. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(i) Taxation

Life insurance business is taxed at 25% on the income from the statutory fund less 12% allowance for expenses.

(j) Property, equipment and depreciation

Land and building held for use in the provision of services, or for administrative purposes is stated in the statement of financial position at cost. Based on the Directors' opinion the net fair value of land approximated the stated value in the financial statements.

Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on the reducing balance method at the rates specified below which are estimated to write off the cost or valuation of these assets to their residual values over their estimated useful life.

Office Machinery and Equipment	-	10%
Motor Vehicles	-	20%
Computers	-	50%

Depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition but none in the year of disposal.

(k) Defined Benefit Pension funding

A defined benefit plan was established on 1 January 1971 and was administered under a Trust Deed executed on that date, amended later by supplemental deeds.

All employees of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited are contracted with The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited. They provide services to Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited, for which the Company pays on a monthly basis. The Company also pays the corresponding portion of pension contribution to the pension scheme.

This plan is also operated for the Sales Representatives of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited. Contributions to the scheme are paid by The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited, and the relevant portion is then reimbursed by Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(l) Leases

As Lessor

Leases are classified at inception as either operating or finance based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership. The minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the item, are recognized as an income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Assets held under finance lease are recognized in the Group's assets at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payment and fair value.

(m) Segment reporting

A business segment is a component of an entity engaged in providing products or services subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing similar products and services subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

The Group analyses its operations by both business and geographic segments. The primary formats of business are those reflecting ordinary life fund, group life fund and group health fund. The Group's secondary format is that of geographic segments reflecting the primary economic environment in which the Group has exposure.

(n) Investment in Associates

Associates are entities over which the Company or Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally evidenced by an ownership interest of 20% to 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

4. Critical accounting judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimated.

(i) Valuation of insurance and reinsurance contracts

- The actuarial assumptions, such as mortality, longevity, morbidity, expense and policyholder behaviour, used in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities require significant judgment and estimation (note 27).
- Management uses judgment in determining the coverage units which are based on an estimate of the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in a group, considering the quantity of benefits provided and the expected coverage duration.
- In determining discount rates to apply to most insurance contract liability cash flows, the Group generally uses the bottom-up approach, based on risk-free rates, plus an illiquidity premium, which requires judgment.
- When determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, the Group applies significant judgment in reflecting diversification and calculating the confidence level.
- Sources of estimation uncertainty include expected claims payments and expenses required to settle existing insurance contract obligations. The key assumptions used in the calculation of the liability for incurred claims include claims development, claims costs inflation and medical trends.

(ii) Valuation of financial assets at amortized cost

The measurement of expected credit losses for long term financial assets carried at amortized cost requires judgment, in particular for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and assessing for a significant increase in credit risk.

(iii) Valuation of Investment Property and Property & Equipment

The Company measures its investment property and a separate class of properties and equipment at fair value. Independent professional valuers are engaged periodically to determine these amounts using recognized valuation techniques. The valuations require judgment in selecting methods and key inputs and assumptions about market conditions and prices of transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition. Changes in these estimates could materially affect the reported carrying values.

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

5 Insurance revenue and insurance service result

Analysis of the total insurance revenue, insurance service expenses, and net expense from reinsurance contracts held recognised during the year is shown in the following tables:

	Company		Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Contracts measured under the GMM	G$	G$	G$	G$
Changes in liabilities for remaining coverage:				
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	18,170,488	23,352,835	18,170,488	23,352,835
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	34,712,499	25,668,028	34,712,499	25,668,028
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	56,066,956	189,006,681	56,066,956	189,006,681
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows and experience adjustments	(11,491,895)	(304,063)	(11,491,895)	(304,063)
	97,458,048	237,723,481	97,458,048	237,723,481
Contracts measured under the PAA	722,079,835	629,523,661	776,724,262	693,674,034
Total insurance revenue	819,537,883	867,247,142	874,182,310	931,397,515

6 Insurance service expenses, operating and administrative expenses

		Company 2025	Company 2024	Group 2025	Group 2024
Claims and benefits		477,647,206	399,185,069	499,750,368	424,499,346
Losses and reversal of losses onerous contracts		(59,011,744)	401,449,127	(59,011,744)	401,449,127
Allocation of reinsurance premiums and amounts recoverable		39,544,178	60,704,185	39,544,178	60,704,185
Actuarial fees		34,281,989	17,992,200	34,281,989	17,992,200
Auditor's remuneration		9,449,165	1,121,944	9,985,643	1,121,944
Directors' emoluments (a)		5,801,280	6,097,032	5,801,280	6,097,032
Depreciation		11,183,575	15,267,290	11,183,575	15,499,194
Employment cost		243,655,177	232,716,828	263,114,142	237,014,790
Pension contributions		11,213,113	9,994,874	11,213,113	9,994,874
Operating expenses		99,698,495	42,255,936	132,427,153	51,611,049
Commissions:	Ordinary Life	11,096,528	11,001,395	11,096,528	11,001,395
	Group Life	30,214,407	22,603,879	30,214,407	22,603,879
	Group Health	37,644,830	35,629,545	37,644,830	35,629,545
Total expenses		952,418,199	1,256,019,304	1,027,245,462	1,295,218,560
Represented by:					
Insurance services expenses		786,362,669	1,083,241,647	829,445,895	1,118,660,098
Net (income)/expense from reinsurance contracts held		(420,409)	(26,707,383)	(420,409)	(26,707,383)
Operating and administrative expenses		166,475,939	199,485,040	198,219,976	203,265,845
		952,418,199	1,256,019,304	1,027,245,462	1,295,218,560
(a) Directors' emoluments:					
Chairman: J. G. Carpenter		2,017,752	1,921,680	2,017,752	1,921,680
Non-Executive Directors:					
W. A. Lee		-	571,968	-	571,968
P. A. Chan-A-Sue		1,261,176	1,201,128	1,261,176	1,201,128
I. A. McDonald		1,261,176	1,201,128	1,261,176	1,201,128
T. A. Parris		1,261,176	1,201,128	1,261,176	1,201,128
		5,801,280	6,097,032	5,801,280	6,097,032

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

		Company		Group	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		G$	G$	G$	G$
7	**Net investment result**				
	Dividend income	64,093,948	26,605,861	64,093,948	26,605,861
	Net realised and unrealised losses on investments at FVTPL	7,826,314	43,110,440	7,826,314	43,110,440
	Foreign exchange losses	2,956,619	1,105,274	2,956,619	1,105,274
	Interest income from participation in mortgages and loans	161,235,213	146,705,831	161,235,213	146,705,831
	Net interest income from cash deposits and short-term investments	4,984,002	18,298,027	4,984,002	18,298,027
	Taxes deducted at source from investments of statutory fund (i)	(1,149,324)	(4,922,048)	(1,149,324)	(4,922,048)
	Share of profit net of dividend from associate company	-	-	178,136,140	43,581,001
		239,946,772	230,903,385	418,082,912	274,484,386

(i) Taxation has been computed based on the applicable tax laws relating to Life Insurance Company's investments.

		Company 2025 G$	Company 2024 G$	Group 2025 G$	Group 2024 G$
8	**Other Income**				
	Rental	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,327,600
	Miscellaneous	3,464,093	4,334,788	6,928,994	1,147,269
		33,464,093	34,334,788	36,928,994	31,474,869
9(a)	**Finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued**				
	Interest accreted	(151,862,266)	(154,763,277)	(151,862,266)	(154,763,277)
	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	8,532,629	(15,785,506)	8,532,629	(15,785,506)
		(143,329,637)	(170,548,783)	(143,329,637)	(170,548,783)
9(b)	**Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held**				
	Interest accreted	18,080,162	16,640,392	18,080,162	16,640,392
	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	13,791,609	(904,398)	13,791,609	(904,398)
		31,871,771	15,735,994	31,871,771	15,735,994
	Total net investment result and net insurance income (expense)	128,488,906	76,090,596	306,625,046	119,671,597

