JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JN General Insurance Company Limited ("the company"), set out on pages 5 to 61, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at December 31, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

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

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

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

March 22, 2018

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016* $'000
ASSETS			
Intangible asset	6	65,479	80,531
Property, plant and equipment	7	297,345	336,443
Investment properties	8	145,897	148,771
Deferred taxation	9	87,484	50,899
Investments	10	5,542,716	6,505,641
Reinsurance assets	11	1,528,343	1,390,847
Securities purchased under resale agreements	12	1,481,721	631,550
Insurance receivables and deferred expenses	13	606,638	677,910
Taxation recoverable		28,312	3,086
Due from related parties		63,488	-
Other accounts receivable		232,781	79,236
Accrued investment income		95,694	103,737
Cash and cash equivalents		185,655	240,829
		10,361,553	10,249,480
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities:			
Bank overdraft		9,197	-
Accounts payable and accrued charges	14	137,182	142,866
Insurance payables and deferred income	15	560,934	507,357
Insurance contract provisions	11	4,451,858	4,507,097
Due to JN Bank Limited, formerly The Jamaica National Building Society		-	57
Due to subsidiary		-	11,272
Due to related parties		20,893	-
Retirement benefits obligation	16	225,700	172,560
		5,405,764	5,341,209
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	17	72,900	72,900
Capital reserve	18	11,197	11,197
Investment revaluation reserve	19	286,826	150,921
Retained earnings		4,584,866	4,673,253
		4,955,789	4,908,271
		10,361,553	10,249,480

The financial statements on pages 5 to 61 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

K. Moss ______________________ Chairman
Kathleen A. J. Moss

C. Hind ______________________ Director
Christopher Hind

* See notes 1 and 4(b).

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

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016* $'000
Gross premiums written	11(c)	5,203,371	5,221,092
Change in gross provision for unearned premiums		20,492	(19,278)
Gross insurance premium revenue	11(c)	5,223,863	5,201,814
Written premiums ceded to reinsurers	11(c)	(3,065,542)	(3,075,436)
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for unearned premiums		(23,013)	(4,515)
Net insurance premium revenue		2,135,308	2,121,863
Claims expenses incurred	11(b)	(1,468,762)	(1,543,553)
Reinsurers' share of claims and benefits incurred	11(b)	383,248	352,353
Net insurance claims		(1,085,514)	(1,191,200)
Commission income	15	420,886	516,170
Commission expense	13	(286,883)	(310,380)
Net commission income		134,003	205,790
Net underwriting income before operating expenses		1,183,797	1,136,453
Operating expenses	20	(1,251,445)	(1,180,279)
Underwriting loss before other income/(expense) and taxation		(67,648)	(43,826)
Investment income, net	21	630,184	652,406
Gain on disposal of intangible asset and property, plant and equipment		3,734	1,620
Other income	22	79,812	9,018
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains		(5,343)	82,405
Contributions to JN Foundation		(18,792)	(20,829)
Profit before taxation		621,947	680,794
Taxation	23	(138,773)	(143,877)
Profit for the year		483,174	536,917
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement loss on retirement benefits obligation	16(d)	(32,551)	(20,680)
Tax on re-measurement	9	10,850	6,893
		(21,701)	(13,787)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Change in fair value of investments		258,085	153,573
Released on disposal of investments		(122,180)	(174,604)
	23(c)	135,905	(21,031)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		114,204	(34,818)
Total comprehensive income for the year		597,378	502,099

* See notes 1 and 4(b).

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

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended December 31, 2017

	Share capital (note 17) $'000	Capital reserve (note 18) $'000	Investment revaluation reserve (note 19) $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at December 31, 2015	72,900	11,197	171,952	4,248,127	4,504,176
Comprehensive income:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	536,917	536,917
Other comprehensive income:					
Re-measurement loss on retirement benefit obligation [note 16(d)]	-	-	-	(20,680)	(20,680)
Tax on re-measurement (note 9)	-	-	-	6,893	6,893
Change in fair value of investments	-	-	153,573	-	153,573
Released on disposal of investments	-	-	(174,604)	-	(174,604)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(21,031)	523,130	502,099
Dividends:					
Preference (20%)	-	-	-	(4,860)	(4,860)
Ordinary ($1.916543 per share)	-	-	-	(93,144)	(93,144)
Total dividends	-	-	-	(98,004)	(98,004)
Balances at December 31, 2016 *	72,900	11,197	150,921	4,673,253	4,908,271
Comprehensive income:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	483,174	483,174
Other comprehensive income:					
Re-measurement loss on retirement benefit obligation [note 16(d)]	-	-	-	(32,551)	(32,551)
Tax on re-measurement (note 9)	-	-	-	10,850	10,850
Change in fair value of investments	-	-	258,085	-	258,085
Released on disposal of investments	-	-	(122,180)	-	(122,180)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	135,905	461,473	597,378
Dividends:					
Preference (20%)	-	-	-	(4,860)	(4,860)
Ordinary ($11.213992 per share)	-	-	-	(545,000)	(545,000)
Total dividends	-	-	-	(549,860)	(549,860)
Balances at December 31, 2017	72,900	11,197	286,826	4,584,866	4,955,789

* See notes 1 and 4(b).

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

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended December 31, 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016* $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		483,174	536,917
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of intangible asset	6	35,620	20,975
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	7	53,543	55,144
Depreciation on investment properties	8	4,309	3,657
Gain on disposal of intangible asset and property, plant and equipment		(3,734)	(1,620)
Gain on disposal of investments	21	(138,963)	(174,874)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	22	(63,313)	-
Insurance contract provisions, net		(192,735)	115,862
Post-retirement benefit		20,589	12,764
Unrealised foreign exchange losses/(gains)		5,343	(82,405)
Interest income	21	(470,970)	(459,388)
Current tax expense	23(a)	164,508	158,114
Deferred taxation	9,23(a)	(25,735)	(14,237)
		(128,364)	170,909
Changes in:			
Insurance receivables and deferred expenses		71,272	(43,009)
Other accounts receivable		(153,545)	(22,608)
Accounts payable and accrued charges		(5,684)	439
Insurance payables and deferred income		53,577	36,157
Due to related parties		(42,595)	-
Due to JN Bank Limited (formerly The Jamaica National Building Society)		(57)	(8,853)
Due to subsidiary		(11,272)	603
		(216,668)	133,638
Interest received		479,013	457,913
Taxes paid		(189,734)	(109,269)
Net cash provided by operating activities		72,611	482,282
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to intangible asset	6	(20,568)	(59,439)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	7	(14,453)	(27,088)
Additions to investment properties	8	(1,435)	(34,187)
Additions to investments, net		380,429	(288,449)
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiary		63,313	-
Proceeds on disposal of intangible asset and property, plant and equipment		3,742	7,528
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities		411,028	(401,635)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Ordinary dividends paid		(545,000)	(93,144)
Preference dividends paid		(4,860)	(4,860)
Net cash used by financing activities		(549,860)	(98,004)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(66,221)	(17,357)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,850	18,837
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		240,829	239,349
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		176,458	240,829
Comprised of:			
Cash and cash equivalents		185,655	240,829
Bank overdraft		(9,197)	-
		176,458	240,829

* See notes 1 and 4(b).

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

1. The company

The company is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office is located at 9 King Street, Kingston. The company is a 99.5% subsidiary of JN Financial Group Limited ("parent company") which is 100% owned by The Jamaica National Group Limited ("ultimate parent") [2016: The Jamaica National Building Society ("parent Society")]. These companies were incorporated in Jamaica under the Jamaican Companies Act. On February 1, 2017, the parent Society was converted to a commercial bank and renamed JN Bank Limited. Simultaneously the ordinary shares of the company were transferred to JN Financial Group Limited under a court approved Scheme of Arrangement.

The principal activity of the company is the underwriting of general insurance business.

Up to February 1, 2017 the company had a 100% interest in The Jamaica Automobile Association (Services) Limited (JAA). Under the Scheme of Arrangement by which JN Group has been reorganised under three distinct holding companies, ownership of JAA passed to MCS Group Limited with The Jamaica National Group Limited being the ultimate holding company. Consequently, consolidated financial statements are not presented, as the company had no subsidiaries as at December 31, 2017 [see note 4(b)].

