JMMB Investments
(Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Index

March 31, 2025

Statement of Management's Responsibilities
JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the Company) and its subsidiary (together defined as the Group), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025, the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;

- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;

- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Group's operational efficiencies;

- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;

- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and

- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements, management utilised the IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where IFRS Accounting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Group will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date, or from the date the consolidated and separate financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Jeremy Lalla	N. Arj
General Manager	Naomi Arjoonsingh
	Chief Financial Officer
June 23, 2025	June 23, 2025

KPMG Chartered Accountants
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Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholder of JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the Company) and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the Group's and the Company's statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025, the Group's and the Company's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Group and the Company as at March 31, 2025, and of its consolidated and separate financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholder of JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 and or subsidiary or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholder of JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
June 24, 2025

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	$'000
Net interest income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	4	53,963	56,252
Interest expense	5	(34,982)	(37,877)
		18,981	18,375
Other revenue			
Gains on securities trading, (net) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		5,661	743
Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		(892)	(1,216)
Fees and commission income		5,701	7,651
Foreign exchange losses		(249)	(547)
		10,221	6,631
Revenue net of interest expense		29,202	25,006
Other income			
Dividends		386	203
		29,588	25,209
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	6	(16,929)	(17,590)
Other expenses	7	(9,412)	(7,710)
		(26,341)	(25,300)
Profit (Loss) before Impairment Losses and Taxation		3,247	(91)
Impairment writeback (loss) on financial assets	8	344	(2,024)
Profit (Loss) before Taxation		3,591	(2,115)
Taxation	9	367	2,045
Profit (Loss) for the Year		3,958	(70)

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	**$'000**
Profit (Loss) for the Year		3,958	(70)
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Debt investments at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss		(211)	2,207
Related tax	15	63	(662)
		(148)	1,545
Change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI		(1,769)	15,284
Related tax	15	442	(5,664)
		(1,327)	9,620
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at FVOCI		477	(1,461)
Related tax	15	(143)	438
Sale of equity investments at FVOCI		-	33
		334	(990)
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income		(1,141)	10,175
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		2,817	10,105

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	95,950	142,069
Interest receivable		13,545	13,548
Accounts receivable	11	42,791	41,368
Investment securities	12	1,048,649	1,058,525
Taxation recoverable		4,563	1,653
Intangible assets		620	620
Property and equipment	14	1,712	1,477
Right of use asset	23	440	587
Deferred tax assets	15	9,968	7,922
Total Assets		1,218,238	1,267,769
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	16	125,079	100,764
Investment revaluation reserve	16	(340)	801
Retained earnings		53,260	52,739
Total Equity		177,999	154,304
Liabilities			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	17	609,645	569,969
Secured notes payable	18	124,673	130,961
Other notes payable	19	139,954	172,474
Subordinated debt	20	40,000	73,687
Lease liability	23	479	622
Dividends payable	22	-	20,875
Interest payable		9,602	10,925
Accounts payable	21	114,279	132,488
Deferred tax liabilities	15	1,607	1,464
Total Liabilities		1,040,239	1,113,465
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,218,238	1,267,769

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 23, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Wayne Sutherland **Director**

Catherine Kumar **Director**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Share Capital	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	100,764	(9,374)	56,290	147,680
Loss for the year	-	-	(70)	(70)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Net change in fair value of debt and equity profit or loss	-	8,630	-	8,630
Debt instruments at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss	-	1,545	-	1,545
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	10,175	(70)	10,105
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Dividends declared	-	-	(3,481)	(3,481)
Balance at 31 March 2024	100,764	801	52,739	154,304
Balance at 1 April 2024	100,764	801	52,739	154,304
Profit for the year			3,958	3,958
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Net change in fair value of debt and equity profit or loss	-	(993)	-	(993)
Debt instruments at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss	-	(148)	-	(148)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(1,141)	3,958	2,817
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Shares issued	24,315	-	-	24,315
Dividends declared	-	–	(3,437)	(3,437)
	24,315	-	(3,437)	20,878
Balance at 31 March 2025	125,079	(340)	53,260	177,999