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

10 (a) Property & equipment

Company	Freehold Land and buildings	Office Furniture and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	263,616,670	18,095,474	29,725,124	46,388,649	357,825,917
Additions	-	473,469	37,628,785	-	38,102,254
Revaluation	329,483,330	-	-	-	329,483,330
Disposals	-	(362,989)	(454,203)	-	(817,192)
At 31 December 2024	593,100,000	18,205,954	66,899,706	46,388,649	724,594,309
Additions	3,363,302	273,450	20,132,144	11,000,000	34,768,896
Revaluation	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
Disposals	-	(1,380)	(753,198)	-	(754,578)
At 31 December 2025	606,463,302	18,478,024	86,278,652	57,388,649	768,608,627
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	515,124	10,041,415	14,562,174	17,873,770	42,992,483
Charge for the year	831,698	821,068	7,911,548	5,702,976	15,267,290
Written back on disposals	-	(237,703)	(450,333)	-	(688,036)
At 31 December 2024	1,346,822	10,624,780	22,023,389	23,576,746	57,571,737
Charge for the year	882,330	777,691	4,466,927	5,056,627	11,183,575
Written back on disposals	-	(450)	(681,669)	-	(682,119)
At 31 December 2025	2,229,152	11,402,021	25,808,647	28,633,373	68,073,193
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2024	591,753,178	7,581,174	44,876,317	22,811,903	667,022,572
At 31 December 2025	604,234,150	7,076,003	60,470,005	28,755,276	700,535,434

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

10 (a) Property & equipment

Group

	Freehold Land and buildings	Office Furniture and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	263,616,670	19,023,090	29,725,124	46,388,649	358,753,533
Additions	-	473,469	37,628,785	-	38,102,254
Revaluation	329,483,330	-	-	-	329,483,330
Disposals	-	(362,989)	(454,203)	-	(817,192)
At 31 December 2024	593,100,000	19,133,570	66,899,706	46,388,649	725,521,925
Additions	3,363,302	19,811,910	20,132,144	11,000,000	54,307,356
Disposals	-	(1,380)	(753,198)	-	(754,578)
Revaluation	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
At 31 December 2025	606,463,302	38,944,100	86,278,652	57,388,649	789,074,703
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	515,124	10,215,343	14,562,174	17,873,770	43,166,411
Charge for the year	831,698	1,052,972	7,911,548	5,702,976	15,499,194
Written back on disposals	-	(237,703)	(450,333)	-	(688,036)
At 31 December 2024	1,346,822	11,030,612	22,023,389	23,576,746	57,977,569
Charge for the year	882,330	1,025,008	4,466,927	5,056,627	11,430,892
Written back on disposals	-	(450)	(681,669)	-	(682,119)
At 31 December 2025	2,229,152	12,055,170	25,808,647	28,633,373	68,726,342
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2024	591,753,178	8,102,958	44,876,317	22,811,903	667,544,356
At 31 December 2025	604,234,150	26,888,930	60,470,005	28,755,276	720,348,361

(b) Investment property

	Company & Group 2025	2024
	G$	G$
At 1 January	1,140,500,000	800,000,000
Change during the year in Fair value	-	340,500,000
At 31 December	1,140,500,000	1,140,500,000

(b) (i) Leases as lessor

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties at fixed rates. All leases are classified as operating leases from a lessor perspective. During 2025, investment property rentals of G$30,000,000 (2024-G$30,000,000) were included in other income.

At 31 December, the maturity analysis of lease payments, showing undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Less than one year	30,000,000	30,000,000
Between two and four years	90,000,000	90,000,000
Five years	30,000,000	30,000,000

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

11 Investments and Fair Value Measurement

The following table presents the classifications and carrying amounts of invested assets in accordance with IFRS 9, together with the fair value hierarchy level.

Company

As at December 31, 2025	**At fair value**	**At amortized cost**	**Other**	**Total carrying value**	IFRS 13	**Fair value**
	G$	G$	G$	G$	Level	G$
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	1,139,698,701	-	1,139,698,701	**2**	1,139,698,701
Bank overdraft	-	(7,747,223)	-	(7,747,223)	**2**	(7,747,223)
Bonds: Corporate and other	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	**2**	10,000,000
Interest accrued	-	32,306,936	-	32,306,936	**2**	32,306,936
	-	1,174,258,414	-	1,174,258,414		1,174,258,414
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares at FVOCI	9,362,429,462	-	-	9,362,429,462	**1**	9,362,429,462
Common shares at FVTPL	1,500,158	-	-	1,500,158	**1**	1,500,158
	9,363,929,620	-	-	9,363,929,620		9,363,929,620
Loans						
Mortgages	-	185,533,813	-	185,533,813	**2**	185,533,813
Participating loans	-	263,717,629	-	263,717,629	**2**	263,717,629
Other loan	-	2,326,962,943	-	2,326,962,943	**2**	2,326,962,943
	-	2,776,214,385	-	2,776,214,385		2,776,214,385
Other invested assets						
Investment property	1,140,500,000	-	-	1,140,500,000	**2**	1,140,500,000
Investment in associate	-	-	129,560,000	129,560,000		129,560,000
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	88,000,000	88,000,000		88,000,000
Total invested assets	10,504,429,620	3,950,472,799	217,560,000	14,672,462,419		14,672,462,419
As at December 31, 2024						
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	654,916,754	-	654,916,754	**2**	654,916,754
Bank overdraft	-	(22,407,871)	-	(22,407,871)	**2**	(22,407,871)
Bonds: Corporate and other	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	**2**	20,000,000
Interest accrued	-	14,097,621	-	14,097,621	**2**	14,097,621
	-	666,606,504	-	666,606,504		666,606,504
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares at FVOCI	9,173,024,857	-	-	9,173,024,857	**1**	9,173,024,857
Common shares at FVTPL	118,599,504	-	-	118,599,504	**1**	118,599,504
Investment fund units	80,223,542	-	-	80,223,542	**1**	80,223,542
	9,371,847,903	-	-	9,371,847,903		9,371,847,903
Loans						
Mortgages	-	233,120,730	-	233,120,730	**2**	233,120,730
Participating loans	-	334,216,160	-	334,216,160	**2**	334,216,160
Other loan	-	1,501,962,943	-	1,501,962,943	**2**	1,501,962,943
	-	2,069,299,833	-	2,069,299,833		2,069,299,833
Other invested assets						
Investment property	1,140,500,000	-	-	1,140,500,000	**2**	1,140,500,000
Investment in associate	-	-	129,560,000	129,560,000		129,560,000
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	88,000,000	88,000,000		88,000,000
Total invested assets	10,512,347,903	2,735,906,337	217,560,000	13,465,814,240		13,465,814,240

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

11 Investments and Fair Value Measurement - Cont'd

Group

As at December 31, 2025	**At fair value**	**At amortized cost**	**Other**	**Total carrying value**	IFRS 13	**Fair value**
	G$	G$	G$	G$	Level	G$
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	1,139,698,701	-	1,139,698,701	**2**	1,139,698,701
Bank overdraft	-	(7,747,223)	-	(7,747,223)	**2**	(7,747,223)
Bonds: Corporate and other	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	**2**	10,000,000
Interest accrued	-	32,306,936	-	32,306,936	**2**	32,306,936
	-	1,174,258,414	-	1,174,258,414		1,174,258,414
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares at FVOCI	9,747,503,352	-	-	9,747,503,352	**1**	9,747,503,352
Common shares at FVTPL	1,500,158	-	-	1,500,158	**1**	1,500,158
	9,749,003,510	-	-	9,749,003,510		9,749,003,510
Loans						
Mortgages	-	185,533,813	-	185,533,813	**2**	185,533,813
Participating loans	-	263,717,629	-	263,717,629	**2**	263,717,629
Other loan	-	2,326,962,943	-	2,326,962,943	**2**	2,326,962,943
	-	2,776,214,385	-	2,776,214,385		2,776,214,385
Other invested assets						
Investment property	1,140,500,000	-	-	1,140,500,000	**2**	1,140,500,000
Cash on Hand and Bank	-	-	-	-		-
Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	88,000,000	88,000,000		88,000,000
Investment in Associates	-	-	351,277,141	351,277,141		351,277,141
Total invested assets	10,889,503,510	3,950,472,799	439,277,141	15,279,253,450		15,279,253,450
As at December 31, 2024						
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	654,916,754	-	654,916,754	**2**	654,916,754
Bank overdraft	-	(22,407,871)	-	(22,407,871)	**2**	(22,407,871)
Bonds: Corporate and other	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	**2**	20,000,000
Interest accrued	-	14,097,621	-	14,097,621	**2**	14,097,621
	-	666,606,504	-	666,606,504		666,606,504
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares at FVOCI	9,673,051,802	-	-	9,673,051,802	**1**	9,673,051,802
Common shares at FVTPL	118,599,504	-	-	118,599,504	**1**	118,599,504
Investment fund units	80,223,542	-	-	80,223,542	**1**	80,223,542
	9,871,874,848	-	-	9,871,874,848		9,871,874,848
Loans						
Mortgages	-	233,120,730	-	233,120,730	**2**	233,120,730
Participating loans	-	334,216,160	-	334,216,160	**2**	334,216,160
Other loan	-	1,501,962,943	-	1,501,962,943	**2**	1,501,962,943
	-	2,069,299,833	-	2,069,299,833		2,069,299,833
Other invested assets						
Investment property	1,140,500,000	-	-	1,140,500,000	**2**	1,140,500,000
Cash on Hand and Bank	698,913,830	-	-	698,913,830		698,913,830
Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	88,000,000	88,000,000		88,000,000
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-		-
Total invested assets	11,711,288,678	2,735,906,337	88,000,000	14,535,195,015		14,535,195,015

Other financial assets (accrued interest, receivables and prepayments) and other financial liabilities (payables and accrued expenses) are classified at amortized cost under IFRS 9. Their carrying amounts approximate fair value.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

11 Investments - Carrying Value and Fair Value - Cont'd

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Investment Property

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

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.