2. Insurance licence

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

3. Roles of the actuary and auditors

Xavier Benarosch of Eckler Partners Limited has been appointed actuary by the Board of Directors pursuant to the Act. With respect to the preparation of financial statements, the actuary is required to carry out an actuarial valuation of management's estimate of the company's policy liabilities and report thereon to the shareholders. Actuarially determined policy liabilities consist of the provisions for, less reinsurance recovery of, unpaid claims and adjustment expenses on insurance policies in force, including provisions for salvage and subrogation. The valuation is made in accordance with accepted actuarial practice, as well as any other matter specified in any directive made by regulatory authorities. The actuary, in his verification of the management information provided by the company, and used in valuation, also makes use of the work of the external auditors. The actuary's report outlines the scope of his work and opinion.

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

4. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

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

Details of the company’s accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included in notes 33 and 34.

(b) Basis of preparation and measurement:

These financial statements are in respect of the company only as at and for the year ended December 31, 2017, with comparative information in respect of the previous period on the same basis as the current period (see note 1).

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.
- the liability for defined-benefit obligations is recognised as the present value of the defined-benefit obligations.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Jamaica dollars, which is the functional currency of the company, and are expressed in thousands of dollars unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date, and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 5.

(e) Comparative information:

Wherever necessary, the comparative figures are reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.

5. Accounting estimates and judgements

Note 26 contains information about the assumptions and uncertainties relating to insurance liability and discloses the risk factors in these contracts. Note 29 contains information about the risks and uncertainties associated with financial instruments.

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

(i) Post-retirement medical benefits:

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and profit or loss and other comprehensive income for post-retirement medical benefits and supplementary pensions paid to certain pensioners, are determined actuarially using several assumptions. The primary assumptions used in determining the amounts recognised include the discount rate used to determine the present value of estimated future cash flows required to settle the pension and other post-retirement obligations and the expected rate of increase in medical costs for post-retirement medical benefits.

The discount rate is determined based on the estimated yield on long-term government securities that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligation. In the absence of such instruments in Jamaica, it has been necessary to estimate the rate by extrapolating from the longest tenor security on the market. The estimate of expected rate of increase in medical costs is determined based on inflationary factors. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the amounts recorded in the financial statements for these obligations.

(ii) Outstanding claims:

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

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

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

5. Accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd):

(iii) Allowance for impairment losses on receivables:

In determining amounts recorded for impairment losses on receivables in the financial statements, management makes judgements regarding indicators of impairment, that is, whether there are indicators that suggest there may be a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from receivables, for example, through default and adverse economic conditions. Management also makes estimates of the likely estimated future cash flows from impaired receivables as well as the timing of such cash flows. Historical loss experience is applied where indicators of impairment are not observable on individually significant receivables with similar characteristics, such as credit risks.

(iv) Valuation of financial instruments:

The company's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in notes 34 (d) and 34 (q).

The company measures fair values using the fair value hierarchy [note 28(ii)] that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

(a) Level 1 – Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

(b) Level 2 – Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

(c) Level 3 – Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the company determines fair values using valuation techniques.

5. Accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd):

(iv) Valuation of financial instruments (cont'd):

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates.

Considerable judgment 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 instrument in an arm's length transaction.

6. Intangible asset

	Computer software $'000
At cost:	
December 31, 2015	235,991
Additions	59,439
Reclassification	(24,289)
Disposal	(17,661)
December 31, 2016	253,480
Additions	20,568
December 31, 2017	274,048
Amortisation:	
December 31, 2015	164,445
Charge for the year	20,975
Reclassification	(668)
Disposal	(11,803)
December 31, 2016	172,949
Charge for the year	35,620
December 31, 2017	208,569
Carrying amount:	
December 31, 2017	65,479
December 31, 2016	80,531
December 31, 2015	71,546

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2017

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings $'000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
At cost:				
December 31, 2015	320,957	333,381	54,848	709,186
Additions	1,428	25,132	528	27,088
Reclassification	-	24,289	-	24,289
Disposals	-	(8,831)	(4,385)	(13,216)
December 31, 2016	322,385	373,971	50,991	747,347
Additions	-	14,453	-	14,453
Disposals	-	(20)	(9,708)	(9,728)
December 31, 2017	322,385	388,404	41,283	752,072
Depreciation:				
December 31, 2015	74,294	263,566	30,398	368,258
Charge for the year	7,483	37,883	9,778	55,144
Reclassification	-	668	-	668
Eliminated on disposals	-	(8,781)	(4,385)	(13,166)
December 31, 2016	81,777	293,336	35,791	410,904
Charge for the year	7,509	38,456	7,578	53,543
Eliminated on disposals	-	(12)	(9,708)	(9,720)
December 31, 2017	89,286	331,780	33,661	454,727
Carrying amount:				
December 31, 2017	233,099	56,624	7,622	297,345
December 31, 2016	240,608	80,635	15,200	336,443
December 31, 2015	246,663	69,815	24,450	340,928

Included in land and buildings is the cost of land at $18,466,000 (2016: $18,466,000).

8. Investment properties

	Total $'000
At cost:	
December 31, 2015	137,835
Additions	34,187
December 31, 2016	172,022
Additions	1,435
December 31, 2017	173,457
Depreciation:	
December 31, 2015	19,594
Charge for the year	3,657
December 31, 2016	23,251
Charge for the year	4,309
December 31, 2017	27,560
Carrying amount:	
December 31, 2017	145,897
December 31, 2016	148,771
December 31, 2015	118,241

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Fair value of investment properties (see note below)	237,600	188,375
Income earned from the properties	16,093	13,139
Expenses incurred by the properties	4,499	4,855

Investment properties are valued every three years by an independent professional valuator and in the intervening years by management, based on professional advice received.

Investment properties were valued between October and December 2017 by The C.D. Alexander Company Realty Limited on the open market basis.

Measurement of fair value:

The company's accounting policy on investment properties is disclosed in note 34(c). The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

8. Investment properties (cont'd)

Measurement of fair value (cont'd):

Valuation technique	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Inter relationship between key inputs and fair measurement**
Income approach: The valuation model examines the price an investor would be prepared to pay for the right to receive a certain income stream. The model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the property, taking into account expected rental growth rate, and current rental rates. The estimated net cash flows are discounted using current yields. Among other factors, the yield estimation considers the quality of a building and its location, tenants' credit quality and lease terms.	• Expected market rental growth yields • Rental rates	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: (a) Expected market rental growth were higher/(lower); (b) The occupancy rates were higher/(lower); (c) Rent-free periods were shorter/(longer); or (d) Yields were lower/(higher)

9. Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation assets/(liabilities) are attributable to the following:

	Assets	
	2017	2016
Intangible asset	20,320	11,588
Property, plant and equipment	21,621	15,544
Accrued investment income	(30,611)	(34,579)
Other accounts payable	1,855	1,770
Investment properties	(880)	(782)
Gain on exchange	(54)	(162)
Retirement benefits	75,233	57,520
Net deferred tax assets	87,484	50,899

9. Deferred taxation (cont'd)

Movement in temporary differences during the year are as follows:

	2017 $'000	Recognised in income $'000 (note 23)	Recognised in other comprehensive income $'000	2016 $'000	Recognised in income $'000 (note 23)	Recognised in other comprehensive income $'000	2015 $'000
Intangible asset	20,320	8,732	-	11,588	10,365	-	1,223
Property, plant and equipment	21,621	6,077	-	15,544	(653)	-	16,197
Accrued investment income	(30,611)	3,968	-	(34,579)	(492)	-	(34,087)
Other accounts payable	1,855	85	-	1,770	531	-	1,239
Investment properties	(880)	(98)	-	(782)	(302)	-	(480)
Gain on exchange	(54)	108	-	(162)	533	-	(695)
Retirement benefits obligation	75,233	6,863	10,850	57,520	4,255	6,893	46,372
	87,484	25,735	10,850	50,899	14,237	6,893	29,769

10. Investments

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Available-for-sale securities:		
Quoted equities	451,227	408,097
Unit trust	30,496	22,286
Government of Jamaica Securities:		
J$ local bonds	2,928,991	3,700,812
US$ denominated local bonds	-	399,192
Treasury bills	157,467	132,302
Fixed rate indexed note	-	133,034
Government of Barbados bond	51,501	57,359
Other bonds, secured	635,916	303,311
Other bonds, unsecured	286,985	289,512
Certificates of deposit	1,000,133	1,059,736
	5,542,716	6,505,641

Investments totalling $45,000,000 (2016: $45,000,000) are held to the order of the Financial Services Commission as required by the Insurance Act 2001.

