



STATISTICAL REPORT

Insurance Sector Quarterly Review December 2025

MARCH 31, 2026
FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
39-43 Barbados Avenue, Kingston 5.

Insurance Sector Quarterly Review December 2025

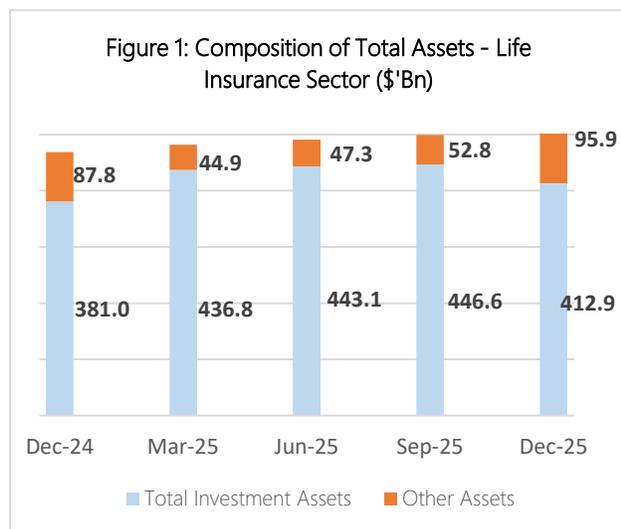
1. Overview of the Insurance Sector

As at December 31, 2025, there were seventeen (17) registered insurance companies – six (6) life insurance and eleven (11) general insurance companies. Ten of the eleven general insurance companies were fully operational, while one operated as a branch.

Total assets for the insurance sector amounted to \$729.5 billion as at December 31, 2025, which represented an increase of 27.9 per cent or \$159.0 billion when compared to the comparative period in 2024. This increase was driven mainly by the general insurance sector, reflecting the balance-sheet effects associated with Hurricane Melissa.

Invested Asset for the sector rose by 10.2 per cent; the life insurance industry invested assets grew by 8.4 per cent, while the general insurance industry invested assets grew by 23.1 per cent, primarily due to claims-driven cash inflow and increased liquidity resulting from a reduction in repurchase agreements related to Hurricane Melissa.

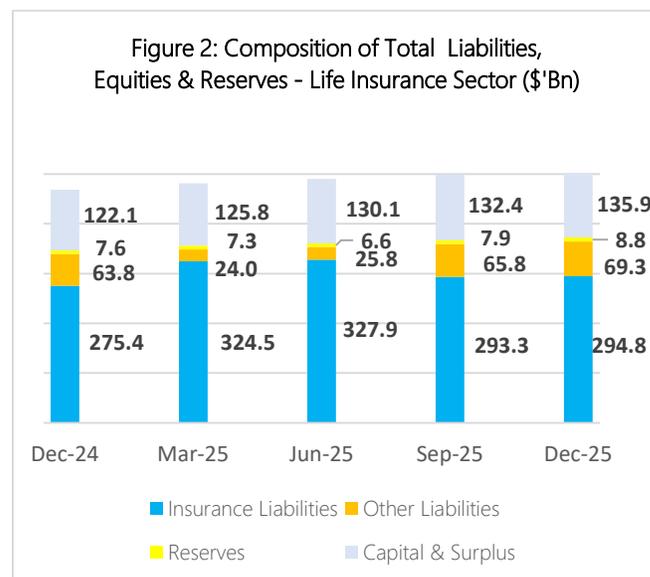
2. Performance of Life Insurance Industry



The life insurance industry saw an 8.5 per cent or \$40.0 billion increase in total assets. This rise was primarily driven by the 8.4 per cent or \$31.9 billion increase in invested assets as at December 31, 2025 when compared to the comparable period in 2024. (See Figure 1).

The total insurance liabilities for the life insurance industry increased by 7.1 per cent or \$19.5 billion, to amount to \$294.8 billion (see Table 3).