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

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between levels during 2025 and 2024.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of measuring fair value

Fair value techniques applied for various categories of financial instruments and properties are as described below.

Property and Equipment
The fair value of property and equipment is determined using various recognized methods and standards of assessment in the real estate sector. The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Limited property and equipment was revalued on the 10th February 2025 by Mr. Denroy E. Livan, Assistant Valuation Officer. A surplus of G$10,000,000 was credited to the other reserves account.

Investment Property
The fair value of the investment property is determined using various recognized methods and standards of assessment in the real estate sector. The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Limited property and equipment was revalued on the 10th February 2024 by Mr. Denroy E. Livan, Assistant Valuation Officer.

Bonds
Bonds are valued based on quoted price, observed on active markets for identical or similar assets. If prices are not available on active markets, fair value is estimated using current valuation methods that takes into account current data observable on the market for financial instruments that have similar risk profiles and comparable terms.

Equity instruments
Equities are valued based on quote price, observed on active markets. Unit Trusts and other investment funds are valued using net asset values which are not subject to a significant adjustment for restrictions on redemption or for limited trading activity.

Loans and mortgages
The fair value of loans and mortgages is estimated by discounting the cash flows with the interest rates currently prevailing on the market for comparable loans and adjusted for credit risk and terms. They are guaranteed and may be repaid at any time. Other loans are carried at amortized cost. The fair value of other loans approximates their carrying value due to their nature.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

12 Impairment of Financial Assets

The following tables presents the gross carrying value and the allowance for credit losses by stage for financial assets.

		Company Total
(i)	Mortgages on properties	
	Stage 1	G$
	Gross carrying value	
	At 1 January 2024	189,972,603
	Addition	57,175,272
	Repayments	(13,591,305)
		233,556,570
	Less: net increase in allowance for credit losses note 26 (b)	(435,840)
	Carrying value at 31 December 2024	233,120,730
	Repayments	(48,067,593)
		185,053,137
	Add: net decrease in allowance for credit losses note 26 (b)	480,676
	Carrying value at 31 December 2025	185,533,813

(ii)	Loan to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited	
	Stage 1	G$
	Gross carrying value	
	At 1 January 2024	1,338,326,350
	Addition	260,000,000
	Repayments	(96,363,407)
		1,501,962,943
	Carrying value at 31 December 2024	1,501,962,943
	Addition	825,000,000
	Carrying value at 31 December 2025	2,326,962,943

(iii)	Participation in Loans - Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	
	Stage 1	G$
	Gross carrying value	
	At 1 January 2024	104,775,830
	Addition	295,000,000
	Repayments	(63,242,091)
	Less: net increase in allowance for credit losses note 26 (b)	(2,317,579)
	Carrying value at 31 December 2024	334,216,160
	Addition	-
	Repayments	(71,210,637)
		263,005,523
	Add: net decrease in allowance for credit losses note 26 (b)	712,106
	Carrying value at 31 December 2025	263,717,629

There were no transfers amongst stages.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

12 Impairment of Financial Assets - Cont'd

(iv) Corporate bonds
Stage 1

Gross and net carrying value	Company Total G$
At 31 December 2025	10,000,000
At 31 December 2024	20,000,000
Comprised of:	
Non-current bonds, loans and receivables	2,435,287,768
Current loans and receivables	350,926,617

(a) Inter - Company Loan
Interest is charged at a rate of 6% on total of G$2,326,962,943 (2024 -G$1,501,962,946) per annum. Security held on this loan is an agreement between both Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited and The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd.

(b) Participation in Loans - Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.
Interest is charged at a rate of 9.55% on total of G$79,800,000; 11% on total of G$62,660,042; 11% on total of G$75,000,000 and 12% on total of G$90,000,000. Capital repayment commenced in 2018. Security held on these loans is an agreement between Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Ltd. and Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.

13 Receivables and prepayments

	Company	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Other receivable	526,028,530	390,553,694
Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.	1,417,923,475	1,327,233,974
Sundry receivables	630,000	630,000
Less: allowance for credit losses note 26 (b)	(4,537,893)	(2,753,419)
	1,940,044,112	1,715,664,249

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Other receivable	452,277,574	379,140,430
Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.	1,417,923,475	1,327,233,974
Sundry receivables	630,000	630,000
Less: allowance for credit losses note 26 (b)	(4,537,893)	(2,753,419)
	1,866,293,156	1,704,250,985

14 Cash on hand and at banks

	Company	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Non statutory deposits:		
Deposits - others	198,935,180	367,940,912
Current accounts	940,743,521	286,955,842
Cash on hand	20,000	20,000
	1,139,698,701	654,916,754

The interest rates on deposits vary from 0.15% to 3%.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

14 Cash on hand and at banks - Cont'd

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Non statutory deposits:		
Deposits - others	198,935,180	367,940,912
Current accounts	1,002,930,424	330,952,918
Cash on hand	20,000	20,000
	1,201,885,604	698,913,830

15 Share capital

	Company	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Authorised		
Number of 6% cumulative redeemable preference shares	10,000	10,000
Issued and fully paid		
2,750 - 6% cumulative redeemable preference shares	275,000	275,000

The Capital of the Company is G$1,000,000 divided into 10,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of G$100 each. This amount issued to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited is not available for the payment of any expenses or claims incurred by the Company until all other funds are exhausted. The Company shall be entitled to the whole or any part of the shares as shall be determined by the Board.

16 General and Other reserves

The following table presents the reconciliation of the opening general reserve and investment reserve balances:

	Company		
	General Reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	G$	G$	G$
Balance as at January 1, 2024	**648,454,772**	**6,944,916,320**	**7,593,371,092**
Net increase in reserves for the year	38,770,484	-	38,770,484
Revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax	-	329,483,330	329,483,330
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI	-	91,060,932	91,060,932
Net realized gains on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI	214,978,996	(214,978,996)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**902,204,252**	**7,150,481,586**	**8,052,685,838**
Net increase in funds for the year	6,647,015	-	6,647,015
Revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI	-	733,143,658	733,143,658
Balance as at December 31, 2025	**908,851,267**	**7,893,625,244**	**8,802,476,511**

	Group		
	General Reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	G$	G$	G$
Balance as at January 1, 2024	**395,410,704**	**7,211,163,591**	**7,606,574,295**
Net increase in reserves for the year	523,301,524	-	523,301,524
Transfer to general reserve	55,962,336	(55,962,336)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**974,674,564**	**7,155,201,255**	**8,129,875,819**
Net increase in reserves for the year	168,065,220	747,750,603	915,815,823
Revaluation of property and equipment, net of tax	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2025	**1,142,739,784**	**7,912,951,858**	**9,055,691,642**

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

17 Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts

Carrying Amount of Portfolios of Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts

	Company & Group				
As at December 31, 2025	Ordinary Life	Annuity Fund	Group Life Fund	Group Health Fund	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contracts (notes 18 (a) - 18(b); notes 19 - 19(a))					
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the GMM	2,077,047,151	1,233,691,065	-	-	3,310,738,216
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the PAA	-	-	68,710,614	46,719,474	115,430,088
Total	2,077,047,151	1,233,691,065	68,710,614	46,719,474	3,426,168,304
Reinsurance contracts (notes 18(c) - 19(a))					
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the GMM	354,378,805	-	-	-	354,378,805
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the PAA	-	-	9,230,930	18,938,160	28,169,090
Total	354,378,805	-	9,230,930	18,938,160	382,547,895
As at December 31, 2024					
Insurance contracts (notes 18 (a) - 18(b); notes 19 - 19(a))					
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the GMM	1,966,342,337	968,608,214	-	-	2,934,950,551
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the PAA	-	-	16,063,182	36,813,748	52,876,930
Total	1,966,342,337	968,608,214	16,063,182	36,813,748	2,987,827,481
Reinsurance contracts (notes 18(c) - 19(a))					
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the GMM	321,378,910	-	-	-	321,378,910
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the PAA	-	-	780,026	7,706,083	8,486,109
Total	321,378,910	-	780,026	7,706,083	329,865,019

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(a) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims

The tables below show the roll forward of the liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liabilities for remaining coverage (excluding onerous component) and liabilities for incurred claims.