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

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
No specific maturity	481,723	430,383
Within 3 months	875,591	1,155,096
3 months to 1 year	834,884	821,414
1 year to 5 years	2,463,330	3,152,421
Over 5 years	887,188	946,327
	5,542,716	6,505,641

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2017

11. Reinsurance assets and insurance contract provisions

(a) Analysis of movements in insurance contract provisions:

	2017			2016		
	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000
Claims outstanding	2,219,107	376,638	1,842,469	2,253,854	216,129	2,037,725
Unearned premiums	2,232,751	1,151,705	1,081,046	2,253,243	1,174,718	1,078,525
	4,451,858	1,528,343	2,923,515	4,507,097	1,390,847	3,116,250

(b) Claims outstanding:

	2017			2016		
	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000
Claims notified	1,534,353	193,389	1,340,964	1,360,017	78,372	1,281,645
Claims incurred but not reported	719,501	22,740	696,761	672,523	8,512	664,011
Balance at January 1	2,253,854	216,129	2,037,725	2,032,540	86,884	1,945,656
Claims incurred	1,468,762	383,248	1,085,514	1,543,553	352,353	1,191,200
Claims paid in year	(1,503,509)	(222,739)	(1,280,770)	(1,322,239)	(223,108)	(1,099,131)
Change in outstanding claims provision	(34,747)	160,509	(195,256)	221,314	129,245	92,069
Balance at December 31	2,219,107	376,638	1,842,469	2,253,854	216,129	2,037,725
Claims notified	1,515,162	346,307	1,168,855	1,534,353	193,389	1,340,964
Claims incurred but not reported	703,945	30,331	673,614	719,501	22,740	696,761
Balance at December 31	2,219,107	376,638	1,842,469	2,253,854	216,129	2,037,725

Outstanding claims include gross claims payable of $11,398,000 (2016: $14,877,000) under policies issued to related parties.

(c) Unearned premiums:

	2017			2016		
	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000	Gross $'000	Reinsurance $'000	Net $'000
Balance January 1	2,253,243	1,174,718	1,078,525	2,233,965	1,179,233	1,054,732
Premiums written during the year	5,203,371	3,065,542	2,137,829	5,221,092	3,075,436	2,145,656
Premiums earned during the year	(5,223,863)	(3,088,555)	(2,135,308)	(5,201,814)	(3,079,951)	(2,121,863)
Balance December 31	2,232,751	1,151,705	1,081,046	2,253,243	1,174,718	1,078,525

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

(d) Gross unearned premiums are analysed as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Liability	136,591	126,631
Motor	869,944	872,644
Pecuniary loss	4,466	4,506
Personal Accident	9,128	8,325
Marine	5,907	3,760
Property	1,142,214	1,184,382
Engineering	64,501	52,995
	2,232,751	2,253,243

12. Securities purchased under resale agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreements are due from the reporting date as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Within 3 months	1,085,814	631,550
3 months to 1 year	395,907	-
	1,481,721	631,550

The fair value of securities held as collateral for securities purchased under resale agreements as at December 31, 2017 was $1,509,227,000 (2016: $640,485,000).

13. Insurance receivables and deferred expenses

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Premiums receivable	466,073	560,807
Due from other insurance companies	23,352	17,647
	489,425	578,454
Less: Allowance for impairment	(10,953)	(24,473)
	478,472	553,981
Deferred commission expense	128,166	123,929
	606,638	677,910

13. Insurance receivables and deferred expenses (cont'd)

Movement on provision for impairment of insurance and other receivables are as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at January 1	24,473	18,036
Amount expensed during year	6,857	6,568
Amount written-off during year	(20,377)	(131)
Balance at December 31	10,953	24,473

Information relating to credit risk management and maturity profile of insurance and other receivables are outlined in more detail in note 29(a).

The analysis of the deferred commission expense is as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at January 1	123,929	120,040
Commission paid	291,120	314,269
Transfers to profit or loss	(286,883)	(310,380)
Balance at December 31	128,166	123,929

14. Accounts payable and accrued charges

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Accruals	88,791	97,949
G.C.T. and withholding tax payable	25,845	21,963
Statutory deductions	22,546	22,954
	137,182	142,866

15. Insurance payables and deferred income

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Due to reinsurers	296,155	244,566
Due to policyholders, brokers and agents	75,031	84,550
Deferred commission income	189,748	178,241
	560,934	507,357

15. Insurance payables and deferred income (cont'd)

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

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at January 1	178,241	180,838
Commission received	432,393	513,573
Commission earned	(420,886)	(516,170)
Balance at December 31	189,748	178,241

16. Retirement benefits obligation

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

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Post retirement health benefits obligation	219,150	165,247
Supplementary pension benefit	6,550	7,313
	225,700	172,560

Post-retirement health benefits obligation:

(a) Liability recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	219,150	165,247

(b) Movements in the net liability recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at January 1	165,247	129,607
Contributions paid	(2,141)	(1,935)
Expense recognised in profit or loss	23,493	16,895
Re-measurement loss on obligation	32,551	20,680
Balance at December 31	219,150	165,247

(c) Expenses recognised in profit or loss:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current service costs	7,997	5,494
Interest on obligation	15,496	11,401
	23,493	16,895

16. Retirement benefits obligation (cont'd)

Post-retirement health benefits obligation (cont'd):

(d) Included in other comprehensive income:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Re-measurement loss on obligation arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	(522)	17,605
Experience adjustments	33,073	3,075
	32,551	20,680

(e) Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2017 %	2016 %
Discount rate	8.0	9.0
Future increases in medical premium	7.0	8.0

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables.

(f) Sensitivity analysis on projected benefit obligation

The calculation of the projected benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The table below summarizes how the projected benefit obligation measured at the end of the reporting period would have increased/(decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions by one percentage point. In preparing the analyses for each assumption, all others were held constant. The economic assumptions are somewhat linked as they are all related to inflation. Hence, for example, a 1% reduction in the long-term discount rate, would cause some reduction in the medical trend rate.

	One percentage point increase $ $'000	One percentage point decrease $ $'000
Discount rate	(42,487)	57,697
Future medical cost	57,697	(42,487)

Supplementary pension benefit:

The company provides supplementary pension for 4 pensioners (2016: 5); the defined benefit obligation in respect of these pensioners was $6,550,000 at December 31, 2017 (2016: $7,313,000).

17. Share capital

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Authorised:		
75,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value		
25,000,000 - 20% cumulative preference shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
48,600,000 ordinary shares	48,600	48,600
24,300,000 - 20% cumulative preference shares	24,300	24,300
	72,900	72,900

The preference shares carry voting rights of one vote for each share held.

18. Capital reserve

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Realised:		
Gains on disposal of investments and property, plant and equipment	5,749	5,749
Capital dividends received	5,448	5,448
	11,197	11,197

19. Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve represents unrealised gains/losses arising on revaluation of available-for-sale securities.

20. Operating expenses

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Administration	321,400	299,069
Employee costs	648,028	618,846
Directors' emoluments	35,290	36,754
Advertising and promotions	67,050	68,048
Auditors remuneration	12,039	10,789
Bad debts written-off	6,857	6,568
Depreciation and amortisation	89,163	76,119
Legal and professional fees	71,618	64,086
	1,251,445	1,180,279

21. Investment income

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Interest income - available-for-sale financial assets	470,970	459,388
Dividend income – available-for-sale financial assets	12,965	13,517
Rental income, net	7,286	4,627
	491,221	477,532
Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	138,963	174,874
Total investment income, net	630,184	652,406

22. Other income

Other income includes $63,313,000 (2016: Nil) recognised as gain on the sale of subsidiary (see note 1). The investment in subsidiary was previously recorded at $1 and the gain recognised reflects the actual proceeds of the sale.

23. Taxation

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

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(i) Current taxation:		
Income tax at 33⅓%	164,508	158,114
(ii) Deferred taxation:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 9)	(25,735)	(14,237)
	138,773	143,877

Deferred tax is computed at 33⅓% for the company.

23. Taxation (cont'd)

(b) Reconciliation of actual tax expense:

The effective tax rate was 22.31% (2016: 21.13%) of pre-tax profits compared to a statutory tax rate of 33⅓%. The actual expense differed from the "expected" tax expense for the year as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Profit before taxation	621,947	680,794
Computed "expected" tax charge at 33⅓%	207,316	226,931
Depreciation, amortisation and capital allowances	1,020	(720)
Other	12,371	3,631
Tax exempt revenues	(6,578)	(3,942)
Capital gains	(75,585)	(82,128)
Dividend income	229	105
	138,773	143,877

(c) There is no taxation on other comprehensive income/(loss) items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss.

