



GRACEKENNEDY LIMITED

**Financial Statements
31 December 2023**

GraceKennedy Limited

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Independent auditor's report

To the Members of GraceKennedy Limited

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

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the stand-alone financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of GraceKennedy Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') and the stand-alone financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023, and of their consolidated and stand-alone financial performance and their consolidated and stand-alone cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated and stand-alone financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the company statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- the company income statement for the year then ended;
- the company statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the company statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the company statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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



Independence

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

Our audit approach

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the Group's consolidated financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative coverage of significant accounts in the consolidated financial statements, we designed and performed audit procedures over various components. The Group comprised 48 reporting components, of which we selected 29 components, which represent the principal business units within the Group and covered entities within Jamaica, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Eastern Caribbean Countries, Canada, Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Guyana.

Of the 29 components selected, we performed an audit of the complete financial information of 13 components which were selected based on their size, risk characteristics or both. For the remaining 16 components, we performed audit procedures on specific accounts and / or specified procedures within that component that we considered had the potential for the greatest impact on the significant accounts in the consolidated financial statements, either due to the size of these accounts or their risk profile. The audit work performed covered 97% of the Group's total revenues and 97% of total assets.

In relation to the remaining components, we performed other procedures, including analytical review procedures and testing of consolidation journals, intercompany eliminations and foreign currency translation recalculations to respond to any potential risks of material misstatement to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

For components that are in scope of the Group audit, we used component auditors from PwC network firms and non-PwC firms who are familiar with the local laws and regulations to perform this audit work. Throughout the audit we had regular meetings and correspondence with management and component auditor teams to follow up on progress of work for all components. The Group engagement team reviewed workpapers relating to the audit approach and findings of the component auditors.



Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Adoption of IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts (Group)</p> <p><i>Refer to notes 2(r) and 4(iv), 41 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.</i></p> <p>On January 1, 2023 the Group adopted IFRS 17 with a transition date of January 1, 2022 and restated comparative information for 2022 and 2021 applying the transition provisions of IFRS 17. The adoption of the standard significantly impacted how the Group recognizes, measures, presents and discloses insurance contracts. The adoption of IFRS 17 resulted in a \$636.14 million reduction in equity for the Group.</p> <p>Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 were applied using a full retrospective approach to the insurance contracts in force at the transition date.</p> <p>IFRS 17 is a complex accounting standard requiring considerable judgement and interpretation in its implementation, and impacts how the Group recognizes, measures, presents and discloses insurance contracts.</p> <p>In adopting the new standard, management used significant judgement in developing and implementing accounting policies, including policies specific to transition. With the application of the premium allocation approach there are many elements embedded in the determination of the carrying value of insurance contracts that required management to use significant judgement in making estimates and assumptions.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter as auditing the Group's transition to IFRS 17 was complex as it related to the measurement of the Group's insurance contract liabilities with regards to management's assumptions being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● discount rates, and ● the non-financial risk adjustment. 	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter, with the assistance of our actuarial specialist, involved the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluated the accounting policies and the elections involved in transition. ● Assessed the appropriateness and consistency of key assumptions, including discount rate and risk adjustment, used in the measurement of insurance contract liabilities, by comparing to market data, entity specific facts and circumstances and our knowledge of the products and the requirements of IFRS 17. ● Tested, on a sample basis, underlying support and documentation such as historical executed insurance contracts. ● Tested the inputs and source information underlying the determination of the discount rates and non-financial risk adjustment. <p>Developed a range of independent estimates and compared those to the discount rates and non-financial risk adjustment selected by management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessed the IFRS 17 disclosures within the financial statements against the requirements of IFRS 17. <p>Based on the results of our audit procedures, management's application of accounting policies as required by IFRS 17, in our view, was not unreasonable.</p>



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of insurance contract liability for insurance contracts (Group)</p> <p><i>Refer to notes 2(r), 4(iv) and 17 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, estimates and balances.</i></p> <p>As at 31 December 2023, total insurance contract liabilities amounted to \$10.94 billion for the Group. Insurance contract liabilities are determined in accordance with IFRS 17. This requires the use of complex valuation models and assumptions to measure groups of insurance contracts as the total of fulfilment cash flows plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a discount factor.</p> <p>The Group measures insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by applying the Premium Allocation Approach (“PAA”).</p> <p>There is generally less information available in relation to insurance contract liability, which can result in variability between initial estimates and final settlement. A range of methods may be used to determine these provisions. Management uses qualified external actuaries to assist in determining the valuation of insurance liability.</p> <p>The cost of capital method was used to derive the overall risk adjustment for non-financial risk. In the cost of capital method, the risk adjustment is determined by applying a cost rate to the present value of projected capital relating to non-financial risk.</p> <p>The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rates. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield, adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield and the relevant liability cash flows (known as an ‘illiquidity premium’). The risk-free was derived using government bond rates available in the market denominated in the same currency as the product being measured.</p> <p>We focused on this area because the liability for insurance contracts issued measured under the PAA includes significant and complex assumptions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discount rates; • claims settlement pattern; • methods used to measure insurance contract liabilities including the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. 	<p>The approach to addressing the matter, with the assistance of our actuarial experts, involved the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding on management’s end to end process and controls supporting the determination of insurance contract liabilities. • Tested, on a sample basis, the completeness and accuracy of insurance contracts and related claims to source documents as it pertained to premiums, unearned premiums, claims outstanding and claims paid. • Evaluated the suitability of the methodology used by management’s actuary in establishing insurance contract liabilities against established actuarial practice and our knowledge and experience. • Performed a methodology and assumptions assessment of management’s determination of discount rates and risk adjustment in the actuarial valuation considering market data and component specific facts and circumstances. • Evaluated and tested the reasonableness of management’s claim settlement pattern by inspecting historical information and sensitised the outputs to evaluate for reasonableness and management bias. • Assessed the independence, experience and objectivity of management’s actuarial experts. <p>The results of our procedures indicated that the assumptions used by management for determining the valuation of insurance contract liabilities were not unreasonable.</p>



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accounting for business combinations – intangible assets (Group)</p> <p><i>Refer to notes 2(b), 4(ix) and 39 to the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.</i></p> <p>The Group acquired 100% of the share capital of Scotia Insurance Caribbean Limited (SICL) and Unibev Limited (Unibev) on 31 March 2023 and 26 October 2023 respectively. On 14 February 2023 the group also acquired an additional 35% of Catherine’s Peak Bottling Company Limited (CP) which brought its total shareholdings in the company to 70%. Management assessed that the acquisitions qualified as business combinations resulting in recognizing \$2.5 billion of goodwill.</p> <p>Valuations of identifiable net assets acquired were performed as part of the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) which resulted in the Group recognising trademarks, licences and exclusive agency agreement intangibles assets totalling \$1.84 billion.</p> <p>We focused on this area due to the significance of intangible assets identified and the nature of business combinations, the accounting requirements of which can be complex and require management to exercise judgement in determining certain estimates. The most significant is the determination of the PPA. Management engaged external experts to assist with the determination of the PPA which encompassed identifying and estimating the fair value of intangible assets acquired. The determination of fair value involves significant areas of judgement, which is based on the inputs and assumptions in the model, such as business growth rates, attrition rate, future margins, commissions paid and discount rates.</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter, with the assistance of our valuation specialists, involved the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Read the share purchase agreement and evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting for the acquisition as a business combination against management’s accounting policies and the applicable accounting standards. <li>● Held discussions with management to understand and evaluate their basis for determining assumptions. <li>● Evaluated the application of the valuation methodologies utilised to derive the fair value of the identified intangible assets. <li>● Tested the reasonableness of valuation assumptions and inputs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Corroborating the key variables, being the business growth rates, attrition rate, future margins, commission paid and discount rates, to historic and prospective financial, industry and economic information, taking into consideration our knowledge of the Group and its industries; <li>○ Where relevant, considered third party sources and challenged management’s future revenue estimates considering changes in the market or actions by competitors. <li>● Assessed the competence and capability of management’s valuation expert. <li>● We recalculated the goodwill, being the difference between the total net consideration paid and the fair value of the net assets acquired for mathematical accuracy. <p>Based on the audit procedures performed, management’s accounting, judgements and estimates relating to the business combination were not unreasonable</p>



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’ – Probabilities of Default, Forward-Looking Information and Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Group)</p> <p><i>Refer to notes 2(h), 3(c)(i), 4(viii), 6 and 9 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, estimates and balances.</i></p> <p>As at 31 December 2023, the Group’s loans and advances totalled \$41.1 billion net of impairment. The Group’s debt securities measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) totalled \$51.6 billion net of impairment. In aggregate, the above exposures represent 24% of total assets at the reporting date. The resultant impairment recorded under the expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model amounted to \$1.82 billion for loans and advances and \$363.7 million for debt securities.</p> <p>In assessing impairment, IFRS 9 prescribes a forward-looking ECL impairment model which takes into account reasonable and supportable forward-looking information as well as probability of default (PD).</p> <p>PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on their obligation over the next twelve months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation. The twelve-month and lifetime PDs are determined differently for loans and advances and investments.</p> <p>For loans and advances, management developed PDs based on the Group’s specific historical default rates for each industry classification. In performing historical analyses, management identified economic variables impacting credit risk and ECLs for each portfolio.</p> <p>For debt securities, which include sovereign and corporate securities, PDs are developed by reference to external data collated by Standard & Poor’s (S&P) with adjustments for industry and country specific risks, where appropriate.</p> <p>The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgement. Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) which most closely correlate with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the ECL calculation incorporates forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables.</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter, with the assistance of our valuation specialist, involved the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated our understanding of management’s ECL model including any changes to source data and assumptions. • Tested the completeness of all loans and advances and debt securities to determine whether all items were included in the ECL models by agreeing the models to detailed loans and securities listings. • Evaluated the reasonableness of management’s judgments pertaining to PD, SICR and forward-looking information, including macroeconomic factors, impacting the weighting of the scenarios as follows: <p>Loans and advances</p> <p>PD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the critical data fields used in the ECL model for the PD determination, such as default date, effective interest rate, write-off data, and loan type by tracing data back to source documents. • Reperformed the calculation of days past due, a key data input into the PD parameter, in the Group’s banking system on a sample basis. <p>SICR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated staging of loans and advances and compared our results to those identified and classified by management. <p>Debt Securities</p> <p>PD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the critical data fields used in the ECL model, such as the maturity date, amortised cost, accrued interest, credit rating and interest rate by tracing data back to relevant source documents. • Agreed the credit ratings and historical default rates used to calculate the PDs on a sample basis, to external sources such as external rating agencies.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>In the event of a significant increase in credit risk (SICR), an allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL). The consideration for days past due as well as adverse changes in a borrower's credit rating, industry or the economic environment are factors considered in determining whether there has been a SICR.</p> <p>The estimation of ECL in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted, probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios. The base case scenario is derived from macroeconomic forecasts which are publicly available. Upside and downside scenarios are set relative to the base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions.</p> <p>We focused on this area due to the complexity of the techniques used to determine PDs and identify SICR, and the number of significant judgements made by management regarding possible future economic scenarios as it pertains to loans and advances and debt securities.</p>	<p>SICR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested, on a sample basis, the accuracy of the initial credit risk and the credit risk at the reporting date using rating agency definitions of 'investment grade' and evaluated the appropriateness of the group classification of debt securities as Stage 2. • Performed an independent qualitative assessment for a sample of borrowers to determine if there was any adverse public information affecting the criteria used to perform the staging. • Inspected the financial statements of a sample of borrowers to determine if there was any significant downturn in financial performance and aid in assessing the staging for borrowers. <p>Forward-Looking Information (loans and advances and debt securities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the reasonableness of the Group's methodology for determining economic scenarios including the appropriateness of the Gross Domestic Product and unemployment rate economic factors utilised by management. • Evaluated the reasonableness of the increase in the weighting used for the worst-case scenario by agreeing the forward-looking economic information to external sources published or pronounced by reputable third parties. • Sensitised the probability weightings used in the ECL calculation. <p>The results of our procedures indicated that the assumptions used by management for determining the probabilities of default, significant increase in credit risk and forward-looking information were not unreasonable.</p>



Other information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chartered Accountants
February 29, 2024
Kingston, Jamaica

GraceKennedy Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 \$'000	Restated 2022 \$'000	Restated 2021 \$'000
Assets				
Cash and deposits	5	27,044,833	25,178,016	30,036,681
Investment securities	6	54,107,105	47,501,347	40,479,250
Pledged assets	6	-	28,875	9,361,518
Receivables	7	20,288,461	19,112,621	16,845,028
Inventories	8	21,419,655	22,029,962	19,228,919
Loans receivable	9	41,126,156	36,800,390	33,322,490
Taxation recoverable		1,962,407	1,431,955	1,063,158
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	5,091,316	5,346,501	4,524,211
Investment properties	38	885,500	789,900	765,900
Intangible assets	11	11,009,653	6,368,497	6,176,933
Fixed assets	12	30,434,522	28,369,118	26,223,419
Deferred tax assets	13	1,617,877	1,355,301	1,332,769
Pension plan asset	14	4,497,214	1,824,473	7,097,995
Total Assets		219,484,699	196,136,956	196,458,271
Liabilities				
Deposits		60,348,124	52,655,288	48,143,926
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		-	28,469	7,249,565
Bank and other loans	15	32,436,957	28,318,585	27,988,518
Payables	17	22,392,580	21,619,251	23,460,877
Insurance contract liabilities	17(a)	10,944,098	9,716,050	8,562,995
Taxation		1,871,452	1,213,519	789,425
Provisions	18	52,751	49,467	48,303
Deferred tax liabilities	13	1,662,442	1,803,487	1,783,144
Other post-employment obligations	14	6,519,587	4,298,567	6,768,762
Total Liabilities		136,227,991	119,702,683	124,795,515
Equity				
Capital and reserves attributable to the company's owners				
Share capital	19	157,805	264,596	284,387
Capital and fair value reserves	20	8,251,105	8,994,935	7,409,599
Retained earnings		60,474,240	54,287,035	50,934,595
Banking reserves	21	4,520,711	4,220,711	3,920,711
Other reserves	22	5,671,710	4,864,654	5,672,330
		79,075,571	72,631,931	68,221,622
Non-Controlling interests	23	4,181,137	3,802,342	3,441,134
Total Equity		83,256,708	76,434,273	71,662,756
Total Equity and Liabilities		219,484,699	196,136,956	196,458,271

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 February 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Gordon Shirley

Chairman

Donald Wehby

Group Chief Executive Officer

GraceKennedy Limited

Consolidated Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 \$'000	Restated 2022 \$'000
Revenue from products and services		149,012,040	136,855,398
Interest revenue		5,988,984	4,750,271
Revenues	25	155,001,024	141,605,669
Direct and operating expenses		(146,920,862)	(134,868,628)
Net impairment losses on financial assets		(543,452)	(347,204)
Expenses	26	(147,464,314)	(135,215,832)
Profit before Other income		7,536,710	6,389,837
Other income	27	4,100,724	3,870,600
Profit from Operations		11,637,434	10,260,437
Interest income – non-financial services		681,679	558,772
Interest expense – non-financial services		(1,724,850)	(1,250,823)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	10	774,134	673,191
Profit before Taxation		11,368,397	10,241,577
Taxation	29	(2,989,400)	(2,626,420)
NET PROFIT		8,378,997	7,615,157
Attributable to:			
Owners of GraceKennedy Limited	30	7,780,931	7,047,748
Non-Controlling interests	23	598,066	567,409
		8,378,997	7,615,157
		\$	\$
Earnings per Stock Unit for profit attributable to the owners of the company during the year:	32		
Basic		7.86	7.11
Diluted		7.79	7.04

GraceKennedy Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

		2023	Restated 2022
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year		8,378,997	7,615,157
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
(Losses)/gains on revaluation of land and buildings		(571,252)	2,095,902
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(273,196)	(63,316)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		859,244	(1,421,851)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		(29,484)	105,907
		(14,688)	716,642
<i>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		649,448	(890,561)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		76,515	(510,101)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		46,991	(43,970)
		772,954	(1,444,632)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		758,266	(727,990)
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,137,263	6,887,167
Attributable to:			
Owners of GraceKennedy Limited		8,606,890	6,219,389
Non-Controlling interests	23	530,373	667,778
		9,137,263	6,887,167

GraceKennedy Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Attributable to Owners of the Parent						Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity	
	Note	Number of Stock Units '000	Share Capital \$'000	Capital and Fair Value Reserves \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Banking Reserves \$'000			Other Reserves \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2022 (Restated)		990,009	284,387	7,409,599	50,934,595	3,920,711	5,672,330	3,441,134	71,662,756
Profit for the year		-	-	-	7,047,748	-	-	567,409	7,615,157
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,516,898	(1,419,268)	-	(925,989)	100,369	(727,990)
Total comprehensive income for 2022		-	-	1,516,898	5,628,480	-	(925,989)	667,778	6,887,167
Transactions with owners:									
Issue of shares	19 (a)	21	1,533	-	-	-	-	-	1,533
Sale of treasury shares	19 (b)	2,773	195,163	72,306	-	-	(139,616)	-	127,853
Purchase of treasury shares	19 (b)	(3,539)	(345,177)	-	-	-	-	-	(345,177)
Share-based payments:									
Value of services received	19 (e)	-	-	-	-	-	468,923	2,133	471,056
Exercised		-	-	-	-	-	(61,065)	(309)	(61,374)
Transfer of shares to employees	19 (a)	38	2,300	-	-	-	(2,300)	-	-
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	19 (b)	1,491	126,390	21,833	-	-	(147,629)	(594)	-
Increase in non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,997	38,997
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	(346,797)	(346,797)
Dividends paid	31	-	-	-	(2,001,741)	-	-	-	(2,001,741)
Total transactions with owners		784	(19,791)	94,139	(2,001,741)	-	118,313	(306,570)	(2,115,650)
Transfers between reserves:									
From capital reserves		-	-	(25,701)	25,701	-	-	-	-
To banking reserves		-	-	-	(300,000)	300,000	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022 (Restated)		990,793	264,596	8,994,935	54,287,035	4,220,711	4,864,654	3,802,342	76,434,273
Profit for the year		-	-	-	7,780,931	-	-	598,066	8,378,997
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(727,485)	858,384	-	695,060	(67,693)	758,266
Total comprehensive income for 2023		-	-	(727,485)	8,639,315	-	695,060	530,373	9,137,263
Transactions with owners:									
Repurchase of shares	19 (a)	(789)	(61,687)	-	-	-	-	-	(61,687)
Sale of treasury shares	19 (b)	147	4,931	6,232	-	-	-	-	11,163
Purchase of treasury shares	19 (b)	(3,500)	(269,392)	-	-	-	-	-	(269,392)
Share-based payments:									
Value of services received	19 (e)	-	-	-	-	-	415,065	2,493	417,558
Exercised		-	-	-	-	-	(108,038)	(677)	(108,715)
Transfer of shares to employees	19 (a)	48	4,061	-	-	-	(4,061)	-	-
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	19 (b)	2,453	215,296	(22,577)	-	-	(190,970)	(1,749)	-
Increase in non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,261	211,261
Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	(362,906)	(362,906)
Dividends paid	31	-	-	-	(2,152,110)	-	-	-	(2,152,110)
Total transactions with owners		(1,641)	(106,791)	(16,345)	(2,152,110)	-	111,996	(151,578)	(2,314,828)
Transfers between reserves:									
To banking reserves		-	-	-	(300,000)	300,000	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023		989,152	157,805	8,251,105	60,474,240	4,520,711	5,671,710	4,181,137	83,256,708

GraceKennedy Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
SOURCES/(USES) OF CASH:			
Operating Activities	33	17,427,013	(51,252)
Financing Activities			
Loans received		16,762,011	11,698,299
Loans repaid		(14,141,373)	(12,479,840)
Dividends paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interests	23	(362,906)	(346,797)
Repurchase of shares	19	(61,687)	-
Purchase of treasury shares	19	(269,392)	(345,177)
Sale of treasury shares	19	11,163	127,853
Issue of shares	19	-	1,533
Exercise of share based payments	19	(108,715)	(61,374)
Interest paid – non financial services		(1,607,489)	(1,216,797)
Dividends	31	(2,152,110)	(2,001,741)
		(1,930,498)	(4,624,041)
Investing Activities			
Additions to fixed assets ^(a)	12	(2,265,443)	(1,930,222)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		288,152	210,747
Additions to investments		(14,792,210)	(15,768,076)
Cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	39	(4,001,322)	(85,970)
Cash outflow on purchase of interest in associates and joint ventures		-	(496,093)
Proceeds from sale of investments		9,481,426	17,444,205
Net proceeds from disposal of joint venture		-	346,159
Additions to intangibles	11	(1,115,250)	(985,452)
Interest received – non financial services		663,577	641,873
		(11,741,070)	(622,829)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,755,445	(5,298,122)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		22,431,564	27,911,181
Exchange and translation gains/(losses) on net foreign cash balances		246,327	(181,495)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	5	26,433,336	22,431,564

The principal non-cash transactions include:

^(a) Acquisition of right-of-use asset of \$1,440,778,000 (2022: \$892,678,000), (Note 12).

GraceKennedy Limited

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and deposits	5	2,147,963	2,974,595
Investment securities	6	7,063,227	7,167,954
Receivables	7	2,831,736	2,242,166
Inventories	8	3,732,265	4,662,440
Loans receivable	9	5,603,020	2,672,800
Subsidiaries	35	1,630,716	1,204,889
Taxation recoverable		439,485	323,927
Investments in associates	10	49,698	574,698
Investments in subsidiaries		23,145,517	20,450,636
Intangible assets	11	1,114,297	620,500
Fixed assets	12	2,206,176	2,776,834
Deferred tax assets	13	-	265,278
Pension plan asset	14	4,497,214	1,824,473
Total Assets		54,461,314	47,761,190
Liabilities			
Bank and other loans	15	13,386,968	11,424,197
Payables	17	4,057,730	3,635,603
Subsidiaries	35	3,384,036	1,917,735
Taxation		264,845	414,730
Deferred tax liabilities	13	137,451	-
Other post-employment obligations	14	2,959,894	2,065,803
Total Liabilities		24,190,924	19,458,068
Equity			
Share capital	19	157,805	264,596
Capital and fair value reserves	20	386,625	422,931
Retained earnings		29,368,644	27,324,273
Other reserves	22	357,316	291,322
Total Equity		30,270,390	28,303,122
Total Equity and Liabilities		54,461,314	47,761,190

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 February 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Gordon Shirley

Chairman

Donald Wehby

Group Chief Executive Officer

GraceKennedy Limited

Company Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Revenue	25	30,959,416	29,238,580
Cost of goods sold		(22,794,055)	(22,176,706)
Gross Profit		8,165,361	7,061,874
Other income	27	6,657,219	5,937,002
Administration expenses		(11,994,090)	(10,626,682)
Net impairment losses on financial assets		(30,493)	(30,145)
Profit from Operations		2,797,997	2,342,049
Interest income		1,027,249	714,355
Interest expense		(1,036,739)	(682,688)
Profit before Taxation		2,788,507	2,373,716
Taxation	29	(164,305)	(156,618)
NET PROFIT	30	2,624,202	2,217,098

GraceKennedy Limited

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year	2,624,202	2,217,098
Other comprehensive income:		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Gains on revaluation of land and buildings	256	13,843
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20,217)	(17,129)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	1,572,279	(2,721,489)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	1,552,318	(2,724,775)
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,176,520	(507,677)

Items in the statement above are disclosed net of tax. The income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income is disclosed in Note 29.

GraceKennedy Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Number of Stock Units '000	Share Capital \$'000	Capital and Fair Value Reserves \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Other Reserves \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2022		990,009	284,387	332,078	29,830,405	210,965	30,657,835
Profit for the year		-	-	-	2,217,098	-	2,217,098
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(3,286)	(2,721,489)	-	(2,724,775)
Total comprehensive income for 2022		-	-	(3,286)	(504,391)	-	(507,677)
Transactions with owners:							
Issue of shares	19 (a)	21	1,533	-	-	-	1,533
Sale of treasury shares	19 (b)	2,773	195,163	72,306	-	(139,616)	127,853
Purchase of treasury shares	19 (b)	(3,539)	(345,177)	-	-	-	(345,177)
Share-based payments:							
Value of services received	22	-	-	-	-	366,831	366,831
Exercised		-	-	-	-	(39,905)	(39,905)
Transfer of shares to employees	19 (a)	38	2,300	-	-	(2,300)	-
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	19 (b)	1,491	126,390	21,833	-	(104,653)	43,570
Dividends paid	31	-	-	-	(2,001,741)	-	(2,001,741)
Total transactions with owners		784	(19,791)	94,139	(2,001,741)	80,357	(1,847,036)
Balance at 31 December 2022		990,793	264,596	422,931	27,324,273	291,322	28,303,122
Profit for the year		-	-	-	2,624,202	-	2,624,202
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(19,961)	1,572,279	-	1,552,318
Total comprehensive income for 2023		-	-	(19,961)	4,196,481	-	4,176,520
Transactions with owners:							
Repurchase of shares	19 (a)	(789)	(61,687)	-	-	-	(61,687)
Sale of treasury shares	19 (b)	147	4,931	6,232	-	-	11,163
Purchase of treasury shares	19 (b)	(3,500)	(269,392)	-	-	-	(269,392)
Share-based payments:							
Value of services received	22	-	-	-	-	278,106	278,106
Exercised		-	-	-	-	(72,632)	(72,632)
Transfer of shares to employees	19 (a)	48	4,061	-	-	(4,061)	-
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	19 (b)	2,453	215,296	(22,577)	-	(135,419)	57,300
Dividends paid	31	-	-	-	(2,152,110)	-	(2,152,110)
Total transactions with owners		(1,641)	(106,791)	(16,345)	(2,152,110)	65,994	(2,209,252)
Balance at 31 December 2023		989,152	157,805	386,625	29,368,644	357,316	30,270,390

GraceKennedy Limited

Company Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
SOURCES/(USES) OF CASH:			
Operating Activities	33	5,147,029	2,214,175
Financing Activities			
Loans received		11,191,841	7,971,845
Loans repaid		(7,894,829)	(7,899,074)
Repurchase of shares	19	(61,687)	-
Purchase of treasury shares	19	(269,392)	(345,177)
Sale of treasury shares	19	11,163	127,853
Issue of shares	19	-	1,533
Exercise of share based payments	19	(72,632)	(39,905)
Interest paid		(962,573)	(660,181)
Dividends	31	(2,152,110)	(2,001,741)
		(210,219)	(2,844,847)
Investing Activities			
Additions to fixed assets ^(a)	12	(170,148)	(140,050)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		348,302	57,540
Additions to investments		(967,537)	(4,051,452)
Loans receivable, net		(2,930,221)	274,336
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,132,042	4,836,615
Investment in subsidiary		(2,169,881)	(1,332,862)
Additions to intangibles	11	(593,758)	(351,086)
Interest received		1,009,149	797,456
		(4,342,052)	90,497
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		594,758	(540,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,112,845	1,654,331
Exchange and translation gains/(losses) on net foreign cash balances		1,480	(1,311)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	5	1,709,083	1,112,845

The principal non-cash transactions include:

^(a) Acquisition of right-of-use assets of \$Nil (2022: \$Nil), (Note 12).