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit (Loss) for the year		3,958	(70)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	4	(53,963)	(56,252)
Interest expense	5	34,951	37,838
Taxation	9	(367)	(2,045)
Impairment (gains) losses on financial assets	8	(344)	2,024
Depreciation on property and equipment	7 & 14	328	440
Depreciation on right of use asset	7 & 23	147	144
Finance lease interest charge	23	31	39
Exchange loss on subordinated debt		50	-
Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		892	1,216
		(14,317)	(16,666)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable		(1,423)	(7,945)
Accounts payable		(18,210)	63,871
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		39,676	(140,296)
		5,726	(101,036)
Interest received		53,966	59,378
Interest paid		(36,305)	(35,823)
Taxation paid		(4,177)	(3,751)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		19,210	(81,232)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	14	(563)	(559)
Purchase of investment securities		(256,309)	(340,762)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities		264,231	471,158
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		(7,359)	129,837
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of secured notes payable	18	(125,961)	(80,280)
Proceeds from issuance of secured notes payable	18	119,673	80,242
Repayment of other notes payables	19	(56,285)	(135,230)
Proceeds from issuance of other notes payable	19	23,765	94,844
Repayment of Subordinated debt	20	(33,737)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	23	(143)	(135)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(72,688)	(40,559)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(46,119)	8,044
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		142,069	134,025
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	10	95,950	142,069

During the year, the Company converted amounts due to the parent company of $24,315 (2024: NIL) into equity. This transaction did not result in an exchange of cash and is omitted from the cash flows above.

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	$'000
Net interest income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	4	55,637	58,194
Interest expense	5	(34,982)	(37,877)
		20,655	20,317
Other revenue			
Gain on securities trading, (net) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)		5,661	743
Fees and commission income		3,261	5,382
Foreign exchange losses		(214)	(764)
		8,708	5,361
Revenue net of interest expense		29,363	25,678
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	6	(13,547)	(14,625)
Other expenses	7	(7,399)	(5,247)
		(20,946)	(19,872)
Profit before Impairment Losses and Taxation		8,417	5,806
Impairment writeback (loss) on financial assets	8	297	(2,174)
Profit before Taxation		8,714	3,632
Taxation	9	(1,525)	(192)
Profit for the Year		7,189	3,440

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	**$'000**
Profit for the Year		7,189	3,440
Other Comprehensive Loss			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Debt instruments at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss		(211)	2,207
Related tax	15	63	(662)
		(148)	1,545
Change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI		(1,769)	15,284
Related tax	15	442	(5,664)
		(1,327)	9,620
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income		(1,475)	11,165
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		5,714	14,605

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Separate Statement of Financial Position
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	66,086	97,105
Interest receivable		13,512	13,548
Accounts receivable	11	35,569	29,430
Investment securities	12	1,027,080	1,025,366
Taxation recoverable		4,392	1,599
Investment in subsidiary	13	5,364	5,364
Due from subsidiary	22	17,394	49,483
Property and equipment	14	1,708	1,461
Right of use asset	23	440	587
Deferred tax assets	15	2,873	2,654
Total Assets		1,174,418	1,226,597
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	16	125,079	100,764
Investment revaluation reserve	16	(1,309)	166
Retained earnings		38,676	34,924
Total Equity		162,446	135,854
Liabilities			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	17	609,645	569,969
Secured notes payable	18	124,673	130,961
Other notes payable	19	139,954	172,474
Subordinated debt	20	40,000	73,687
Lease liability	23	479	622
Dividends payable	22	-	20,875
Interest payable		9,602	10,926
Accounts payable	21	87,619	111,229
Total Liabilities		1,011,972	1,090,743
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,174,418	1,226,597

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 23, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Wayne Sutherland **Director** **Catherine Kumar** **Director**

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity
Year ended 31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Share Capital	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April 2023	100,764	(10,999)	34,965	124,730
Profit for the year	-	-	3,440	3,440
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	9,620	-	9,620
Debt securities at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss	-	1,545	-	1,545
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	11,165	3,440	14,605
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Dividends declared	-	-	(3,481)	(3,481)
Balance at 31 March 2024	100,764	166	34,924	135,854
Balance at 1 April 2024	100,764	166	34,924	135,854
Profit for the year	-	-	7,189	7,189
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	(1,327)	-	(1,327)
Debt securities at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss	-	(148)	-	(148)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(1,475)	7,189	5,714
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Shares issued	24,315	-	-	24,315
Dividends declared	-	-	(3,437)	(3,437)
	24,315	-	(3,437)	20,878
Balance at 31 March 2025	125,079	(1,309)	38,676	162,446