24. Related parties

(i) The statement of financial position includes balances, arising in the ordinary course of business with related parties, as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(i) JN Bank Limited (formerly The Jamaica National Building Society):		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,851	20,339
Certificates of deposit	300,791	431,538
Accrued investment income	1,945	-
Due to related party	(12,627)	(57)
(ii) JN Fund Managers Limited:		
Securities purchased under resale agreements	24,798	58,797
Other receivables	159,575	-
Accrued investment income	10	193
Accounts payable	(2,500)	-
(iii) The Jamaica Automobile Association (Services) Limited		
Due to subsidiary	-	(11,272)
Due to related party	(8,266)	-
(iv) Manufacturers Credit and Information Services Limited:		
Accounts receivable	-	109
(v) Management Control Systems Limited:		
Property, plant and equipment purchased	1,627	12,651
(vi) MCS Group Limited		
Due from related party	63,313	-
(vii) The Creative Unit Limited		
Accounts payable	(4,644)	-

24. Related parties (cont'd)

(ii) The profit or loss includes the following income earned from, and expenses incurred in, transactions with related parties. The transactions were in the ordinary course of business.

			2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Income:				
Management fee	-	related party	600	-
Interest income	-	parent Society	-	4,074
	-	fellow subsidiary	24,163	15,075
Gross written premiums	-	parent Society	-	93,177
	-	fellow subsidiaries	106,187	24,455
	-	JN Pension Fund	1,217	1,153
	-	subsidiary	-	2,276
	-	parent company	469	-
	-	ultimate parent company	7,920	-
Expenses:				
Computer maintenance	-	fellow subsidiary	6,726	326
Life insurance premium	-	fellow subsidiary	5,946	5,163
Management fees	-	parent Society	-	34,642
	-	fellow subsidiary	34,642	-
Investment management fees	-	fellow subsidiary	2,500	-
Advertising	-	fellow subsidiary	27,218	14,103
Rental expense	-	parent Society	-	1,096
	-	fellow subsidiary	5,457	3,988
Client assistance services	-	subsidiary	-	61,320
	-	related party	65,017	-
Claims expenses	-	parent Society	-	6,257
	-	related parties	5,917	263
Transactions with key management personnel (directors and senior executives)				
Short-term employment benefits:				
Post-employment			Nil	Nil
Salaries, included in employee costs (note 31)			61,861	53,979

25. Reinsurance limits

The company has property catastrophe reinsurance up to a maximum of $48.57 billion of which the Property and Condominium Strata Quota Share is $43.47 billion (2016: $34.22 billion) and Catastrophe Excess of Loss $5.1 billion (2016: $3.805 billion) per event under which it is liable for the first $400 million (2016: $400 million) of losses in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Motor catastrophe reinsurance cover is US$4 million (2016: US$4 million) per event. The company limits its net exposure to a maximum amount on any one risk (property and engineering) or loss (the other classes) of $111.25 million (2016: $101.98 million) for property claims, US$60,000 (2016: $7.5 million) on contractors all risks and other engineering exposures, $25 million on performance, tender and mobilisation bonds, $10 million on motor, personal accident, public and employer's liability and fidelity bonds; and $5 million on fidelity guarantee bonds for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

26. Insurance risk management

Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk:

The company's management of insurance and financial risk is a critical aspect of the business.

The primary insurance activity carried out by the company is the transfer of risk from persons or entities that are directly subject to the risk, by means of the sale of insurance policies. As such, the company is exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these policies.

The principal types of policies written by the company are:

Liability insurance
Property insurance
Motor insurance

(a) Underwriting policy

The company manages insurance risk through its underwriting policy that includes *inter alia* authority limits, approval procedures for transactions that exceed set limits, pricing guidelines and the centralised management of reinsurance.

The company actively monitors insurance risk exposures both for individual and portfolio types of risks. These methods include internal risk measurement, portfolio modelling and analyses.

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

The Board of Directors approves the underwriting strategy which is set out in an annual business plan and management is responsible for the attainment of the established objectives.

(b) Reinsurance strategy

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

Ceded reinsurance results in credit risk. The company manages reinsurance risk by selecting reinsurers which have established capability to meet their contractual obligations and which have favourable credit ratings as determined by a reputable rating agency. The company monitors the financial condition of re-insurers on an ongoing basis and reviews its reinsurance arrangements periodically. The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the minimum security criteria for accepting reinsurance and monitoring the purchase of reinsurance against those criteria and for monitoring its adequacy on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on reinsurance is discussed in more detail in note 29(a).

26. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

(c) Terms and conditions of general insurance contracts

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

Type of contract	Terms and conditions	Key factors affecting future cash flows
Liability	Under these contracts, compensation is paid for injury suffered by individuals, including employees or members of the public. The main liability exposures are in relation to bodily injury.	The timing of claim reporting and settlement is a function of factors such as the nature of the coverage and the policy provisions. The majority of bodily injury claims have a relatively long tail. In general, these claims involve higher estimation uncertainty.
Property	Property insurance indemnifies, subject to any limits or excesses, the policyholder against the loss or damage to their own material property and business interruption arising from this damage.	The risk on any policy varies according to many factors such as location, safety measures in place and the age of the property. The event giving rise to a claim for damage to buildings or contents usually occurs suddenly (as for fire and burglary) and the cause is easily determinable. Therefore, claims are generally notified promptly and can be settled without delay. Property business is therefore classified as "short-tailed" and expense deterioration and investment return is of less importance in estimating provisions. The cost of repairing or rebuilding assets, of replacement or indemnity for contents and the time taken to restart or resume operations to original levels for business interruption losses are the key factors influencing the level of claims under these policies.

26. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

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

Motor	Motor insurance contracts provide cover in respect of policyholders' motor vehicles and their liability to third parties in respect of damage to property and bodily injury. The exposure on motor insurance contracts is normally limited to the replacement value of the vehicle and a policy limit in respect of third party damage.	In general, claims reporting lags are minor and claim complexity is relatively low. The frequency of claims is affected by excessive speeding, the deteriorating condition of the road network, failure of some motorists to obey traffic signals and the road code and an overall increase in the incidence of motor vehicle accidents. The number of claims is also correlated with economic activity, which also affects the amount of traffic activity. The bodily injury claims have a relatively long tail.

Liability contracts:

Risks arising from liability insurance are managed primarily through pricing, product design, risk selection, rating and reinsurance. The company monitors and reacts to changes in the general economic and commercial environment in which it operates to ensure that only liability risks which meet its criteria for profitability are underwritten.

Property contracts:

The risks relating to property contracts are managed primarily through the pricing process. The company re-prices each contract to reflect the continually evolving risk profile. The company uses strict underwriting criteria to ensure that the risk of losses is acceptable.

Motor contracts:

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

(d) Risk exposure and concentrations of risk:

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

	Liability $'000	Property $'000	Motor $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
At December 31, 2017					
Gross	293,969	290,510	1,613,785	20,843	2,219,107
Net of reinsurance	215,428	39,634	1,580,892	6,515	1,842,469
At December 31, 2016					
Gross	327,341	125,552	1,779,182	21,779	2,253,854
Net of reinsurance	259,592	18,225	1,751,834	8,074	2,037,725

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
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26. Insurance risk management (cont'd)

(e) Claims development:

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

Analysis of net claims development:

	Accident year						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimate of cumulative claims at end of accident year	2,218,254	940,096	899,093	1,039,487	1,285,664	1,212,574	
- one year later	2,082,113	828,349	775,982	969,568	1,186,365	-	
- two years later	2,036,488	826,844	734,173	936,815	-	-	
- three years later	1,953,796	813,480	738,773	-	-	-	
- four years later	1,985,686	807,272	-	-	-	-	
- five years later	1,993,926	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of cumulative claims	1,993,926	807,272	738,773	936,815	1,186,365	1,212,574	6,875,725
Cumulative payments	(1,646,703)	(685,508)	(595,755)	(744,669)	(858,401)	(502,220)	(5,033,256)
Net outstanding liabilities	347,223	121,764	143,018	192,146	327,964	710,354	1,842,469

27. Concentration of insurance risks

A key aspect of the insurance risk faced by the company is the extent of concentration of insurance risk which may exist where a particular event or series of events could impact significantly upon its liabilities. Such concentration may arise from a single insurance contract or through a portfolio of related contracts.