Company & Group

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			
				(PAA Groups)		
	Excluding onerous contracts component G$	Onerous contracts component G$	GMM Groups G$	Estimates of present value of future cash flows G$	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk G$	Total G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2025	2,184,163,164	646,499,437	125,001,053	25,291,423	6,872,404	2,987,827,481
Insurance service result:						
Insurance revenue						
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(58,250,522)	-	-	-	-	(58,250,522)
Other contracts	(761,287,361)	-	-	-	-	(761,287,361)
Insurance revenue	(819,537,883)	-	-	-	-	(819,537,883)
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	(167,931,184)	103,131,695	586,189,570	4,107,265	525,497,346
Insurance acquisition costs	37,193,264	-	-	-	-	37,193,264
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	202,592,348	-	-	-	202,592,348
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(36,280,380)	60,392,937	(3,032,846)	21,079,711
Insurance service expenses	37,193,264	34,661,164	66,851,315	646,582,507	1,074,419	786,362,669
Finance expense/(income) from insurance contracts	108,493,760	38,362,353	(3,526,476)	-	-	143,329,637
						-
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(673,850,859)	73,023,517	63,324,839	646,582,507	1,074,419	110,154,423
Investment components	(12,568,028)	-	12,568,028	-	-	-
Cash flows						-
Premiums received	1,119,889,977	-	-	-	-	1,119,889,977
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(130,626,677)	(582,121,136)	-	(712,747,813)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(78,955,765)	-	-	-	-	(78,955,765)
Total cash flows	1,040,934,212	-	(130,626,677)	(582,121,136)	-	328,186,399
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2025	2,538,678,490	719,522,954	70,267,243	89,752,794	7,946,823	3,426,168,304

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(a) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims - cont'd

Company & Group

	Liability for remaining		Liabilities for incurred claims			
				(PAA Groups)		
	Excluding onerous contracts G$	Onerous contracts component G$	GMM Groups G$	Estimates of present value of future G$	Risk adjustment for non- G$	Total G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2024	2,064,247,233	249,722,730	77,305,575	62,600,170	4,341,797	2,458,217,505
Insurance service result:						
Insurance revenue						
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(191,893,109)	-	-	-	-	(191,893,109)
Other contracts	(675,354,033)	-	-	-	-	(675,354,033)
Insurance revenue	(867,247,142)	-	-	-	-	(867,247,142)
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	(54,379,551)	142,889,425	493,169,342	12,158,295	593,837,511
Insurance acquisition costs	57,307,458	-	-		-	57,307,458
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	433,561,211	-	-	-	433,561,211
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	12,455,034	(3,901,881)	(10,017,686)	(1,464,533)
Insurance service expenses	57,307,458	379,181,660	155,344,459	489,267,461	2,140,609	1,083,241,647
Finance expense/(income) from insurance contracts	152,598,293	17,595,047	(1,029,363)	994,808	389,998	170,548,783
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(657,341,391)	396,776,707	154,315,096	490,262,269	2,530,607	386,543,289
Investment components	(25,290,109)	-	25,290,109	-	-	-
Cash flows						
Premiums received	871,782,250	-	-	-	-	871,782,250
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(131,909,727)	(527,571,016)	-	(659,480,743)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(69,234,820)	-	-	-	-	(69,234,820)
Total cash flows	802,547,431	-	(131,909,727)	(527,571,016)	-	143,066,688
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2024	2,184,163,164	646,499,437	125,001,053	25,291,423	6,872,404	2,987,827,481

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(b) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Measurement Component

The tables below present a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing estimates of the present value of expected future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM. These tables exclude insurance contracts measured using the PAA.

			CSM		
	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2025	2,465,245,951	220,196,839	231,723,486	17,784,276	2,934,950,551
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	(42,421,929)	(15,070,051)	(3,100,437)	(60,592,417)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	(110,345,763)	-	-	-	(110,345,763)
Experience adjustments					-
	(110,345,763)	(42,421,929)	(15,070,051)	(3,100,437)	(170,938,180)
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(307,490,862)	33,638,163	278,438,466	-	4,585,767
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	369,335,322	3,388,242	(375,170,750)	2,447,186	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	163,357,877	34,648,704	-	-	198,006,581
	225,202,337	71,675,109	(96,732,284)	2,447,186	202,592,348
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	(36,280,380)	-	-	-	(36,280,380)
Total insurance service result	78,576,194	29,253,180	(111,802,335)	(653,251)	(4,626,212)
Finance expense from insurance contracts	113,561,302	9,401,105	19,269,940	1,097,290	143,329,637
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	192,137,496	38,654,285	(92,532,395)	444,039	138,703,425
Cash flows					
Premiums received	400,792,774	-	-	-	400,792,774
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(33,081,858)	-	-	-	(33,081,858)
Claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(130,626,677)	-	-	-	(130,626,677)
	237,084,239	-	-	-	237,084,239
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2025	2,894,467,686	258,851,124	139,191,091	18,228,315	3,310,738,215

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(b) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Measurement Component - cont'd

	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM: Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	CSM: Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2024	1,983,220,353	168,572,192	163,663,210	40,817,123	2,356,272,878
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(19,809,986)	(3,542,849)	(23,352,835)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(53,706,639)	-	-	(53,706,639)
Experience adjustments	(61,637,081)	-	-	-	(61,637,081)
	(61,637,081)	(53,706,639)	(19,809,986)	(3,542,849)	(138,696,555)
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	41,150,091	3,428,489	34,013,723	-	78,592,303
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(28,406,400)	9,552,270	41,201,327	(22,347,197)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	270,028,081	84,940,828	-	-	354,968,909
	282,771,772	97,921,587	75,215,050	(22,347,197)	433,561,212
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	12,455,034	-	-	-	12,455,034
Total insurance service result	233,589,725	44,214,948	55,405,064	(25,890,046)	307,319,691
Finance (income) expense from insurance contracts	147,626,673	7,409,699	12,655,212	2,857,199	170,548,783
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	381,216,398	51,624,647	68,060,276	(23,032,847)	477,868,474
Cash flows					
Premiums received	259,271,615	-	-	-	259,271,615
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(26,552,689)	-	-	-	(26,552,689)
Claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(131,909,727)	-	-	-	(131,909,727)
	100,809,199	-	-	-	100,809,199
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2024	2,465,245,951	220,196,839	231,723,486	17,784,276	2,934,950,551

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(c) Roll-Forward of Reinsurance Contract Assets Held by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims

The tables below show the roll forward of the asset for reinsurance contracts held, showing the assets for remaining coverage (excluding loss-recovery component) and amounts recoverable on incurred claims.