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification

GraceKennedy Limited (the company) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office of the company is located at 73 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

The company is a publicly listed company having its primary listing on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, with further listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

The Group is organised into two divisions namely, GK Foods and GK Financial Group. The GK Foods division comprises all the food related companies while the GK Financial Group division comprises all the financial services companies in the Group. For the purpose of segment reporting the Group reports its results under the four segments described below.

The principal activities of the company, its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (the Group) are as follows:

Food Trading -

Merchandising of general goods and food products, both locally and internationally; processing and distribution of food products; and the operation of a chain of supermarkets.

Banking and Investments -

Commercial banking; stock brokerage; corporate finance; advisory services; and lease financing.

Insurance -

General insurance, health insurance, group and creditor life insurance, and insurance brokerage.

Money Services -

Operation of money transfer services, cambio operations and bill payment services.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards
- IAS® Standards
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC® Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC® Interpretations).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year

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

- Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8
- IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decisions issued in the last 12 months:
 - Lease Forgiveness of Lease Payments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 16)
 - Multi-currency groups of insurance contracts (IFRS 17 and IAS 21)
 - Definition of a Lease – Substitution Rights (IFRS 16)
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Amendments to IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year (continued)

- IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). IFRS 17 was issued as replacement for IFRS 4 'Insurance contracts' and requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. This standard has brought significant changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts. The key changes are that IFRS 17 requires an entity to recognise profits as it delivers insurance services (rather than when it receives premiums) and to provide information about insurance contract profits the entity expects to recognise in the future. This information will provide metrics that can be used to evaluate the performance of insurers and how that performance changes over time.

The Group adopted the new standard at 1 January 2023 with retrospective application, which required the comparative figures to be restated. The transition impact of the adoption is therefore recognised in the opening statement of financial position on 1 January 2022 with the income statement for the 2022 financial year and statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 also restated.

Details of the new accounting policy in relation to IFRS 17 are outlined in Note 2 (r) and the impact on the financial statements on transition is disclosed in Note 41.

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

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements a number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except the following set out below:

- Amendment to IFRS 16, (effective for accounting periods starting not earlier than 1 January 2024). Leases on sale and leaseback, include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of this amendment.
- Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective for accounting periods starting not earlier than 1 January 2024). These amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. Note that the IASB has issued a new exposure draft proposing change to this amendment. The Group is currently assessing the impact of these amendments.
- Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier finance, (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (with transitional reliefs in the first year)), require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.
- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability, relevant if an entity has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The Group is currently assessing the impact of these amendments.

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

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. The Group also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control. De-facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the Group's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders give the Group the power to govern the financial and operating policies, etc.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Entity	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the parent company %	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group %	Proportion of ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests %
Bluedot (2022) Limited	Jamaica	Data analytics	60	60	40
Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited	Jamaica	Food trading	70	70	30
Consumer Brands Limited	Jamaica	Food trading	100	100	-
GK Investments Limited and its subsidiary –	Jamaica	Lease financing	100	100	-
Greenfield Media Productions Limited	Jamaica	Media rights holder	-	55	45
GraceKennedy Financial Group Limited and its subsidiaries –	Jamaica	Holding company	100	100	-
Allied Insurance Brokers Limited	Jamaica	Insurance brokerage	-	100	-
GK General Insurance Company Limited	Jamaica	General insurance	-	100	-
GraceKennedy Money Services Caribbean SRL and its subsidiary –	Barbados	Holding company	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Remittance Services Limited and its subsidiaries –	Jamaica	Money services	-	75	25
Grace Kennedy Currency Trading Services Limited	Jamaica	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Payment Services Limited	Jamaica	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (Anguilla) Limited	Anguilla	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (Antigua & Barbuda) Limited	Antigua & Barbuda	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (Bahamas) Limited	Bahamas	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (Montserrat) Limited	Montserrat	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (St. Kitts & Nevis) Limited	St. Kitts & Nevis	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (St. Vincent and the Grenadines) Limited	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (BVI) Limited	British Virgin Islands	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy Money Services (Turks & Caicos Islands) Limited	Turks & Caicos Islands	Money services	-	75	25
Grace, Kennedy Remittance Services (Guyana) Limited	Guyana	Money services	-	75	25
GraceKennedy (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Money services	-	75	25
GK Insurance (Eastern Caribbean) Limited	St. Lucia	General insurance	-	89.3	10.7
GK Insurance Brokers Limited	Turks & Caicos	Insurance brokerage	-	100	-
GK Life Insurance Eastern Caribbean Limited	St. Lucia	Creditor life insurance	-	100	-
GK Life Insurance Caribbean Limited (formerly Scotia Insurance Caribbean Limited)	Barbados	Creditor life insurance	-	100	-
Key Insurance Company Limited	Jamaica	General insurance	-	73.2	26.8
Knutsford Re Limited	Turks & Caicos	Insurance	-	100	-
First Global Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries –	Jamaica	Holding company	25	100	-
First Global Bank Limited	Jamaica	Banking	-	100	-
GK Capital Management Limited	Jamaica	Investment manager	-	100	-
GraceKennedy Properties Limited	Jamaica	Property rental	-	100	-

GraceKennedy Limited

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Entity	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the parent company %	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group %	Proportion of ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests %
GK Foods & Services Limited	Jamaica	Food trading	100	100	-
International Communications Limited	Jamaica	Dormant	100	100	-
Unibev Limited	Jamaica	Food trading	100	100	-
Grace Foods Limited	St. Lucia	Brand owner	100	100	-
GraceKennedy (Belize) Limited	Belize	Food trading	100	100	-
Grace Foods Canada Inc.	Canada	Food trading	100	100	-
Grace Kennedy (Guyana) Limited	Guyana	Dormant	100	100	-
Grace Kennedy (USA) Inc. and its subsidiary –	USA	Food trading	100	100	-
Grace Foods (USA) Inc. and its subsidiary –	USA	Food trading	-	100	-
GraceKennedy Foods (USA) LLC	USA	Food trading	-	100	-
GraceKennedy (St. Lucia) Limited and its subsidiary –	St. Lucia	Holding company	100	100	-
GK Foods (UK) Limited and its subsidiaries –	United Kingdom (UK)	Food trading	-	100	-
Grace Foods UK Limited	UK	Food trading	-	100	-
Enco Products Limited	UK	Food trading	-	100	-
Funnybones Foodservice Limited	UK	Food trading	-	100	-
Chadha Oriental Foods Limited	UK	Food trading	-	100	-
GraceKennedy Ghana Limited	Ghana	Food trading	-	100	-

The special purpose entity consolidated is the company's employee investment trust.

During the year, the Group acquired 100% of the share capital of GK Life Insurance Caribbean Limited (formerly Scotia Insurance Caribbean Limited) and 100% of the share capital of Unibev Limited. The Group also purchased additional shares in Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited, increasing its shareholdings from 35% to 70%, (Note 39).

In the prior year, the Group acquired 60% of the share capital of Bluedot (2022) Limited (Note 39).

GraceKennedy Limited

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Joint ventures are entities over which the Group has joint control and has rights to the net assets of the investment. Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates and joint ventures includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate or joint venture is reduced but significant influence or joint control is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Group's share of its associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the entity.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the entity and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of results of associates and joint ventures' in the income statement.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates and joint ventures are recognised in the income statement.

In the company's statement of financial position, investment in associates and joint ventures is shown at cost.

The Group's associates and joint ventures are as follows:

Entity	Financial Reporting Year-end	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Nature of Relationship	Group's Percentage Interest	
					2023	2022
Canopy Insurance Limited	31 December	Jamaica	Financial	Joint Venture	50.0	50.0
Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited	31 March	Jamaica	Food trading	Associate	-	35.0
CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	31 December	Barbados	Banking	Associate	50.0	50.0
Dairy Industries (Jamaica) Limited	31 December	Jamaica	Food trading	Associate	50.0	50.0
Gray's Pepper Products Limited	31 December	Jamaica	Food trading	Associate	33.3	33.3
Majesty Foods LLC	31 December	USA	Food trading	Associate	49.0	49.0
Telecommunications Alliance Limited	31 December	Jamaica	Dormant	Associate	49.0	49.0

The results of associates and joint ventures with financial reporting year-ends that are different from the Group are determined by prorating the results for the audited period as well as the period covered by management accounts to ensure that a year's result is accounted for where applicable.

During the year, the Group purchased additional shares in Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited, increasing its shareholdings from 35.0% to 70.0%, which transferred the company from an associate to a subsidiary (Note 10).

In the prior year, the Group purchased additional shares in CSGK Finance Holdings increasing its shareholdings from 40.0% to 50.0%. The Group also sold its 50.0% shareholdings in Pelican Power Limited (Note 10).

(d) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Executive Committee that makes strategic decisions.

(e) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

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

GraceKennedy Limited

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement in other income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'other income'.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in the income statement, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(f) Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Freehold land and buildings are subsequently shown at market valuation based on biennial valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation of buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount. All other fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Increases in carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to other comprehensive income and shown in capital reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against capital reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis to allocate assets' cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Freehold buildings and leasehold buildings and improvements	10 - 65 years
Plant and machinery	5 - 20 years
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5 - 10 years
Computer equipment	3 - 5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

GraceKennedy Limited

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Fixed assets (continued)

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in capital and fair value reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(g) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded at cost and represents the excess of the value of consideration paid over the Group's interest in net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Goodwill is considered an indefinite life intangible asset and is not amortised. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognised in the income statement under expenses and are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the software, which ranges from 3 to 8 years (2021: 3 to 5 years).

Policy contracts

Policy contracts are amortised over their estimated useful life which is 15 years and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. The cost of policy contracts comprises its purchase price and professional fees directly attributed to acquiring the asset.

Brands and Trademarks

Brands and trademarks are recorded at cost and represent the value of the consideration paid to acquire several well established and recognised beverage and ethnic food brands. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the brands and trademarks, which ranges from 5 to 20 years.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships are recorded at cost and represent the value of the consideration paid to acquire customer contracts and the related customer relationships with several outlet operators and insurance clients. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the relationships, which is between 5 to 15 years.

Supplier relationships

Supplier relationships are recorded at cost and represent the value of the consideration paid to acquire rights to distribute consumer products in specified locations. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the relationships, which is between 10 to 12 years.

Bancassurance agreements

Bancassurance agreements are recorded at cost and represent the value of the consideration paid to acquire the rights to have insurance products sold using banking distribution channels. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the agreements, which is 10 years.

Licences

Licences are recorded at cost and represent the value of the consideration paid to acquire the rights to operate under the regulatory framework in territories where registered. Licences are usually considered an indefinite life intangible asset so it will not require any annual amortisation. However, it will be subject to annual impairment testing.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (OCI), or through profit or loss)
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the business model used for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Equity instruments held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The Group reclassifies debt investments only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

Debt instruments

Measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instruments into three measurement categories:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement.
- **FVOCI:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Changes in fair value are taken through OCI. The recognition of interest income and impairment gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement.
- **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts.

Application of the General Model

The Group has applied the 'general model' as required under IFRS 9 for debt instruments other than trade receivables. Under this model, the Group is required to assess on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The ECL will be recognised in profit or loss before a loss event has occurred. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The probability-weighted outcome considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts. Under current guidance, impairment amount represents the single best outcome; the time value of money; and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

GraceKennedy Limited

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Financial assets (continued)

ECL is calculated by multiplying the Probability of default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD).

The impairment model uses a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

Stage 1 – 12-month ECL applies to all financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination and are not credit impaired. The ECL will be computed using a 12-month PD that represents the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months.

Stage 2 – When a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination but is not credit impaired, it is considered to be in Stage 2. This requires the computation of ECL based on lifetime PD that represents the probability of default occurring over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset. Provisions are higher in this stage because of an increase in risk and the impact of a longer time horizon being considered compared to 12 months in Stage 1.

Stage 3 – Financial assets that have an objective evidence of impairment will be included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses will continue to capture the lifetime ECL.

The Group uses judgement when considering the following factors that affect the determination of impairment:

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Group compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Group's existing risk management processes. At each reporting date, the assessment of a change in credit risk will be individually assessed for those considered individually significant and at the segment level for retail exposures. This assessment is symmetrical in nature, allowing credit risk of financial assets to move back to Stage 1 if the increase in credit risk since origination has reduced and is no longer deemed to be significant.

Macroeconomic Factors, Forward Looking Information and Multiple Scenarios

The Group applies an unbiased and probability weighted estimate of credit losses by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that incorporates forecasts of future economic conditions.

Macroeconomic factors and forward looking information are incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period reflect reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group uses three scenarios that are probability weighted to determine ECL.

Expected Life

When measuring ECL, the Group considers the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management actions.

Application of the Simplified Approach

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires that the impairment provision is measured at initial recognition and throughout the life of the receivables using a lifetime ECL. As a practical expedient, a provision matrix is utilised in determining the lifetime ECLs for trade receivables.

The lifetime ECLs are determined by taking into consideration historical rates of default for each segment of aged receivables as well as the estimated impact of forward looking information.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of the underlying items such as equities, bonds, interest rates, foreign exchange, credit spreads, commodities or other indices. Derivatives enable users to increase, reduce or alter exposure to credit or market risk. The Group transacts derivatives to manage its own exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each statement of financial position date. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. Derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Assets and liabilities are set off where the contracts are with the same counterparty, a legal right of set off exists and the cash flows are intended to be settled on a net basis.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains and losses from the changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in the income statement.

(j) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Fixed assets and other assets, excluding goodwill, are reviewed for impairment losses at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(l) Income taxes

Taxation expense in the income statement comprises current and deferred tax charges.

Current tax charges are based on taxable profit for the year, which differs from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at statement of financial position date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be paid or recovered on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted or substantively enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Investment tax credits are benefits received for investments in specific qualifying assets related to capitalised expenditure. Any portion of these tax credits which are received but not fully utilised in the same year are carried forward for offset against future taxes and are recognised similarly to unused tax credits as a deferred tax asset.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except where it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case, deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Group participates in a defined contribution plan whereby it pays contributions to a privately administered fund. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and are included in staff costs.

Pension plan assets

The Group also operates a defined benefit plan. The scheme is generally funded through payments to a trustee-administered fund as determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

The asset or liability in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date and the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in staff costs within expenses in the income statement.

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

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Other post-employment obligations

Some Group companies provide post-employment health care benefits, group life, gratuity and supplementary plans for their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Equity compensation benefits

The Group operates equity-settled, share-based compensation plans. Directors, senior executives, management and key employees are awarded stock options and/or restricted stock grants. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options or restricted units is recognised as an expense. The total amount expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or restricted units granted, excluding the impact of non-market vesting conditions. When options are exercised or restricted units are vested, the proceeds received net of any transaction costs or the value transferred are credited to share capital.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after statement of financial position date are discounted to present value.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Employee benefits (continued)

Incentive plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's owners after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(n) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost and net realisable value. In the case of the company, cost represents invoiced cost plus direct inventory-related expenses. For the subsidiaries, costs are determined by methods and bases appropriate to their operations. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

(o) Trade and insurance receivables

Trade and insurance receivables are carried at original invoice amount (which represents fair value) less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of these receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against selling and marketing costs in the income statement. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in Note 3.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried on the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within bank and other loans on the statement of financial position.

(q) Payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

(r) Insurance operations

Definition and Classification

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group uses judgment to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant.

All of the Group's insurance contracts transfer significant insurance risk. The Group does not issue insurance contracts with direct or indirect participating features, nor any features that should be accounted for separately in accordance with IFRS 17's requirements. Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all of the cash flows within its boundary. Reinsurance contracts held may contain non-distinct investment components and such amounts are not presented as part of the Group's revenue or insurance service expenses.

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

The Group measures insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held applying the Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA").

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

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Unit of account

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts) and profitability groups: (i) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition; (ii) contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or (iii) a group of remaining contracts.

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

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

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

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Group aggregates reinsurance contracts held concluded within a calendar year (annual cohorts) into groups of: (i) contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition; (ii) contracts for which, at initial recognition, there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and (iii) remaining contracts in the portfolio.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements at the line of business level. The Group tracks internal management information reflecting historical experiences of such contracts' performance. This information is used for setting pricing of these contracts such that they result in reinsurance contracts held in a net cost position without a significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently.

Recognition and derecognition

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

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

Reinsurance contracts held are recognised as follows:

- a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage (quota share reinsurance) is recognised at the later of:
 - i. the beginning of the coverage period of the group; and
 - ii. the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract;
- all other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognised from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

Unless the Group entered into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an onerous group of underlying contracts is recognised prior to the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held, in which case the reinsurance contract held is recognised at the same time as the group of underlying insurance contracts is recognised.

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

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished; or
- the contract is modified and additional criteria discussed below are met.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Recognition and derecognition (continued)

When an insurance contract is modified by the Group as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as an adjustment to the Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC"), unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met.

The Group derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

- a. if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
 - i. is not within the scope of IFRS 17;
 - ii. results in different separable components;
 - iii. results in a different contract boundary; or
 - iv. belongs to a different group of contracts;
- b. the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When an insurance contract is derecognised, adjustments to remove related rights and obligations to account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to profit or loss:

- a. if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;
- b. if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party; or
- c. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium that the entity would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

Fulfillment cash flows and contract boundary

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

The estimates of future cash flows:

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

The Group estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts. The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums, or the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

- a. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- b. both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - i. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
 - ii. the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Fulfillment cash flows and contract boundary (continued)

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

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

The Group defines acquisition cash flows as cash flows that arise from costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts on a systematic and rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts are allocated:

- a. to that group; and
- b. to groups that will include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals of the insurance contracts in that group. Insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to a group of contracts but directly attributable to a portfolio of contracts are allocated to groups of contracts in the portfolio or expected to be in the portfolio

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

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

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

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

Measurement

The Group uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. For contracts with longer periods, the PAA simplification would produce a measurement of the LRC that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced by applying the General Measurement Model ("GMM") based on qualitative assessment.

For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to a group are deferred and recognised over the coverage period of contracts in a group.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the insurance acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

- a. the LRC; and
- b. the Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC"), comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

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

- a. increased for premiums received in the period, excluding amounts that relate to premium receivables included in the LIC;
- b. decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- c. decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- d. increased for the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Measurement (continued)

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid, plus broker fees paid to a party other than the reinsurer and any amounts arising from the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows. The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts held at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

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

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

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

The Group does not adjust the LRC for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the time value of money. For LIC, the estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgment and estimation.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. It reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfills insurance contracts. Unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the LIC. For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer. The Group adjusts the assets for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the risk of reinsurer's non-performance. In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability-weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

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

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

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

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

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

The Group recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts, except for groups of contracts for which the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time. For these groups of contracts, the Company recognises insurance revenue based on the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses. The amount of insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component and adjusted to reflect the effect of financial risk) allocated to the period.

Insurance service expenses include the following:

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

Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time, except for groups of contracts for which the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time. For these groups, the Company amortizes insurance acquisition cash flows based on the timing of recognition of insurance revenue. Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

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

- a. reinsurance expenses;
- b. incurred claims recovery, reduced by loss-recovery component allocations;
- c. other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery;
- e. effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance; and
- f. amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued.

Some reinsurance contracts held contain non-distinct investment components which do not relate to the provision of insurance services; therefore, such amounts are not presented as part of the Group's revenue or insurance service expenses.

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

The Group recognises reinsurance expenses based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

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

Insurance finance income or expenses

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

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

The Group chooses not to apply the OCI option to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss and OCI. The Group does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS

Areas of potential judgment	Applicable to the Company
For insurance contracts issued measured under the PAA, management judgment might be required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous. Further, judgment is required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that any changes in the onerous group's profitability and whether any loss component remeasurement is required.	This area of judgment is potentially applicable to the Group. The Group sets premiums considering recent experience. There are no recent circumstances where there have been onerous contracts. In 2022 and 2023, the Group reviewed gross combined ratios which indicated that contracts are expected to be profitable. All contracts measured by the Group in 2022 and 2023 under the PAA were determined to be non-onerous on initial recognition.
An entity can use judgment to determine which cash flows within the boundary of insurance contracts are those that relate directly to the fulfillment of the contracts.	The Group performs regular expense studies and uses judgment to determine the extent to which fixed and variable overheads are directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts.

Methods used and judgements applied in determining the IFRS 17 transition amounts

The Company has adopted IFRS 17 retrospectively. The full retrospective approach was applied to the insurance contracts in force at the transition date, including insurance acquisition cash flow assets. The Company has: identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts and each insurance acquisition cash flows asset in this category as if IFRS 17 had always applied; derecognised any existing balances that would not exist if IFRS 17 had always applied; and recognised any resulting net difference in equity.

Estimates and assumptions

This note provides an overview of items that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions in subsequent periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates is included in the notes below, together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements.

In applying IFRS 17 measurement requirements, the following inputs and methods will be used that include significant estimates. The present value of future cash flows is estimated using deterministic scenarios. The assumptions used in the deterministic scenarios are derived to approximate the probability-weighted mean of a full range of scenarios.

Discount rates

The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rates. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield, adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield and the relevant liability cash flows (known as an 'illiquidity premium'). The risk-free was derived using government bond rates available in the market denominated in the same currency as the product being measured. Management uses judgment to assess liquidity characteristics of the liability cash flows. Insurance contracts are considered less liquid than the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield. For these contracts, the illiquidity premium was estimated based on market observable liquidity premiums in financial assets, adjusted to reflect the illiquidity characteristics of the liability cash flows.

Observable market information is available for up to 5 years. For the unobservable period, the yield curve was interpolated between an ultimate rate and the last observable point using the Smith-Wilson method.

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

Product	2023			2022		
	1 year	5 years	10 years	1 year	5 years	10 years
General insurance (issued and reinsurance held)	6.18%	6.07%	7.03%	7.75%	6.10%	6.98%

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Insurance contracts business (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts

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

Where estimates of expense-related cash flows are determined at the portfolio level or higher, they are allocated to groups of contracts on a systematic basis, such as the activity-based costing method. Similar methods are consistently applied to allocate expenses of a similar nature. Expenses of an administrative policy maintenance nature are allocated to groups of contracts based on the number of contracts in force within groups. Acquisition cash flows are typically allocated to groups of contracts based on gross premiums written. Claims settlement-related expenses are typically allocated based on the number of claims expected.

Uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the severity and frequency of claims. Assumptions used to develop estimates about future cash flows are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted where required.

The Group projects estimates of future expenses relating to fulfillment of contracts using current expense levels adjusted for inflation. Expenses comprise expenses directly attributable to the groups of contracts, including an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. In addition, under certain methods used to assess claims incurred for the general insurance contracts, estimates of future claim payments are adjusted for inflation.

Methods used to measure insurance contracts

Judgment is involved in assessing the most appropriate technique to estimate insurance liabilities for the claims incurred. Estimates are performed on an accident year basis.

In its claims incurred assessments, the Group uses internal data consisting of historical paid claims, case reserves, and allocated claims expenses. This information is used to develop ultimate incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expense estimates by accident year. The Incurred Development, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and Expected Loss Ratio methods are used to arrive at the estimates of incurred but not reported claims, which are industry standards for this type of claim.

The Incurred Development method projects current reported incurred claims to their ultimate values by accident year based on historical incurred development patterns. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson gives some weight to historically based development patterns and the balancing weight to historically based expected ultimate loss ratios. The Expected Loss Ratio method derives the ultimate incurred losses by applying the expected loss ratios to the earned premium. This method gives no weight to the losses reported as at the valuation date.

Methods used to measure the risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

The risk adjustment was calculated at the issuing entity level and then allocated down to each group of contracts in accordance with their risk profiles. The cost of capital method was used to derive the overall risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

In the cost of capital method, the risk adjustment is determined by applying a cost rate to the present value of projected capital relating to non-financial risk. The cost rate is set at 6% per annum, representing the return required to compensate for the exposure to non-financial risk. The capital is determined at a 99.5% confidence level, and it is projected in line with the run-off of the business. The diversification benefit is included to reflect the diversification in contracts sold across geographies, because this reflects the compensation that the entity requires.