The main concentration risk to which the company is exposed is natural disasters. By their nature, the timing and frequency of these events are uncertain. They represent a significant risk to the company because the occurrence of an event could have a significantly adverse effect on its cash flows.

The company's key methods in managing these risks are twofold:

(a) Firstly, the risk is managed through the establishment of an appropriate underwriting strategy and its implementation by means of the company's underwriting policy [note 26 (a)].

(b) Secondly, the risk is managed through the use of reinsurance [note 26(b)]. The company arranges proportional reinsurance at the risk level and purchases excess of loss cover for motor, liability and property business. The company assesses the costs and benefits associated with the reinsurance programme on a regular basis.

28. Fair values of financial instruments

(i) Fair values were estimated as follows:

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Financial instruments	Method
Government of Jamaica securities and other corporate bonds.	Determined at the reporting date using yields published by a broker. Where prices are not available fair value is assumed to approximate amortised cost.
Government of Jamaica US$ Global bonds and other corporate bonds.	Prices of bonds at reporting date as quoted by broker/dealer, where available.
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment, insurance and other receivables, insurance and other payables, reinsurance assets and insurance contract provisions.	Assumed to approximate their carrying values, due to their short-term nature.
Quoted equities	Bid prices published by the Jamaica Stock Exchange.
Unitised funds	Unit prices provided by the fund manager.

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments using the valuation methods and assumptions described below. The fair values disclosed do not reflect the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments, such as property, plant and equipment.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying value $'000	Fair value $'000	Carrying value $'000	Fair value $'000
Financial assets:				
Securities purchased under resale agreements	1,481,721	1,509,227	631,550	640,485
Available-for-sale financial assets	5,542,716	5,542,716	6,505,641	6,505,641
Insurance receivables	478,472	478,472	553,981	553,981
Due from related parties	63,488	63,488	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	185,655	185,655	240,829	240,829
	7,752,052	7,779,558	7,932,001	7,940,936
Financial liabilities:				
Bank overdraft	9,197	9,197	-	-
Accounts payable	137,182	137,182	142,866	142,866
Insurance payables	371,186	371,186	329,116	329,116
Due to parent Society	-	-	57	57
Due to subsidiary	-	-	11,272	11,272
Due to related parties	20,893	20,893	-	-
	538,458	538,458	483,311	483,311

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

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

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

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

The company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible. The table below analyses available for sale financial instruments which are carried at fair value.

	2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Available-for-sale financial assets	481,723	5,060,993	-	5,542,716

	2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Available-for-sale financial assets	430,383	6,075,258	-	6,505,641

29. Financial risk management

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

Credit risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk
Operational risk

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's financial risk management framework. The company's risk management policies are established to identify, assess and measure the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The focus of financial risk management for the company is ensuring that the proceeds from its financial assets are sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The goal of the investment management process is to, within the policy guidelines, optimise the net risk-adjusted investment income and risk-adjusted total return by investing in a diversified portfolio of securities, whilst ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis.

The company manages financial risk by matching the timing of cash flows from assets and liabilities. The company actively manages its investments using an approach that balances quality, diversification, liquidity and return. The portfolio is reviewed on a periodic basis, as are investment guidelines and limits, with the objective of ensuring that the company can meet its obligations without undue cost and in accordance with its internal and regulatory capital requirements.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The company's key areas of exposure to credit risk include:

(i) debt securities and cash balances
(ii) amounts due from policyholders
(iii) amounts due from intermediaries
(iv) reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities
(v) amounts due from reinsurers in respect of payments already made to policyholders.

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Counterparty credit risk

With the exception of Government of Jamaica securities, there is no significant concentration of credit risk related to liquid fund and debt securities. Additionally, these assets are held with financial institutions which management regards as reputable and sound. These entities are regularly reviewed and risk rated by the Risk Management Unit of the ultimate parent company.

Cash and cash equivalents:

These are held with reputable financial institutions and collateral is not required for such accounts as management regards the institutions as strong.

Investment securities and resale agreements:

These debt securities are mainly government issued debt for which risk of default is considered low by regulators. The company observes the concentration limits as prescribed by the Insurance Regulations. The company is in compliance with Insurance Regulations, 2001 and the company's Investment and Loan Policy.

At the reporting date, the maximum exposure is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets shown on the statement of financial position. There was no change in the company's exposure to credit risk, or the manner in which it manages and measures credit risk.

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

Management of credit risk

The company manages its credit risk in respect of debt securities by investing mainly in government issued debts, debts secured by government issued securities and financial institutions which management regards as reputable and sound. These entities are regularly reviewed and risk rated by the Risk Management Unit of the ultimate parent company.

Its exposure to individual policyholders and groups of policyholders is monitored as part of its credit control process.

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

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Management of credit risk (cont'd)

The company also operates a policy to manage its reinsurance counterparty exposures, and assesses the credit worthiness of all reinsurers by reviewing public rating information and from internal investigations.

	AA $'000	A $'000	B $'000	Not rated $'000	Total $'000
December 31, 2017					
Financial assets					
Carrying amount	-	-	6,512,139	30,575	6,542,714
Reinsurance assets (excluding unearned premium reserve):					
Carrying amount	-	376,638	-	-	376,638
Insurance and other receivables (excluding prepayments)					
Impaired	-	-	-	10,953	10,953
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-	-	429,929	429,929
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	263,826	263,826
Carrying amount	-	-	-	704,708	704,708
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Carrying amount	-	-	-	185,655	185,655
	-	376,638	6,512,139	920,938	7,809,715
December 31, 2016					
Financial assets					
Carrying amount	-	-	6,672,533	34,275	6,706,808
Reinsurance assets (excluding unearned premium reserve):					
Carrying amount	-	216,129	-	-	216,129
Insurance and other receivables (excluding prepayments)					
Impaired	-	-	-	24,473	24,473
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-	-	297,021	297,021
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	323,964	323,964
Carrying amount	-	-	-	645,458	645,458
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Carrying amount	-	-	-	240,829	240,829
	-	216,129	6,672,533	920,562	7,809,224

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

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

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Concentrations of credit risk

The specific concentration of risk from one counterparty or group of connected counterparties with receivables of $25 million or more is as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Allied Insurance Brokers Limited	40,950	65,389
Billy Craig Insurance Brokers Limited	53,731	39,611
CGM Gallagher Insurance Brokers Limited	37,984	41,165
Desmond Mair Insurance Brokers Limited	31,598	31,919
Maritime General Insurance Brokers Limited	68,449	73,302
Nationwide Insurance Agents & Consultants	32,954	32,339
	265,666	283,725

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

	2017				
	Less than 45 days $'000	46-60 days $'000	More than 60 days $'000	Not aged $'000	Total $'000
Receivable arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts					
- contract holders	56,611	9,823	25,847	-	92,281
- agents, brokers and intermediaries	123,630	31,154	219,008	23,352	397,144
	180,241	40,977	244,855	23,352	489,425
Allowance for impairment	-	-	(10,953)	-	(10,953)
	180,241	40,977	233,902	23,352	478,472

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Concentrations of credit risk (cont'd)

	2016				
	Less than 45 days	46-60 days	More than 60 days	Not aged	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Receivable arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts					
- contract holders	55,386	8,764	27,339	-	91,489
- agents, brokers and intermediaries	156,984	59,399	252,935	17,647	486,965
	212,370	68,163	280,274	17,647	578,454
Allowance for impairment	-	-	(24,473)	-	(24,473)
	212,370	68,163	255,801	17,647	553,981

Assets that are individually impaired:

The analysis of overall credit risk exposure indicates that the company has insurance and other receivables that are impaired at the reporting date. The assets that are individually impaired are analysed below:

	2017		2016	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Insurance and other receivables	10,953	10,953	24,473	24,473

The above assets have been individually assessed as impaired after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the counterparty's financial position, patterns of historical payment information and disputes with counterparties.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential for loss to the company arising from either its inability to meet its obligations or to fund increases in assets as they fall due without incurring unacceptable costs or losses. Liquidity risk is broken down into two primary categories:

i. *Funding Liquidity Risk* - the risk that the company will not be able to meet the expected and unexpected current and future cash flows and collateral needs without affecting either its daily operations or its financial condition; and

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

ii. *Asset/Market Liquidity Risk* - is the company's inability to liquidate assets in an orderly fashion and the resulting loss on liquidation. This usually stems from illiquid markets or market disruptions.