	Company & Group				
	Assets for remaining coverage	**Assets for incurred claims**			
			(PAA Groups)		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	GMM Groups	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2025	315,287,896	6,801,425	6,990,618	785,080	329,865,019
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(62,074,351)	-	-	-	(62,074,351)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	19,172,236	40,823,724	-	59,995,960
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	2,498,801	-	-	2,498,801
	(62,074,351)	21,671,037	40,823,724	-	420,410
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	33,116,816	(1,245,045)	-	-	31,871,771
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(28,957,535)	20,425,992	40,823,724	-	32,292,181
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	69,015,160	-	-	-	69,015,160
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(19,793,283)	(28,831,182)	-	(48,624,465)
Total cash flows	69,015,160	(19,793,283)	(28,831,182)	-	20,390,695
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2025	355,345,521	7,434,134	18,983,160	785,080	382,547,895

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(c) Roll-Forward of Net Reinsurance Contract Assets by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims - cont'd

	Company & Group				
	Assets for remaining coverage	**Assets for incurred claims**			
			PAA Groups		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	GMM Groups	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2024	255,493,450	10,080,150	7,281,002	4,940,715	277,795,317
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(67,800,192)	-	-	-	(67,800,192)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	38,812,736	60,171,358	-	98,984,094
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	(320,884)	(4,155,635)	(4,476,519)
	(67,800,192)	38,812,736	59,850,474	(4,155,635)	26,707,383
Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	15,266,266	469,728	-	-	15,735,994
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(52,533,926)	39,282,464	59,850,474	(4,155,635)	42,443,377
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	112,328,372	-	-	-	112,328,372
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(42,561,189)	(60,140,858)	-	(102,702,047)
Total cash flows	112,328,372	(42,561,189)	(60,140,858)	-	9,626,325
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2024	315,287,896	6,801,425	6,990,618	785,080	329,865,019

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(d) Roll-Forward of Net Reinsurance Contract Assets (Liabilities) by Measurement Component

	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM: Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	CSM: service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2025	162,848,745	75,219,656	38,091,307	17,020,756	293,180,464
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(2,270,664)	(1,386,400)	(3,657,064)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	211,592	-	-	211,592
Experience adjustments	38,155,691	-	-	-	38,155,691
	38,155,691	211,592	(2,270,664)	(1,386,400)	34,710,219
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(33,496,419)	3,293,835	30,202,584	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	7,638,146	5,230,591	(19,057,424)	6,188,687	-
	(25,858,273)	8,524,426	11,145,160	6,188,687	-
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to amounts recoverable on incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	18,166,526	9,231,369	3,423,695	1,050,181	31,871,771
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	30,463,944	17,967,387	12,298,191	5,852,468	66,581,990
Cash flows:					
Premiums paid	14,409,634	-	-	-	14,409,634
Amounts received	(19,793,283)	-	-	-	(19,793,283)
Total cash flows	(5,383,649)	-	-	-	(5,383,649)
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2025	187,929,039	93,187,043	50,389,498	22,873,224	354,378,805

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18(d) Roll-Forward of Net Reinsurance Contract Assets (Liabilities) by Measurement Component - cont'd

			CSM		
	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2024	153,153,316	67,528,409	14,312,746	6,868,911	241,863,382
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(2,432,994)	(1,058,396)	(3,491,390)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	1,974,957	-	-	-	1,974,957
Experience adjustments	23,737,279	-	-	-	23,737,279
	25,712,236	-	(2,432,994)	(1,058,396)	22,220,846
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(8,525,264)	2,318,872	6,206,392	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(29,519,138)	-	18,789,721	10,729,417	-
	(38,044,402)	2,318,872	24,996,113	10,729,417	-
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to amounts recoverable on incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	8,667,352	5,372,376	1,215,442	480,824	15,735,994
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(3,664,814)	7,691,248	23,778,561	10,151,845	37,956,840
Cash flows:					
Premiums paid	55,921,431	-	-	-	55,921,431
Amounts received	(42,561,189)	-	-	-	(42,561,189)
Total cash flows	13,360,242	-	-	-	13,360,242
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2024	162,848,745	75,219,656	38,091,307	17,020,756	293,180,464

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

19 Expected Recognition of the Contractual Service Margin in Net Income

	1 year or less	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
As at 31 December 2025	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contracts	9,426,233	34,710,138	34,430,302	78,852,733	157,419,406
Reinsurance contracts	(1,984,066)	(21,167,371)	(18,649,559)	(31,461,726)	(73,262,722)
As at 31 December 2024					
Insurance contracts	13,571,303	87,083,316	43,168,153	105,684,990	249,507,762
Reinsurance contracts	(2,997,672)	(19,235,238)	(9,535,118)	(23,344,035)	(55,112,063)

19(a) Effect of contracts initially recognized

The following tables present the effect on the measurement components arising from the initial recognition of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts measured under the GMM.

	Contracts issued		
	Non-Onerous	Onerous	Total
2025	G$	G$	G$
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(309,829,754)	2,338,892	(307,490,862)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	31,391,288	2,246,875	33,638,163
Contractual service margin	278,438,466	-	278,438,466
Insurance contract liabilities on initial recognition	-	4,585,767	4,585,767
2024			
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(35,074,952)	76,225,043	41,150,091
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	1,061,229	2,367,260	3,428,489
Contractual service margin	34,013,723	-	34,013,723
Insurance contract liabilities on initial recognition	-	78,592,303	78,592,303

Reinsurance contracts held	**2025**	**2024**
	G$	G$
Impact of reinsurance contracts held initially recognized in the period		
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(33,496,419)	(8,525,264)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	3,293,835	2,318,872
Contractual service margin	30,202,584	6,206,392
Reinsurance contract assets on initial recognition	-	-

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

20 Deposit administration fund

	Company & Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
At 1 January	4,990,427,690	4,569,497,465
Contributions received plus interest	1,032,340,341	574,274,852
Refund of contributions	(567,827,970)	(101,393,563)
Charges, claims and benefits	(96,984,347)	(51,951,064)
Change in statutory contingency reserve	-	-
At 31 December	5,357,955,714	4,990,427,690

A Contingency reserve representing approximately 7% of the value of the Deposit Administration Fund was appropriated to the Statutory Fund, in keeping with draft legislation in Guyana.

21 Payables and accrued expenses

	Company	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Other payables	32,578,275	1,148,904
Accruals	74,189,558	142,717,098
	106,767,833	143,866,002

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Other payables	33,438,275	1,848,904
Accruals	74,189,558	142,717,098
	107,627,833	144,566,002

22 Pending litigation

There are several income tax appeals pending for the years 1976-1988 and 1995 inclusive. The tax in dispute has been lodged with the Guyana Revenue Authority.

There is an ongoing claim between the Pension Scheme and Hand-In-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited, in relation to a Pension Scheme administered under the Deposit Administration Fund.

23 Statutory Deposit

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Deposit at Bank of Guyana	19,540,425	19,434,837

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Related party transactions

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

Listed below are transactions with related parties.

The following are transactions and balances between the Company and related parties who share common directors with the Company:

		2025 G$	2024 G$
(i)	Loans to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.	2,326,962,943	1,501,962,943
	Interest received during the year on loans granted to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.	119,941,429	77,357,079
(ii)	Loan Participation with Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. Interest is charged at a rate of 9.55% on total of G$79,800,000; 11% on total of G$62,660,042; 11% on total of G$75,000,000 and 12% on total of G$90,000,000. Capital repayment commenced in January, 2018.	263,717,629	334,216,160
	Interest received from loan participation with Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	9,025,285	14,159,835
(iii)	An Individual Annuity was purchased by Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. on 2017-12-29 under Contract No: DA 2017/0006. Interest paid at a rate of 2.75% Yearly. The Maturity date for this annuity is 2025-12-29.	300,000,000	300,000,000
	Interest paid to Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	8,250,000	8,250,000
(iv)	Fixed Deposits at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.		
	Interest received at a rate of 2% on total of G$61,000,000 maturity date 2020-06-01 maturity date 2026-06-01.	68,168,822	67,095,297
	Interest received from Fixed Deposits at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	1,341,906	11,840,374
(v)	The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited, G$2,750 - 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares.	275,000	275,000
(vi)	Amounts due from Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc. At the end of the year this amount was held by Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc. on behalf of Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited to facilitate investments in the future. This amount represents investment and not loan between the companies.	1,417,923,475	1,327,233,974

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Related party transactions - cont'd

		Company		Group	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		G$	G$	G$	G$
(vii)	Insurance				
	(a) Insurance coverage (sum insured)	473,499,530	473,449,530	-	-
	(b) Premiums for the year	1,893,797	1,893,797	-	-
(viii)	Fees paid				
	Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited utilized the staff and facilities of The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.				
	Fees charged	149,381,949	131,979,558	-	-
(ix)	Income from investment property rented to Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	-
(x)	29,300 Ordinary shares in Rupununi Development Company Limited	14,650,000	14,650,000	-	-
(xi)	Subsidiary Companies				
	Management fees charged to:				
	Frandec & Company (Insurance) Inc.	-	3,207,519	-	-
	Current accounts				
	The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited	12,065,168	210,810	-	-
	The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited -Motor	6,667	-	-	-
	Environmental & Technical Solutions Inc.	858,933	98,838	-	-
	Frandec & Company (Insurance) Inc.	42,683,564	-	-	-
		55,614,332	309,648	-	-
	Environmental & Technical Solutions Inc.				
	Share profit net of dividend	-	-	-	43,581,001
	Deposit on shares	-	-	-	350,000,275

Key management personnel

(i) Compensation

The Company's key management personnel comprises of its Directors, its Chief Executive Officer and Managers. The remuneration paid during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
Short term employee benefits - Managers - 14 (2024-14)	63,821,791	39,804,276

Long term benefit is derived from the Pension Scheme.