The resulting amount of the calculated risk adjustment corresponds to the confidence level of 75% (2022: 75%). The methods and assumptions used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk were not changed in 2023 and 2022.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed; for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

(t) Deposits

Deposits are recognised initially at the nominal amount when funds are received. Deposits are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

(u) Securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements

The purchase and sale of securities under resale and repurchase agreements are treated as collateralised lending and borrowing transactions. The related interest income and expense are recorded on the accrual basis.

(v) Borrowings

Bank loans and overdrafts are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

(w) Borrowings costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Leases

As lessee

The Group leases various offices, warehouses, retail stores, equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 10 years, but may have extension options as described below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(x) Leases (continued)

Some equipment and motor vehicle leases contain variable lease payment terms that are linked to usage. These payments are excluded from the measurement of the lease liability and are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

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

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point.

The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

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

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

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs.

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

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease and also takes account of extension and termination options if reasonably certain to be exercised. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Group.

As lessor

When assets are sold under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(y) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any Group company purchases the company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the company's owners until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received (net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects) is included in equity attributable to the company's owners.

(z) Revenue recognition

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

Sales of goods and services

Revenue is recognised as performance obligations are satisfied, that is, over time or at a point in time. Where a customer contract contains multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services being provided to the customer

Certain contracts with customers provide a right of return, free goods, volume discounts, rebates and other incentives. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for customer returns and sales incentives using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A contract liability, representing amounts payable to customers, is recognised for expected returns and sales incentives. Where customer contracts entitle customers to free goods, revenue is allocated to each performance obligation, including free goods, and recognised as the performance obligations are satisfied. Contract liabilities are included in 'payables' on the statement of financial position.

Sale of goods and services – customer loyalty programme

The Group operates loyalty programmes where customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitle them to goods or services in the future. The consideration received from the sale of goods and services is allocated to the loyalty points and related goods and services using the residual value method. In its capacity as an agent, the Group recognises commission income, being the net of the consideration allocated to the loyalty points and the amounts payable to third parties with primary responsibility for satisfying the performance obligations in respect of awards. A financial liability is recognised in respect of amounts payable to third parties and no breakage is considered. The financial liability is included in 'payables' in the statement of financial position.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions, shown in other income, represent various transaction costs and service fees charged to customers. These are recognised on an accrual basis.

Insurance Revenue

Insurance revenue is recognised based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts. The amount of insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component and adjusted to reflect the effect of financial risk) allocated to the period.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(aa) Dividends

Dividends are recorded as a deduction from equity in the period in which they are approved.

(ab) Investment properties

Investment properties, principally comprising land and buildings, are held for long-term rental yields and capital appreciation and are treated as long-term investments. They are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value.

Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in light of current market conditions. The fair value also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property.

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to income during the financial period in which they are incurred. Fair value gains or losses are recorded in income.

(ac) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the income statement.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management

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

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. It provides policies for overall risk management, as well as principles and procedures covering the specific areas of risk. The Board has established committees/departments for managing and monitoring risks, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, as follows:

(i) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Group Risk Management and Internal Audit. Group Risk Management establishes a framework within which the opportunities and risks affecting the Group may be measured, assessed, and effectively controlled. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(ii) Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in enhancing the Group's system of corporate governance by establishing, monitoring and reviewing the principles of good governance with which the Group and its directors will comply. The Committee promotes high standards of corporate governance based on the principles of openness, integrity and accountability taking into account the Group's existing legal and regulatory requirements. It establishes such procedures, policies and codes of conduct to meet these aims as it considers appropriate. Qualified individuals are identified and recommended by the Board to become members. It also leads the Board of Directors in its annual review of the Board's performance.

(iii) Asset and Liability Committees/Investment Committees

The Asset and Liability Committees (ALCOs) and Investment Committees are management committees responsible for monitoring and formulating investment portfolios and investment strategies within the Insurance, Banking and Investment, and Corporate divisions. The ALCOs are also responsible for monitoring adherence to trading limits, policies and procedures that are established to ensure that there is adequate liquidity as well as monitoring and measuring capital adequacy for regulatory and business requirements. To discharge these responsibilities, the ALCOs establish asset and liability pricing policies to protect the liquidity structure as well as assesses the probability of various liquidity shocks and interest rate scenarios. They also establish and monitor relevant liquidity ratios and statement of financial position targets. Overall, the Committees ensure compliance with the policies related to the management of liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk.

(iv) Corporate Finance Department

The Corporate Finance Department is responsible for managing the Group's assets and liabilities and the overall capital structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Group. Corporate Finance identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating business units.

(v) Risk and Capital Management Committee

The Risk and Capital Management Committee, a sub-committee of the GraceKennedy Financial Group's Board, oversees the Group's risk and capital management systems, practices and procedures to ensure effectiveness of risk identification and management, and compliance with internal policies and guidelines, and external regulatory requirements.

The most important types of risk are insurance risk, reinsurance risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk. This section summarises the risk and the way it is managed by the Group.

Insurance risk for the Group attributable to policies sold by its general and life insurance underwriting subsidiaries, is borne by those subsidiaries. The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore, unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claim payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits is greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Group has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Factors that increase insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk and geographical location.

Management maintains an appropriate balance between commercial and personal policies and type of policies based on guidelines set by the Board of Directors. Insurance risk arising from the Group's insurance contracts is, however, concentrated within Jamaica.

The Group has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. Where applicable, for general insurance contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties or other assets and contents insured. Claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for other assets and contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies.

Management sets policy and retention limits based on guidelines set by the Board of Directors of the subsidiaries. The policy limit and maximum net retention of any one risk for each class of general insurance per customer for the year are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Policy Limit	Maximum Net Retention	Policy Limit	Maximum Net Retention
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commercial property:				
Fire and consequential loss	1,542,681	89,475	1,530,535	12,244
Boiler and machinery	925,608	6,942	918,321	6,887
Engineering	1,234,144	9,256	1,224,428	9,183
Burglary, money and goods in transit	38,567	37,752	38,263	38,263
Glass and other	38,567	37,752	38,263	38,263
Liability	462,804	46,280	459,161	45,916
Marine, aviation and transport	92,561	2,314	91,832	4,592
Motor	60,000	15,000	60,000	15,000
Pecuniary loss:				
Fidelity	38,567	37,752	38,263	38,263
Surety/Bonds	269,969	53,994	229,580	45,916
Personal accident	38,567	37,752	38,263	38,263
Personal property	617,072	92,561	1,530,535	12,244

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis of Actuarial Liabilities

The determination of actuarial liabilities is sensitive to a number of assumptions, and changes in those assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation results. These factors are discussed below.

Actuarial Assumptions

(i) In applying the noted methodologies, the following assumptions were made:

- Claims inflation has remained relatively constant and there have been no material legislative changes in the Jamaican civil justice system that would cause claim inflation to increase dramatically.
- There is no latent environmental or asbestos exposure embedded in the loss history.
- The case reserving and claim payments rates have and will remain relatively constant.
- The overall development of claims costs gross of reinsurance is not materially different from the development of claims costs net of reinsurance. This assumption is supported by:
 - The majority of the reinsurance program consists of proportional reinsurance agreements.
 - The non-proportional reinsurance agreements consist primarily of high attachment points.
- Claims are expressed at their estimated ultimate undiscounted value, in accordance with the requirement of the insurance regulations.

(ii) Provision for adverse deviation assumptions

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

Reserves have been calculated on an undiscounted basis as well as on a discounted basis with a risk load added in. Where the undiscounted reserve was larger than the discounted reserve including the calculated provision for adverse deviation, the undiscounted amount was chosen. This assumes that holding reserves at an undiscounted amount includes an implicit risk load.

Development Claim Liabilities

In addition to sensitivity analysis, the development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of the ultimate claims liability for accident years 2014 - 2022 has changed at successive year-ends, up to 2023. Updated unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (UCAE) and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) estimates in each successive year, as well as amounts paid to date are used to derive the revised amounts for the ultimate claims liability for each accident year, used in the development calculations.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Development Claim Liabilities (continued)

	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023	
	& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior		& prior	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
2014 UCAE, end of year	2,757,402																			
IBNR, end of year	211,251																			
2015 Paid during year	943,096	689,442	1,632,538																	
UCAE, end of year	1,948,129	716,081	2,664,210																	
IBNR, end of year	58,093	206,122	264,215																	
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	0.65%																			
2016 Paid during year	483,110	391,756	874,866	692,748	1,567,614															
UCAE, end of year	1,324,623	443,046	1,767,669	800,124	2,567,793															
IBNR, end of year	79,586	71,686	151,272	136,611	287,883															
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	4.66%		4.60%																	
2017 Paid during year	245,167	133,671	378,838	482,917	861,755	848,302	1,710,057													
UCAE, end of year	978,561	329,691	1,308,252	464,022	1,772,274	839,244	2,611,518													
IBNR, end of year	83,931	29,754	113,685	29,172	142,857	144,617	287,474													
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	7.91%		8.63%		2.76%															
2018 Paid during year	235,214	87,614	322,828	161,327	484,155	626,031	1,110,186	1,205,947	2,316,133											
UCAE, end of year	632,502	243,009	875,511	348,762	1,224,273	479,754	1,704,027	1,158,845	2,862,872											
IBNR, end of year	114,672	31,830	146,502	(10,017)	136,485	39,448	175,933	276,601	452,534											
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	10.61%		11.26%		5.22%		(3.14%)													
2019 Paid during year	89,499	57,699	147,198	105,692	252,890	379,583	632,473	895,946	1,528,419	1,184,53	2,712,951									
UCAE, end of year	512,154	176,372	688,526	293,511	982,037	397,761	1,379,798	678,129	2,057,927	528,900	2,586,827									
IBNR, end of year	102,613	35,252	137,865	(7,013)	130,852	5,068	135,920	167,574	303,494	150,316	453,810									
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	12.05%		12.92%		5.04%		(12.40%)		(17.33%)											
2020 Paid during year	71,294	34,346	105,640	48,393	154,033	78,515	232,548	406,694	757,538	1,164,232	1,163.87	2,328.105								
UCAE, end of year	386,420	160,203	546,623	241,548	788,171	318,028	1,106,199	447,857	1,554,056	700,537	2,254,593	1,147.11	3,401.709							
IBNR, end of year	80,865	(12,319)	68,546	(8,659)	59,887	1,992	61,879	32,506	94,385	122,321	216,706	505,975	722,681							
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	14.62%		16.52%		8.92%		(8.43%)		(8.09%)		(19.56%)									
2021 Paid during year	66,999	26,655	93,654	27,989	121,643	38,114	159,757	98,235	257,992	188,619	446,611	722,343	1,168,954	1,243.96	2,412.916					
UCAE, end of year	302,873	90,628	393,501	179,098	572,599	240,056	812,655	289,566	1,102,221	391,443	1,493,664	455,872	1,949,536	1,192,85	3,142,391					
IBNR, end of year	(5,555)	(5,059)	(10,614)	(41,784)	(52,398)	(51,992)	(104,390)	(54,318)	(158,708)	(45,787)	(204,495)	23,929	(180,566)	544,592	364,026					
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	18.09%		21.26%		16.14%		1.92%		5.39%		4.62%		28.77%							
2022 Paid during year	35,179	20,839	56,018	23,402	79,420	32,834	112,254	89,392	201,646	100,828	302,474	183,743	486,217	883,681	1,369,898	1,492,572	2,862,470			
UCAE, end of year	253,929	81,955	335,884	111,775	447,659	192,602	640,261	274,820	915,081	340,541	1,255,622	365,481	1,621,103	589,458	2,210,561	1,592,941	3,803,502			
IBNR, end of year	(2,700)	(2,584)	(5,284)	(4,188)	(9,472)	(48,245)	(57,717)	(61,799)	(119,516)	(63,284)	(182,800)	(45,659)	(228,459)	29,726	(198,733)	697,955	499,222			
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	18.46%		21.13%		16.23%		2.39%		3.77%		1.79%		26.10%		3.56%					
2023 Paid during year	46,502	16,146	62,648	24,386	87,034	35,603	122,637	71,878	194,515	66,588	261,103	91,994	353,097	250,468	603,565	1,090,126	1,693,691	1,831,684	3,525,375	
UCAE, end of year	190,828	74,680	265,508	99,941	365,449	128,692	494,141	211,501	705,642	296,057	1,001,699	297,066	1,298,765	460,389	1,759,154	397,281	2,156,435	1,794,175	3,950,610	
IBNR, end of year	6,388	1,439	7,827	5,395	13,222	6,329	19,551	(70,201)	(50,650)	(79,824)	(130,474)	(74,521)	(204,995)	(58,226)	(263,221)	38,495	(224,726)	755,967	531,241	
Discount, end of year	(3,646)	(4,600)	(8,246)	(8,633)	(16,879)	(9,535)	(26,414)	(12,005)	(38,419)	(17,997)	(56,416)	(23,062)	(79,477)	(44,779)	(124,256)	(70,945)	(195,201)	(123,066)	(318,267)	
Ratio: excess (deficiency)	18.71%	8.39%	20.95%	(4.56%)	15.27%	(34.74%)	0.53%	(2.47%)	2.15%	(95.79%)	(0.16%)	26.16%	24.79%	11.58%	1.06%	33.39%	15.74%			

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis to underwriting risk variables

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

	LIC as at 31 December 2023 \$'000	Impact on LIC 2023 \$'000	Impact on profit before income tax 2023 \$'000	LIC as at 31 December 2022 \$'000	Impact on LIC 2022 \$'000	Impact on profit before income tax 2022 \$'000
Insurance contract liabilities	10,541,504			9,577,116		
Reinsurance contract assets	(95,179)			(598,233)		
Net insurance contract liabilities	10,446,325			8,978,883		
Development claims - 10% increase						
Insurance contract liabilities		62,741	(62,741)		85,155	(85,155)
Reinsurance contract assets		(6,462)	6,462		(22,277)	22,277
Net insurance contract liabilities		56,279	(56,279)		62,878	(62,878)
Inflation - 1% increase						
Insurance contract liabilities		69,863	(69,863)		65,726	(65,726)
Reinsurance contract assets		(5,869)	5,869		(6,497)	6,497
Net insurance contract liabilities		63,994	(63,994)		59,229	(59,229)

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Reinsurance risk

To limit its exposure to potential loss on an insurance policy, the insurer may cede certain levels of risk to a reinsurer. The Group selects reinsurers which have established capability to meet their contractual obligations and which generally have high credit ratings. The credit ratings of reinsurers are monitored.

Retention limits represent the level of risk retained by the insurer. Coverage in excess of these limits is ceded to reinsurers up to the treaty limit. The retention programmes used by the Group are summarised below:

- The retention limit or maximum exposure on insurance policies under the reinsurance treaties range between \$2,314,000 and \$92,561,000 (2022: \$4,592,000 and \$45,916,000).
- The Group utilises reinsurance treaties to reduce its net retained risk. The risk is spread over several reinsurers all of whom are AM Best or S&P rated at A or better.
- Excess of loss reinsurance is also purchased to cover the retained risk in the event of a catastrophe as well as for large motor losses.
- The amount of reinsurance recoveries recognised during the period is as follows:

	Group	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Property	1,002,270	964,285
Motor	23,267	147,509
Marine	754	3,500
Liability	75,440	38,536
Pecuniary loss	902	(1,183)
Accident	(867)	13,018
	1,101,766	1,165,665

(c) Financial risk

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, cash flow risk and market risk (interest rate risk and currency risk).

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the Group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities are interest rate risk and currency risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(i) Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers, clients or counterparties will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit exposures arise principally from the Group's receivables from customers, principals, agents, the amounts due from reinsurers, amounts due from insurance contract holders and insurance brokers, investments, lending activities and loan commitments arising from such lending activities. There is also credit risk in off-statement of financial position financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties and to geographical and industry segments.

Credit-related commitment risks arise from guarantees which may require payment on behalf of customers. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the letters of credit. They expose the Group to similar risks to loans and these are mitigated by the same control policies and processes.

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the statement of financial position.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Credit review process

The Group has established a credit quality review process and has credit policies and procedures which require regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet interest, capital and other repayment obligations.

(a) Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The credit policy states that each customer must be analysed individually for creditworthiness prior to the Group offering them a credit facility. Customers may be required to provide a banker's guarantee and credit limits are assigned to each customer. These limits are reviewed at least twice per year. The Group has procedures in place to restrict customer orders if the order will exceed their credit limits. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group on a prepayment basis.

Customer credit risks are monitored according to credit characteristics such as whether it is an individual or company, geographic location, industry, ageing profile, and previous financial difficulties. Special negotiated arrangements may extend the credit period to a maximum of 3 months. Trade and other receivables relate mainly to the Group's retail and direct customers. The Group's average credit period for the sale of goods is 1 month.

(b) Loans and leases receivable

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal ratings. Customers of the Group are segmented into four rating classes. The Group's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class.

Group's internal rating scale:

Group's rating	Description of the grade	
1	Low risk	– Excellent credit history
2	Standard risk	– Generally abides by credit terms
3	Past due	– Late paying with increased credit risk
4	Credit impaired	– Default

Exposure to credit risk is managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risk to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

GraceKennedy Limited

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31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

(c) Reinsurance

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract. The insurance subsidiaries' Risk and Reinsurance Department assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information.

(d) Premium and other receivables

The respective credit committees within the Group examine the payment history of significant contract holders with whom they conduct regular business. Management information reported to the Group includes details of provisions for impairment on loans and receivables and subsequent write-offs. Internal Audit makes regular reviews to assess the degree of compliance with the Group procedures on credit. Exposures to individual policyholders and groups of policyholders are collected within the on-going monitoring of the controls associated with regulatory solvency. Where there exists significant exposure to individual policyholders, or homogenous groups of policyholders, a financial analysis is carried out by the insurance subsidiaries' Risk and Reinsurance Department.

(e) Investments

External rating agency credit grades are used to assess credit quality. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. Default probabilities and recovery rates are assigned as published by the rating agency.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk arising from investments by adhering to the investment counterparty limits as approved by the ALCOs. Counterparty limits are reviewed and updated periodically.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group has four types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Trade and premium receivables
- Loans and leases receivable
- Debt investments carried at amortised cost, and
- Debt investments carried at FVOCI.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, all bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable banking institutions and the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade and premium receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for these assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Trade and premium receivables (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Standard risk	14,087,804	13,160,441	2,015,787	1,743,505
Past due	4,296,755	4,404,074	252,150	195,150
Credit impaired	1,251,100	926,645	464,231	238,137
Gross carrying amount	19,635,659	18,491,160	2,732,168	2,176,792
Loss allowance	(830,873)	(741,993)	(33,692)	(52,426)
Carrying amount	18,804,786	17,749,167	2,698,476	2,124,366

Loss allowance

The loss allowance as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 was determined as follows for trade and premium receivables:

	Group					
	at 31 December 2023			at 31 December 2022		
	Gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss allowance \$'000	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss allowance \$'000	Expected loss rate
Less than 1 month	10,809,079	166,550	1.54%	10,939,592	147,982	1.35%
Within 1 to 3 months	6,071,512	115,998	1.91%	4,982,954	75,406	1.51%
Over 3 months	2,755,068	548,325	19.90%	2,568,614	518,605	20.19%
	19,635,659	830,873		18,491,160	741,993	

	Company					
	at 31 December 2023			at 31 December 2022		
	Gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss allowance \$'000	Expected loss rate	Gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss allowance \$'000	Expected loss rate
Less than 1 month	1,434,954	1,607	0.11%	1,253,382	2,065	0.16%
Within 1 to 3 months	995,097	2,612	0.26%	685,785	2,261	0.33%
Over 3 months	302,117	29,473	9.76%	237,625	48,100	20.24%
	2,732,168	33,692		2,176,792	52,426	

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit Risk (continued)

Trade and premium receivables (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

The movement on the loss allowances for trade and premium receivables is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
At 1 January	741,993	797,314	52,426	88,586
Movement on loss allowance recognised in income statement during the year	191,668	116,955	29,508	31,811
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(35,647)	(131,011)	(19,492)	(51,708)
Unused amount reversed	(67,141)	(41,265)	(28,750)	(16,263)
At 31 December	830,873	741,993	33,692	52,426

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than two years, and alternative methods of debt collection have been exhausted.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in other income.

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases (including loan commitments and guarantees)

The Group applies the 'three stage' model under IFRS 9 in measuring the expected credit losses on loans and leases, and makes estimations about likelihood of defaults occurring, associated loss ratios, changes in market conditions, and expected future cash flows. This is measured using the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) for a portfolio of assets.

- Probability of Default - This represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation either over the next 12 months (12 month PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- Exposure at Default - This represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the statement of financial position date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.
- Loss Given Default – The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and also the time value of money.

The 'three stage' model is used to categorise financial assets according to credit quality as follows:

- Stage 1 – financial assets that are not credit impaired on initial recognition or are deemed to have low credit risk. These assets generally abide by the contractual credit terms. The ECL is measured using a 12 month PD, which represents the probability that the financial asset will default within the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 – financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, but are not credit impaired. The ECL is measured using a lifetime PD.
- Stage 3 – credit impaired financial assets. The ECL is measured using a lifetime PD.

Transfer between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment. This assessment is done on a case-by-case basis.

The Group considers forward looking information in determining the PDs of financial assets. Forward looking information having significant impact on the ECL is described in further detail under that heading.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

The Group considers a financial asset to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Qualitative Criteria

- Deterioration in the Borrower's Risk Rating (BRR) below established threshold;
- Material misrepresentation or inaccurate warranty;
- Failure to comply with provisions of any statute under which the borrower conducts business
- Borrower enters into a scheme of arrangement;
- Actual or expected restructuring;
- Previous arrears in excess of 60 days within the last six months;
- Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems;
- Expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower.

However, the assessment of significant increase in credit risk and the above criteria will differ for different types of lending arrangements.

Loan commitments are assessed along with the category of loan the Group is committed to provide.

The assessment of SICR is performed for individual loans, taking into consideration the sector grouping of the individual exposures, and incorporates forward-looking information. This assessment is performed on a quarterly basis.

GraceKennedy Limited

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (continued)

Backstop

Irrespective of the above qualitative assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Group has monitoring procedures in place to assess whether the criteria used to identify SICR continues to be appropriate.

The Group utilised the low credit risk exemption for financial assets.

Credit Impaired Assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as credit impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria as outlined below, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (e.g. equity ratio, net income percentage of sales);
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position; and
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of 'credit impaired' used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Measuring the ECL – Inputs, Assumptions and Estimation Techniques

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD, which are multiplied together and discounted back to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The 12 month PD is calculated by observing the rate of historical default within the first year of a portfolio of loans, and adjusted for the expected impact of forward looking economic information.

The lifetime PD is calculated by observing the rate of historical default over the life of a portfolio of loans, and adjusted for the impact of forward looking economic information.

The EAD for amortising and bullet repayment loans is based on the contractual repayments over a 12 month or lifetime basis.

The EAD for revolving products, such as credit cards, revolving loans and overdrafts is estimated by taking the current drawn balance and the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilization band, based on analysis of the Group's recent default data.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type. For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.

Forward looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime EAD and LGD.

Forward Looking Information

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The Group uses external information including economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and the central bank. The information published however does not cover the Group's credit risk exposure period and judgement was applied when incorporating these forecasts into our models. The Group started with historical data of approximately 3 years in which a relationship between macro-economic indicators and default rates was developed. Judgement was applied in cases where a strong relationship between these key economic variables and expected credit losses was not identified based on the historical data used.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases (continued)

Forward Looking Information (continued)

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial asset. Forecasts of these economic variables are reviewed on a quarterly basis. The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group also assesses other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The Group uses a total of three scenarios for each portfolio of loans (base, upside, downside). The scenario weightings are determined using judgment. The base case is the single most-likely expected outcome. The Group measures ECL as a probability weighted ECL.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The most significant period end assumptions used in determining the ECL as at the reporting date are set out below.

<u>Economic factor</u>	<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Range</u>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Base	1.3% to 2.3%
	Upside	3.3% to 4.3%
	Downside	-0.7% to 0.3%
Unemployment Rate	Base	6.6% to 4.5%
	Upside	4.6% to 2.5%
	Downside	8.6% to 6.5%

The underlying models and their calibration, including how they react to forward-looking economic conditions was based on how the relationship of the Group's existing portfolio to these variables and remains subject to review and refinement as the Group builds data

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes, have also been considered, but are not deemed to have a material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. This is reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

Sensitivity Analysis

Forward looking indicators having the most significant impact on the ECL are GDP growth and unemployment rate. Set out below are the changes to the ECL as at 31 December 2023 that would result from reasonably possible changes in these parameters from the actual assumptions used in the Group's economic variable assumptions.

<u>Forward Looking Indicator</u>	<u>Change in basis points:</u>	<u>Effect on ECL \$'000</u>	<u>Forward Looking Indicator</u>	<u>Change in basis points:</u>	<u>Effect on ECL \$'000</u>
GDP growth	+ 100bp	13,220	Unemployment rate	+ 100bp	(909)
GDP growth	- 100bp	(13,220)	Unemployment rate	- 100bp	909

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases (continued)

Portfolio Segmentation

Expected credit loss provisions are modelled on a collective basis, by grouping exposures on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. In performing this grouping, there must be sufficient information for the group to be statistically credible. Where sufficient information is not available internally, the Group has considered benchmarking internal/external supplementary data to use for modelling purposes.

Exposures are grouped according to product type (term loans, overdrafts, credit cards, revolvers, guarantees and loan commitments) and industry (for example, manufacturing and distribution, tourism, personal loans).

The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Credit Risk team.

Stage 3 loans are assessed on an individual basis for impairment.

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contract extension or renewal is common business practice. However, for financial assets such as credit cards, revolving credit facilities and overdraft facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Group's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Group's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For such financial assets the Group measures ECL over the period that it is exposed to the credit risk and ECL would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. These financial assets do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and have a short contractual cancellation period. However, the Group does not enforce in the normal day-to-day management the contractual right to cancel these financial assets. This is because these financial assets are managed on a collective basis and are canceled only when the Group becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Group expects to take to mitigate ECL.