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		7,189	3,440
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	4	(55,637)	(58,194)
Interest expense	5	34,951	37,838
Taxation	9	1,525	192
Impairment (gains) losses on financial assets	8	(297)	2,174
Depreciation on property and equipment	7 & 14	316	429
Depreciation on right of use asset	7 & 23	147	144
Finance lease interest charge	23	31	39
Exchange loss on subordinated debt		50	-
		(11,725)	(13,938)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable		(6,139)	(1,582)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		39,677	(140,296)
Accounts payable		(23,608)	65,862
Due from subsidiary		32,089	(21,109)
		30,294	(111,063)
Interest received		55,671	61,320
Interest paid		(36,305)	(35,823)
Taxation paid		(4,112)	(3,751)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		45,548	(89,317)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	14	(563)	(559)
Purchase of investment securities		(211,950)	(303,402)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities		208,634	439,720
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		(3,879)	135,759

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Separate Statement of Cash Flows (continued)
31 March 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		$'000	**$'000**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of secured notes payable	18	119,673	80,242
Repayment of secured notes payable	18	(125,961)	(80,280)
Proceeds from issuance of other notes payable	19	23,765	94,844
Repayment of other notes payable	19	(56,285)	(135,230)
Repayment of Subordinated debt	20	(33,737)	-
Repayment of lease liability	23	(143)	(135)
Net cash used in financing activities		(72,688)	(40,559)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(31,019)	5,883
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		97,105	91,222
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	10	66,086	97,105

During the year, the Company converted amounts due to the parent company of $24,315 (2024: NIL) into equity. This transaction did not result in an exchange of cash and is omitted from the cash flows above.

The accompanying notes on pages 17 to 97 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited ("the Company") is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago, with registered office at #169 Tragarete Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. The Company was incorporated on October 19, 2011. The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, a company licenced to carry on the business of a financial holding company pursuant to Section 70 of the Financial Institutions Act, 2008. The ultimate parent, JMMB Group Limited, is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica.

Effective January 31, 2024, the Trinidad and Tobago financial entities of the JMMB Group Limited (which includes the Company and its parent, Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited are now indirectly controlled by JMMB Financial Holdings Limited, which is a financial holding company licensed by the Bank of Jamaica.

The ultimate parent remains JMMB Group Limited, a company listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

The Company is a licensed securities dealer and its principal activities are dealing in securities and stock broking. It has one subsidiary, as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	% Shareholding	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities
JMMB Securities (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited	100	Trinidad and Tobago	Stock broking

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary (together referred to as the Group). References to the Group also include the Company unless stated otherwise.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Details of the Group's materials accounting policies are included in Notes 27.

(b) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiary

A 'Subsidiary' is an investee controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intragroup balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(c) Basis of preparation

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

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(d) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operations ("the functional currency").

These financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary, and the presentation currency of the Group, and are expressed in thousands of dollars unless otherwise stated.

(e) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards 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.

Note 3 provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

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.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on amounts recognised in the consolidated and separate financial statements, or which have a risk of material adjustment in the next financial year, are as follows:

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers/issuers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 24 (a.ii), which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

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

- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios with the increased uncertainty due to geopolitical events for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments

There are no quoted market prices for a significant portion of the Group's financial assets. Accordingly, fair values of several financial assets are estimated using prices derived from a yield curve. The yield curve is, in turn, obtained from a pricing source which uses indicative prices from the local market. There is significant uncertainty inherent in this approach. The fair values determined in this way are classified as Level 2 or 3 fair values.

The estimates of fair value arrived at from these sources may be significantly different from the actual price of the instrument in an actual arm's length transaction (see Notes 12 and 26).

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The Group's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

For the purpose of these consolidated and separate financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, judgement refers to the informed identification and analysis of reasonable alternatives, considering all relevant facts and circumstances, and the well-reasoned, objective and unbiased choice of the alternative that is most consistent with the agreed principles set out in the IFRS Accounting Standards.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL require significant judgement [see notes 24(a.ii) and 27(a)(2(i))].