Directors' emoluments - 4 (2024 - 4)	5,801,280	6,097,032

(ii) Mortgages

Interest received for the year	7,063,570	10,674,273
Balance outstanding	187,407,892	235,475,485

The above balance refers to 4 (2024-4) mortgages. The rate of interest is 3.5% - 9% per annum.
Security held on this mortgage are promissory notes, irrecoverable limited power of attorney and transports.

(iii) Loans

Interest paid for the year	(696,750)	429,968
Balance outstanding	77,223,799	8,628,451

The rate of interest is 6% per annum. Security held on these loans are promissory notes and investments in equity.

25 Goodwill

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
In accordance with IFRS 3 - Business combination, goodwill was generated by the acquisition of Frandec & Company (Insurance) Incorporated (100%).		
Goodwill at cost	49,756,562	49,756,562

26 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives -Cont'd

The Company's management monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operation of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposure by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by the use of techniques that are governed by management's policies on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices such as prices of equities, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and inflation. Market risk arises because of fluctuations in both the value of liabilities and the value of invested assets. The Company uses gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits to manage its exposure. There has been no change in the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages these risks.

(i) Equity price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to individual security, of its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Management continually identifies the risk and diversifies the portfolio in order to minimize the risk.

Should the market prices of investments change by 5 percent with all other variables held constant, the impact on equity would be G$468,196,481 (2024- G$475,070,395).

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from the Company’s investments in debt and fixed income securities and their movement relative to the value placed on the insurance liabilities. Also some policyholder product features have an influence on the Company’s interest rate risk due to guaranteed options.

The Company typically manages interest rate risk by investing in fixed interest securities which closely match the interest rate sensitivity of the liabilities where such investments are available.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Financial risk management - cont'd

(a) Market Risk-Cont'd

(iii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The table below analyses the sensitivity of interest rates exposure for financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. A positive number indicates an increase in profits and a negative number would indicate a decrease.

	Equity	
	2025	**2024**
	G$	**G$**
Financial assets	19,791,100	13,791,571
Financial liabilities: Bank overdraft	(38,736)	(112,039)

The tables above demonstrates the effect of an instantaneous change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, changes may occur over a period of time and there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis is dislosed within the Insurance Risk note.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Financial risk management - cont'd

(a) Market risk-cont'd

(iv) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates on investments and foreign bank balances. The currencies which the Company is mainly exposed to are United States Dollar and the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar.

The equivalent Guyana dollar value of assets in United States dollar and the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar are shown below:

	2025			2024		
	US$	T&T$	Total G$	US$	T&T$	Total G$
Assets	1,666,445,799	41,911,902	1,708,357,701	219,041,291	41,911,902	260,953,193

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

Although a rate is not formally adopted and used as a measure, 3% gives prudent possibility of a change in rate.

The sensitivity analysis shows the impact of all assets and liabilities that are held in foreign currencies. A positive number below indicates an increase in reserves if the currency were strengthened 3% against the Guyana dollar. If the currencies were to weaken 3% against the Guyana dollar, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the reserves and the balances would be negative.

	2025		2024	
	US dollar impact G$ M	T.T dollar impact G$ M	US dollar impact G$ M	T.T dollar impact G$ M
Profit/(loss)	49.99	1.26	6.57	1.26

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Financial risk management - cont'd

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company, or variations in market values as a result of changes in expectations related to these risks.

The Company manages credit risk through adherence to pre-established risk criteria which limits concentrations and leverages credit risk ratings. The Company's credit risks arise through exposures to bank deposits, debt investments at amortised costs and receivables. The maximum credit risk faced by the Company is the carrying values reflected in the financial statements.

The credit risk analysis below is presented in line with how the Company manages the risk. The Company manages its credit exposure based on the gross carrying value of the financial instruments and reinsurance contract assets.

	Company	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Bonds, loans and mortgages at amortised cost	2,786,214,385	2,089,299,833
Reinsurance contract assets (i)	382,547,895	329,865,019
Receivables (ii)	1,940,044,112	1,715,664,249
Accrued interest	32,306,936	14,097,621
Cash on hand and at banks	1,131,951,478	632,508,883
Total credit exposure	6,273,064,806	4,781,435,605
Impairment allowance	4,537,893	5,730,676

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Bonds, loans and mortgages at amortised cost	1,807,106,504	2,488,440,026
Reinsurance contract assets (i)	8,802,751,511	8,052,960,838
Receivables (ii)	1,870,831,049	1,707,004,404
Accrued interest	88,000,000	88,000,000
Cash on hand and at banks	2,590,680,572	1,836,179,103
Total credit exposure	15,159,369,636	14,172,584,371
Impairment allowance	4,537,893	5,730,676

In addition to the assets disclosed above, the Company is exposed to credit risk for loans on policies and insurance receivables which are presented within insurance contract liabilities in the amount of $55,722,177 (2024 $54,828,072) and $126,600,744 (2024 $44,393,642), respectively. Mortgages, loans on policies and other loans are fully secured.

(i) Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a consistent manner with the underlying insurance contract liabilities (assets) and in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance agreements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Company’s reinsurance assets are held with reinsurance companies that have an independent credit rating of "A-" or better.

(ii) Includes advances and loans to staff and sales representative on which interest is earned.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's ECL model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments, and financial guarantees that are not measured at FVTPL.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Financial risk management - cont'd

(b) Credit risk - cont'd

Impairment of financial assets - cont'd

The following table presents the reconciliation of the impairment allowance for financial assets at amortised cost:

	Company	
	2025	**2024**
	G$	**G$**
Impairment allowance as at January 1 attributed to:		
Performing and past due but not impaired	5,730,676	2,977,257
Net remeasurement of impairment allowance	(1,192,783)	2,753,419
Impairment allowance as at December 31	4,537,893	5,730,676
Non-impaired / Current	4,537,893	2,753,419
Past due but not impaired	-	2,977,257

At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether these financial assets continue to exhibit low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company applies the low credit risk simplification under IFRS 9 for expected credit losses relating to cash at bank and short-term deposits and IFRS 9's simplified approach for its receivables. The resulting expected credit losses are not material.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Financial risk management - cont'd

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to make payments as they become due because there are insufficient assets in cash form.

The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash flow matching of assets and liabilities.

The following tables shows the distribution of liabilities by contractual maturity or expected settlement. The tables also includes financial assets held analyzed by maturity, where applicable.

Company

2025

	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,792,188,291	6,792,188,291
Deposit administration fund	5,357,955,714	-	-	-	-	5,357,955,714
Cash on hand and at banks	1,139,698,701	-	-	-	-	1,139,698,701
Interest accrued	32,306,936	-	-	-	-	32,306,936
Other financial assets	1,940,044,112	-	-	-	-	1,940,044,112
Reinsurance contract assets	6,236,267	36,683,923	143,433,728	196,193,977	-	382,547,895
	8,476,241,730	36,683,923	143,433,728	196,193,977	6,792,188,291	15,644,741,649
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	29,890,899	203,454,633	622,822,334	2,570,000,439	-	3,426,168,304
Deposit administration fund	5,357,955,714	-	-	-	-	5,357,955,714
Payables and accrued expenses	106,767,833	-	-	-	-	106,767,833
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	7,747,223	-	-	-	-	7,747,223
	5,502,361,669	203,454,633	622,822,334	2,570,000,439	-	8,898,639,074

2024

	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,470,720,046	6,470,720,046
Deposit administration fund	4,990,427,690	-	-	-	-	4,990,427,690
Cash on hand and at banks	654,916,754	-	-	-	-	654,916,754
Interest accrued	14,097,621	-	-	-	-	14,097,621
Other financial assets	1,715,664,249	-	-	-	-	1,715,664,249
Reinsurance contract assets	6,236,267	36,683,923	143,433,728	143,511,101	-	329,865,019
	7,381,342,581	36,683,923	143,433,728	143,511,101	6,470,720,046	14,175,691,379
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	29,890,898	203,454,633	622,822,334	2,131,659,616	-	2,987,827,481
Deposit administration fund	4,990,427,690	-	-	-	-	4,990,427,690
Payables and accrued expenses	143,866,002	-	-	-	-	143,866,002
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	22,407,871	-	-	-	-	22,407,871
	5,186,592,461	203,454,633	622,822,334	2,131,659,616	-	8,144,529,044

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Financial risk management - cont'd

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to make payments as they become due because there are insufficient assets in cash form.