The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Low risk	5,719	-	-	5,719
Standard risk	27,621,876	8,146,159	31,632	35,799,667
Past due	3,029,739	2,467,976	86,860	5,584,575
Credit impaired	-	21,112	1,535,481	1,556,593
Gross carrying amount	30,657,334	10,635,247	1,653,973	42,946,554
Loss allowance	(454,311)	(558,976)	(807,111)	(1,820,398)
Carrying amount	30,203,023	10,076,271	846,862	41,126,156

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and leases (continued)

	Group			
	2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000	Total \$'000
Low risk	11,527	-	-	11,527
Standard risk	23,374,540	9,548,782	-	32,923,322
Past due	2,127,342	2,105,197	-	4,232,539
Credit impaired	-	-	1,285,830	1,285,830
Gross carrying amount	25,513,409	11,653,979	1,285,830	38,453,218
Loss allowance	(396,585)	(639,439)	(616,804)	(1,652,828)
Carrying amount	25,116,824	11,014,540	669,026	36,800,390

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. The Group has internal policies on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

The Group prepares a valuation of the collateral obtained as part of the loan origination process. This assessment is reviewed periodically. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential and commercial properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable;
- Charges and hypothecations over deposit balances and financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

The Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries and from individual owners for loans to their companies.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of reverse repurchase agreements which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

The Group's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Group since the prior period. Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral held during its annual reviews of individual credit facilities as well as during its review of the adequacy of the provision for credit losses.

The fair value of collateral held in respect of credit impaired financial assets is \$1,739,410,000 (2022: \$1,576,091,000).

Loss Allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors. The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

	Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	396,585	639,439	616,804	1,652,828
Movements with income statement impact:				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(14,615)	48,587	-	33,972
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(330)	-	13,953	13,623
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	15,869	(61,597)	-	(45,728)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(19,627)	40,786	21,159
New financial assets originated	141,262	22,183	-	163,445
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(12,563)	(23,463)	177,511	141,485
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(71,897)	(46,546)	(41,943)	(160,386)
Total net income statement charge	57,726	(80,463)	190,307	167,570
At 31 December	454,311	558,976	807,111	1,820,398

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases (continued)

	Group			
	2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	323,571	575,698	667,511	1,566,780
Movements with income statement impact:				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(6,032)	21,142	-	15,110
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(195)	-	18,761	18,566
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	6,002	(25,224)	-	(19,222)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(5,305)	3,580	(1,725)
New financial assets originated	145,597	30,972	-	176,569
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	151	96,560	(63,243)	33,468
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(72,509)	(54,404)	(9,805)	(136,718)
Total net income statement charge	73,014	63,741	(50,707)	86,048
At 31 December	396,585	639,439	616,804	1,652,828

Loans and leases are written off, in whole or in part, when the Group has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include ceasing enforcement activity, and where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral, and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The Group may write off account balances that are still subject the enforcement activity, based on a reasonable expectation of amounts recoverable. The outstanding contractual amounts of such assets written off during the year was \$Nil (2022: \$Nil).

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and Leases, Premium and Trade receivables

The following table summarises the Group's and company's credit exposure for loans and leases, premium and trade receivables at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the customer sector:

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Public sector	81,355	283,356	-	-
Professional and other services	6,064,551	4,137,253	-	-
Personal	17,953,915	15,489,129	-	-
Agriculture, fishing and mining	1,825,034	1,860,065	-	-
Construction and real estate	4,722,960	4,795,051	253,172	-
Electricity, gas and water	1,387,754	2,276,559	-	-
Distribution	4,474,820	4,353,074	114,273	393,789
Manufacturing	4,198,492	3,688,594	1,600,000	1,200,000
Transportation	1,686,500	1,608,019	-	-
Tourism and entertainment	2,350,301	2,395,155	284,914	253,450
Financial and other money services	3,941,209	3,043,449	3,570,967	1,053,350
Brokers and agents	2,703,819	3,595,004	-	-
Supermarket chains	4,109,255	3,682,096	613,037	509,780
Wholesalers	2,054,747	1,609,343	637,562	434,554
Retail and direct customers	2,981,437	2,539,483	688,423	614,655
Other	1,677,608	1,195,978	502,412	359,808
	62,213,757	56,551,608	8,264,760	4,819,386
Loss allowance	(2,651,271)	(2,394,821)	(33,692)	(52,426)
	59,562,486	54,156,787	8,231,068	4,766,960
Interest receivable	368,456	392,770	70,428	30,206
	59,930,942	54,549,557	8,301,496	4,797,166

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Debt Investments

The Group uses external credit ratings as published by established rating agencies in its assessment of the probability of default on debt investments. The PDs and LGDs for government and corporate bonds have been developed by the rating agencies based on statistics on the default, loss and rating transition experience of government and corporate bond issuers. The loss allowance on debt investments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI is measured using lifetime PDs. The credit ratings and associated PDs are reviewed and updated on quarterly basis.

Based on available credit ratings for sovereign and corporate debts, the debt securities were classified in stage 2 as they were below investment grade as defined by reputable rating agencies.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table summarises the Group's and company's credit exposure for debt investments at their carrying amounts, as categorised by issuer:

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Government of Jamaica:				
At amortised cost	5,220,744	7,382,077	1,996,602	2,128,931
At fair value through other comprehensive income	4,418,249	5,420,853	-	-
Corporate:				
At amortised cost	11,982,936	11,823,237	4,002,058	4,425,939
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,960,326	2,187,372	-	-
Other government:				
At amortised cost	235,259	177,136	-	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,773,968	1,610,919	-	-
Bank of Jamaica	13,370,596	10,439,152	-	-
Other	12,601,103	6,227,883	977,348	498,908
	51,563,181	45,268,629	6,976,008	7,053,778

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31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Debt Investments (continued)

Debt investments at amortised cost

The movement on the loss allowance is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
At 1 January	254,990	232,744	61,596	46,999
Loss allowance recognised in income statement	60,107	22,285	20,477	14,597
Unused amounts reversed	67	(39)	-	-
At 31 December	315,164	254,990	82,073	61,596

Debt investments at FVOCI

The loss allowance for debt investments at FVOCI is recognised in profit or loss and reduces the fair value loss otherwise recognised in OCI.

The movement on the loss allowance is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
At 1 January	98,638	103,703	-	-
Loss allowance recognised in income statement	(50,100)	(225)	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	(4,840)	-	-
At 31 December	48,538	98,638	-	-

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group through the ALCOs and treasury departments, includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required.
- (ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (iii) Maintaining committed lines of credit;
- (iv) Optimising cash returns on investment;
- (v) Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements. The most important of these is to maintain limits on the ratio of net liquid assets to customer liabilities;
- (vi) Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

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

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

GraceKennedy Limited

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial liabilities cash flows

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows payable (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Group's and company's financial liabilities based on contractual repayment obligations. The Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay.

	Group				
	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2023:					
Deposits	50,950,988	9,645,914	12,347	-	60,609,249
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	14,171	6,241	-	-	20,412
Bank and other loans	7,044,433	6,937,714	13,790,615	8,331,434	36,104,196
Trade and other payables	25,764,537	7,572,141	-	-	33,336,678
Total financial liabilities (contractual dates)	83,774,129	24,162,010	13,802,962	8,331,434	130,070,535

	Group				
	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2022:					
Deposits	35,033,292	17,875,178	9,720	-	52,918,190
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	30,085	-	-	-	30,085
Bank and other loans	7,693,324	6,386,737	11,486,998	6,569,105	32,136,164
Trade and other payables	25,673,655	5,661,646	-	-	31,335,301
Total financial liabilities (contractual dates)	68,430,356	29,923,561	11,496,718	6,569,105	116,419,740

GraceKennedy Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial liabilities cash flows (continued)

	Company				
	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Total
	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2023:					
Bank and other loans	2,995,827	1,609,574	7,093,857	3,806,592	15,505,850
Trade and other payables	4,057,730	-	-	-	4,057,730
Subsidiaries	3,384,036	-	-	-	3,384,036
Total financial liabilities					
(contractual dates)	10,437,593	1,609,574	7,093,857	3,806,592	22,947,616

	Company				
	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Total
	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2022:					
Bank and other loans	3,975,493	1,497,198	4,079,299	2,826,190	12,378,180
Trade and other payables	3,635,603	-	-	-	3,635,603
Subsidiaries	1,917,735	-	-	-	1,917,735
Total financial liabilities					
(contractual dates)	9,528,831	1,497,198	4,079,299	2,826,190	17,931,518

The assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include: cash, Central Bank balances, items in the course of collection, investment securities and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, and loans and advances to customers. In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt securities and treasury and other bills have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Group is also able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources from other financing institutions. The Group and the company have the following undrawn committed borrowing facilities:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Floating rate –				
Expiring within one year	21,646,874	15,951,799	7,460,268	5,962,162

The facilities expiring within one year are annual facilities subject to review at various dates during the subsequent year. The other facilities have been arranged to help finance the Group's activities.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

Off-statement of financial position items

The table below shows the contractual expiry periods of the Group's contingent liabilities and commitments.

	Group			Total \$'000
	No Later Than 1 Year \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	
As at 31 December 2023:				
Loan commitments	2,042,439	-	-	2,042,439
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	197,767	-	-	197,767
Capital commitments	1,192,720	-	-	1,192,720
	3,432,926	-	-	3,432,926
As at 31 December 2022:				
Loan commitments	2,010,869	-	-	2,010,869
Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities	169,660	-	-	169,660
Capital commitments	933,593	-	-	933,593
	3,114,122	-	-	3,114,122

(iii) Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk is monitored by the research and treasury departments which carry out extensive research and monitor the price movement of financial assets on the local and international markets. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

Currency risk

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

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, the Canadian dollar, UK pound and the Euro.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The Group further manages this risk by maximising foreign currency earnings and holding foreign currency balances.

The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Concentrations of currency risk

The table below summarises the Group and company exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December.

	Group						
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	GBP J\$'000	CAN\$ J\$'000	EURO J\$'000	Other J\$'000	Total J\$'000
As at 31 December 2023:							
Financial Assets							
Cash and deposits	12,342,319	7,563,704	570,700	735,761	162,944	5,669,405	27,044,833
Investment securities and pledged assets	24,071,335	27,934,594	-	-	-	2,101,176	54,107,105
Trade and other receivables	8,147,942	6,035,629	2,115,011	978,499	57,530	1,470,175	18,804,786
Loans receivable	37,384,926	3,731,360	-	-	-	9,870	41,126,156
Total financial assets	81,946,522	45,265,287	2,685,711	1,714,260	220,474	9,250,626	141,082,880
Financial Liabilities							
Deposits	31,822,491	27,943,146	311,658	160,920	109,909	-	60,348,124
Bank and other loans	24,954,899	6,040,479	950,500	282,025	-	209,054	32,436,957
Trade and other payables	18,978,873	9,456,842	1,698,416	924,892	765,174	1,512,481	33,336,678
Total financial liabilities	75,756,263	43,440,467	2,960,574	1,367,837	875,083	1,721,535	126,121,759
Net financial position	6,190,259	1,824,820	(274,863)	346,423	(654,609)	7,529,091	14,961,121

	Group						
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	GBP J\$'000	CAN\$ J\$'000	EURO J\$'000	Other J\$'000	Total J\$'000
As at 31 December 2022:							
Financial Assets							
Cash and deposits	12,302,278	7,956,198	329,923	238,439	205,898	4,145,280	25,178,016
Investment securities and pledged assets	20,660,917	25,693,322	-	-	-	1,175,983	47,530,222
Trade and other receivables	7,339,170	6,374,805	1,927,828	855,354	127,983	1,124,027	17,749,167
Loans receivable	32,314,419	4,476,267	-	-	-	9,704	36,800,390
Total financial assets	72,616,784	44,500,592	2,257,751	1,093,793	333,881	6,454,994	127,257,795
Financial Liabilities							
Deposits	27,538,527	24,637,954	238,555	155,139	85,113	-	52,655,288
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	28,010	459	-	-	-	-	28,469
Bank and other loans	19,502,046	6,389,206	1,181,196	913,050	48,641	284,446	28,318,585
Trade and other payables	16,604,099	10,600,544	1,478,569	806,247	727,807	1,118,035	31,335,301
Total financial liabilities	63,672,682	41,628,163	2,898,320	1,874,436	861,561	1,402,481	112,337,643
Net financial position	8,944,102	2,872,429	(640,569)	(780,643)	(527,680)	5,052,513	14,920,152

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31 December 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Concentrations of currency risk (continued)

	Company						Total J\$'000
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	GBP J\$'000	CAN\$ J\$'000	EURO J\$'000	Other J\$'000	
As at 31 December 2023:							
Financial Assets							
Cash and deposits	2,114,098	33,865	-	-	-	-	2,147,963
Investment securities	3,638,066	3,425,161	-	-	-	-	7,063,227
Trade and other receivables	2,656,953	41,523	-	-	-	-	2,698,476
Subsidiaries	1,411,065	218,653	-	998	-	-	1,630,716
Loans receivable	5,563,092	39,928	-	-	-	-	5,603,020
Total financial assets	15,383,274	3,759,130	-	998	-	-	19,143,402
Financial Liabilities							
Bank and other loans	12,519,660	867,308	-	-	-	-	13,386,968
Trade and other payables	3,085,760	967,160	-	-	4,810	-	4,057,730
Subsidiaries	3,343,050	40,986	-	-	-	-	3,384,036
Total financial liabilities	18,948,470	1,875,454	-	-	4,810	-	20,828,734
Net financial position	(3,565,196)	1,883,676	-	998	(4,810)	-	(1,685,332)

	Company						Total J\$'000
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	GBP J\$'000	CAN\$ J\$'000	EURO J\$'000	Other J\$'000	
As at 31 December 2022:							
Financial Assets							
Cash and deposits	2,907,846	66,749	-	-	-	-	2,974,595
Investment securities	3,783,087	3,384,867	-	-	-	-	7,167,954
Trade and other receivables	2,073,543	50,823	-	-	-	-	2,124,366
Subsidiaries	1,118,549	86,340	-	-	-	-	1,204,889
Loans receivable	2,592,883	79,917	-	-	-	-	2,672,800
Total financial assets	12,475,908	3,668,696	-	-	-	-	16,144,604
Financial Liabilities							
Bank and other loans	9,354,174	2,070,023	-	-	-	-	11,424,197
Trade and other payables	2,702,334	906,847	-	-	26,422	-	3,635,603
Subsidiaries	1,870,042	47,282	-	411	-	-	1,917,735
Total financial liabilities	13,926,550	3,024,152	-	411	26,422	-	16,977,535
Net financial position	(1,450,642)	644,544	-	(411)	(26,422)	-	(832,931)

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Group and company had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis represents the changes in carrying amounts of outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 4% increase (2022: 4%) and a 1% decrease (2022: 1%) in foreign currency rates to arrive at the corresponding impact on profit. The sensitivity analysis includes cash and deposits, investment securities, receivables, loans receivable, deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, bank and other loans, and payables. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be assessed on an individual basis.

Group				
	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2023 \$'000	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2022 \$'000
	2023		2022	
Currency:				
USD	+4%	140,856	+4%	188,247
GBP	+4%	2,734	+4%	66
CAN	+4%	2,247	+4%	3,038
EURO	+4%	(3,836)	+4%	(5,110)
USD	-1%	(35,214)	-1%	(47,062)
GBP	-1%	(683)	-1%	(17)
CAN	-1%	(562)	-1%	(759)
EURO	-1%	959	-1%	1,278
Company				
	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2023 \$'000	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2022 \$'000
	2023		2022	
Currency:				
USD	+4%	76,292	+4%	27,575
CAN	+4%	40	+4%	(16)
EURO	+4%	(186)	+4%	(1,024)
USD	-1%	(19,073)	-1%	(6,894)
GBP	-1%	-	-1%	-
CAN	-1%	(10)	-1%	4
EURO	-1%	47	-1%	256

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

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

Floating rate instruments expose the Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk.

The Group manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments and also manages the maturities of interest bearing financial assets and liabilities. The respective boards within the Group set limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the ALCOs and Investment Committees.

The following tables summarise the Group's and the company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Group and company financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Group						
	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non-rate Sensitive \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2023:							
Assets							
Cash and deposits	14,071,367	1,065,286	-	-	-	11,908,180	27,044,833
Investment securities and pledged assets	10,400,500	5,150,886	8,569,233	12,572,549	7,361,028	10,052,909	54,107,105
Loans receivable	3,559,264	1,562,287	4,793,817	8,464,366	22,728,070	18,352	41,126,156
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	18,804,786	18,804,786
Total financial assets	28,031,131	7,778,459	13,363,050	21,036,915	30,089,098	40,784,227	141,082,880
Liabilities							
Deposits	45,149,821	5,617,079	9,576,861	4,363	-	-	60,348,124
Bank loans	2,038,754	4,754,144	3,778,294	7,200,890	14,664,875	-	32,436,957
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	33,336,678	33,336,678
Total financial liabilities	47,188,575	10,371,223	13,355,155	7,205,253	14,664,875	33,336,678	126,121,759
Total interest repricing gap	(19,157,444)	(2,592,764)	7,895	13,831,662	15,424,223	7,447,549	14,961,121

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	Group						
	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non-rate Sensitive \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2022:							
Assets							
Cash and deposits	11,654,469	2,666,928	-	-	-	10,856,619	25,178,016
Investment securities and pledged assets	4,567,735	4,646,920	5,210,582	16,440,925	9,095,346	7,568,714	47,530,222
Loans receivable	2,905,077	1,370,500	3,423,187	9,741,444	19,342,194	17,988	36,800,390
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	17,749,167	17,749,167
Total financial assets	19,127,281	8,684,348	8,633,769	26,182,369	28,437,540	36,192,488	127,257,795
Liabilities							
Deposits	33,526,358	1,320,334	17,803,042	5,554	-	-	52,655,288
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	28,469	-	-	-	-	-	28,469
Bank loans	5,194,911	856,214	5,387,869	7,600,022	9,279,569	-	28,318,585
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	31,335,301	31,335,301
Total financial liabilities	38,749,738	2,176,548	23,190,911	7,605,576	9,279,569	31,335,301	112,337,643
Total interest repricing gap	(19,622,457)	6,507,800	(14,557,142)	18,576,793	19,157,971	4,857,187	14,920,152

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	Company						
	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non-rate Sensitive \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2023:							
Assets							
Cash and deposits	1,260,107	-	-	-	-	887,856	2,147,963
Investment securities	-	553,829	2,643,500	986,915	2,747,661	131,322	7,063,227
Loans receivable	-	653,171	1,618,525	3,260,895	-	70,429	5,603,020
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	2,698,476	2,698,476
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,630,716	1,630,716
Total financial assets	1,260,107	1,207,000	4,262,025	4,247,810	2,747,661	5,418,799	19,143,402
Liabilities							
Bank loans	1,537,287	1,332,873	384,901	2,075,000	8,056,907	-	13,386,968
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	4,057,730	4,057,730
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	3,384,036	3,384,036
Total financial liabilities	1,537,287	1,332,873	384,901	2,075,000	8,056,907	7,441,766	20,828,734
Total interest repricing gap	(277,180)	(125,873)	3,877,124	2,172,810	(5,309,246)	(2,022,967)	(1,685,332)

	Company						
	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non-rate Sensitive \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2022:							
Assets							
Cash and deposits	123,279	941,948	-	-	-	1,909,368	2,974,595
Investment securities	-	305,327	904,907	3,066,202	2,777,343	114,175	7,167,954
Loans receivable	-	-	150,000	2,492,594	-	30,206	2,672,800
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	2,124,366	2,124,366
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,204,889	1,204,889
Total financial assets	123,279	1,247,275	1,054,907	5,558,796	2,777,343	5,383,004	16,144,604
Liabilities							
Bank loans	3,897,817	-	1,306,148	2,680,000	3,540,232	-	11,424,197
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	3,635,603	3,635,603
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,917,735	1,917,735
Total financial liabilities	3,897,817	-	1,306,148	2,680,000	3,540,232	5,553,338	16,977,535
Total interest repricing gap	(3,774,538)	1,247,275	(251,241)	2,878,796	(762,889)	(170,334)	(832,931)

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's and company's income statement and equity.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from investment securities, loans receivable, customers' deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements and borrowings. The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net income based on floating rate financial assets and floating rate liabilities. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate FVOCI financial assets for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates combined with the effect on net profit. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact, each variable has to be evaluated on an individual basis.

Group					
Change in basis points: 2023	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2023	Effect on Other Components of Equity 2023	Change in basis points: 2022	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2022	Effect on Other Components of Equity 2022
JMD / USD	\$'000	\$'000	JMD / USD	\$'000	\$'000
-25 / -25	54,466	(37,975)	-50 / -50	87,985	(74,749)
+25 / +25	(54,466)	37,975	+100 / +100	(175,969)	149,499

Company					
Change in basis points: 2023	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2023	Effect on Other Components of Equity 2023	Change in basis points: 2022	Effect on Profit before Taxation 2022	Effect on Other Components of Equity 2022
JMD / USD	\$'000	\$'000	JMD / USD	\$'000	\$'000
-25 / -25	-	-	-50 / -50	(600)	-
+25 / +25	-	-	+100 / +100	1,200	-

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group is exposed to equity price risk because of equity investments held and classified on the statement of financial position as either FVOCI or at fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages its price risk by trading these instruments when appropriate to reduce the impact of any adverse price fluctuations.

The impact of a +6%/-3% (2022: +6%/-6%) change in the quoted prices for these equities would be an increase/decrease in the carrying value of +\$102,537,000/-\$51,269,000 (2022: +\$79,876,000/-\$79,876,000) in income and +\$35,813,000/-\$17,907,000 (2022: +\$55,151,000/-\$55,151,000) in other comprehensive income.

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Capital management

Insurance subsidiaries

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

- (i) To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the insurance markets within which the companies operate;
- (ii) To safeguard their ability to continue as going concerns so that they can continue to provide returns for stockholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- (iii) To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of business.

Capital adequacy is managed and monitored at the insurance subsidiaries' level by management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition, the companies seek to maintain internal capital adequacy at levels higher than the minimum level of regulatory capital required.

The primary measure used to assess capital adequacy for the Jamaican based general insurance subsidiary is the Minimum Capital Test (MCT). This information is required to be filed with the Financial Services Commission (FSC) on an annual basis. The minimum standard recommended by the regulators for companies is a MCT of 150% (2022: 175%).

In relation to the Eastern Caribbean general insurance subsidiary. The subsidiary manages its capital on the basis of 150% of its minimum regulatory capital position. Management considers the quantitative threshold of 150% sufficient to maximise shareholders' return and to support the capital required. The minimum required regulatory capital held by the subsidiary is XCD 750,000 (2022: XCD 750,000).

The banking and investment subsidiaries

The banking and investment subsidiaries' objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- (i) To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the banking and investment markets where the entities within the Group operate;
- (ii) To safeguard their ability to continue as going concerns so that they can continue to provide returns for stockholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- (iii) To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by management and the required information is filed monthly with the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) and the FSC.

The BOJ requires the banking entity to:

- (i) Hold the minimum level of regulatory capital as a percentage of total assets of 8%; and
- (ii) Maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets at or above 10%.

The FSC requires the investment services entity to:

- (i) Hold the minimum level of regulatory capital as a percentage of total assets of 6%; and
- (ii) Maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets at or above 10%.

The regulatory capital as managed by the subsidiaries' ALCOs is divided into two tiers:

- (i) Tier 1 capital: share capital, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. The book value of goodwill and negative fair value reserves are deducted in arriving at Tier 1 capital; and
- (ii) Tier 2 capital: general provisions for loan losses on assets limited to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets.

Risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of risk weights classified according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-statement of financial position exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The Group complied with the regulatory capital requirements to which it is subjected.

GraceKennedy Limited

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3. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Capital management (continued)

Companies not requiring external regulatory capital requirements

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for owners and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Board of Directors monitors the return on equity, which the Group defines as net profit attributable to owners of the company divided by total owners' equity, excluding non-controlling interests. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to equity owners.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt to equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as debt divided by owners' equity. Debt is calculated as total borrowings as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. Owners' equity is calculated as capital and reserves attributable to the company's owners as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position.

During 2023, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2022, was to maintain a debt to equity ratio not exceeding 100%. The debt to equity ratios at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Total borrowings (Note 15)	32,436,957	28,318,585
Owners' equity	79,075,571	72,631,931
Gearing ratio	41.0%	39.0%

There were no changes to the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

The parent company complied with all externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subjected.

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4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2 (g). The assessment of goodwill impairment involves the determination of the value in use. Determination of value in use involves the estimation of future cash flows from the business taking into consideration the growth rates, inflation rates and the discount rates. Any changes in these variables would impact the value in use calculations. A 1% increase in the discount rate would result in a reduction in the value in use by \$5,274,913,000, which would not result in an impairment of goodwill.

(ii) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The Group has recognised deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward as it anticipates making future taxable income to offset these losses.

(iii) Pension plan assets and post-employment obligations

The cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension and the other post-employment liabilities depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net periodic cost (income) for pension and post-employment benefits include the expected long-term rate of return on the relevant plan assets, the discount rate and, in the case of the post-employment medical benefits, the expected rate of increase in medical costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the net periodic cost (income) recorded for pension and post-employment benefits and may affect planned funding of the pension plans. The expected return on plan assets assumption is determined on a uniform basis, considering long-term historical returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investment returns. The appropriate discount rate is determined at the end of each year, which represents the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension and post-employment benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the interest rate of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid are considered, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The expected rate of increase of medical costs has been determined by comparing the historical relationship of the actual medical cost increases with the rate of inflation in the respective economies. Other key assumptions for the pension and post-employment benefits cost and credits are based in part on current market conditions.