4. Interest Income Calculated Using the Effective Interest Method

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest income from investment securities at FVOCI	52,700	55,406	52,700	55,406
Other interest income	1,263	846	2,937	2,788
	53,963	56,252	55,637	58,194

5. Interest Expense

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	16,598	19,103	16,598	19,103
Subordinated debt	2,600	1,907	2,600	1,907
Secured notes	4,511	5,442	4,511	5,442
Other notes payable	11,242	11,386	11,242	11,386
Lease liability expense	31	39	31	39
	34,982	37,877	34,982	37,877

The amounts above, calculated using the effective interest method, relate to the financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

6. Staff Costs

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Salaries and wages	14,760	15,684	11,709	12,897
Statutory payroll contributions	460	448	430	419
Pension scheme contributions	730	531	668	470
Training and development	28	185	27	167
Other staff benefits	951	742	713	672
	16,929	17,590	13,547	14,625

7. Other Expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Bank charges	36	16	28	11
Depreciation on property and equipment	328	440	316	429
Depreciation on right of use asset	147	144	147	144
Legal and other professional fees	882	1,424	685	1,104
Auditors' remuneration	770	514	282	257
Stationery and printing	22	28	12	13
Utilities	159	165	101	106
Travel and entertainment	118	120	116	107
Equipment and motor vehicle rental	63	46	32	23
Information technology expenses	2,084	1,093	2,105	892
Repairs and maintenance	341	181	182	141
Directors' fees	440	401	440	401
Office rental	1,047	1,179	421	505
Security	161	113	78	56
Donations and subscriptions	33	45	25	33
Insurance	1	38	1	9
Advertising and promotion	1,100	1,094	1,320	671
Other	1,680	669	1,108	345
	9,412	7,710	7,399	5,247

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

8. Impairment (Gains)/Losses on Financial Assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Net impairment losses:				
Impairment (gain) loss on investment securities	(297)	(3,594)	(297)	(3,594)
Impairment on receivables	(47)	5,618	-	5,768
	(344)	2,024	(297)	2,174

9. Taxation

Income tax is computed at 30% on the profit for the year adjusted for tax purpose. Business levy is calculated as 0.6% of gross revenue.

(i) Taxation charge

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current income tax:				
Business levy	(66)	387	-	386
Provision for charge on current year's profit	348	-	348	-
Change in estimates relating to prior years	893	(183)	893	(183)
Deferred income tax relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences				
Current year	(1,563)	(2,250)	234	(12)
Change in estimate relating to prior year	21 -	1	50	1
	(367)	(2,045)	1,525	192

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

9. **Taxation** (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

	The Group				The Company			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000	%	$'000
Profit (loss) before taxation	100	3,591	100	(2,115)	100	8,714	100	3,632
Tax calculated at statutory rates	30	1,077	30	(635)	30	2,614	30	1,090
Adjusted for the effects of: Income not subject to tax	(74)	(2,663)	92	(1,953)	(25)	(2,183)	(39)	(1,431)
Change in estimates relating to prior years	25	913	9	(182)	11	943	(5)	(182)
Tax losses recognized	(13)	(474)	-	-	(5)	(474)	-	-
Business levy	(2)	(66)	(18)	387	-	-	11	386
Expenses not allowable	24	846	(16)	338	7	625	9	329
	(10)	(367)	97	(2,045)	18	1,525	6	192

As at the reporting date tax losses, subject to agreement of the Board of Inland Revenue available for set off against future taxable profits, amounted to $20,284 (2024:$14,420) for the Group and NIL (2024:$474) for the Company. As at the reporting date tax losses, are subject to agreement of the Board of Inland Revenue available for set off against future taxable profits as at March 31, 2025.

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balances held with related party	78,075	68,738	52,818	26,608
Balances held with other banks	17,875	73,331	13,268	70,497
	95,950	142,069	66,086	97,105

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

11. Accounts Receivable

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Receivable from related parties	620	1,771	352	564
Trade receivables	45,161	42,870	40,745	34,403
Prepayment and other receivables	2,863	2,626	240	231
	48,644	47,267	41,337	35,198
Impairment loss on receivables	(5,853)	(5,899)	(5,768)	(5,768)
	42,791	41,368	35,569	29,430

12. Investment Securities

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Investment securities at FVOCI				
Government of Trinidad and Tobago Securities	464,284	461,907	464,284	461,907
Other sovereign bonds	234,809	232,694	234,809	232,694
Corporate bonds	327,987	330,765	327,987	330,765
Quoted and unquoted equities	6,917	6,440	-	-
	1,033,997	1,031,806	1,027,080	1,025,366
Investment securities at FVTPL				
Equities	13,111	25,087	-	-
Bonds	1,541	1,632	-	-
	14,652	26,719	-	-
	1,048,649	1,058,525	1,027,080	1,025,366

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

12. Investment Securities (continued)

Investment securities of $910,844 (2024: $732,161) are pledged under the Group's sale and repurchase agreements (Note 17) and secured notes payable (Note 18).