The Company manages its liquidity risk through cash flow matching of assets and liabilities.

The following tables shows the distribution of liabilities by contractual maturity or expected settlement. The tables also includes financial assets held analyzed by maturity, where applicable.

Group

2025

	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,792,188,291	6,792,188,291
Deposit administration fund	5,357,955,714	-	-	-	-	5,357,955,714
Cash on hand and at banks	1,139,698,701	-	-	-	-	1,139,698,701
Interest accrued	32,306,936	-	-	-	-	32,306,936
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	1,940,044,112	-	-	-	-	1,940,044,112
Reinsurance contract assets	44,540,051	174,151,104	65,033,142	98,823,598	-	382,547,895
	8,514,545,514	174,151,104	65,033,142	98,823,598	6,792,188,291	15,644,741,649
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	318,284,996	849,534,175	883,561,071	1,374,788,063	-	3,426,168,304
Deposit administration fund	5,357,955,714	-	-	-	-	5,357,955,714
Payables and accrued expenses	107,627,833	-	-	-	-	107,627,833
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	7,747,223	-	-	-	-	7,747,223
	5,791,615,766	849,534,175	883,561,071	1,374,788,063	-	8,899,499,074

2024

	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,841,186,991	6,841,186,991
Deposit administration fund	4,990,427,690	-	-	-	-	4,990,427,690
Cash on hand and at banks	698,913,830	-	-	-	-	698,913,830
Interest accrued	14,097,621	-	-	-	-	14,097,621
Insurance contract assets	5,591,363	-	-	-	-	5,591,363
Statutory deposit	-	19,434,837	-	-	-	19,434,837
Other financial assets	1,704,250,985	-	-	-	-	1,704,250,985
Reinsurance contract assets	38,406,184	150,167,751	56,077,053	85,214,030	-	329,865,018
	7,451,687,673	169,602,588	56,077,053	85,214,030	6,841,186,991	14,603,768,335
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	277,563,906	740,845,553	770,519,080	1,198,898,942	-	2,987,827,481
Deposit administration fund	4,990,427,690	-	-	-	-	4,990,427,690
Payables and accrued expenses	144,566,002	-	-	-	-	144,566,002
Deposit on shares	350,000,275	-	-	-	-	350,000,275
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	22,407,871	-	-	-	-	22,407,871
	5,784,965,744	740,845,553	770,519,080	1,198,898,942	-	8,495,229,319

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

27 Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions, or changes in longevity or other expectations. This risk exposure arises from the Company's insurance contracts.

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is the risk that future claims, policy lapses and expenses will not emerge as expected. To the extent that emerging experience is more favourable than assumed in the valuation, income will emerge in addition to increases in the CSM. If emerging experience is less favourable, losses will result in addition to decreases in the CSM.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contract, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

(a) Frequency and severity of claims

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics or wide spread changes in lifestyle resulting in earlier or more claims than expected.

At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company. However under concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis. For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed future premiums, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of the type of risk and the level of insured benefits. For example, the Company to some extent balances death risk and survival risk across its portfolio. The Company has a retention limit of G$1,500,000 on the vast proportion of lives insured. The Company reinsures the excess of the insured benefit over G$1,500,000 for standard risks (as measured by the sum insured) under a yearly renewable term reinsurance arrangement. The Company does not have in place any reinsurance for contracts that insure survival risk.

Insurance risk for contracts disclosed in this note is also affected by the contract holders' right to reduced or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely, or to exercise a guaranteed pay annuity option. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to the contract holders' behaviour. On the assumption that contract holders will make decisions rationally, overall insurance risk can be assumed to be aggravated by such behaviour. For example, it is likely that contract holders' whose health has deteriorated significantly will be less inclined to terminate contracts insuring death benefits than those contract holders remaining in good health.

Claims development
The Company has elected not to disclose information about the development of claims as uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments is typically resolved within one year.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

27 Insurance Risk - cont'd

(b) Significant judgements and estimates in determining the value of fulfilment cash flows

For the purpose of producing IFRS 17 best estimate liabilities, the Company seeks to make best estimate assumptions about future experience based on current market conditions and recent experience.

Longevity and Mortality rates

Current estimates are based on a combination of Company and experience in the Caribbean. Mortality projections are further adjusted for expected future mortality improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract size.

Morbidity rates

Morbidity rates relate to insurance contracts that have health risks. Morbidity refers to both the rates of accident or sickness and the rates of recovery from the accident or sickness. Assumptions are based on a combination of Company and industry experience.

Expenses

Expenses that are directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts are within the contract boundary and included in the measurement of the group of insurance contracts. These expenses include costs of administering policies in-force, renewal commissions, acquisition costs, general expenses and an allocation of fixed and variable overhead expenses. Overhead expenses are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using methods that are systematic and rational.

Policyholder behaviour

Policy lapse, surrender and premium payment assumptions (collectively policyholder behaviour) are based on Company and industry experience.

Discount rates

The interest rates used to discount the cash flows for the purpose of valuing insurance contract liabilities should reflect the timing and liquidity characteristics of the insurance liability cash flows and current market conditions. The Company derives these discount rates with reference to risk free rates adjusted by an illiquidity premium which references observable market rates for corporate debt.

The following table provides a weighted average summary of the discount rates used to present value cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items by business group by major currency (USD):

Policy duration	2025	2024
3 years	3.0%	3.6%
5 years	5.0%	7.1%
7 years	6.2%	7.0%
10 years	6.8%	7.0%
20 years	7.0%	7.0%
30 years	7.0%	7.0%

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

27 Insurance Risk - cont'd

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment (RA) for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arise from non-financial risk as the entity fulfills insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the current estimate amount.

The Company derives risk adjustment for non-financial risk using a margin for adverse deviation (MfAD) approach. The approach adds a margin (conservatism) to each insurance risk (mortality, morbidity, longevity, expenses, policyholder behaviour) assumption. These MfADs are aggregated to derive the Company's total risk adjustment. The risk adjustment recognizes the benefits of diversification and is further adjusted to achieve the target confidence level.

The net direct and ceded risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the Company corresponds to a confidence level target of 83% as at December 31, 2025 and (2024-83%).

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses do not take into account management actions that could be taken to reduce the impacts. The Company seeks to actively manage its asset and liability position. A change in market conditions may lead to changes in the asset allocation or charging structure which may have a more, or less, significant impact on the value of the liabilities. The analysis also ignores any second order effects of the assumption change, including the potential impact on the Company's asset and liability position and any second order tax effects. The sensitivity of profit and equity to changes in assumptions may not be linear.

		Increase (Decrease) to:	
	Change in risk variable	Insurance contracts issued	Reinsurance contracts held
31 December 2025		**G$M**	**G$M**
Mortality	+10%	87	62
Mortality	-10%	(88)	(65)
Expenses	+5%	34	0
Expenses	-5%	(34)	0
Lapses	+10%	26	14
Lapses	-10%	(24)	(13)
Parallel shift in discount rates	1%	(231)	(30)
Parallel shift in discount rates	-1%	269	32
31 December 2024			
Mortality	+10%	78	49
Mortality	-10%	(79)	(51)
Expenses	+5%	26	0
Expenses	-5%	(26)	0
Lapses	+10%	17	8
Lapses	-10%	(16)	(7)
Parallel shift in discount rates	1%	(160)	(13)
Parallel shift in discount rates	-1%	185	15

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

28 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to segments and to assess their performance.

For management purposes, the Company is currently organised into four operating divisions - ordinary life fund, Company life fund, annuity fund and Company health fund. These divisions are the basis on which the Company reports its primary segment information.