(iv) Liabilities arising from claims made under insurance contracts

General Insurance

The determination of the liabilities under insurance contracts represents the liability for future claims payable by the insurance subsidiaries based on contracts for the insurance business in force at the statement of financial position date using several methods, including the Paid Loss Development method, the Incurred Loss Development method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Paid Loss method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Incurred Loss method and the Frequency-Severity method. These liabilities represent the amount of future premiums that will, in the opinion of the actuary, be sufficient to pay future claims relating to contracts of insurance in force, as well as meet the other expenses incurred in connection with such contracts. A margin for risk or uncertainty (adverse deviations) in these assumptions is added to the liability. The assumptions are examined each year in order to determine their validity in light of current best estimates or to reflect emerging trends in the insurance subsidiaries' experience.

Claims are analysed separately between those arising from damage to insured property and consequential losses. Claims arising from damage to insured property can be estimated with greater reliability, and the insurance subsidiaries' estimation processes reflect all the factors that influence the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. The shorter settlement period for these claims allows the insurance subsidiaries to achieve a higher degree of certainty about the estimated cost of claims, and relatively little IBNR is held at year-end. However, the longer time needed to assess the emergence of claims arising from consequential losses makes the estimation process more uncertain for these claims.

Life Insurance

The determination of the liabilities under long-term insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the appointed actuary. Estimates are made regarding the expected number of claims for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to risk. These estimates are based on standard industry and international mortality and morbidity tables that reflect recent historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the insurance subsidiary's own experience. The estimated number of claims determines the value of the benefit payments and the value of the valuation premiums.

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4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(v) Investment properties

Investment properties are carried in the statement of financial position at market value. The Group uses independent qualified property appraisers to value its investment properties annually, generally using the income approach. This approach takes into consideration various assumptions and factors including; the level of current and future occupancy, the rate of annual rent increases, the rate of inflation of direct expenses, the appropriate discount rate, and the current condition of the properties together with an estimate of future maintenance and capital expenditures. Reference is also made to recent comparable sales. A change in any of these assumptions and factors could have a significant impact on the valuation of investment properties.

(vi) Land and buildings

Freehold land and buildings are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in 'capital and fair value reserve' through other comprehensive income. The Group uses independent qualified property appraisers to value its land and buildings bi-annually. Those fair values were derived using:

- The sales comparison approach, which references market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot. Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square foot in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.
- The cost approach using observable inputs. The external valuers have determined these inputs based on the size, age and condition of the land and buildings and the state of the economy.

(vii) Fair value of financial instruments

In the absence of quoted market prices, the fair values of a significant portion of the Group's financial instruments were determined using generally accepted alternative methods. The values derived from applying these methods are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. Considerable judgement is required in interpreting market data to arrive at estimates of fair values. Consequently, the estimates arrived at may be significantly different from the actual price of the instruments in an arm's length transaction.

(viii) Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour such as the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purpose of measuring ECL

Further details about judgements and estimates made by the Group in the above areas is set out in Notes 2 (h) and 3 (c) (i).

(ix) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The Group determines the identifiable assets and liabilities using the Purchase Price Allocation method. Under this method, the Group makes estimates about future cash flows which are derived based on factors such as revenue growth, future margins, attrition rates, and discount rates in determining the fair values of the identifiable intangible assets. A similar approach to determine the identifiable assets and liabilities is used for associates and joint ventures.

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5. Cash and Deposits

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	21,019,901	19,411,354	1,295,592	2,032,647
Deposits	6,024,932	5,766,662	852,371	941,948
	27,044,833	25,178,016	2,147,963	2,974,595

Included in deposits is interest receivable of \$36,891,000 (2022: \$88,906,000) and \$2,390,000 (2022: \$41,967,000) for the Group and company, respectively. The weighted average effective interest rate on deposits was 5.90% (2022: 6.69%) and 7.97% (2022: 6.68%) for the Group and company, respectively, and these deposits have an average maturity of under 3 months.

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

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	21,019,901	19,411,354	1,295,592	2,032,647
Deposits	6,024,932	5,766,662	852,371	941,948
	27,044,833	25,178,016	2,147,963	2,974,595
Bank overdrafts (Note 15)	(611,497)	(2,746,452)	(438,880)	(1,861,750)
	26,433,336	22,431,564	1,709,083	1,112,845

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6. Investment Securities and Pledged Assets

(a) Investment securities

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
At amortised cost:				
Bank of Jamaica	13,370,596	10,439,152	-	-
Government of Jamaica securities	5,220,744	7,382,077	1,996,602	2,128,931
Foreign government securities	235,259	177,136	-	-
Corporate bonds	11,982,936	11,823,237	4,002,058	4,425,939
Other debt securities	12,601,103	6,227,883	977,348	498,908
Other	639	11,148	335	335
	43,411,277	36,060,633	6,976,343	7,054,113
At fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted equities	596,884	919,183	86,884	113,841
Government of Jamaica securities	4,418,249	5,420,853	-	-
Foreign government securities	1,773,968	1,610,919	-	-
Corporate bonds	1,960,326	2,187,372	-	-
	8,749,427	10,138,327	86,884	113,841
At fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted equities	1,708,951	1,331,262	-	-
Other securities	237,450	-	-	-
	1,946,401	1,331,262	-	-
Total	54,107,105	47,530,222	7,063,227	7,167,954
Less: Pledged assets (Note 6b)	-	(28,875)	-	-
Investment securities in the statement of financial position	54,107,105	47,501,347	7,063,227	7,167,954

Included in investment securities is interest receivable of \$758,620,000 (2022: \$608,650,000) and \$95,498,000 (2022: \$73,365,000) for the Group and the company respectively.

The effective interest rate on the investment securities for the Group and company are 7.08% (2022: 6.79%) and 6.84% (2022: 7.38%), respectively.

Included in investment securities for the Group is \$18,647,138,000 (2022: \$13,767,820,000) and company \$1,058,431,000 (2022: \$1,281,747,000) which matures within the next 12 months.

Included in Bank of Jamaica securities is \$6,502,293,000 (2022: \$5,246,209,000) held at the Bank of Jamaica under Section 43 of the Banking Services Act, 2018, which requires that every licensee maintains a cash reserve with the Bank of Jamaica. A prescribed minimum of 19% (2022: 19%) of Jamaica dollar currency deposits liabilities and 27% (2022: 27%) of foreign currency deposit liabilities is required to be maintained as cash reserves by the bank in liquid assets of which 5% (2022: 5%) must be maintained as cash reserves for Jamaican dollar currency and 13% (2022: 13%) for foreign currency cash reserves. No portion of the cash reserve is available for investment, lending or other use by the Group or the banking subsidiary.

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6. Investment Securities and Pledged Assets (Continued)

(b) Pledged assets

Assets are pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements with other financial institutions and for security relating to overdraft and other facilities with other financial institutions and the Bank of Jamaica.

	Group			
	Asset		Related Liability	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total in the statement of financial position (Note 6a)	-	28,875	-	27,500

There were no pledged assets in relation to the company.

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

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Pledged assets with right to sell or repledge	-	28,875

(c) Investments in financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group has designated at FVOCI investments in a portfolio of equity securities issued by the following exchanges:

- Jamaica Stock Exchange
- Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange

The Group chose this presentation alternative because the investments were made for strategic purposes rather than with a view to profit on a subsequent sale, and there are no plans to dispose of these investments in the short or medium term.

The fair value of these investments is \$596,884,000 and \$86,884,000 for the Group and company respectively as at 31 December 2023. Dividends of \$6,528,000 and \$7,000 were recognised during the year for the Group and company respectively. There were no transfers of the cumulative gain within equity during the year.

For debt investments at FVOCI, the Group recognised net gains of \$68,697,000 in the income statement during the year, being reclassified from other comprehensive income on sale.

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7. Receivables

	Group		Company	
	2023	Restated	2023	2022
		2022		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables, less provision for impairment	15,452,635	13,372,242	2,628,056	2,022,767
Due from insurance agents and brokers	1,255,785	1,667,110	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets (a)	95,179	598,233	-	-
Receivable from associates and joint ventures (Note 35e)	43,469	30,343	17,419	29,243
Prepayments	1,483,675	1,363,454	133,260	117,800
Other receivables	1,957,718	2,081,239	53,001	72,356
	20,288,461	19,112,621	2,831,736	2,242,166

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate carrying values. All receivable balances are due within the next 12 months.

(a) Reinsurance contract assets:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Reinsurance held Asset for remaining coverage		
Brought forward	(1,096,604)	(364,828)
Reinsurance expenses	(5,904,513)	(4,384,930)
Premiums and other directly attributable expenses paid	5,279,998	3,650,061
Exchange difference	(1,816)	3,093
Carried forward	(1,722,935)	(1,096,604)
Reinsurance held Asset for incurred claims - Present value of future cash flows		
Brought forward	1,621,869	1,653,377
Claims outstanding	1,774,985	1,846,822
Actuarial claims adjustment	-	(23,142)
Discount	(153,116)	(170,303)
Incurred claims recovery	1,037,175	1,035,388
Recoveries from reinsurance	(1,034,408)	(1,083,614)
Finance income recognised in P&L	55,321	17,142
Exchange difference	123	(424)
Carried forward	1,680,080	1,621,869
Claims outstanding	1,905,485	1,774,985
Claims adjustment	(127,550)	-
Discount	(97,855)	(153,116)
Reinsurance held Asset for incurred claims - Risk adjustment		
Brought forward	72,968	72,233
Incurred claims recovery - risk adjustment	65,060	753
Exchange difference	6	(18)
Carried forward	138,034	72,968
Total Reinsurance contract assets	95,179	598,233

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8. Inventories

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Raw materials and spares	1,404,377	1,477,026	-	-
Finished goods	2,831,339	2,282,260	-	-
Merchandise	14,164,552	14,500,329	2,942,701	3,650,371
Goods in transit	3,019,387	3,770,347	789,564	1,012,069
	21,419,655	22,029,962	3,732,265	4,662,440

The inventory write-down recognised as an expense amounted to \$362,467,000 (2022: \$334,724,000) and \$82,128,000 (2022: \$166,030,000) for the Group and the company respectively.

9. Loans Receivable

(a) Loans receivable comprise:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Finance leases, less deferred profit	4,404	35,134	-	-
Loans and receivables:				
Loans to subsidiaries (Note 35e)	-	-	5,603,020	2,672,800
Loans to associates and joint ventures (Note 35e)	597,431	553,934	-	-
Loans to others	40,524,321	36,211,322	-	-
	41,126,156	36,800,390	5,603,020	2,672,800

Loans receivable are due within 10 years from the statement of financial position date.

Included in loans receivable is interest receivable of \$368,456,000 (2022: \$392,770,000) and \$70,428,000 (2022: \$30,206,000) for the Group and company, respectively.

Included in loans receivable is \$12,755,588,000 (2022: \$9,431,187,000) and \$2,271,697,000 (2022: \$1,791,366,000) which matures in the next 12 months for the Group and the company respectively.

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9. Loans Receivable (Continued)

(b) Finance lease receivables:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross receivables from finance leases:		
Not later than 1 year	4,471	30,578
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	375	8,610
	4,846	39,188
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(442)	(4,054)
Net investment in finance leases	4,404	35,134
The net investment in finance leases is analysed as follows:		
Not later than 1 year	4,033	28,518
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	371	6,616
Total	4,404	35,134

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10. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	5,346,501	4,524,211	574,698	574,698
Amounts recognised in the income statement	774,134	673,191	-	-
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	17,507	61,937	-	-
Dividends paid	(448,146)	(210,355)	-	-
Additions	-	496,093	-	-
Disposal	-	(198,576)	-	-
Transfer to subsidiary	(598,680)	-	(525,000)	-
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position	5,091,316	5,346,501	49,698	574,698

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Dairy Industries (Jamaica) Limited	1,942,901	1,840,095
CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	2,334,787	2,197,746
Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited	-	593,299
Canopy Insurance Limited	253,285	231,668
Immaterial associated companies	560,343	483,693
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position	5,091,316	5,346,501

Dairy Industries (Jamaica) Limited (DIJL), CSGK Finance Holdings Limited (CSGK), Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited (CPBC), and Canopy Insurance Limited (CIL) in the opinion of the directors, are material to the Group.

DIJL has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are partially owned by the Group and held directly by the parent company. The Group owns 50% of the share capital in DIJL. DIJL is one of the main manufacturers of dairy products such as cheese and yogurt, within Jamaica; and sells its products mainly through distributors including to companies within the Group.

CSGK has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held indirectly by the parent company through a banking and investment subsidiary. The Group owns 50% of the share capital in CSGK. CSGK is a finance company whose principal activities, through its wholly owned subsidiary Signia Financial Group Inc., are the provision of term finance, motor vehicle leasing, acceptance of deposits, foreign exchange dealing and stock broking.

CPBC has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are partially owned by the Group and held directly by the parent company. On 14 February 2023, the Group purchased additional shares in CPBC, increasing its shareholdings from 35% to 70%. The company was subsequently transferred from an associate to a subsidiary.

CIL has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held indirectly by the parent company through a banking and investment subsidiary. The Group owns 50% of the share capital in CIL. CIL provides group life and group health insurance services.

DIJL, CSGK, CPBC and CIL are private companies and there are no quoted market prices available for the shares.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in DIJL, CSGK, CPBC and CIL and the Group's other associates.

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10. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Continued)

The summarised information for DIJL, CSGK, CPBC and CIL that was accounted for using the equity method for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Summarised statement of financial position

	Dairy Industries (Jamaica) Limited		CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	296,200	230,017	2,157,085	3,672,685
Other current assets (excluding cash)	3,891,277	3,546,060	6,274,771	6,246,133
Total current net assets	4,187,477	3,776,077	8,431,856	9,918,818
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	305,280	505,242	13,266,620	18,238,264
Other current liabilities (including trade payables)	636,960	542,864	424,948	465,120
Total current liabilities	942,240	1,048,106	13,691,568	18,703,384
Non-current				
Assets	1,235,713	1,253,374	22,149,375	21,248,981
Liabilities	595,148	301,154	12,220,086	8,068,922
Net assets	3,885,802	3,680,191	4,669,577	4,395,493

	Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited		Canopy Insurance Limited	
	2023	2022	2023	Restated 2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	38,369	443,546	366,437
Other current assets (excluding cash)	-	326,979	37,297	71,729
Total current net assets	-	365,348	480,843	438,166
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	-	26,252	217,682	234,528
Other current liabilities (including trade payables)	-	171,828	-	-
Total current liabilities	-	198,080	217,682	234,528
Non-current				
Assets	-	402,860	243,409	259,699
Liabilities	-	299,384	-	-
Net assets	-	270,744	506,570	463,337

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10. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Continued)

Summarised income statement

	Dairy Industries (Jamaica) Limited		CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	5,701,048	5,268,335	2,173,083	2,206,131
Depreciation and amortisation	(87,774)	(83,127)	(84,322)	(87,460)
Interest income - non-financial services	52,773	31,772	-	-
Interest expense - non-financial services	(34,945)	(13,082)	-	-
Profit before income tax	887,513	1,004,679	603,893	545,777
Taxation expense	(222,934)	(245,758)	(38,007)	(84,917)
Profit after tax	664,579	758,921	565,886	460,860
Other comprehensive income	(58,968)	211,813	78,846	(65,275)
Total comprehensive income	605,611	970,734	644,732	395,585
Dividends received by the Group from associates	200,000	100,000	185,324	-

	Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited		Canopy Insurance Limited	
	2023	2022	2023	Restated 2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	254,426	1,337,196	3,158,334	2,734,128
Depreciation and amortisation	(6,890)	(39,827)	(36,277)	(40,806)
Interest income - non-financial services	24	192	28,442	15,504
Interest expense - non-financial services	(4,814)	(24,148)	-	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax	20,504	84,638	55,163	(252,667)
Taxation expense	(5,128)	(16,835)	(11,930)	58,119
Profit/(loss) after tax	15,376	67,803	43,233	(194,548)
Total comprehensive income	15,376	67,803	43,233	(194,548)
Dividends received by the Group from associates	-	20,881	-	-

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10. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Continued)

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in associates and joint ventures

	Dairy Industries (Jamaica) Limited		CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Summarised financial information	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening net assets at 1 January	3,680,191	2,909,457	4,395,493	3,999,908
Profit for the period	664,579	758,921	565,886	460,860
Other comprehensive income	(58,968)	211,813	78,846	(65,275)
Dividends paid	(400,000)	(200,000)	(370,648)	-
Closing net assets	3,885,802	3,680,191	4,669,577	4,395,493
Interest in associates (%)	50	50	50	50
Interest in associates (J\$)	1,942,901	1,840,095	2,334,787	2,197,746
Carrying value	1,942,901	1,840,095	2,334,787	2,197,746

	Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited		Canopy Insurance Limited	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Summarised financial information	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening net assets at 1 January	270,744	262,601	463,337	467,885
Profit/(loss) for the period	15,376	67,803	43,233	(194,548)
Additional investment	-	-	-	190,000
Dividends paid	-	(59,660)	-	-
Transfer to subsidiary	(286,120)	-	-	-
Closing net assets	-	270,744	506,570	463,337
Interest in associates and joint ventures (%)	35	35	50	50
Interest in associates and joint ventures (J\$)	-	94,760	253,285	231,668
Intangible assets	498,539	498,539	-	-
Transfer to subsidiary	(498,539)	-	-	-
Carrying value	-	593,299	253,285	231,668

Intangible assets related to the investment in Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited include the entity's brand and customer relationships with estimated useful lives of 15 years and 10 years respectively, as well as goodwill.

The amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of immaterial associates are as follows:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit	131,902	136,843
Other comprehensive income	7,568	(11,332)
Total comprehensive income	139,470	125,511

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11. Intangible Assets

	Brands, Customer and Supplier Relationships \$'000	Goodwill \$'000	Computer Software \$'000	Policy Contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
Group					
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	5,635,115	2,227,240	4,705,947	653,574	13,221,876
Additions	-	-	985,452	-	985,452
Acquisition through business combination (Note 39)	50,600	74,367	-	-	124,967
Retirement of asset	-	(16,854)	(11,917)	(606,574)	(635,345)
Exchange differences	(123,696)	(103,801)	(2,158)	-	(229,655)
At 31 December 2022	5,562,019	2,180,952	5,677,324	47,000	13,467,295
Additions	-	-	1,115,250	-	1,115,250
Acquisition through business combination (Note 39)	1,837,558	2,492,396	-	-	4,329,954
Retirement of asset	-	-	(897)	-	(897)
Exchange differences	129,399	72,411	3,181	-	204,991
At 31 December 2023	7,528,976	4,745,759	6,794,858	47,000	19,116,593
Accumulated Amortisation					
At 1 January 2022	2,589,721	325,343	3,513,929	615,950	7,044,943
Amortisation charge for the year	372,056	-	364,239	9,088	745,383
Retirement of asset	-	(16,854)	(11,917)	(606,574)	(635,345)
Exchange differences	(54,031)	-	(2,152)	-	(56,183)
At 31 December 2022	2,907,746	308,489	3,864,099	18,464	7,098,798
Amortisation charge for the year	498,217	-	450,512	6,714	955,443
Retirement of asset	-	-	(897)	-	(897)
Exchange differences	51,208	-	2,388	-	53,596
At 31 December 2023	3,457,171	308,489	4,316,102	25,178	8,106,940
Net Book Amount					
31 December 2023	4,071,805	4,437,270	2,478,756	21,822	11,009,653
31 December 2022	2,654,273	1,872,463	1,813,225	28,536	6,368,497

Impairment tests for goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill is allocated. The recoverable amount is usually determined by reference to the value in use. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those future cash flows.

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11. Intangible Assets (Continued)

The allocation of goodwill to the Group's cash generating units (CGUs) identified according to segment is as follows:

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Food Trading		
- Jamaica operations	2,106,980	-
- United Kingdom operations	537,727	496,926
- United States operations	1,153,613	1,129,235
Insurance		
- Jamaica operations	171,937	171,937
- Caribbean operations	392,648	-
Other/Unallocated		
- Jamaica operations	74,365	74,365
	4,437,270	1,872,463

For the year ended 31 December 2023, management tested the goodwill allocated to all the CGUs for impairment.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the industry in which the CGU operates.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations:

	Revenue Growth Rate	EBITDA to Revenue	Capital Expenditure to Revenue	Discount Rate
Food Trading				
- Jamaica operations	8.00%	20.85%	1.48%	16.00%
- United Kingdom operations	10.51%	7.08%	0.98%	10.00%
- United States operations	11.20%	6.86%	1.51%	11.47%
Insurance				
- Jamaica operations	11.65%	5.94%	0.32%	16.00%
- Caribbean operations	9.80%	46.29%	1.24%	16.20%
Other/Unallocated				
- Jamaica operations	11.08%	12.92%	0.89%	16.00%

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11. Intangible Assets (Continued)

	Computer Software \$'000
	Company
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	1,387,078
Additions	351,086
At 31 December 2022	1,738,164
Additions	593,758
Retirement of asset	(897)
At 31 December 2023	2,331,025
Accumulated Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	1,029,788
Amortisation charge for the year	87,876
At 31 December 2022	1,117,664
Amortisation charge for the year	99,961
Retirement of asset	(897)
At 31 December 2023	1,216,728
Net Book Amount	
31 December 2023	1,114,297
31 December 2022	620,500

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12. Fixed Assets

	Freehold Land and Buildings \$'000	Leasehold Buildings and Improvements \$'000	Plant, Equipment, Fixtures & Vehicles \$'000	Right- of-Use Assets ^(a) \$'000	Capital Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Group						
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	11,976,997	3,258,955	11,458,602	12,466,818	550,918	39,712,290
Additions	68,865	40,935	761,506	892,678	1,058,916	2,822,900
Revaluation adjustment	2,181,577	-	-	-	-	2,181,577
Transfers	644,196	155,918	260,401	-	(1,060,515)	-
Disposals	(2,000)	9,626	(116,905)	(887,235)	-	(996,514)
Exchange differences	(21,540)	(66,674)	(173,132)	(461,258)	(33)	(722,637)
At 31 December 2022	14,848,095	3,398,760	12,190,472	12,011,003	549,286	42,997,616
Additions	141,709	102,889	885,575	1,440,778	1,135,270	3,706,221
Acquisition through business combination (Note 39)	1,737,878	10,811	813,831	13,375	-	2,575,895
Revaluation adjustment	(681,252)	-	-	-	-	(681,252)
Transfers	-	111,785	344,573	-	(456,358)	-
Disposals	(205,000)	(13,135)	(201,531)	(434,567)	(22,979)	(877,212)
Exchange differences	34,900	42,422	97,356	292,877	138	467,693
At 31 December 2023	15,876,330	3,653,532	14,130,276	13,323,466	1,205,357	48,188,961
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	218,987	1,824,992	7,344,729	4,100,163	-	13,488,871
Charge for the year	227,496	197,062	995,794	1,371,483	-	2,791,835
Revaluation adjustment	(445,152)	-	-	-	-	(445,152)
On disposals	(1,061)	(292)	(108,823)	(729,716)	-	(839,892)
Exchange differences	(270)	(43,668)	(127,381)	(195,845)	-	(367,164)
At 31 December 2022	-	1,978,094	8,104,319	4,546,085	-	14,628,498
Acquisition through business combination (Note 39)	7,380	4,459	441,092	4,239	-	457,170
Charge for the year	270,443	208,087	1,103,100	1,446,002	-	3,027,632
On disposals	(15,651)	(4,268)	(197,306)	(385,633)	-	(602,858)
Exchange differences	26	26,263	73,175	144,533	-	243,997
At 31 December 2023	262,198	2,212,635	9,524,380	5,755,226	-	17,754,439
Net Book Amount						
31 December 2023	15,614,132	1,440,897	4,605,896	7,568,240	1,205,357	30,434,522
31 December 2022	14,848,095	1,420,666	4,086,153	7,464,918	549,286	28,369,118

^(a) The categorisation of the right-of-use assets is detailed in Note 16.

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12. Fixed Assets (Continued)

	Freehold Land and Buildings \$'000	Leasehold Buildings and Improvements \$'000	Plant, Equipment, Fixtures & Vehicles \$'000	Right- of-Use Assets ^(a) \$'000	Capital Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Company						
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	94,000	107,512	1,127,862	3,381,911	790	4,712,075
Additions	-	12,805	109,497	-	17,748	140,050
Revaluation adjustment	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000
Transfers	-	790	-	-	(790)	-
Disposals	-	-	(16,298)	(59,935)	-	(76,233)
At 31 December 2022	108,000	121,107	1,221,061	3,321,976	17,748	4,789,892
Additions	-	970	167,990	-	1,188	170,148
Disposals	-	(11,170)	(25,789)	(1,328,902)	-	(1,365,861)
At 31 December 2023	108,000	110,907	1,363,262	1,993,074	18,936	3,594,179
Accumulated Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	1,800	87,910	617,023	917,663	-	1,624,396
Charge for the year	1,800	5,295	135,365	272,123	-	414,583
Revaluation adjustment	(3,600)	-	-	-	-	(3,600)
On disposals	-	-	(16,292)	(6,029)	-	(22,321)
At 31 December 2022	-	93,205	736,096	1,183,757	-	2,013,058
Charge for the year	2,050	3,924	150,775	222,228	-	378,977
On disposals	-	(2,606)	(25,790)	(975,636)	-	(1,004,032)
At 31 December 2023	2,050	94,523	861,081	430,349	-	1,388,003
Net Book Amount						
31 December 2023	105,950	16,384	502,181	1,562,725	18,936	2,206,176
31 December 2022	108,000	27,902	484,965	2,138,219	17,748	2,776,834

^(a) The categorisation of the right-of-use assets is detailed in Note 16.