Management of liquidity risk

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to its reputation. Consequently, the company invests in marketable securities that can be readily realised as its obligations under insurance contracts fall due, and in the event of reasonably foreseeable abnormal circumstances. The company also manages this risk by keeping a substantial portion of its financial assets in liquid form, in accordance with regulatory guidelines. The company is subject to a liquidity limit imposed by the regulator. The key measurement used for assessing liquidity risk is the ratio of liquid assets (as defined) to total liabilities. This ratio at the reporting date was 128% (2016: 110%). The level set by the regulator is 95%.

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

	2017						
		Contractual undiscounted cash flows					
	Carrying Amount $'000	Total cash outflow $'000	Less than 3 months $'000	3-12 months $'000	1-2 years $'000	2 -5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000
Financial liabilities							
- Bank overdraft	9,197	9,197	9,197	-	-	-	-
- Accounts payable and accrued charges	137,182	137,182	137,182	-	-	-	-
- Insurance payables	371,186	371,186	371,186	-	-	-	-
- Due to related parties	20,893	20,893	20,893	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	538,458	538,458	538,458	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities:							
- Claims outstanding	2,219,107	2,219,107	535,979	447,396	580,991	354,518	300,223
	2,757,565	2,757,565	1,074,437	447,396	580,991	354,518	300,223

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd):

	2016						
		Contractual undiscounted cash flows					
	Carrying Amount $'000	Total cash outflow $'000	Less than 3 months $'000	3-12 months $'000	1-2 years $'000	2 -5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000
Financial liabilities							
- Accounts payable and accrued charges	142,866	142,866	142,866	-	-	-	-
- Insurance payables	329,116	329,116	329,116	-	-	-	-
- Due to subsidiary	11,272	11,272	11,272	-	-	-	-
- Due to parent Society	57	57	57	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	483,311	483,311	483,311	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities:							
- Claims outstanding	2,253,854	2,253,854	480,084	530,001	534,686	397,480	311,603
	2,737,165	2,737,165	963,395	530,001	534,686	397,480	311,603

There was no change in the nature of exposure to liquidity risk which the company is subjected to or its approach to measuring and managing the risk during the year.

(c) Market risk

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

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

Management of market risk:

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

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2017

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

Management of market risk (cont'd):

(i) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates and arise primarily from the company's investments.

The company manages its interest rate risk by regularly re-evaluating the yield, duration and modified duration on given financial instruments and by matching, where possible, the duration and profile of assets and liabilities to minimise the impact of mismatches between the value of assets and liabilities from interest rate movements.

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

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

The following table summarises the carrying amounts of recognised assets, liabilities and equity to arrive at the company's interest rate gap based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates. There were no off-balance sheet financial instruments giving rise to interest rate risk.

	2017						
	Immediately rate sensitive $'000	Within 3 months $'000	Three to 12 months $'000	Over 1 year $'000	Non-rate sensitive $'000	Total $'000	Weighted average interest rate %
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	185,655	-	-	-	-	185,655	0.12
Insurance and other receivables	-	-	-	-	806,947	806,947	
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	63,488	63,488	
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	1,085,814	395,907	-	-	1,481,721	2.81
Investments	-	664,196	806,882	3,589,915	481,723	5,542,716	7.42
Total financial assets	185,655	1,750,010	1,202,789	3,589,915	1,352,158	8,080,527	
Liabilities							
Bank overdraft	9,197	-	-	-	-	9,197	3.46
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	20,893	20,893	
Insurance payables, accounts payable and accrued charges	-	-	-	-	508,368	508,368	
Total financial liabilities	9,197	-	-	-	529,261	538,458	
On-statement of financial position gap, being total interest rate sensitivity gap	176,458	1,750,010	1,202,789	3,589,915	822,897	7,542,069	
Cumulative gap	176,458	1,926,468	3,129,250	6,719,172	7,542,069	-	

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

Management of market risk (cont'd):

(i) Interest rate risk (cont'd):

	2016						
	Immediately rate sensitive $'000	Within 3 months $'000	Three to 12 months $'000	Over 1 year $'000	Non-rate sensitive $'000	Total $'000	Weighted average interest rate %
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	240,829	-	-	-	-	240,829	0.11
Insurance and other receivables	-	-	-	-	736,954	736,954	
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	631,550	-	-	-	631,550	3.05
Investments	-	1,155,096	821,414	4,098,748	430,383	6,505,641	7.61
Total financial assets	240,829	1,786,646	821,414	4,098,748	1,167,337	8,114,974	
Liabilities							
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	11,329	11,329	
Insurance payables, accounts payable and accrued charges	-	-	-	-	471,982	471,982	
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	483,311	483,311	
On-statement of financial position gap, being total interest rate sensitivity gap	240,829	1,786,646	821,414	4,098,748	684,026	7,631,663	
Cumulative gap	240,829	2,027,475	2,848,889	6,947,637	7,631,663	-	

The sensitivity of the company's financial assets and liabilities to interest rate risk is monitored using the following scenarios:

	Increase in interest rate		**Decrease in interest rate**	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
J$ denominated instruments	100 basis points	100 basis points	100 basis points	100 basis points
US$ denominated instruments	50 basis points	100 basis points	50 basis points	50 basis points

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments:

An increase/decrease, using the above scenarios, would adjust reserves by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	2017		2016	
	Effect on profit		Effect on profit	
	Increase $'000	Decrease $'000	Increase $'000	Decrease $'000
Other comprehensive income	(95,099)	55,122	(66,099)	54,470

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

Management of market risk (cont'd):

(i) Interest rate risk (cont'd):

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments:

An increase/decrease using the above scenarios would adjust reserves and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Effect on profit	
	Increase	Decrease
	$'000	$'000
December 31, 2017		
Variable rate instruments	13,921	(13,303)
	Increase	Decrease
	$'000	$'000
December 31, 2016		
Variable rate instruments	29,673	(27,661)

There has been no change in the company's exposure to interest rate risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk during the year.

(ii) Equity price risk:

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

A change in the market price at the statement of financial position date would result in an increase/(decrease), respectively, in equity and profit before taxation by the amounts shown below.

	2017		2016	
	Equity	Profit before taxation	Equity	Profit before taxation
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
15% (2016: 10%) increase	67,684	-	40,810	-
15% (2016: 10%) decrease	(67,684)	-	(40,810)	-

There has been no change in the company's exposure to equity price risk or the manner in which it manages and measures risk during the year.

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

Management of market risk (cont'd):

(iii) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the market value of, or cash flow from, financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company incurs foreign currency risk primarily on investments that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaica dollar. The principal foreign currency risks of the company are denominated in United States dollars (US$). The company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring its daily positions against approved limits.

At the statement of financial position date, net foreign currency asset exposure was as follows:

	2017	2016
United States dollars (US$'000)	4,170	9,339
Pounds Sterling (£'000)	4	8

Exchange rates were as follows:

	USD
At March 22, 2018	125.93
At December 31, 2017	123.61
At December 31, 2016	127.48

Sensitivity analysis:

Movement of J$ against the US$	Increase/(decrease) in profit before taxation	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
4% (2016: 6%) weakening	20,618	71,434
2% (2016: 1%) strengthening	(10,309)	(11,906)

There has been no change in the company's exposure to foreign currency risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk during the year.

29. Financial risk management (cont'd)

(d) Operational risk

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

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

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the ultimate parent company's Risk Management Unit and in daily operations through the senior management team of the company.

This responsibility is supported by the development of overall JN Group standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- risk policies/guidelines for assisting management to understand the ways in which risks can be measured, managed, identified and controlled;
- requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial actions;
- development of business continuity programmes including contingency plans, testing and training;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

The Risk Management Unit conducts frequent operational risk reviews of business lines in keeping with established policies and is supported with independent reviews undertaken by the ultimate parent company's Internal Audit and Group Compliance units. The results of all operational risk reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate and the recommendations and required actions agreed. Summaries of the operational risk reviews are submitted to the Audit Committee, and to the Board of Directors.

There has been no change in the company's exposure to operational risk or the manner in which it managed the risk during the year.

30. Capital risk management

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

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

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

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

There has been no change to the company's approach to managing or measuring capital.