Balance sheet growth in the life insurance sector was also supplemented by a 15.9 per cent growth in reserves. Total reserves rose to \$8.8 billion at December 31, 2025, from \$7.6 billion as at December 31, 2024. Other Reserves¹ were the primary drivers of growth in total reserves. Investment Reserves also played a role in increasing total reserves.



For the 12-month period ended December 2025, profit before taxes increased by 19.4 per cent from \$22.2 billion to \$26.5 billion. This performance was primarily driven by increases in revenue. The growth in revenue was primarily driven by the rise in revenue from PAA² and

¹ Property revaluations and fair value reserves

² Premium Allocation Approach

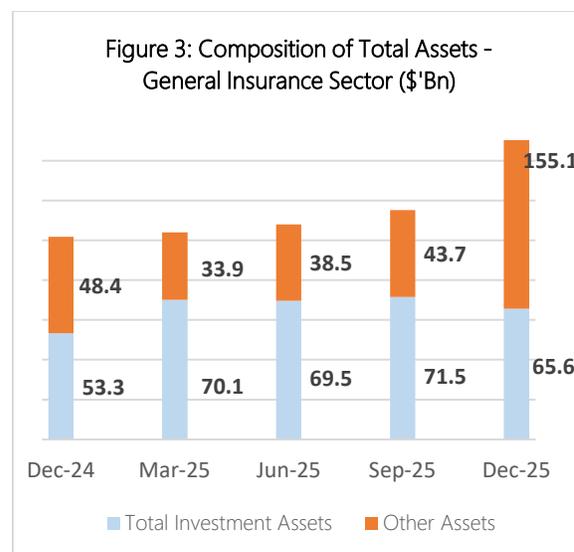
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GMM³ (excluding VFA) contracts, namely strong CSM⁴ & Risk Adjustment run off rates and higher expected incurred claims and directly attributable expenses recognized as GMM revenue, supplemented by acquisition cash flow recoveries. For the period under review, insurance revenue climbed by 10.1 per cent or \$7.9 billion when compared to the comparative period ended December 2024. As the primary driver for the change in insurance service result, there was consequently a 58.0 per cent or \$8.3 billion rise in insurance service result. The 23.7 per cent decline in Net Investment Result from 14.5 per cent to 11.1 per cent was primarily driven by lower investment returns coupled with impairment losses. Profit after taxes for the life insurance industry stood at \$21.5 billion at the end of December 31, 2025.

Overall, the life insurance industry remained solvent and adequately capitalized. All life insurance companies reported solvency ratios above the 10.0 per cent regulatory benchmark. Furthermore, all life insurance companies exceeded the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT) benchmark of 100.0 per cent.

3. Performance of the General Insurance Industry

The total assets reported for the general insurance industry increased by 117.0 per cent or \$119.0 billion as at December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024 (see figure 3). This significant boost was primarily driven by a 472.4 per cent or \$77.7 billion rise in Reinsurance Contract Held Assets (within Other Assets) from payouts from reinsurance companies that boosted claims recovery reserve related to the impact of Hurricane Melissa in October 2025.



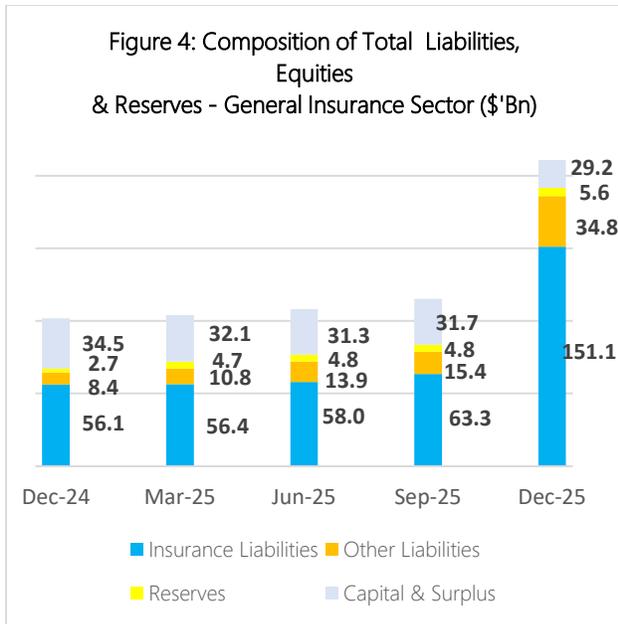
Total liabilities rose by 188.2 per cent or \$121.4 billion, which was supported by Insurance contract liabilities primarily, which grew by 163.2 per cent or \$91.4 billion and reinsurance contract held liabilities, which had a 5,375.8 per cent or \$3.6 billion increase. The increase in reinsurance contract liabilities was due to cash calls received for Hurricane Melissa claims, of which leftover portions would be owed to reinsurance companies once those claims are settled. The 15.4 per cent or \$5.3 billion decrease in capital & surplus was largely driven by dividend payment and loss position in retained earnings. (See figure 4)