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12. Fixed Assets (Continued)

- (a) If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost	11,795,035	9,992,107	44,660	44,660
Accumulated depreciation	1,419,306	1,257,962	18,615	17,498
Net Book Amount	10,375,729	8,734,145	26,045	27,162

- (b) The Group's land and buildings were revalued during 2022 by independent valuers. The valuations were done on the basis of open market value, with the exception of the Distribution Centre and Group Headquarters, for which recent market transactions are not available due to the specialised nature of the assets. The revaluation surpluses, net of applicable deferred income taxes, were credited to the capital and fair value reserves in equity (Note 20).

13. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using principal tax rates of 25% for unregulated companies and 33 1/3% for regulated companies.

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

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	(448,186)	(450,375)	265,278	(905,826)
Acquisition through business combinations (Note 39)	(11,554)	-	-	-
Income statement credit/(charge) (Note 29)	493,724	(117,973)	114,369	261,989
Tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income (Note 29)	(72,280)	116,518	(517,098)	909,115
Exchange differences	(6,269)	3,644	-	-
At end of year	(44,565)	(448,186)	(137,451)	265,278

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13. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. Subject to agreement with the taxation administration in the relevant jurisdictions, the Group has recognised tax losses of \$1,885,875,000 (2022: \$1,797,659,000).

Deferred income tax liabilities of \$1,476,938,000 (2022: \$1,166,437,000) have not been established for the withholding taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries, as such amounts are permanently reinvested; such unremitted earnings totalled \$5,907,751,000 (2022: \$4,665,747,000).

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction) during the period is as follows:

	Group					
	Fixed Assets \$'000	Fair Value Gains \$'000	Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gains \$'000	Pension Plan Assets \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Deferred tax liabilities						
At 1 January 2022	928,901	660,087	135,824	1,774,499	500,895	4,000,206
Charged/(credited) to the income statement	111,044	3,842	(99,397)	(89,293)	251,822	178,018
Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	530,827	(182,077)	-	(1,229,088)	-	(880,338)
Exchange differences	(1,370)	-	-	-	(2,864)	(4,234)
At 31 December 2022	1,569,402	481,852	36,427	456,118	749,853	3,293,652
Acquisition through business combinations	7,147	-	-	-	4,407	11,554
(Credited)/charged to the income statement	(48,636)	25,070	(26,438)	(37,948)	(35,906)	(123,858)
(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive income	(110,000)	(106,189)	-	706,134	-	489,945
Exchange differences	3,854	(1)	-	-	2,763	6,616
At 31 December 2023	1,421,767	400,732	9,989	1,124,304	721,117	3,677,909
Deferred tax assets						
	Fixed Assets \$'000	Fair Value Losses \$'000	Unutilised Tax Losses and Credits \$'000	Employee Benefit Obligations \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2022	465,433	-	797,380	1,831,934	455,084	3,549,831
Credited/(charged) to the income statement	70,952	34	(226,624)	181,984	33,699	60,045
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	-	89,831	-	(853,651)	-	(763,820)
Exchange differences	(69)	-	(400)	-	(121)	(590)
At 31 December 2022	536,316	89,865	570,356	1,160,267	488,662	2,845,466
Credited/(charged) to the income statement	27,781	-	(11,353)	134,990	218,448	369,866
(Charged)/credited to other comprehensive income	-	(59,813)	-	477,478	-	417,665
Exchange differences	(7)	-	10	-	344	347
At 31 December 2023	564,090	30,052	559,013	1,772,735	707,454	3,633,344

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13. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

	Company					
	Fixed Assets \$'000	Fair Value Gains \$'000	Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gains \$'000	Pension Plan Assets \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Deferred tax liabilities						
At 1 January 2022	40,913	21,623	86,321	1,774,499	19,426	1,942,782
Charged/(credited) to the income statement	1,271	-	(86,321)	(89,293)	14,297	(160,046)
Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	3,757	(5,709)	-	(1,229,088)	-	(1,231,040)
At 31 December 2022	45,941	15,914	-	456,118	33,723	551,696
Charged/(credited) to the income statement	3,790	-	3,353	(37,948)	(2,172)	(32,977)
(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive income	(256)	(6,739)	-	706,134	-	699,139
At 31 December 2023	49,475	9,175	3,353	1,124,304	31,551	1,217,858
	Fixed Assets \$'000	Fair Value Losses \$'000	Unutilised Tax Losses and Credits \$'000	Employee Benefit Obligations \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Deferred tax assets						
At 1 January 2022	102,992	-	-	793,421	140,543	1,036,956
Credited to the income statement	10,135	-	-	44,955	46,853	101,943
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(321,925)	-	(321,925)
At 31 December 2022	113,127	-	-	516,451	187,396	816,974
(Charged)/credited to the income statement	(3,784)	-	-	41,482	43,694	81,392
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	182,041	-	182,041
At 31 December 2023	109,343	-	-	739,974	231,090	1,080,407

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13. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Deferred tax assets	1,617,877	1,355,301	-	265,278
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,662,442)	(1,803,487)	(137,451)	-
	(44,565)	(448,186)	(137,451)	265,278

The gross amounts shown in the above tables include the following:

Deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	2,895,838	2,266,939	849,317	629,578
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	737,506	578,527	231,090	187,396
	3,633,344	2,845,466	1,080,407	816,974

Deferred tax liabilities:

Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(2,546,071)	(2,025,520)	(1,173,779)	(502,059)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(1,131,838)	(1,268,132)	(44,079)	(49,637)
	(3,677,909)	(3,293,652)	(1,217,858)	(551,696)
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets net	(44,565)	(448,186)	(137,451)	265,278

14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations

The Group has both defined contribution pension schemes and a defined benefit pension scheme.

Defined contribution schemes

The defined contribution pension scheme is open to Jamaican based employees hired on or after 1 April 2010. Employees contribute 5% of pensionable earnings with the option to contribute an additional voluntary contribution of 5%. The employer contributions are currently set at 10%. The Group also has other defined contribution schemes open to employees of its foreign subsidiaries which are operated in those countries. The Group's and company's contributions for the year were \$634,018,000 (2022: \$564,818,000) and \$168,240,000 (2022: \$137,405,000) respectively.

Defined benefit scheme

The Group's defined benefit pension scheme, which commenced on 1 January 1975, is funded by employee contributions at 5% of salary with the option to contribute an additional 14.5%, and employer contributions at 0.02%, as recommended by independent actuaries. The last valuation was carried out at 31 December 2022. Pension at normal retirement age is based on 2% per year of pensionable service of the average of the highest three years' annual salary during the last ten years of service. This scheme was closed to new members as at 31 March 2010.

The Board of Trustees of the pension fund is comprised of representatives from both the employer and members of the plan. The Board of Trustees of the pension fund is required by law to act in the interest of the fund and all relevant stakeholders. The Board of Trustees of the fund is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund. The funds are managed by Proven Fund Managers Limited.

In the event of a plan surplus the Group is able to take a contribution holiday, while a funding deficiency will require the Group to make additional contributions to adequately fund the plan.

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14. Pension and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Pension benefits

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

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of funded obligations	33,826,316	20,490,560
Fair value of plan assets	(43,480,856)	(41,533,819)
	(9,654,540)	(21,043,259)
Limitation on asset due to uncertainty of obtaining economic benefit	5,157,326	19,218,786
Asset in the statement of financial position	(4,497,214)	(1,824,473)

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of year	20,490,560	35,148,107
Current service cost	284,835	829,898
Interest cost	2,566,548	2,770,908
	2,851,383	3,600,806
Remeasurements -		
Loss/(gain) from change in financial assumptions	11,623,776	(16,292,935)
Experience gains	(71,678)	(1,213,923)
	11,552,098	(17,506,858)
Members' contributions	330,061	320,870
Benefits paid	(1,397,786)	(1,072,365)
End of year	33,826,316	20,490,560

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14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

The movement in the fair value of plan assets for the year is as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of year	41,533,819	42,246,102
Interest income on plan assets	5,315,351	3,347,415
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	(2,183,269)	(3,204,422)
Members' contributions	330,061	320,870
Employers' contributions	562	571
Benefits paid	(1,397,786)	(1,072,365)
Administration costs	(117,882)	(104,352)
End of year	43,480,856	41,533,819

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	284,835	829,898
Interest income (net)	(250,361)	(576,507)
Administration costs	117,882	104,352
Total, included in staff costs (Note 28)	152,356	357,743

As at the last valuation date, the present value of the defined benefit obligation was comprised of approximately \$16,940,949,000 (2022: \$9,876,512,000) relating to active employees, \$3,231,625,000 (2022: \$1,965,915,000) relating to deferred members and \$13,653,742,000 (2022: \$8,648,133,000) relating to members in retirement.

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14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

The plan assets are comprised of:

	Group and Company			
	2023		2022	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Equity	17,340,656	41%	17,776,591	43%
Debt	3,552,792	8%	3,208,408	8%
Real estate	7,602,407	17%	5,069,519	12%
Government securities	13,601,734	31%	14,187,426	34%
Other	1,383,267	3%	1,291,875	3%
	43,480,856	100%	41,533,819	100%

The pension plan assets include the company's ordinary stock units with a fair value of \$3,591,530,000 (2022: \$3,773,465,000) and buildings occupied by Group companies with fair values of \$1,566,091,000 (2022: \$1,307,666,000).

The benefit that the company derives from the surplus of the pension plan is limited to the extent of the reduction in future contributions that it will make to the pension scheme.

Expected contributions by the Group to the post-employment scheme for the year ending 31 December 2024 are \$554,000. The actual return on plan assets was \$3,132,082,000 (2022: \$142,993,000).

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	10.0%	13.0%
Long term inflation rate	6.0%	5.5%
Future salary increases	7.5%	7.0%
Future pension increases	6.0%	5.5%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on advice, published statistics and experience.

The average life expectancy in years of a pensioner retiring at age 60 on the statement of financial position date is as follows:

	2023	2022
Male	25.30	25.20
Female	27.60	27.50

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14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

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

Group and Company								
Impact on post-employment obligations								
	Change in Assumption		Increase in Assumption		Decrease in Assumption			
			2023	2022	2023	2022		
Discount rate	1%	Decrease by	12.5%	9.7%	Increase by	15.6%	11.7%	
Future salary increases	1%	Increase by	2.9%	2.4%	Decrease by	2.6%	2.2%	
Expected pension increase	1%	Increase by	11.7%	8.8%	Decrease by	9.8%	7.6%	

Group and Company								
Impact on post-employment obligations								
			Increase in Assumption by One Year		Decrease in Assumption by One Year			
			2023	2022	2023	2022		
Life expectancy		Increase by	2.5%	1.7%	Decrease by	2.5%	1.8%	

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

Other post-employment obligations

The Group operates a number of post-employment benefit schemes, principally in Jamaica. The benefits covered under the schemes include group life, insured and self-insured health care, gratuity and other supplementary plans. Funds are not built up to cover the obligations under these retirement benefit schemes. The method of accounting and the frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

In addition to the assumptions used for the pension benefit, the main actuarial assumptions are a long term increase in health costs of 7.5% per year (2022: 7.0% per year) and a discount rate of 11.0% per year (2022: 13.0% per year) for the group life and insured group health plans.

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14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Other post-employment obligations (continued)

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

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	6,519,587	4,298,567	2,959,894	2,065,803

Movement in the defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of year	4,298,567	6,768,762	2,065,803	3,173,684
Current service cost	161,176	337,078	49,744	99,603
Interest cost	533,006	532,897	251,801	248,238
Past service cost - vested benefits	(2,560)	23,440	(1,915)	11,061
	691,622	893,415	299,630	358,902
Remeasurements -				
Loss from change in demographic assumptions	152,757	210,578	54,171	79,925
Loss/(gain) from change in financial assumptions	1,707,801	(3,075,734)	695,769	(1,283,240)
Experience gains	(123,922)	(253,906)	(21,777)	(84,383)
	1,736,636	(3,119,062)	728,163	(1,287,698)
Benefits paid	(207,238)	(244,548)	(133,702)	(179,085)
End of year	6,519,587	4,298,567	2,959,894	2,065,803

The amounts recognised in the income statement were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	161,176	337,078	49,744	99,603
Interest cost	533,006	532,897	251,801	248,238
Past service cost	(2,560)	23,440	(1,915)	11,061
Total included in staff costs (Note 28)	691,622	893,415	299,630	358,902

The total charge was included in administration expenses.

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14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Other post-employment obligations (continued)

The composition of the liability recognised in relation to the other post-employment obligations in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gratuity Plan	1,115,147	823,186	608,064	448,770
Group Life Plan	1,479,079	1,003,397	734,062	513,862
Insured Group Health	2,599,041	1,414,109	923,276	518,452
Self Insured Health Plan	939,621	690,684	404,638	304,961
Supplementary Pension Plan	386,699	367,191	289,854	279,758
Liability in the statement of financial position	6,519,587	4,298,567	2,959,894	2,065,803

The sensitivity of the post-employment medical benefits to changes in the principal assumptions is:

	Change in Assumption	Group					
		Impact on post-employment obligations					
		Increase in Assumption			Decrease in Assumption		
		2023	2022	2023	2022		
Discount rate	1%	Decrease by	13.5%	10.9%	Increase by	17.0%	13.4%
Medical inflation rate	1%	Increase by	17.5%	14.1%	Decrease by	13.9%	11.6%

	Change in Assumption	Company					
		Impact on post-employment obligations					
		Increase in Assumption			Decrease in Assumption		
		2023	2022	2023	2022		
Discount rate	1%	Decrease by	12.4%	10.0%	Increase by	15.5%	12.1%
Medical inflation rate	1%	Increase by	15.8%	12.7%	Decrease by	12.8%	10.6%

Risks associated with pension plans and post-employment plans

Through its defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment benefits, the Group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility

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

As the plan matures, the Group intends to reduce the level of investment risk by investing more in assets that better match the liabilities. This process includes monitoring and rebalancing the asset classes and the maturity profile of assets within these classes. The Government bonds largely represent investments in Government of Jamaica securities.

However, the Group believes that due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, a level of continuing equity investment is an appropriate element of the Group's long term strategy to manage the plan efficiently.

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14. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Obligations (Continued)

Risks associated with pension plans and post-employment plans (continued)

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in Government of Jamaica bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

Inflation risk

Higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities in the event that discretionary pension increases are granted. The majority of the plan's assets are either unaffected by (fixed interest securities) or loosely correlated with (equities) inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation has the potential to reduce the surplus or create a deficit.

Life expectancy

The majority of the plan's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plan's liabilities. This is particularly significant, where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

The Board of Trustees is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the plan's risk management framework, including monitoring the overall risk management process, as well as approving policies covering specific areas, such as limits for specific asset classes, foreign exchange risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity. The Board is responsible for monitoring the investment portfolio and investment strategies for the plan. A large portion of assets in 2023 consists of money market instruments, bonds and equities.

Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the current agreed contribution rate by the Group is 0.02% of pensionable salaries. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed for the plan's financial position as at 31 December 2025. The Group considers that the contribution rates set at the last valuation date to be sufficient to prevent a deficit. Regular contributions, which are based on service costs, will be assessed following the upcoming valuation to determine if any increase is required.

The average duration of the post-employment obligations is as follows:

Plans	Years
Gratuity Plan	6.4
Group Life Plan	16.7
Insured Group Health	18.6
Pension Plan	15.3
Self Insured Health Plan	11.5
Superannuation Plan	6.2

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15. Bank and Other Loans

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Secured on assets	6,651,741	6,679,858	-	-
Unsecured	25,785,216	21,638,727	13,386,968	11,424,197
	32,436,957	28,318,585	13,386,968	11,424,197

(a) Unsecured loans of subsidiaries are supported by letters of comfort from the parent company. Interest rates on these loans range between 2.2% - 10.8% (2022: 2.1% - 9.0%).

(b) Bank and other loans comprise:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bank overdrafts (Note 5)	611,497	2,746,452	438,880	1,861,750
Bank borrowings	18,432,265	12,825,772	10,998,308	7,095,940
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	8,602,845	8,295,215	1,846,907	2,390,358
Other loans	4,790,350	4,451,146	102,873	76,149
Total borrowings	32,436,957	28,318,585	13,386,968	11,424,197

Certain bank borrowings are secured on the assets of subsidiaries that have the loans. All other borrowings are unsecured. Included in bank borrowings and other loans is interest payable of \$330,929,000 (2022: \$178,983,000) and \$133,487,000 (2022: \$59,327,000) for the Group and the company, respectively.

Included in bank borrowings and other loans is \$11,702,579,000 (2022: \$12,544,722,000) and \$4,059,404,000 (2022: \$5,657,623,000) for the Group and the company respectively, which matures in the next 12 months.

The fair value of current borrowings approximates their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting is not significant. The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the borrowing rate of 5.67% (2022: 5.77%) and are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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16. Leases

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Properties	7,008,475	7,160,016	1,485,096	2,138,219
Equipment	230,949	136,085	77,629	-
Motor vehicles	328,816	168,817	-	-
Total right-of-use assets	7,568,240	7,464,918	1,562,725	2,138,219
Current	1,468,362	1,612,773	184,601	228,424
Non-current	7,134,483	6,682,442	1,662,306	2,161,934
Total lease liabilities	8,602,845	8,295,215	1,846,907	2,390,358

Additions to the right-of-use assets were \$1,440,778,000 (2022: \$892,678,000) and \$Nil (2022: \$Nil) for the Group and company respectively.

(b) Amounts recognised in the income statement

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets				
Properties	1,275,200	1,184,191	222,228	272,123
Equipment	77,393	66,772	-	-
Motor vehicles	93,409	120,520	-	-
	1,446,002	1,371,483	222,228	272,123
Interest expense	447,596	408,932	143,790	154,733
Expense relating to short term leases	15,607	20,596	12,367	13,894

The total cash outflow for leases was \$1,596,351,000 (2022: \$2,171,236,000) and \$699,608,000 (2022: \$452,903,000) for the Group and company respectively.

(c) Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of office space, warehouses and retail stores, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- The existence of significant penalties to terminate (or not extend)
- The existence of leasehold improvements that are expected to have a significant remaining value
- Other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

Most extension options in equipment and vehicle leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

As at 31 December 2023, potential undiscounted future cash outflows of \$4,394,865,000 (2022: \$4,301,997,000) have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated).

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17. Payables

	Group		Company	
		Restated		
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	8,673,129	8,005,769	1,211,229	1,104,417
Payable to associates (Note 35 (e))	451,396	589,430	152,618	333,657
Accruals	6,166,720	4,952,256	1,532,420	1,121,220
Customer loyalty programme	334,274	322,143	148,745	143,068
Contract liabilities	506,510	407,360	5,662	7,815
Other payables	6,260,551	7,342,293	1,007,056	925,426
	22,392,580	21,619,251	4,057,730	3,635,603

All payables balances are due within the next 12 months.

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17(a). Insurance Contract Liabilities

	General 2023 \$'000	Life 2023 \$'000	Total 2023 \$'000	General 2022 \$'000	Life 2022 \$'000	Total 2022 \$'000
Insurance Liability for remaining coverage						
Brought forward	3,622,799	54,341	3,677,140	3,033,269	71,243	3,104,512
On acquisition	-	221,914	221,914	-	-	-
Premium balances	4,442,867	314,065	4,756,932	4,020,949	79,742	4,100,691
Deferred commissions	(494,790)	(37,810)	(532,600)	(461,889)	(8,499)	(470,388)
Deferred overhead costs	(476,291)	-	(476,291)	(525,791)	-	(525,791)
Expense balances	151,013	-	151,013	-	-	-
Insurance revenue	(13,083,259)	(1,336,977)	(14,420,236)	(10,929,084)	(640,145)	(11,569,229)
Insurance acquisition costs amortisation	2,303,928	266,702	2,570,630	2,039,700	119,659	2,159,359
Premiums received	14,110,560	1,278,422	15,388,982	11,351,001	622,522	11,973,523
Insurance acquisition costs paid	(2,444,736)	(285,573)	(2,730,309)	(1,873,737)	(124,442)	(1,998,179)
Exchange differences	(600)	(128)	(728)	1,650	5,504	7,154
Carried forward	4,508,692	198,701	4,707,393	3,622,799	54,341	3,677,140
Premium balances	5,476,276	255,352	5,731,628	4,442,866	67,494	4,510,360
Deferred commissions	(594,274)	(56,651)	(650,925)	(494,790)	(13,153)	(507,943)
Deferred overhead costs	(498,391)	-	(498,391)	(476,291)	-	(476,291)
Expense balances	125,081	-	125,081	151,014	-	151,014
Insurance Liability for incurred claims - Present value of future cash flows						
Brought forward	5,728,934	40,557	5,769,491	5,188,614	36,381	5,224,995
On acquisition	-	58,585	58,585	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	6,209,040	99,142	6,308,182	5,658,523	36,381	5,694,904
Discount	(575,058)	-	(575,058)	(469,909)	-	(469,909)
Expense balances	94,952	-	94,952	-	-	-
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	5,427,134	72,043	5,499,177	5,108,616	61,474	5,170,090
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(5,311,716)	(62,262)	(5,373,978)	(4,458,890)	(56,747)	(4,515,637)
Finance expenses recognised in P&L	(22,450)	-	(22,450)	(105,363)	-	(105,363)
Exchange differences	2,657	821	3,478	(4,043)	(551)	(4,594)
Carried forward	5,824,559	109,744	5,934,303	5,728,934	40,557	5,769,491
Claims outstanding	6,317,056	109,744	6,426,800	6,209,040	40,557	6,249,597
Claims adjustment	2,121	-	2,121	-	-	-
Discount	(597,750)	-	(597,750)	(575,058)	-	(575,058)
Expense balances	103,132	-	103,132	94,952	-	94,952
Insurance Liability for incurred claims - Risk adjustment						
Brought forward	253,479	-	253,479	233,488	-	233,488
Incurred claims and expenses	(6,005)	-	(6,005)	20,070	-	20,070
Exchange differences	124	-	124	(79)	-	(79)
Carried forward	247,598	-	247,598	253,479	-	253,479
Insurance acquisition cash flows assets						
Brought forward	(18,062)	-	(18,062)	-	-	-
Acquisition cash flows assets derecognised and other changes	(5,599)	-	(5,599)	(18,062)	-	(18,062)
Carried forward	(23,661)	-	(23,661)	(18,062)	-	(18,062)
Other pre-recognition cash flows assets						
Brought forward	(10,034)	44,036	34,002	-	-	-
Pre-recognition cash flows derecognised and other changes	(5,650)	50,113	44,463	(10,034)	44,036	34,002
Carried forward	(15,684)	94,149	78,465	(10,034)	44,036	34,002
Total Insurance contract liabilities	10,541,504	402,594	10,944,098	9,577,116	138,934	9,716,050

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18. Provisions

Provisions comprise restoration costs as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	49,467	48,303	-	-
Additional provisions	2,216	2,078	-	-
Exchange differences	1,068	(914)	-	-
At end of year	52,751	49,467	-	-

This relates to the present value of the expected restoration costs to be incurred on the expiring of a lease of property by one of the food trading subsidiaries. The lease will expire in 2034.

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19. Share Capital

	Group and Company			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Units ('000)	Units ('000)	\$'000	\$'000
Authorised -				
Ordinary shares	1,200,000	1,200,000		
Issued and fully paid -				
Ordinary stock units	994,388	995,129	576,521	634,147
Treasury shares	(5,236)	(4,336)	(418,716)	(369,551)
Issued and outstanding	989,152	990,793	157,805	264,596

- (a) During the year, the company issued Nil (2022: 21,000) shares to its employees for cash of \$Nil (2022: \$1,533,000) and transferred 48,000 (2022: 38,000) units to employees at a fair value of \$4,061,000 (2022: \$2,300,000). The shares were issued under the Long Term Incentive (LTI) Scheme. The company, under its share buy-back programme which commenced in 2023, repurchased 789,000 (2022: Nil) units at a fair value of \$61,687,000 (2022: \$Nil).
- (b) During the year, the company through its employee investment trust sold 147,000 (2022: 2,773,000) units of its own shares at a fair value of \$11,163,000 (2022: \$267,469,000), purchased 3,500,000 (2022: 3,539,000) units at a fair value of \$269,392,000 (2022: \$345,177,000) and transferred 2,453,000 (2022: 1,491,000) units to employees at a fair value of \$192,719,000 (2022: \$148,223,000). The total number of treasury shares held by the company at the end of the year was 5,236,000 (2022: 4,336,000) at a cost of \$418,716,000 (2022: \$369,551,000).
- (c) In 2016, the company commenced operating an LTI Scheme administered by a committee of the Group's Board of Directors. The scheme is governed by the provisions of the 2009 Stock Offer Plan and includes the offer of restricted stock grants and stock options to executive directors and other senior executives. Participating executives are eligible to receive awards of restricted stock grants once certain predetermined Group performance objectives are met. These awards are earned annually following achievement of the performance objectives and are subject to a two year holding period from the end of the performance year after which the stock grants will vest and the executive will be entitled to receive the stock units. The stock option portion of the LTI Scheme is granted annually and vesting is dependent on a time-based criterion.

The following allocations of stock options made to executive directors and other senior executives remain active:

	1 Mar. 2023	1 Mar. 2022	25 Feb. 2021	27 Feb. 2020	25 Jun. 2019	10 May 2018	11 May 2017	12 May 2016
Number of shares	3,839,914	3,945,179	3,835,373	3,786,693	1,650,497	1,759,004	1,967,156	2,551,665
Subscription price	\$78.07	\$103.52	\$79.52	\$67.79	\$61.72	\$47.77	\$42.09	\$28.00

The subscription price that the options were granted at is the weighted average price of the company's shares on the Jamaica Stock Exchange for the previous three days prior to the grant date. The total of the grant to each executive director and other senior executive will fully vest on the third anniversary of the grant. After vesting executives will have up to five years to exercise the stock options.