Regulatory capital:

The company's main regulator is the Financial Service Commission (FSC) which monitors the capital requirements for the company. General insurers must maintain at least a minimum level of assets, capital and surplus to meet the liabilities of the company. The FSC requires the ratio of available assets to required assets to be 250% (2016: 250%) under the terms of the Minimum Capital Test (MCT).

The MCT ratio attained by the company at December 31, 2017 was 411% (2016: 279%).

31. Employee costs

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Salaries and wages	404,723	396,727
Incentive awards	64,457	68,170
Pension	19,429	15,450
Other employee costs	159,419	138,499
	648,028	618,846

32. Capital commitments

At December 31, 2017, the company had commitments for capital expenditure of Nil (2016: $30,499,000).

33. Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in note 34 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The company has adopted the following amendments to standards with a date of initial application of January 1, 2017.

33. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

The detail, nature and effects of the changes are explained below:

- Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash flows.

- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, clarifies the following:

  - The existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset.

  - A deferred tax asset can be recognised if the future bottom line of the tax return is expected to be a loss, if certain conditions are met.

  - Future taxable profits used to establish whether a deferred tax can be recognised should be the amount calculated before the effect of reversing temporary differences.

  - An entity can assume that it will recover an asset for more than its carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that it is probable that the entity will achieve this.

  - Deductible temporary differences related to unrealised losses should be assessed on a combined basis for recognition unless a tax law restricts the use of losses to deductions against income of a specific type.

The adoption of these amendments did not result in any changes to the amounts recognised or disclosed in the financial statements.

34. Significant accounting policies

Except for the changes explained in note 33, the company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Intangible asset:

(i) Computer software:

Expenditure relating to the acquisition of computer software is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses [note 34(n)].

(ii) Amortisation:

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, unless such lives are infinite.

The estimated useful life of computer software is 3 years.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses [note 34(n)]. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be reliably measured. The cost of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment, with the exception of freehold land, on which no depreciation is provided, are depreciated on the straight-line basis at annual rates, to write down the assets to their estimated residual values at the end of their expected useful lives. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold buildings	2½%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Office equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Computers	33⅓%

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

(c) Investment properties:

Investment properties are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses [note 34(n)].

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(d) Investments:

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

Available-for-sale investments are recognised or derecognised by the company on the date it commits to purchase or sell the investments.

Other investments are recognised or derecognised on the day they are transferred to/by the company.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Securities purchased under resale agreements:

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

Reverse repos are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending, classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost.

The difference between the sale and repurchase consideration is recognised on the accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest income.

(f) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the policyholder. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

Revenue comprises the following:

(i) Gross written premiums

The accounting policies for the recognition of revenue from insurance contracts are disclosed in note 34(g)(i).

(ii) Commission income

Reinsurance commission is recognised on a basis that is consistent with the recognition of the costs incurred on the acquisition of the underlying insurance contracts. Profit commission in respect of reinsurance contracts is recognised on the accrual basis.

(iii) Investment income

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

(iv) Sale of services

Revenue is recognised on the accrual basis. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred or services have been delivered to the buyer and collection is reasonably certain.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Insurance contract recognition and measurement:

(i) Insurance contracts

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

Gross written premiums

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

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums represent that proportion of the premiums written up to the accounting date which is attributable to subsequent periods and is calculated on the "twenty-fourths" basis on the total premiums written.

Unexpired risks

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

Outstanding claims

Outstanding claims comprise estimates of the amount of reported losses and loss expenses plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported based on the historical experience of the company. The loss and loss expense reserves have been reviewed by the company's actuary using the past loss experience of the company and industry data. Amounts recoverable in respect of claims from re-insurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the underlying liabilities.

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

Deferred acquisition cost and deferred commission income

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

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Insurance contract recognition and measurement (cont'd):

(ii) Reinsurance assets

In the normal course of business the company seeks to reduce the loss that may result from catastrophe or other events that cause unfavourable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk with other insurers (see notes 25, 26 and 27). Reinsurance ceded does not discharge the company's liability as the principal insurer. Failure of re-insurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the company. Consequently, a contingent liability exists in the event that an assuming re-insurer is unable to meet its obligations.

Amounts recoverable from re-insurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with reinsured policies. Unearned reinsurance premiums on business ceded up to the reporting date which are attributable to subsequent periods are calculated substantially on the "twenty-fourths" basis on the total premiums ceded.

Reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

A reinsurance asset is deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the company may not recover all amounts due, and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the company will receive from the re-insurer. Impairment losses on reinsurance assets are recognised in profit or loss

(iii) Insurance receivable and insurance payable

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

(h) Taxation:

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

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) Taxation (cont'd):

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

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

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

(i) Accounts receivable:

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost, less impairment losses [note 34(n)].

(j) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are measurement at cost. They comprise cash balances, cash in hand and short-term, highly liquid investments where original maturities do not exceed three months from the reporting date, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments. Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand. Bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the company's cash management for financing operations are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(k) Accounts payable and provision:

Accounts payable are measured at amortised cost.

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

(l) Related parties:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the company (reporting entity).

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(l) Related parties (cont'd):

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

i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;

ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or

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

b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

viii. The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity (or of a parent of the entity).

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

(m) Employee benefits:

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the company in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, bonuses, national insurance scheme contributions, vacation leave; non-monetary benefits such as medical care; post-employment benefits such as pensions and other long-term employee benefits such as termination benefits.

Employee benefits that are earned as a result of past or current service are recognised in the following manner: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability, net of payments made, and charged as an expense. The expected cost of vacation leave that accumulates is recognised when the employee becomes entitled to the leave. Post-employment benefits are accounted for as described below. Other long-term benefits are not considered material and are charged to income when incurred.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(m) Employee benefits (cont'd):

Defined contribution pension scheme:

Pension scheme costs included in the profit or loss represent contributions to the defined contribution scheme which is operated by JN Bank Limited (formerly JNBS) to provide retirement pensions for the group's employees. Contributions to the scheme, made on the basis provided for in the rules, are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

(n) Impairment:

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

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the company's investments is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the asset. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

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

(ii) Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of loans and receivables is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

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

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

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(o) Dividends:

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(p) Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. For the purpose of these financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include investments, securities purchased under resale agreements, insurance receivables, other accounts receivable, accrued investment income and cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities include bank overdraft, accounts payable, insurance payables, and amounts due to related parties.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(q) Determination of fair value:

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its on-performance risk. Some financial instruments lack an available trading market. These instruments have been valued using present value or other generally accepted valuation techniques and the fair value shown may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts realisable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

The company's policy on the determination of fair value is disclosed in note 28.

(r) Foreign currencies:

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of those transactions. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are included in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity investments.

Monetary foreign currency balances at the reporting date are translated at the Bank of Jamaica's weighted average rates [see note 29(c) (iii)], being the rates of exchange ruling on that date.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(s) New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective:

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

- The company is required to adopt IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* from January 1, 2018. The standard replaces IAS 39 Financial *Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. It contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Based on its preliminary assessment, the company's accounting for its investments which are all classified as available for sale will be impacted, however, the company is still in the process of its assessment and the final impact is not yet known.

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

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

  - 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
  - Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

  Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for short-term receivables without a significant financing component.
  The company believes that impairment losses are likely to increase and become more volatile for assets in the scope of IFRS 9 impairment model. However, the company is still in the process of determining the likely financial impact on its financial statements.

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

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

- The company is required to adopt IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

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

  - The company will take advantage of the exemption allowing it not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement as well as impairment changes. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial instruments resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be recognized in retained earnings and reserves as a January 1, 2018.
  - The following assessments have to be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application.
  - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held
  - The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets as measured at FVTPL
  - The designation of certain investments in equity investments not held for trading as at FVOCI.

The company is assessing the impact that this amendment may have on its 2018 financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*, provide two optional solutions to reduce the impact of the differing effective dates of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (effective January 1, 2018*)*, and IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (effective January 1, 2021) as follows*:*

  (i) Temporary exemption from IFRS 9:

  - Rather than having to implement IFRS 9 in 2018, some companies will be permitted to continue to apply IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.*
  - To qualify, a reporting company's activities need to be predominantly connected with insurance.

  Entities applying the temporary exemption will need to disclose fair value information separately for financial assets that meet the exemption criteria and for all other financial assets.

  (ii) Overlay approach:

  For designated financial assets, a company is permitted to reclassify between profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI), the difference between the amounts recognised in profit or loss under IFRS 9 and those that would have been reported under IAS 39.