	2025				
	Ordinary Life Fund	Annuity Fund	Group Life Fund	Group Health Fund	Total
Insurance revenue	53,423,385	44,034,663	217,338,826	504,741,009	819,537,883
Insurance service expenses	(7,498,042)	(85,333,794)	(196,086,174)	(497,444,659)	(786,362,669)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	34,710,218	-	(20,063,371)	(14,226,438)	420,409
Insurance service result	80,635,561	(41,299,131)	1,189,281	(6,930,088)	33,595,623
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts	(80,829,141)	(62,500,496)	-	-	(143,329,637)
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts	31,871,771	-	-	-	31,871,771
Net insurance finance (expense)/income	(48,957,370)	(62,500,496)	-	-	(111,457,866)
Adjusted operating profit /(loss)	31,678,191	(103,799,627)	1,189,281	(6,930,088)	(77,862,243)
Unallocated amounts:					
Net investment result					239,946,772
Fee and other income					33,464,093
Operating and administrative expenses					(166,475,939)
Taxation					(22,425,668)
Other comprehensive income					743,143,658
Total comprehensive income					749,790,673
Statement of Financial Position					
Segmented assets	161,173,063	98,959,506	57,382,184	65,033,142	382,547,895
Unallocated assets					17,337,831,384
Total assets					17,720,379,279
Segmented liabilities	1,301,943,956	1,027,850,491	513,925,246	582,448,612	3,426,168,304
Unallocated liabilities					14,294,210,975
Total liabilities					17,720,379,279

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

28 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to segments and to assess their performance.

For management purposes, the Company is currently organised into four operating divisions - ordinary life fund, Company life fund, annuity fund and Company health fund. These divisions are the basis on which the Company reports its primary segment information.

	2024				
	Ordinary Life Fund	Annuity Fund	Group Life Fund	Group Health Fund	Total
Insurance revenue	222,316,843	15,405,186	225,817,671	403,707,442	867,247,142
Insurance service expenses	(327,235,665)	(221,915,781)	(72,334,924)	(461,755,277)	(1,083,241,647)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	6,142,699	-	10,682,953	9,881,731	26,707,383
Insurance service result	(98,776,123)	(206,510,595)	164,165,700	(48,166,104)	(189,287,122)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts	(127,130,220)	(42,706,397)	470,834	(1,183,000)	(170,548,783)
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts	15,890,643	-	(154,649)	-	15,735,994
Net insurance finance (expense)/income	(111,239,577)	(42,706,397)	316,185	(1,183,000)	(154,812,789)
Adjusted operating profit /(loss)	(210,015,700)	(249,216,992)	164,481,885	(49,349,104)	(344,099,911)
Unallocated amounts:					
Net investment result					571,403,385
Fee and other income					34,334,788
Operating and administrative expenses					(199,485,040)
Taxation					(23,382,738)
Other comprehensive income					420,544,262
Total comprehensive income					459,314,746
Statement of Financial Position					
Segmented assets	140,969,618	83,338,595	49,479,753	56,077,053	329,865,019
Unallocated assets					15,885,048,294
Total assets					16,214,913,313
Segmented liabilities	1,135,374,443	896,348,244	448,174,122	507,930,672	2,987,827,481
Unallocated liabilities					5,174,124,994
Total liabilities					8,161,952,475

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

28 Segment reporting - cont'd

The Company's operations are located in Guyana. The geographical segment is defined by the location of the operation from which the revenue is earned and does not consider the location of a policyholder.

GEOGRAPHICAL

Company

	Total Operating Income	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Local - Guyana	1,082,432,605	1,464,959,555
Overseas	10,516,143	8,025,760
	1,092,948,748	1,472,985,315

Group

	Total Operating Income	
	2025	2024
	G$	G$
Local - Guyana	(1,378,745)	1,569,831,010
Overseas	8,025,760	8,025,760
	6,647,015	1,577,856,770

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of segment assets, and additions to property and equipment and other assets, analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located.

Company

	Carrying amount of segment assets & liabilities		Additions/(disposals)/revaluations to assets	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G$	G$	G$	G$
Assets				
Guyana	17,659,235,926	16,028,712,898	1,630,523,028	1,139,919,119
Trinidad & Tobago	61,143,353	49,710,711	11,432,642	(7,881,747)
United States	-	136,489,704	(136,489,704)	(1,273,999,433)
	17,720,379,279	16,214,913,313	1,505,465,966	(141,962,061)
Liabilities - Guyana	8,917,627,768	8,161,852,475		

Group

	Carrying amount of segment assets & liabilities		Additions/(disposals)/revaluations to assets	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G$	G$	G$	G$
Assets				
Guyana	8,731,427,353	16,465,255,245	1,511,123,802	1,511,123,802
Trinidad & Tobago	49,710,711	49,710,711	-	-
United States	136,489,704	136,489,704	-	-
	8,917,627,768	16,651,455,660	1,511,123,802	1,511,123,802
Liabilities - Guyana	-	8,521,304,841		

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

29 Assets held under Trust

Assets

	2025 G$	2024 G$
Land & Building	1,746,963,302	1,733,600,000
Ordinary Shares-		
Guyana-		
Demerara Tobacco Company Limited	163,345,720	164,442,000
Demerara Distillers Limited	521,346,130	452,747,955
Caribbean Containers Inc.	62,592,300	83,039,118
Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited	431,244,100	336,672,000
Banks DIH Limited	985,803,410	1,041,946,920
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	4,762,618,020	4,057,044,980
Citizens Bank (Guyana) Inc.	1,472,132,528	1,472,132,528
Hand-in-Hand Investment Inc.	30,000	30,000
Rupununi Development Company Limited	14,943,000	14,650,000
	8,414,055,208	7,622,705,501
Bond & Debentures of Companies Incorporated in Guyana-		
Courts Bond	10,000,000	10,000,000
Loan granted to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited - secured	800,000,000	1,338,326,350
Participation of Loan to Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	266,381,444	334,216,160
Fixed Deposit at Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	68,563,563	68,023,845
Fixed Deposit at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	68,168,822	67,095,297
Fixed Deposit at Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited	31,947,687	31,731,934
Fixed Deposit at Citizens Bank (Guyana) Inc.	18,750,000	18,750,000
	1,253,811,516	1,858,143,586
TOTAL	11,424,830,026	11,224,449,087

30 INSURANCE ACT 2016

The Insurance Act 2016 became effective in 2018. There are a number of areas under the Act and supporting Regulations addressing Corporate Governance, Statutory Funds and policies such as investments and related party, which the Company has not fully complied with at December 31, 2025.

Management is currently in the process of putting measures in place and drafting policies to address the areas outlined above to be fully compliant within the timeliness stipulated by the Bank of Guyana.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

31 Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.

During 2018 the Company was informed by Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking to have its portfolio transferred or liquidated.

The portfolio comprised of equity instruments, bonds and cash deposits and was accounted for under investments and cash at banks.

In 2018, the Directors resolved that Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited will liquidate its investment portfolio at Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking and transfer the proceeds from that liquidation to Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.

The amount liquidated on behalf of Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited by Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking was USD 933,852.

The Directors decided to utilize the balances from Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking owing to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited and GCIS Inc. to purchase a substantial amount of the equity holdings in Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited from Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited (refer to note 24 (vi)). The current balance of G$1,417,923,475 (2024 - G$1,327,233,974) (refer to note 13) is accounted for under receivables. There are no repayment terms on this balance between Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited and Hand-in-Hand Investments USA Inc.

Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc. was incorporated in the state of Florida, USA on 1 January, 2018 and is a subsidiary of The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd. The primary purpose of this Company is to manage investments held on behalf of the Hand-in-Hand Group of Companies. Certain key management and directors of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited are Directors of Hand-in-Hand Investments USA Inc.

32 Investment in subsidiary-Hand in Hand Trust Corporation Inc.

On the 29th August 2024, a rights issue of 15,000,000 ordinary shares by Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. was taken up by Hand-in-Hand Life Mutual Assurance Company Limited.

The share holdings as at 31st December, 2024 were:

		%
Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited	10,550,000	47
Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited	7,200,000	32
G.C.I.S Incorporated	4,500,000	20
National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited	250,000	1
Total Shareholding	22,500,000	

However, as control of the Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. was only permitted to the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited,on the 31st July, 2025, the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited sold five million one hundred and fifty thousand (5,150,000) shares to the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

32 Investment in subsidiary-Hand in Hand Trust Corporation Inc. - Cont'd

The share holdings as at 31st July, 2025 were:

		%
Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited	5,400,000	24
Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited	12,350,000	55
G.C.I.S Incorporated	4,500,000	20
National Industrial and Commercial Investments Limited	250,000	1
Total Shareholding	22,500,000	

33 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 29th June, 2026