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19. Share Capital (Continued)

(c) Long Term Incentive Scheme (continued)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Total
	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer	
2023									
Movement on this option:	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
At 1 January	-	3,844	3,702	3,619	613	630	547	199	13,154
Granted	3,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,840
Exercised	-	-	-	(296)	(172)	(190)	(216)	(153)	(1,027)
Forfeited	(6)	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)
Expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46)	(46)
At 31 December	3,834	3,822	3,702	3,323	441	440	331	-	15,893
2022									
Movement on this option:	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
At 1 January	-	3,835	3,751	1,599	774	690	269	10,918	
Granted	3,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,945
Exercised	-	-	-	(986)	(144)	(143)	(70)	(1,343)	
Forfeited	(101)	(133)	(132)	-	-	-	-	(366)	
At 31 December	3,844	3,702	3,619	613	630	547	199	13,154	

(d) Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise price are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Average exercise price	Options	Average exercise price	Options
	in \$ per share	'000	in \$ per share	'000
Movement on this option:				
At 1 January	78.62	13,154	67.00	10,918
Granted	78.07	3,840	103.52	3,945
Exercised	51.75	(1,027)	56.38	(1,343)
Forfeited	98.38	(28)	81.96	(366)
Expired	28.00	(46)	-	-
At 31 December	80.34	15,893	78.62	13,154

Shares totalling 8,238,000 (2022: 5,609,000) are exercisable at the statement of financial position date.

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19. Share Capital (Continued)

- (d) Share options (continued)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

		2023	2022
	Exercise price in \$ per share	Options '000	Options '000
2023	28.00	-	199
2024	42.09	331	547
2025	47.77	440	630
2026	61.72	441	613
2027	67.79	3,323	3,619
2028	79.52	3,702	3,702
2029	103.52	3,822	3,844
2030	78.07	3,834	-
		15,893	13,154

- (e) The fair value of options granted determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was \$471,020,000. The significant inputs into the model were the weighted average share prices and exercise prices ranging from \$28.00 to \$103.52 at the grant dates, standard deviation of expected share price returns ranging from 24.5% to 29.3%, option life of eight years and risk-free interest rates ranging between 1.45% to 8.44%. The volatility measured at the standard deviation of expected share price returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the term of the options. The fair value of potential restricted stock grants to be earned is \$920,549,000 and the fair value of restricted stock grants earned and vested is \$275,502,000.

The expense recognised in the income statement for share-based payments was \$417,558,000 (2022: \$331,440,000).

- (f) During 2023, Nil shares (2022: 2,509,000) were sold to staff members through the employee investment trust at a discount of 25% from the closing market price of the stock as at 31 January 2022. The cost of the discount expensed in the income statement was \$Nil (2022: \$139,616,000).

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20. Capital and Fair Value Reserves

	Group							
	Capital Reserve	Loan Loss Reserve	Fair Value Reserves	Total	Capital Reserve	Loan Loss Reserve	Fair Value Reserves	Total
	2023				2022			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Realised gains on disposal of assets	102,738	-	-	102,738	102,738	-	-	102,738
Capital distributions received	46,164	-	-	46,164	46,164	-	-	46,164
Realised gain on sale of shares	265,922	-	-	265,922	282,267	-	-	282,267
Profits capitalised by Group companies	1,974,513	-	-	1,974,513	1,974,513	-	-	1,974,513
Unrealised surplus on the revaluation of fixed assets, net of deferred taxes	-	-	5,328,516	5,328,516	-	-	5,858,955	5,858,955
Fair value gains, net of deferred taxes	-	-	252,498	252,498	-	-	449,544	449,544
Loan loss reserve	-	235,033	-	235,033	-	235,033	-	235,033
Catastrophe reserve	12,270	-	-	12,270	12,270	-	-	12,270
Other	33,451	-	-	33,451	33,451	-	-	33,451
	2,435,058	235,033	5,581,014	8,251,105	2,451,403	235,033	6,308,499	8,994,935

	Company					
	Capital Reserve	Fair Value Reserves	Total	Capital Reserve	Fair Value Reserves	Total
	2023			2022		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital distributions received	24,507	-	24,507	24,507	-	24,507
Unrealised surplus on the revaluation of fixed assets, net of deferred taxes	-	68,045	68,045	-	67,789	67,789
Fair value gains, net of deferred taxes	-	294,073	294,073	-	330,635	330,635
	24,507	362,118	386,625	24,507	398,424	422,931

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21. Banking Reserves

Banking reserves represent both those reserves required to be maintained by the banking subsidiary, First Global Bank Limited (FGB), in compliance with the Jamaica Banking Services Act; as well as additional reserves that the Banking Services Act permits FGB to transfer from net profit to constitute part of its capital base for purposes of determining the maximum level of deposit liabilities and lending to customers.

22. Other Reserves

	Group		Company	
	Foreign Currency Translation	Share-based Payments	Restated Total	Share-based Payments
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2022	5,288,785	383,545	5,672,330	210,965
Equity holders' share of other comprehensive income	(925,989)	-	(925,989)	-
Share-based payment expense	-	468,923	468,923	366,831
Issue of treasury shares at discount	-	(139,616)	(139,616)	(139,616)
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	-	(147,629)	(147,629)	(104,653)
Exercised directly through equity	-	(61,065)	(61,065)	(39,905)
Transfer of shares to employees	-	(2,300)	(2,300)	(2,300)
At 31 December 2022	4,362,796	501,858	4,864,654	291,322
Equity holders' share of other comprehensive income	695,060	-	695,060	-
Share-based payment expense	-	415,065	415,065	278,106
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	-	(190,970)	(190,970)	(135,419)
Exercised directly through equity	-	(108,038)	(108,038)	(72,632)
Transfer of shares to employees	-	(4,061)	(4,061)	(4,061)
At 31 December 2023	5,057,856	613,854	5,671,710	357,316

(a) The reserve for foreign currency translation represents foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the Group's foreign operations to the presentation currency, Jamaican dollars.

(b) The reserve for share-based payments represents stock options and restricted stock units granted under the various equity compensation plans as described in Note 19.

23. Non-Controlling Interests

	Restated	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of year	3,802,342	3,441,134
Share of total comprehensive income:		
Share of net profit of subsidiaries	598,066	567,409
Revaluation surplus	(50,873)	74,864
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(18,564)	38,549
Other	1,744	(13,044)
	530,373	667,778
Addition of non-controlling interest (Note 39)	211,261	38,997
Employee share option scheme: value of services received	2,493	2,133
Share-based payments exercised	(677)	(309)
Transfer of treasury shares to employees	(1,749)	(594)
Dividends paid	(362,906)	(346,797)
End of year	4,181,137	3,802,342

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23. Non-Controlling Interests (Continued)

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held. The parent company further does not have any shareholdings in the preference shares of subsidiary undertakings included in the Group.

The total non-controlling interest for the period is \$4,181,137,000 of which \$3,482,094,000 is for GraceKennedy Money Services Caribbean SRL. The non-controlling interest in respect of other subsidiaries is not material.

Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests.

Set out below are the summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

Summarised statement of financial position

	GraceKennedy Money Services Caribbean SRL	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Assets	13,539,162	13,533,451
Liabilities	(2,171,656)	(2,877,860)
Total current net assets	11,367,506	10,655,591
Non-current		
Assets	4,515,952	4,777,011
Liabilities	(1,955,083)	(2,111,737)
Total non-current net assets	2,560,869	2,665,274
Net assets	13,928,375	13,320,865

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23. Non-Controlling Interests (Continued)

Summarised income statement

	GraceKennedy Money Services Caribbean SRL	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	8,847,441	9,015,932
Profit before income tax	3,011,176	3,189,649
Taxation expense	(730,855)	(900,974)
Profit after tax	2,280,321	2,288,675
Other comprehensive income	(73,025)	123,651
Total comprehensive income	2,207,296	2,412,326
Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interest	551,824	603,082
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	(346,058)	(344,369)

Summarised cash flows

	GraceKennedy Money Services Caribbean SRL	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from operations	2,529,623	2,267,121
Interest paid	(131,545)	(124,753)
Income tax paid	(971,650)	(884,992)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,426,428	1,257,376
Net cash used in investing activities	(337,352)	(194,570)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,533,497)	(1,493,804)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(444,421)	(430,998)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	8,867,057	9,354,638
Exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	37,422	(56,583)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8,460,058	8,867,057

The information above represents amounts before intercompany eliminations.

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24. Segment Information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Executive Committee that are used to make strategic decisions. The Group has four reportable segments which are based on the different types of products and services that it offers. These products and services are described in its principal activities (Note 1). The reportable segments derive their revenue primarily from food trading and financial services. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (Note 2). The Group evaluates performance on the basis of profit or loss before tax expense not including post-employment benefits, share-based payments and net corporate central office costs which are shown in unallocated amounts. Segment information also excludes discontinued operations.

The segment information provided to management for the reportable segments is as follows:

Operating segments

	2023					
	Food Trading	Banking & Investments	Insurance	Money Services	Unallocated/ Elimination	Group
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
REVENUE						
External sales	122,377,271	9,264,296	14,395,388	8,847,441	116,628	155,001,024
Inter-segment sales	272,000	339,174	1,024,636	-	(1,635,810)	-
Total Revenue	122,649,271	9,603,470	15,420,024	8,847,441	(1,519,182)	155,001,024
Operating results	7,006,255	753,263	1,810,276	3,056,538	151,028	12,777,360
Unallocated expense	-	-	-	-	(1,139,926)	(1,139,926)
Profit from operations	-	-	-	-	-	11,637,434
Finance income	11,301	2,637	96,341	147,152	424,248	681,679
Finance expense	(952,076)	(244,619)	(12,508)	(130,363)	(385,284)	(1,724,850)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	450,511	302,006	21,617	-	-	774,134
Profit before taxation	6,515,991	813,287	1,915,726	3,073,327	(949,934)	11,368,397
Taxation						(2,989,400)
Net Profit						8,378,997
Operating assets	80,328,593	90,346,975	31,078,624	17,414,799	(12,853,106)	206,315,885
Investment in associates and joint ventures	2,339,777	2,488,121	253,285	10,133	-	5,091,316
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	8,077,498	8,077,498
Total assets	82,668,370	92,835,096	31,331,909	17,424,932	(4,775,608)	219,484,699
Operating liabilities	40,285,280	79,410,759	15,509,906	3,804,592	(12,836,027)	126,174,510
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	10,053,481	10,053,481
Total liabilities	40,285,280	79,410,759	15,509,906	3,804,592	(2,782,546)	136,227,991
Other segment items						
Additions to non-current assets ^(b)	3,461,663	742,376	254,322	363,110	-	4,821,471
Depreciation	(2,280,363)	(339,438)	(138,374)	(269,457)	-	(3,027,632)
Amortisation	(364,755)	(269,919)	(265,295)	(55,474)	-	(955,443)

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24. Segment Information (Continued)

Operating segments (continued)

	2022					
	Food Trading	Banking & Investments	Insurance Restated	Money Services	Unallocated/ Elimination	Group Restated
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
REVENUE						
External sales	113,225,816	7,699,611	11,627,032	9,015,932	37,278	141,605,669
Inter-segment sales	244,395	309,297	776,153	-	(1,329,845)	-
Total Revenue	113,470,211	8,008,908	12,403,185	9,015,932	(1,292,567)	141,605,669
Operating results	5,740,671	947,073	1,291,220	3,307,765	131,379	11,418,108
Unallocated expense	-	-	-	-	(1,157,671)	(1,157,671)
Profit from operations	-	-	-	-	-	10,260,437
Finance income	11,935	5,420	63,698	56,868	420,851	558,772
Finance expense	(685,466)	(89,363)	(22,130)	(124,753)	(329,111)	(1,250,823)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	504,228	266,237	(97,274)	-	-	673,191
Profit before taxation	5,571,368	1,129,367	1,235,514	3,239,880	(934,552)	10,241,577
Taxation						(2,626,420)
Net Profit						7,615,157
Operating assets	70,828,706	81,921,463	24,724,073	17,622,196	(8,917,712)	186,178,726
Investment in associates and joint ventures	2,770,290	2,334,410	231,668	10,133	-	5,346,501
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	4,611,729	4,611,729
Total assets	73,598,996	84,255,873	24,955,741	17,632,329	(4,305,983)	196,136,956
Operating liabilities	34,988,986	68,792,232	13,063,689	4,424,830	(8,882,627)	112,387,110
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,315,573	7,315,573
Total liabilities	34,988,986	68,792,232	13,063,689	4,424,830	(1,567,054)	119,702,683
Other segment items						
Additions to non-current assets ^(b)	2,502,238	856,040	191,130	258,944	-	3,808,352
Depreciation	(2,049,165)	(340,649)	(126,796)	(275,225)	-	(2,791,835)
Amortisation	(311,117)	(215,496)	(171,958)	(46,812)	-	(745,383)

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24. Segment Information (Continued)

Operating segments (continued)

The profit or loss, assets and liabilities for reportable segments are reconciled to the totals for profit or loss, assets and liabilities as follows:

	Profit before Taxation		Assets		Liabilities	
	2023	Restated 2022	2023	Restated 2022	2023	Restated 2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total for reportable segments	12,318,331	11,176,129	224,260,307	200,442,939	139,010,537	121,269,737
Inter-segment eliminations	-	-	(12,853,106)	(8,917,712)	(12,836,027)	(8,882,627)
Unallocated amounts:						
Corporate central office results	103,802	542,543	-	-	-	-
Post-employment benefits	(636,178)	(1,006,039)	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	(417,558)	(471,056)	-	-	-	-
Taxation recoverable	-	-	1,962,407	1,431,955	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	1,617,877	1,355,301	-	-
Pension plan asset	-	-	4,497,214	1,824,473	-	-
Taxation	-	-	-	-	1,871,452	1,213,519
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,662,442	1,803,487
Other post-employment obligations	-	-	-	-	6,519,587	4,298,567
Total unallocated	(949,934)	(934,552)	8,077,498	4,611,729	10,053,481	7,315,573
Total per financial statements	11,368,397	10,241,577	219,484,699	196,136,956	136,227,991	119,702,683

Geographical information

	Revenue ^(a)		Non-current Assets ^(b)	
	2023	Restated 2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Jamaica	88,644,350	78,608,069	31,472,844	27,620,645
United Kingdom	17,277,050	15,624,951	2,413,310	1,794,914
United States of America	28,695,283	27,721,954	7,375,600	6,995,243
Canada	9,323,276	9,390,060	307,491	376,914
Other Caribbean countries	10,143,415	9,092,018	5,851,746	4,086,300
Other European countries	746,501	1,007,680	-	-
Africa	4,807	4,513	-	-
Other countries	166,342	156,424	-	-
Total	155,001,024	141,605,669	47,420,991	40,874,016

(a) Revenue is attributed to countries on the basis of the customer's location.

(c) For the purposes of segment information, non-current assets exclude financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts, as well as discontinued operations.

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25. Revenues

Revenues can be disaggregated as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	Restated	2023	2022
		2022		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Timing of revenue recognition –				
Goods transferred at a point in time	122,377,271	113,225,816	30,959,416	29,238,580
Services transferred at a point in time	12,738,753	12,619,181	-	-
Services transferred over time	140,095	134,135	-	-
Insurance contract revenue	13,755,921	10,876,266	-	-
Interest revenue –				
Interest income on investments	1,849,769	1,398,564	-	-
Interest income on loans receivable	4,139,215	3,351,707	-	-
	155,001,024	141,605,669	30,959,416	29,238,580

26. Expense by Nature

	Group		Company	
	2023	Restated	2023	2022
		2022		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Auditors' remuneration	355,586	338,372	43,435	36,000
Advertising and marketing	4,337,062	3,408,867	1,804,509	1,503,357
Amortisation of intangibles	955,443	745,383	99,961	87,876
Commissions and other money services costs	1,422,938	1,568,446	-	-
Cost of inventory recognised as expense	81,893,528	77,720,864	22,086,509	21,437,088
Depreciation	3,027,632	2,791,835	378,977	414,583
Impairment losses on financial assets (net)	543,452	347,204	30,493	30,145
Information technology	2,130,407	1,705,646	821,938	519,459
Insurance	1,349,518	1,184,189	232,437	194,206
Interest expense and other financial services expenses	1,456,360	1,150,805	-	-
Insurance service expenses	6,037,633	5,313,878	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	4,178,684	2,708,434	-	-
Legal, professional and other fees	6,249,890	5,446,338	1,290,350	1,023,015
Occupancy costs	3,807,992	3,548,919	475,170	396,819
Repairs and maintenance expenditure	1,471,737	1,246,753	41,717	42,203
Staff costs (Note 28)	22,433,984	20,696,668	6,303,250	5,987,320
Transportation	2,912,476	2,831,110	817,502	738,410
Other expenses	2,899,992	2,462,121	392,390	423,052
	147,464,314	135,215,832	34,818,638	32,833,533

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27. Other Income

	Group		Company	
	Restated		2023	2022
	2023	2022		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Dividend income	26,066	41,178	2,020,249	1,747,056
Net foreign exchange gains	831,388	431,175	(40,481)	42,947
Change in fair value of investment properties	95,600	24,000	-	-
Change in value of investments – fair value through profit or loss	(108,650)	320,139	-	-
Gain on disposal of investments	22,219	255,994	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	13,800	54,125	(13,528)	3,628
Fees and commissions	1,467,515	1,406,203	4,568,889	3,997,606
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	22,468	105,362	-	-
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	55,346	17,125	-	-
Interest income	951,498	572,888	-	-
Rebates, reimbursements and recoveries	247,431	197,228	60,214	66,264
Rent	262,216	242,379	-	-
Miscellaneous	213,827	202,804	61,876	79,501
	4,100,724	3,870,600	6,657,219	5,937,002

28. Staff Costs

	Group		Company	
	Restated		2023	2022
	2023	2022		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	15,940,816	14,344,392	4,104,684	3,678,234
Pension (Note 14)	152,356	357,743	152,356	357,743
Pension contributions to defined contribution scheme (Note 14)	634,018	564,818	168,240	137,405
Other post-employment benefits (Note 14)	691,622	893,415	299,630	358,902
Share-based payments	417,558	471,056	278,106	366,831
Statutory contributions	1,613,925	1,509,830	470,750	428,863
Other costs	2,983,689	2,555,414	829,484	659,342
	22,433,984	20,696,668	6,303,250	5,987,320

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29. Taxation

Taxation is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current tax	3,607,466	2,678,049	278,674	418,607
Adjustment to prior year provision	(124,342)	(169,602)	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 13)	(493,724)	117,973	(114,369)	(261,989)
	2,989,400	2,626,420	164,305	156,618

The tax on the Group's and company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of the home country of the company as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	Restated 2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before tax	11,368,397	10,241,577	2,788,507	2,373,716
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25%	2,842,099	2,560,394	697,127	593,429
Adjusted for the effects of:				
Different tax rates in other countries	(234,027)	(81,021)	-	-
Change in tax rate of unregulated Jamaican companies	-	8,638	-	-
Different tax rate of regulated Jamaican companies	440,498	288,927	-	-
Income not subject to tax	(235,470)	(153,085)	(540,912)	(428,357)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	465,367	349,999	1,850	2,089
Adjustment to prior year provision	(124,342)	(169,602)	-	-
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures included net of tax	(193,534)	(168,298)	-	-
Recognition/utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(4,201)	-	-
Other	28,809	(5,331)	6,240	(10,543)
Tax expense	2,989,400	2,626,420	164,305	156,618

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29. Taxation (Continued)

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

	Group					
	2023			2022		
	Before tax \$'000	Tax charge \$'000	After tax \$'000	Restated Before tax \$'000	Tax (charge)/credit \$'000	Restated After tax \$'000
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>						
Revaluation (deficit)/surplus	(681,252)	110,000	(571,252)	2,626,729	(530,827)	2,095,902
Fair value losses	(379,385)	106,189	(273,196)	(90,615)	27,299	(63,316)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	1,087,900	(228,656)	859,244	(1,797,288)	375,437	(1,421,851)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	(29,484)	-	(29,484)	105,907	-	105,907
	(2,221)	(12,467)	(14,688)	844,733	(128,091)	716,642
<i>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	649,448	-	649,448	(890,561)	-	(890,561)
Fair value gains/(losses)	136,328	(59,813)	76,515	(754,710)	244,609	(510,101)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	46,991	-	46,991	(43,970)	-	(43,970)
	832,767	(59,813)	772,954	(1,689,241)	244,609	(1,444,632)
Other comprehensive income	830,546	(72,280)	758,266	(844,508)	116,518	(727,990)
Deferred tax (Note 13)	-	(72,280)	-	-	116,518	-
Company						
	2023			2022		
	Before tax \$'000	Tax charge \$'000	After tax \$'000	Before tax \$'000	Tax credit/(charge) \$'000	After tax \$'000
	Before tax \$'000	Tax charge \$'000	After tax \$'000	Before tax \$'000	Tax credit/(charge) \$'000	After tax \$'000
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>						
Revaluation surplus	-	256	256	17,600	(3,757)	13,843
Fair value losses	(26,956)	6,739	(20,217)	(22,838)	5,709	(17,129)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	2,096,372	(524,093)	1,572,279	(3,628,652)	907,163	(2,721,489)
Other comprehensive income	2,069,416	(517,098)	1,552,318	(3,633,890)	909,115	(2,724,775)
Deferred tax (Note 13)	-	(517,098)	-	-	909,115	-

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29. Taxation (Continued)

- (a) By letter dated 17 May 2018, the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) indicated that GraceKennedy Remittance Services Guyana ('GKRS Guyana') was "incorrectly" classified as a non-commercial company rather than a commercial company. Based on this, the GRA asserted that GKRS Guyana had wrongly paid corporation taxes at the lower non-commercial company rate. GKRS Guyana's tax liability for the period 2010 to 2016 was assessed by the GRA to be the equivalent of J\$253,718,000, excluding penalties and interest if applicable (the "Retroactive Sum").

GKRS Guyana lodged objections to the GRA's assessment on the basis that the GRA wrongly assessed GKRS Guyana as a commercial company and that GKRS Guyana had filed (and the GRA had accepted), returns for a period of over 20 years as a non-commercial company. By letter dated 26 September 2018, received on 4 October 2018, the GRA indicated that it would maintain its assessments despite the objection.

GKRS Guyana filed an appeal on 26 October 2018 and defence in response was filed by the GRA on 21 December 2018. Oral submissions were heard in chambers before the Judge on 27 March 2019 and on 8 July 2019, the court ruled in favour of GKRS Guyana; setting aside the decision by the GRA to reclassify the company as a commercial company and therefore reversing the decision by GRA to impose corporation tax at the commercial rate.

The GRA was granted permission to file an appeal at a hearing held on 27 November 2019. The appeal was filed to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of Guyana and a cross-appeal was filed on behalf of GKRS Guyana. Submissions were filed by both parties and the matter was adjourned to 7 July 2020 for a ruling.

On 20 July 2020, the Full Court delivered its ruling, finding in favour of the GRA in respect of years of income 2010 to 2016. The effect of this ruling was to reverse the earlier decision of the single judge of the Supreme Court and affirm the GRA's stance that GKRS Guyana is liable to pay the Retroactive Sum.

GKRS Guyana, has on the advice of local counsel, appealed the judgment of the Full Court to the Court of Appeal of Guyana (the "Substantive Appeal"). The grounds for Substantive Appeal include a specific failure of the GRA to explain why it departed from the customary treatment of GKRS Guyana and why it should be stripped of its legitimate expectation to be treated as a non-commercial company for the purposes of Guyanese tax assessment. Counsel for GKRS Guyana has advised that the appeal has significant merit and a date for the hearing of the appeal is being awaited. Notwithstanding that GKRS Guyana is considered to have a strong basis for appeal, having regard to the present ruling, a provision for the assessment was recorded by the Group in 2020.

By letter dated 6 September 2022, the GRA raised additional assessments in relation to GKRS Guyana for the period 2017 to 2021. GKRS Guyana's tax liability for the period 2017 to 2021 was assessed by the GRA to be the equivalent of J\$653,022,000 excluding penalties and interest if applicable. GKRS Guyana secured a bond in the amount of the assessment as a pre-requisite to appealing the decision, lodged objections to the GRA's assessments, and filed an appeal to the 2017 to 2021 reclassifications in the High Court which was heard on 9 February 2023. The High Court granted a stay of the appeal pending the hearing and determination of the Substantive Appeal before the Court of Appeal. No provision was made in relation to this assessment.

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30. Net Profit Attributable to the Owners of GraceKennedy Limited

Dealt with as follows in the financial statements of:

	2023	Restated 2022
	\$'000	\$'000
The company	2,624,202	2,217,098
Intra-group dividends, gain on disposal of subsidiaries within the Group and other eliminations on consolidation	(2,020,010)	(1,746,980)
Adjusted company profit	604,192	470,118
The subsidiaries	6,402,605	5,904,439
The associates and joint ventures	774,134	673,191
	7,780,931	7,047,748

31. Dividends

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Paid,		
Interim – 50 cents per stock unit (2022 : 48 cents)	496,343	475,689
Interim – 50 cents per stock unit (2022 : 48 cents)	495,815	476,096
Interim – 52 cents per stock unit (2022 : 48 cents)	515,988	475,641
Final – 65 cents per stock unit (2022 : 58 cents)	643,964	574,315
	2,152,110	2,001,741

32. Earnings Per Stock Unit

Basic earnings per stock unit is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to owners by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units outstanding during the year.

	2023	Restated 2022
Net profit attributable to owners (\$'000)	7,780,931	7,047,748
Weighted average number of stock units outstanding ('000)	989,910	990,756
Basic earnings per stock unit (\$)	7.86	7.11

The diluted earnings per stock unit is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary stock units outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary stock units.