The positive balance sheet performance was also aided by a 109.2 per cent or \$2.9 billion increase in total reserves, of which was mainly capital reserve increases.

³ General Measurement Model (excluding Variable Fee Approach)

⁴ Contractual Service Margin

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Overall, the general insurance industry experienced a reduction in solvency but still maintained sufficient capital. Notwithstanding, the industry exceeded the Minimum Capital Test (MCT) ratio regulatory benchmark of 150.0 per cent.

For the 12-month period that ended December 2025, the general insurance industry recorded a profit before tax position of \$0.4 billion. This performance represented an 88.2 per cent decrease over the comparative period in 2024. This decrease in profits was mainly driven by a 222.6 per cent or \$97.0 billion rise in Insurance Service Expenses⁵ that rose at a higher rate than the 8.6 per cent or \$7.5 billion rise in total insurance revenue and a \$88.5 billion rise or absolute percentage change of 220.1 per cent in net expenses from reinsurance contracts held. The increase in net expenses from reinsurance contracts was driven by higher premium growth in motor and property insurance, a much larger share of risk passed to reinsurers, and unusually high reinsurance activity due to recoveries related to Hurricane Melissa, which significantly affected overall reinsurance costs and income. This resulted in \$2.6 billion (27.9% decrease from \$3.6 billion) of Insurance Service Result. Profit after taxes was ultimately \$30.0 million.

⁵ Insurance Claims and Benefits related Hurricane Melissa almost entirely contribute to the rise in Insurance Service Expenses

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Appendix I^{6 7}

Table 1: Condensed Aggregate Balance Sheet of the Life Insurance Industry (\$'Bn)

Balance Sheet	24-Dec	25-Mar	25-Jun	25-Sep	25-Dec	% Change (Dec-25 vs Dec-24)
Total Investment Assets	381.0	436.8	443.1	446.6	412.9	8.4%
Other Assets	87.8	44.9	47.3	52.8	95.9	9.2%
Total Assets	468.8	481.7	490.4	499.4	508.8	8.5%
Insurance Liabilities	275.4	324.5	327.9	293.3	294.8	7.1%
Other Liabilities	63.8	24.0	25.8	65.8	69.3	8.6%
Total Liabilities	339.2	348.5	353.7	359.1	364.1	7.3%
Reserves	7.6	7.3	6.6	7.9	8.8	15.9%
Capital & Surplus	122.1	125.8	130.1	132.4	135.9	11.3%
Total Liabilities, Equity, and Reserves	468.8	481.7	490.3	499.4	508.8	8.5%

Table 1(a): Breakdown of the Life Insurance Industry's Investments Aggregated⁸ (\$'Bn)

Investments Breakdown	24-Dec	25-Mar	25-Jun	25-Sep	25-Dec
Short-term Investments ⁹	50.9	32.4	41.0	49.3	52.4
Bonds	256.9	293.1	288.4	284.8	288.7
Equities	53.1	52.5	61.3	53.5	52.7
Other Investments	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Total Investments¹⁰	366.4	383.0	395.9	392.9	399.0

⁶ The aggregate figures for the prior quarter may have been revised.

⁷ Values may differ slightly from the exact result due to rounding error.