  There will be new qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements to describe how the adjustment is calculated and the effect on the financial statements.

  The company is assessing the impact that these amendments may have on its 2018 and 2021 financial statements.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, replaces IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18 *Transfer of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31 *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. It does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange non-monetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties.

  The company will apply a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer; or over time, in a manner that best reflects the entity's performance. There will be new qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements to describe the nature amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

  The company is assessing the impact that this standard may have on its 2018 financial statements.

- IFRS 16 *Leases,* which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Companies will be required to bring all major leases on-balance sheet, recognising new assets and liabilities. The on-balance sheet liability will attract interest; the total lease expense will be higher in the early years of a lease even if a lease has fixed regular cash rentals. Optional lessee exemption will apply to short- term leases and for low-value items with value of US$5,000 or less.

  Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice as the lessor will continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.

  Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is also adopted.

  The company is assessing the impact that this standard may have on its 2019 financial statements.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

- Amendments to IAS 40 *Transfers of Investment Property*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, clarifies when an entity should transfer a property asset to, or from, investment property. A transfer is made when and only when there is an actual change in use – i.e. an asset meets or cease to meet the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

  The entity has a choice on transition to apply the prospective approach – i.e. apply the amendments to transfers that occur after the date of initial application – and also reassess the classification of property assets held at that date; or apply the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, but only if it does not involve the use of hindsight.

  The company is assessing the impact that this amendment may have on its 2018 financial statements.

- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, addresses how to determine the transaction date when an entity recognises a non-monetary asset or liability (e.g. non-refundable advance consideration in a foreign currency) before recognising the related asset, expense or income. It is not applicable when an entity measures the related asset, expense or income or initial recognition at fair value or at the fair value of the consideration paid or received at the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary asset or liability.

  An entity is not required to apply this interpretation to income taxes or insurance contracts that it issues or reinsurance contracts held.

  The interpretation clarifies that the transaction date is the date on which the company initially recognises the prepayment or deferred income arising from the advance consideration. For transactions involving multiple payments or receipts, each payment or receipt gives rise to a separate transaction date.

  The company is assessing the impact that this interpretation may have on its 2018 financial statements.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

- IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments*, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. IFIC 23 clarifies the accounting for income tax treatments that have yet to be accepted by tax authorities is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12.

  An entity has to consider whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority would accept the tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that is adopted in its income tax filing.

  If the entity concludes that it is probable that the tax authority will accept a particular tax treatment in the tax return, the entity will determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment included in its income tax filings and record the same amount in the financial statements. The entity will disclose the uncertainty

  If the entity concludes that it is not probable that a particular tax treatment will be accepted, the entity has to use the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The decision should be based on which method provides better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

  If facts and circumstances change, the entity is required to reassess the judgements and estimates applied.

- IFRIC 23 reinforces the need to comply with existing disclosure requirements regarding

  - judgements made in the process of applying accounting policy to determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates;
  - assumptions and other estimates used; and
  - potential impact of uncertainties that are not reflected in the financial statements.

  The company is assessing the impact that the standard may have on its 2019 financial statements.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, replaces IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and provides three models to apply to all insurance contracts: the general model, the variable fee approach and the premium allocation approach.

  The key principles in IFRS 17 are that an entity:

  - identifies insurance contract as those contracts under which the entity accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder.
  - separates specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations from the insurance contracts.
  - recognises and measures groups of insurance contracts at:
    a) a risk - adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset)
    b) an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin)
  - recognises the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance cover, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group contract is or becomes loss making, an entity recognises the loss immediately.
  - presents separately insurance revenue (that excludes the receipt of repayment of any investment components) and insurance finance income or expenses;
  - includes an optional simplified measurement approach, or premium allocation approach, for simpler insurance contracts where the coverage period is less than a year or where there are no significant expected changes in estimates before the claims are incurred.

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

  The company is assessing the impact that the standard may have on its 2021 financial statements.

34. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

- Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments,* effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 clarifies the treatment of:

  (i) Prepayment features with negative compensation:

  Financial assets containing prepayment features with negative compensation can now be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if they meet the other relevant requirements of IFRS 9.

  (ii) Modifications to financial liabilities:

  If the initial application of IFRS 9 results in a change in accounting policy arising from modified or exchanged fixed rate financial liabilities, retrospective application is required, subject to particular transitional reliefs. There is no change to the accounting for costs and fees when a liability has been modified, but not substantially. These are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

  The company is assessing the impact that the amendment may have on its 2019 financial statements.

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

General Business Revenue Account
Year ended December 31, 2017

	Liability $'000	Motor $'000	Pecuniary Loss $'000	Personal Accident $'000	Marine Accident $'000	Property $'000	Engineering $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Gross written premium	315,719	1,843,479	11,557	22,549	11,036	2,861,962	137,069	5,203,371	5,221,092
Less: proportional reinsurance	(66,181)	(17,418)	(5,412)	-	(8,396)	(2,694,591)	(118,793)	(2,910,791)	(2,945,426)
Net written premiums	249,538	1,826,061	6,145	22,549	2,640	167,371	18,276	2,292,580	2,275,666
Excess of loss premium expense	(3,694)	(23,410)	(51)	(264)	-	(127,332)	-	(154,751)	(130,010)
Net premium	245,844	1,802,651	6,094	22,285	2,640	40,039	18,276	2,137,829	2,145,656
Unearned premium reserve adjustment	(802)	1,920	(11)	(803)	(225)	(1,611)	(988)	(2,521)	(23,793)
Net earned premium	245,042	1,804,571	6,083	21,482	2,415	38,428	17,288	2,135,308	2,121,863
Commission income	1,763	2,121	1,228	-	2,988	385,476	27,310	420,886	516,170
	246,805	1,806,692	7,311	21,482	5,403	423,904	44,598	2,556,194	2,638,033
Commission expense	(34,881)	(93,669)	(1,550)	(2,969)	(1,160)	(136,811)	(15,843)	(286,883)	(310,380)
	211,924	1,713,023	5,761	18,513	4,243	287,093	28,755	2,269,311	2,327,653
Claims incurred	(22,053)	(1,020,843)	2,663	(1,016)	716	(40,583)	(4,398)	(1,085,514)	(1,191,200)
	189,871	692,180	8,424	17,497	4,959	246,510	24,357	1,183,797	1,136,453
Operating expense (Sch II)	(71,583)	(850,983)	(1,877)	(2,127)	(250)	(278,697)	(45,928)	(1,251,445)	(1,180,279)
Underwriting (loss)/profit	118,288	(158,803)	6,547	15,370	4,709	(32,187)	(21,571)	(67,648)	(43,826)

Schedule I

Schedule II

JN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Operating Expenses
Year ended December 31, 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
RENT		
Branch office rent	8,194	7,911
SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES		
Salaries and wages	404,723	396,727
Directors' emoluments	25,610	27,942
Directors' fees and expenses	9,680	8,812
Incentive awards	64,457	68,170
	504,470	501,651
OTHER EMPLOYEE COSTS		
Pension costs	19,429	15,450
Contribution to staff health insurance	40,935	30,667
Contribution to staff group life scheme	8,384	8,550
National insurance contributions	6,225	5,887
Staff training expenses	2,936	7,508
Other contributions	50,648	38,786
NHT contributions	16,129	15,046
H.E.A.R.T. contributions	16,434	15,434
Education tax contributions	17,728	16,621
	178,848	153,949
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND EXPENSES		
Auditors' remuneration	12,039	10,789
Insurance registration fees	36,928	35,103
Management fees	34,642	34,642
	83,609	80,534
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		
Advertising	67,050	68,048
Bank charges	14,797	12,111
Entertainment	1,055	454
Computer and data processing expenses	38,504	40,189
Insurance	5,305	7,467
Postage and telegrams	5,695	5,999
Telephone expenses	16,136	14,161
Light and power	16,075	13,549
Printing and stationery	9,866	7,992
Rates and taxes	3,247	2,931
Repairs to fixtures and fittings	2,326	1,796
Local travelling expenses	7,781	6,560
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	53,543	55,144
Amortisation of intangible asset	35,620	20,975
Bad debts	6,857	6,568
Other expenses	171,270	149,580
	455,127	413,524
REAL ESTATE EXPENSES, EXCLUDING TAXES		
Building repairs and maintenance	10,956	12,728
Other expenses – security	10,241	9,982
	21,197	22,710
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,251,445	1,180,279