- 4,994,000 (2022: 3,798,000) ordinary stock units for the full year in respect of stock options for directors.
- 10,899,000 (2022: 9,356,000) ordinary stock units for the full year in respect of the stock options for managers.
- 7,915,000 (2022: 7,024,000) ordinary stock units for the full year in respect of the restricted stock grants earned.

	2023	Restated 2022
Net profit attributable to owners (\$'000)	7,780,931	7,047,748
Weighted average number of stock units outstanding ('000)	989,910	990,756
Adjustment for share options and restricted stock grants ('000)	8,720	9,798
	998,630	1,000,554
Diluted earnings per stock unit (\$)	7.79	7.04

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33. Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Reconciliation of net profit to cash generated from operating activities:

	Note	Group		Company	
		2023 \$'000	Restated 2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Net profit		8,378,997	7,615,157	2,624,202	2,217,098
Items not affecting cash:					
Depreciation	12	3,027,632	2,791,835	378,977	414,583
Amortisation	11	955,443	745,383	99,961	87,876
Change in value of investment properties		(95,600)	(24,000)	-	-
Change in value of investments		108,650	(320,139)	-	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets		(13,800)	(54,125)	13,528	(3,628)
Gain on disposal of investments		(22,219)	(255,994)	-	-
Share-based payments	19	417,558	471,056	278,106	366,831
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign balances		(190,815)	14,672	16,886	69,151
Interest income – non financial services		(681,679)	(558,772)	(1,027,249)	(714,355)
Interest income – financial services		(6,881,989)	(5,323,159)	-	-
Interest expense – non financial services		1,724,850	1,250,823	1,036,739	682,688
Interest expense – financial services		1,456,360	1,150,805	-	-
Taxation expense	29	2,989,400	2,626,420	164,305	156,618
Unremitted equity income in associates and joint ventures		(325,988)	(462,836)	-	-
Pension plan surplus		151,794	357,172	151,794	357,172
Other post-employment obligations		484,384	648,867	165,928	179,817
		11,482,978	10,673,165	3,903,177	3,813,851
Changes in working capital components:					
Inventories		849,837	(2,801,043)	930,175	559,771
Receivables		(674,062)	(2,267,593)	(588,383)	(395,329)
Loans receivable, net		(4,262,160)	(3,544,956)	-	-
Payables and insurance contract liabilities		517,561	(688,571)	405,702	(420,047)
Deposits		7,001,898	4,965,554	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		(40,974)	(7,093,832)	-	-
Subsidiaries		-	-	1,040,473	(1,158,148)
Provisions		3,284	1,165	-	-
Total provided by/(used in) operating activities		14,878,362	(756,111)	5,691,144	2,400,098

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33. Cash Flows from Operating Activities (Continued)

Reconciliation of net profit to cash generated from operating activities (continued):

	Group		Company	
	2023	Restated	2023	2022
		2022		2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	14,878,362	(756,111)	5,691,144	2,400,098
Interest received – financial services	6,774,434	5,078,288	-	-
Interest paid – financial services	(1,317,749)	(1,183,545)	-	-
Translation gains/(losses)	447,607	(736,732)	-	-
Taxation paid	(3,355,641)	(2,453,152)	(544,115)	(185,923)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	17,427,013	(51,252)	5,147,029	2,214,175

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

Amounts represent bank and other loans, excluding bank overdrafts

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
		2022		2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	25,572,133	25,863,018	9,562,447	9,531,787
Lease liability to acquire right-of-use asset	1,440,778	892,678	-	-
On acquisition through business combination (Note 39)	1,670,948	-	-	-
Loans received	16,762,011	11,698,299	11,191,841	7,971,845
Loans repaid	(14,141,373)	(12,479,840)	(7,894,829)	(7,899,074)
Foreign exchange adjustments	369,017	(429,192)	71,765	(21,049)
Net interest movements	151,946	27,170	16,864	(21,062)
At 31 December	31,825,460	25,572,133	12,948,088	9,562,447

34. Contingent Liabilities

- (a) On 20 December 2021, the Board of Inland Revenue in Trinidad and Tobago (Board) raised an assessment on a subsidiary in Trinidad & Tobago for additional corporation tax for income year 2015 for an equivalent of J\$418,478,000, inclusive of interest, if applicable. Subsequent to the year-end, the subsidiary filed an objection to the Board.

The main grounds of the assessment and subsequent objection relates to disallowing certain realised losses on the basis that it was unable to verify aspects of the underlying asset. As part of its objection, the subsidiary has provided documentary evidence to the Board, which are from multiple third party independent sources, to confirm the substance and validity of the deduction.

The subsidiary is of the strong view that the decision will be favourable and expects to be successful in its appeal. On this basis, no provision has been recorded.

- (b) The company established a standby letter of credit for the equivalent of \$231,402,000 in favour of the lessors for a warehouse utilised by a food trading subsidiary. The facility is priced at 2% per annum and expires after 1 year with an option to renew annually.
- (c) Various companies in the Group are involved in certain legal proceedings incidental to the normal conduct of business. The management of these companies believes that none of these proceedings, individually or in aggregate, will have a material effect on the Group.

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35. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Sales of goods and services				
Sales of goods	5,252	5,650	682,212	627,121
Sales of services	195,167	203,606	3,527,871	3,148,605
(b) Purchase of goods and services				
Purchases of goods	5,213,621	6,703,072	12,936,747	12,643,227
Purchases of services	392,060	366,642	974,194	829,489
(c) Interest				
Interest income	37,682	33,986	533,840	207,734
Interest expense	64,748	61,956	248,552	227,016

Dividends received by the company from subsidiaries and associates were \$1,816,539,000 (2022: \$1,626,099,000) and \$203,471,000 (2022: \$120,881,000) respectively.

(d) Transactions with key management

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and members of the Executive Committee

The compensation of key management for services is shown below:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	674,358	744,228	519,451	535,092
Fees paid to directors	38,416	36,841	32,970	29,603
Post-employment benefits	61,523	120,165	55,171	111,475
Share-based payments	266,835	212,454	219,453	177,235
	1,041,132	1,113,688	827,045	853,405

The following amounts are in respect of directors' emoluments:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fees	38,416	36,841	32,970	29,603
Management remuneration	230,062	246,434	230,062	246,434
Share-based payments	113,549	67,303	113,549	67,303
	382,027	350,578	376,581	343,340

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35. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(d) Transactions with key management (continued)

Transactions with directors and other key management personnel (and their families)

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sale of goods and services –				
Sales of goods	1,801	1,915	1,133	1,299
Sales of services	3,806	2,164	-	-
Purchase of goods and services –				
Purchase of services	2,188	1,721	2,188	1,721
Interest earned and incurred –				
Interest income	11,737	10,310	-	-
Interest expense	15,709	12,090	-	-

(e) Year-end balances with related parties

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and deposits with subsidiaries	-	-	407,717	123,279
Investment securities with subsidiaries	-	-	665,137	498,908
Receivable from subsidiaries	-	-	1,630,716	1,204,889
Receivable from associates and joint ventures (Note 7)	43,469	30,343	17,419	29,243
Loans receivable from subsidiaries (Note 9)	-	-	5,603,020	2,672,800
Loans receivable from associates and joint ventures (Note 9)	597,431	553,934	-	-
Payable to subsidiaries	-	-	3,384,036	1,917,735
Payable to associates and joint ventures (Note 17)	451,396	589,430	152,618	333,657
Loans & leases payable to subsidiaries	-	-	1,794,167	2,279,606
Deposits payable to associates and joint ventures	1,114,094	1,151,869	-	-

(f) Loans to related parties

Loans receivable from subsidiaries are repayable in the years 2024 - 2028 and bear interest at 3.0% - 10.0% (2022: 3.0% - 8.5%). No provision was required in 2023 and 2022 for loans made to subsidiaries.

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35. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(f) Loans to related parties (continued)

	Company	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to subsidiaries:		
At 1 January	2,672,800	2,888,921
Loans advanced during the year	4,617,441	1,545,349
Loan repayments received	(1,729,073)	(1,730,364)
Exchange differences	1,629	(61,312)
Interest charged	504,342	160,705
Interest received	(464,119)	(130,499)
At 31 December	5,603,020	2,672,800

(g) Year end balances with directors and other key management

Balances with directors and other key management personnel (and their families)

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1,525	10,027	322	439
Loans receivable	169,117	170,168	-	-
Payables	20,193	18,800	-	-
Loans payable	28,713	23,191	-	-
Deposits payable	531,773	448,872	-	-

(h) Loans to directors and other key management

The loans receivable attract interest at rates ranging between 4.72% - 7.58% (2022: 4.78% - 16.38%) and are repayable in the years 2025 - 2045. These loans are secured and are made on terms similar to those offered to other employees. No provision was required in 2023 and 2022 for the loans made to directors and senior managers.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to directors and other key management:				
At 1 January	170,168	224,134	-	38,766
Loans advanced during the year	9,894	39,093	-	-
Loan repayments received	(10,945)	(77,508)	-	(38,766)
Exchange differences	-	(15,890)	-	-
Interest charged	11,737	10,310	-	-
Interest received	(11,737)	(9,971)	-	-
At 31 December	169,117	170,168	-	-

(i) Share options granted to directors

The outstanding number of share options granted to the directors of the company at the end of the year was 4,994,000 (2022: 3,798,000).

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36. Fair Values Estimation

Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following tables provide an analysis of the Group's and company's financial instruments held as at 31 December that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value. The financial instruments are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair values are observable, as follows:

- Level 1 includes those instruments which are measured based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 includes those instruments which are measured using inputs other than quoted prices within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 includes those instruments which are measured using valuation techniques that include inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Group			
	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted equities	596,884	-	-	596,884
Government of Jamaica securities	-	4,418,249	-	4,418,249
Foreign governments	-	1,773,968	-	1,773,968
Corporate bonds	-	1,960,326	-	1,960,326
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted equities	1,708,951	-	-	1,708,951
Other securities	237,450	-	-	237,450
Total Assets	2,543,285	8,152,543	-	10,695,828

GraceKennedy Limited

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36. Fair Values Estimation (Continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

	Group			
	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted equities	919,183	-	-	919,183
Government of Jamaica securities	-	5,420,853	-	5,420,853
Foreign governments	-	1,610,919	-	1,610,919
Corporate bonds	-	2,187,372	-	2,187,372
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted equities	1,331,262	-	-	1,331,262
Total Assets	2,250,445	9,219,144	-	11,469,589

	Company			
	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted equities	86,884	-	-	86,884
Total Assets	86,884	-	-	86,884

GraceKennedy Limited

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36. Fair Values Estimation (Continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

	Company			
	2022			
	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted equities	113,841	-	-	113,841
Total Assets	113,841	-	-	113,841

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily equity investments listed on a public stock exchange classified as either fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Note that all of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2.

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36. Fair Values Estimation (Continued)

Fair Value of Land and Buildings and Investment Properties

An independent valuation of the Group's land and buildings was performed by valuers to determine the fair value of the land and buildings as at 31 December 2022. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown in 'capital and fair value reserves' in shareholders' equity (Note 20). The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Land and buildings and investment properties are classified as level 3. The valuations have been performed using the sales comparison and income approaches for all properties except the Distribution Centre and Group Headquarters, which is valued using the cost approach.

The carrying value of land and buildings classified as level 3 is \$15,614,132,000 (2022: \$14,848,095,000) and \$105,950,000 (2022: \$108,000,000) for the Group and company respectively.

The carrying value of investment properties classified as level 3 is \$885,500,000 (2022: \$789,900,000).

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the Group's land and buildings:

	Group headquarters	Distribution center	Other land and buildings	Total
	2023			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2022	3,144,265	4,603,310	4,010,435	11,758,010
Additions and transfers in	15,776	4,210	693,075	713,061
Revaluation adjustment	392,257	591,498	1,642,974	2,626,729
Disposals and transfers out	-	-	(939)	(939)
Depreciation	(66,398)	(118,018)	(43,080)	(227,496)
Translation adjustment	-	-	(21,270)	(21,270)
At 31 December 2022	3,485,900	5,081,000	6,281,195	14,848,095
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	1,730,498	1,730,498
Additions and transfers in	9,341	-	132,368	141,709
Revaluation adjustment	(305,231)	(379,940)	3,919	(681,252)
Disposals and transfers out	-	-	(189,349)	(189,349)
Depreciation	(68,859)	(122,532)	(79,052)	(270,443)
Translation adjustment	-	-	34,874	34,874
At 31 December 2023	3,121,151	4,578,528	7,914,453	15,614,132

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36. Fair Values Estimation (Continued)

Fair Value of Land and Buildings and Investment Properties (continued)

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for the company's land and buildings and the Group's investment properties are disclosed in Notes 12 and 38 respectively.

Valuation processes of the Group

On a biennial basis, the Group engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the Group's land and buildings. The most recent valuations were performed as at 31 December 2022. The Group engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of its investment properties on an annual basis.

Sales Comparison Approach

There have been a limited number of similar sales in the local market, and consequently the sales comparison approach incorporates unobservable inputs which in the valuator's judgement reflects suitable adjustments regarding size, age, condition, time of sale, quality of land and buildings and improvements. The most significant input into this valuation is the price per square foot. The higher the price per square foot the higher the fair value.

Income Approach

The projected net income of the subject properties are discounted using an appropriate capitalisation rate. The most significant inputs to this valuation are the rental rate per square foot and the capitalisation rate. Rental rates of the subject properties are adjusted to reflect the market rent for properties of similar size, location and condition. The higher the rental rate per square foot the higher the fair value. The higher the capitalisation rate the lower the fair value. The average rent per square foot ranges between \$600 to \$650 and the capitalisation rate ranges between 8% - 9%.

Cost Approach

The fair values of the Distribution Centre and Group Headquarters amounting to \$4,578,528,000 (2022: \$5,081,000,000) and \$3,121,151,000 (2022: \$3,485,900,000) have been determined using the cost approach due to specialised nature of the assets. The key inputs into this valuation are shown in the table below.

Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs - Distribution Centre	Range of unobservable inputs - Group Headquarters	Relationship of unobservable inputs
Certified costs of construction as at date of completion of property	US\$21,500,000 - US\$22,000,000	J\$2,997,445,000	The higher the costs of construction the higher the fair value
Rate of increase in construction costs from date of last valuation	2023: 9% - 11% 2022: 9% - 11%	2023: 8% - 10% 2022: 8% - 10%	The higher the rate of increase in construction costs the higher the fair value
Professional fees - architects, quantity surveyors, engineers	2023: 7% 2022: 7%	2023: 7% 2022: 7%	The higher the professional fees the higher the fair value
Interest cost	2023: 13% 2022: 13%	2023: 14% 2022: 14%	The higher the interest cost the higher the fair value
Estimated profit margin required by developer	2023: 6.0% 2022: 6.0%	2023: 6.0% 2022: 6.0%	The higher the developer's profit the higher the fair value
Rate of obsolescence	2023: 16% 2023: 16%	2023: 12% 2022: 12%	The higher the rate of obsolescence the lower the fair value

GraceKennedy Limited

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37. Financial Instruments by Category

	Group			Total \$'000
	Assets at amortised cost \$'000	Assets at fair value through profit or loss \$'000	Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income \$'000	
At 31 December 2023:				
Cash and deposits	27,044,833	-	-	27,044,833
Investment securities and pledged assets	43,411,277	1,946,401	8,749,427	54,107,105
Loans receivable	41,126,156	-	-	41,126,156
Trade and other receivables	18,804,786	-	-	18,804,786
Total financial assets	130,387,052	1,946,401	8,749,427	141,082,880

	Group			Total \$'000
	Assets at amortised cost \$'000	Assets at fair value through profit or loss \$'000	Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income \$'000	
At 31 December 2022:				
Cash and deposits	25,178,016	-	-	25,178,016
Investment securities and pledged assets	36,060,633	1,331,262	10,138,327	47,530,222
Loans receivable	36,800,390	-	-	36,800,390
Trade and other receivables	17,749,167	-	-	17,749,167
Total financial assets	115,788,206	1,331,262	10,138,327	127,257,795

	Group	
		Other financial liabilities at amortised cost \$'000
At 31 December 2023:		
Deposits		60,348,124
Bank and other loans		32,436,957
Trade and other payables		22,392,580
Total financial liabilities		115,177,661

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37. Financial Instruments by Category (Continued)

	Group	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost \$'000
At 31 December 2022:		
Deposits		52,655,288
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		28,469
Bank and other loans		28,318,585
Trade and other payables		21,619,251
Total financial liabilities		102,621,593

	Company		
	Assets at amortised cost \$'000	Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2023:			
Cash and deposits	2,147,963	-	2,147,963
Investment securities and pledged assets	6,976,343	86,884	7,063,227
Loans receivable	5,603,020	-	5,603,020
Trade and other receivables	2,698,476	-	2,698,476
Subsidiaries	1,630,716	-	1,630,716
Total financial assets	19,056,518	86,884	19,143,402

	Company		
	Assets at amortised cost \$'000	Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2022:			
Cash and deposits	2,974,595	-	2,974,595
Investment securities and pledged assets	7,054,113	113,841	7,167,954
Loans receivable	2,672,800	-	2,672,800
Trade and other receivables	2,124,366	-	2,124,366
Subsidiaries	1,204,889	-	1,204,889
Total financial assets	16,030,763	113,841	16,144,604

GraceKennedy Limited

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37. Financial Instruments by Category (Continued)

	Company	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost \$'000
At 31 December 2023:		
Bank and other loans		13,386,968
Trade and other payables		4,057,730
Subsidiaries		3,384,036
Total financial liabilities		20,828,734

	Company	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost \$'000
At 31 December 2022:		
Bank and other loans		11,424,197
Trade and other payables		3,635,603
Subsidiaries		1,917,735
Total financial liabilities		16,977,535

38. Investment Properties

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	789,900	765,900
Change in fair value	95,600	24,000
At 31 December	885,500	789,900

The following amounts have been recognised in the income statement:

	Group	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Rental income arising from investment properties	54,264	53,842
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties	17,070	21,932

Investment properties comprise commercial properties that are leased to third parties.

GraceKennedy Limited

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39. Business Combinations

On 14 February 2023, the Group acquired an additional 35.0% of the share capital of Jamaican company, Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited. The share purchase brought the Group's total shareholdings in the company to 70.0%, having previously held 35.0% of the share capital since 2018. The company's main activity is the sale of Catherine's Peak pure spring bottled water. GraceKennedy is the exclusive distributor of the Catherine's Peak branded products in Jamaica.

On 31 March 2023, the Group acquired 100.0% of the share capital of Scotia Insurance Caribbean Limited (SICL). SICL is a licensed life insurance company, which offers credit protection to customers on personal loans, residential mortgages, personal lines of credit, personal and small business credit cards. The company currently operates in Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks & Caicos Islands. The company subsequently changed its name to GK Life Insurance Caribbean Limited.

The purchase consideration for SICL comprised an initial cash payment amounting to \$3,023,490,000 and contingent consideration amounting to \$563,549,000. The contingent consideration is dependent on the retention of certain distribution agreements over the next two years, with 50% being payable after one year and the remaining amount after two years.

On 26 October 2023, the Group acquired 100.0% of the share capital of Unibev Limited (Unibev). Unibev is a Jamaican manufacturing company specializing in fully integrated beverage solutions. It is involved in all aspects of the beverage manufacturing process, including, sourcing raw materials and packaging. Its manufacturing facility, located in Spring Garden, Portland, includes a Blue Mountain spring water source.

The fair value of trade and other receivables of the businesses on acquisition was \$501,778,000.

The acquired businesses contributed revenue of \$904,031,000 and net profit of \$431,515,000 to the Group since being acquired.

Had the businesses been consolidated from 1 January 2023, the consolidated income statement would show pro-forma revenue of \$155,289,868,000 and net profit of \$8,643,711,000. The amounts have been calculated by adjusting the results of the subsidiaries to reflect the additional amortisation that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to intangible assets had applied from 1 January 2023, together with the consequential tax effects.

The goodwill is attributable to market participant synergies including the workforce in place.

The non-controlling interest in Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited is based on the proportionate fair value of the net assets acquired.

Acquisition-related costs of \$29,521,000 have been charged to administration expenses in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023.

In relation to Unibev, the Group utilised the provision under the standard where one year from the date of acquisition (referred to as the measurement period) is allowed to finalise the purchase accounting for the business combination and therefore also allows for provisionally determined amounts to be included in the financial statements. To the extent that the finalisation of the purchase accounting results in a change, these will be adjusted in the subsequent financial statements, as a prior period adjustment to goodwill. The key items for Unibev within these financial statements for which there is provisional determination of values include certain items of fixed asset, borrowed funds and the allocation of goodwill.

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39. Business Combinations (Continued)

The following table summarises the purchase consideration, net assets acquired, goodwill and the non-controlling interest at the acquisition dates:

	Catherine's Peak Bottling Company Limited \$'000	Scotia Insurance Caribbean Limited \$'000	Unibev Limited \$'000	Total \$'000
Purchase consideration:				
Cash paid on date of acquisition	612,500	3,023,490	1,557,381	5,193,371
Fair value of equity interest held previously	598,680	-	-	598,680
Balance due on contingent consideration	-	563,549	-	563,549
Total purchase consideration	1,211,180	3,587,039	1,557,381	6,355,600
Assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition:				
Cash and cash equivalents	35,030	1,200,573	(43,554)	1,192,049
Fixed assets (Note 12)	396,816	-	1,721,909	2,118,725
Trademarks (included in intangibles) (Note 11)	428,000	-	-	428,000
Licences (included in intangibles) (Note 11)	-	106,096	-	106,096
Bancassurance agreements (included in intangibles) (Note 11)	-	1,303,462	-	1,303,462
Investment securities	-	787,595	-	787,595
Inventories	139,817	-	99,712	239,529
Receivables	209,383	76,746	215,649	501,778
Deferred tax assets (Note 13)	(4,407)	-	(7,147)	(11,554)
Payables and insurance contract liabilities	(186,280)	(257,889)	(461,138)	(905,307)
Taxation payable	-	(14,960)	-	(14,960)
Bank and other loans (Note 33)	(314,157)	-	(1,356,791)	(1,670,948)
Fair value of net assets acquired	704,202	3,201,623	168,640	4,074,465
Non-controlling interest (Note 23)	(211,261)	-	-	(211,261)
Goodwill (Note 11)	718,239	385,416	1,388,741	2,492,396
Purchase consideration settled in cash				
Purchase consideration settled in cash	612,500	3,023,490	1,557,381	5,193,371
Cash and cash equivalents in business acquired	(35,030)	(1,200,573)	43,554	(1,192,049)
Cash outflow on acquisition	577,470	1,822,917	1,600,935	4,001,322

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39. Business Combinations (Continued)

In the prior year, the Group acquired 60.0% of the share capital of Bluedot (2022) Limited. The company, which is domiciled in Jamaica, is a full-service research and data intelligence consultancy, which uses data collection and analytics to inform business insights and decision-making. Bluedot currently has clients in Jamaica and the wider Caribbean region.

	\$'000
Total consideration	132,862
Fair value of net assets acquired	(97,492)
Non-controlling interest (Note 23)	38,997
Goodwill (Note 11)	74,367
Purchase consideration settled in cash	132,862
Cash and cash equivalents in business acquired	(46,892)
Cash outflow at end of year	85,970

40. Subsequent Events

- (a) On 29 February 2024, the Board of Directors approved an interim dividend in respect of 2024 of 52 cents per ordinary stock unit. The dividend is payable on 5 April 2024 to shareholders on record as at 15 March 2024.

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41. Adoption of New Accounting Standard

The Group has adopted IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts', from 1 January 2023, and the financial statements of the Group have been restated as of that date to reflect the effect of this adoption.

The Group identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 has always applied; derecognised any existing balances that would not have existed if IFRS 17 had always applied; and recognised the resulting net difference in equity.

The new standard was applied retrospectively, resulting in the restatement of the prior year financial statements along with the opening statement of financial position for that year.

Below is a summary of the line items in the financial statements affected by the restatement.

Reconciliation of Equity at:	31 December 2022 \$'000	31 December 2021 \$'000
Equity attributable to owners of GraceKennedy Limited as previously reported	71,995,793	67,605,593
Decrease in Receivables	(4,885,750)	(3,338,720)
Decrease in Payables	15,279,080	12,558,496
Addition of Insurance contract liabilities	(9,716,050)	(8,562,995)
Decrease in Foreign currency translation	241	-
Increase in Non-Controlling interests	(41,142)	(40,752)
Increase in Retained earnings	636,379	616,029
Decrease in Other reserves	(241)	-
Adjustment to Equity attributable to owners of GraceKennedy Limited from adoption of IFRS 17	636,138	616,029
Equity attributable to owners of GraceKennedy Limited as restated	72,631,931	68,221,622

Reconciliation of profit for the period ended:	31 December 2022 \$'000
Profit attributable to owners of GraceKennedy Limited as previously reported	7,027,398
Decrease in Revenues	(1,326,032)
Decrease in Direct and operating expenses	1,224,310
Increase in Other income	122,487
Increase in Net Profit	20,765
Increase in Non-Controlling interests	(415)
Increase in Profit attributable to owners of GraceKennedy Limited	20,350
Profit attributable to owners of GraceKennedy Limited as restated	7,047,748

	\$
Earnings per Stock Unit for profit attributable to the owners of GraceKennedy Limited:	<u>Basic</u>
EPS as previously reported	\$7.09
Decrease due to restatement	\$0.02
EPS as restated	\$7.11

Earnings per Stock Unit for profit attributable to the owners of GraceKennedy Limited:	<u>Diluted</u>
EPS as previously reported	\$7.02
Decrease due to restatement	\$0.02
EPS as restated	\$7.04