⁸ Total Investments does not include Cash & Cash equivalents, Accrued Investment Income, Investments in Related Party Pooled Funds and Investment properties.

⁹ Short term investments are made of investments expiring within one year or less.

¹⁰ Excluding Investments in Related Party Pooled Funds and Investment Properties

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Table 2: Condensed Aggregate Income Statement of the Life Insurance Industry (\$'Bn)

Income Statement	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	% Change (Dec-25 vs Dec-24)
Total Insurance Revenue	78.1	20.6	42.0	63.7	86.0	10.1%
Insurance Service Expenses	62.8	15.7	31.2	47.1	62.8	0.0%
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.6)	-43.9%
Insurance Service Result	14.3	4.6	10.5	16.2	22.6	58.0%
Net Investment Result	14.5	3.1	4.8	8.5	11.1	-23.7%
Other Income & Expenses	(6.6)	(2.0)	(3.4)	(5.0)	(7.1)	8.5%
Profit (Loss) Before Taxes	22.2	5.7	11.9	19.8	26.5	19.4%
Total Income Taxes	4.3	1.0	2.2	3.7	5.0	17.4%
Profit (Loss) After Taxes	18.0	4.7	9.7	16.1	21.5	19.9%

Table 3: Condensed Aggregate Balance Sheet of the General Insurance Industry (\$'Bn)

Balance Sheet	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	% Change (Dec-25 vs Dec-24)
Total Investment Assets	53.3	70.1	69.5	71.5	65.6	23.1%
Other Assets	48.4	33.9	38.5	43.7	155.1	220.6%
Total Assets	101.7	104.0	108.0	115.2	220.7	117.0%
Insurance Liabilities	56.1	56.4	58.0	63.3	151.1	169.3%
Other Liabilities	8.4	10.8	13.9	15.4	34.8	314.6%
Total Liabilities	64.5	67.2	71.8	78.7	185.9	188.2%
Reserves	2.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.6	109.2%
Capital & Surplus	34.5	32.1	31.3	31.7	29.2	-15.4%
Total Liabilities, Equity and Reserves	101.7	104.0	108.0	115.2	220.7	117.0%

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Table 3(a): Breakdown of the General Insurance Industry’s Investments Aggregated ¹¹(\$’Bn)

Investments Breakdown	24-Dec	25-Mar	25-Jun	25-Sep	25-Dec
Short-term Investments ¹²	33.1	25.0	26.9	24.8	35.2
Bonds	12.0	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.3
Equities	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Unit Trusts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Investments	2.5	5.0	3.6	4.7	8.3
Total Investments¹³	52.4	50.8	51.1	50.3	64.7

Table 4: Condensed Aggregate Income Statement of the General Insurance Industry (\$’Bn)

Income Statement	24-Dec	25-Mar	25-Jun	25-Sep	25-Dec	% Change (Dec-25 vs Dec-24)
Total Insurance Revenue	87.3	22.2	45.8	70.0	94.8	8.6%
Insurance Service Expenses	43.6	9.5	21.9	36.3	140.5	222.6%
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(40.2)	(11.3)	(21.2)	(29.8)	48.3	220.1% ¹⁴
Insurance Service Result	3.6	1.3	2.7	3.8	2.6	-27.9%
Net Investment Result	4.8	1.2	2.3	3.2	3.5	-26.9%
Other Income & Expenses	(4.6)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(3.5)	(5.6)	22.3%
Profit (Loss) Before Taxes	3.7	0.6	2.6	3.6	0.4	-88.2%
Total Income Taxes	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.4	-64.7%
Profit (Loss) After Taxes	2.6	0.3	1.7	2.3	0.0	-98.8%

¹¹ Total Investments does not include Cash & Cash equivalents, Accrued Investment Income, Investments in Related Party Pooled Funds and Investment properties.

¹² Short term investments are made of investments expiring within one year or less

¹³ Excluding Investments in Related Party Pooled Funds and Investment Properties

¹⁴ This percentage change is reflected in absolute value terms, to visually communicate growth.