The Group has designated its equity holding in the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange valued $6,751 (2024: $6,245) as well as other quoted shares valued $166 (2024: $195) as FVOCI as these are not intended for trading purposes.

During the year dividends from these equities at FVOCI of $386 were recognized in the profit or loss (2024: $203).

The maturity profile of investment securities from the reporting date is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities:				
Within 3 months	-	16,103	-	16,103
From 3 months to 1 year	-	16,599	-	16,599
From 1 year to 5 years	219,849	188,627	219,849	188,627
Over 5 years	245,976	240,578	244,435	240,578
	465,825	461,907	464,284	461,907
Other sovereign bonds:				
Within 3 months	125,872	119,502	125,872	119,502
From 3 months to 1 year	13,966	19,822	13,966	19,822
From 1 year to 5 years	45,943	25,926	45,943	25,926
Over 5 years	49,028	67,444	49,028	67,444
	234,809	232,694	234,809	232,694
Corporate bonds:				
From 3 months to 1 year	61,318	27,643	61,318	27,643
From 1 year to 5 years	201,463	144,818	201,463	144,818
Over 5 years	65,206	158,304	65,206	158,304
	327,987	330,765	327,987	330,765
Equities				
No fixed maturities	20,028	33,159	-	-
	1,048,649	1,058,525	1,027,080	1,025,366
Summary				
Within 3 months	125,872	135,605	125,872	135,605
From 3 months to 1 year	75,284	64,064	75,284	64,064
From 1 year to 5 years	467,255	359,371	467,255	359,371
Over 5 years	360,210	467,958	358,669	466,326
No fixed maturities	20,028	31,527	-	-
	1,048,649	1,058,525	1,027,080	1,025,366

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

13. Interest in subsidiary

Interest in subsidiary comprises equity shares at cost.

14. Property and Equipment

	The Group				
	Work in Progress	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer Equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost					
1 April 2023	-	2,469	2,046	1,547	6,062
Additions	541	9	-	9	559
31 March 2024	541	2,478	2,046	1,556	6,621
Adjustments	-	(26)	(437)	463	-
Additions	530	-	1	32	563
Transfers	(75)	-	-	75	-
31 March 2025	996	2,452	1,610	2,126	7,184
Accumulated Depreciation					
1 April 2023	-	2,270	1,432	1,002	4,704
Charge for the year	-	46	213	181	440
31 March 2024	-	2,316	1,645	1,183	5,144
Charge for the year	-	40	112	176	328
Adjustment	-	-	(383)	383	-
Adjustments					
31 March 2025	-	2,356	1,374	1,742	5,472
Net book Value					
31 March 2025	996	96	236	384	1,712
31 March 2024	541	162	401	373	1,477

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

14. Property and Equipment (continued)

	The Company				
	Work in progress	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Furniture & Fixtures**	**Computer Equipment**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cost					
1 April 2023	-	2,469	2,036	1,507	6,012
Additions	541	9	-	9	559
31 March 2024	541	2,478	2,036	1,516	6,571
Adjustments	-	(26)	(437)	463	-
Additions	530	-	1	32	563
Transfers	(75)	-	-	75	-
31 March 2025	996	2,452	1,600	2,086	7,134
Accumulated Depreciation					
1 April 2023	-	2,263	1,441	977	4,681
Charge for the year	-	46	213	170	429
31 March 2024	-	2,309	1,654	1,147	5,110
Charge for the year	-	40	112	164	316
Adjustments	-		(383)	383	-
31 March 2025	-	2,349	1,383	1,694	5,426
Net Book Value					
31 March 2025	996	103	217	392	1,708
31 March 2024	541	169	382	369	1,461

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15. Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	The Group	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Deferred tax assets		
Property and equipment	262	312
Tax losses	6,085	4,326
Impairment losses on financial assets	865	968
Leases	12	11
Investment securities	2,744	2,305
	9,968	7,922
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment securities	(1,607)	(1,464)
Net deferred tax asset	8,361	6,458

The movement in the deferred tax account is as follows:

	The Group			
	Balance at 1 April 2024	**Recognised in Profit or Loss**	**Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**	**Balance at 31 March 2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Deferred tax assets				
Property and equipment	312	(50)	-	262
Tax losses	4,326	1,759	-	6,085
Impairment losses on financial assets	968	(103)	-	865
Leases	11	1	-	12
Investment securities	2,305	(66)	505	2,744
	7,922	1,541	505	9,968
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investment securities	(1,464)	-	(143)	(1,607)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15. Deferred Taxes (continued)

	The Group			
	Balance at 1 April 2023	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at 31 March 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets				
Property and equipment	288	24	-	312
Tax losses	2,434	1,892	-	4,326
Impairment losses on financial assets	1,174	(206)	-	968
Leases	8	3	-	11
Investment securities	8,095	536	(6,326)	2,305
	11,999	2,249	(6,326)	7,922
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investment securities	(1,902)	-	438	(1,464)

	The Company	
	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets		
Property and equipment	25	31
Tax losses	-	
Impairment losses on financial	84	92
Leases	12	11
Investment securities	1,764	1,259
	2,873	2,654

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15. Deferred Taxes (continued)

	The Company			
	Balance at 1 April 2024	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at 31 March 2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets				
Property and equipment	313	(56)	-	257
Tax losses	142	(142)	-	-
Impairment losses on financial assets	929	(89)	-	840
Leases	11	1	-	12
Investment securities	1,259	-	505	1,764
	2,654	(286)	505	2,873

	The Company			
	Balance at 1 April 2023	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at 31 March 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets				
Property and equipment	286	27	-	313
Tax losses	-	142	-	142
Impairment losses on financial assets	1,090	(161)	-	929
Leases	8	3	-	11
Investment securities	7,585	-	(6,326)	1,259
	8,969	11	(6,326)	2,654

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

16. Share Capital and Reserves

(i) Share capital

	2025 Number of shares	2024 Number of shares	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares	125,078,490	100,763,490	125,079	100,764
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	125,078,490	100,763,490	125,079	100,764
Stated capital				
At beginning of year	100,763,490	100,763,490	100,764	100,764
Issued during the year	24,315,000	-	24,315	-
At end of year	125,078,490	100,763,490	125,079	100,764

The Company has elected, under the Companies Act 1995, to maintain par value status for its ordinary shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings at the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

On 28 March 2025, dividend due to Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited was capitalised in the sum of $24,315.

(ii) Investment revaluation reserve

The investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of debt and equity securities measured at FVOCI until the assets are derecognised or reclassified, for the Group 2025: $340 (2024: $801), for the Company 2025: $1,309 (2024:$166).

17. Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars	432,220	419,418	432,220	419,418
Denominated in United States dollars	177,425	150,551	177,425	150,551
	609,645	569,969	609,645	569,969

Repurchase agreements are collateralized by certain securities and other instruments held by the Group and the Company with a carrying value of $626,871 (2024: $587,860) (Note 12).

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

18. Secured Notes Payable

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current portion				
(i) Senior secured fixed rate TT$ notes	56,700	107,380	56,700	107,380
(ii) Senior secured fixed rate US$ notes	25,593	23,581	25,593	23,581
	82,293	130,961	82,293	130,961
Non-current portion				
(i) Senior secured fixed rate TT$ notes	42,380	-	42,380	-
	42,380	-	42,380	-
	124,673	130,961	124,673	130,961

New TT$ and US$ notes were issued during the financial year to replace those that matured (see Note (i) and (ii) below. These are secured by certain securities and other instruments held by the Group and the Company with a carrying value of $283,973 (2024: $144,301) (Note 12).

(i) This represents fixed rate TT$ debt issued in three tranches bearing interest from 3.1% to 3.75% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The notes mature in November 2025 and November 2027 and are secured by investment securities (Note 12).

(ii) This represents fixed rate US$ debt issued in two tranches bearing interest of 4.5% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The notes mature in November 2025 and are secured by investment securities (Note 12).

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cashflow arising from financing activities:

	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	130,961	130,999
Repayment of debt securities	(125,961)	(80,280)
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	119,673	80,242
Balance at 31 March	124,673	130,961

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

19. Other Notes Payable

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current portion				
(i) Due to related party	71,730	82,413	71,730	82,413
(ii) Unsecured fixed rate notes	68,224	45,000	68,224	45,000
	139,954	127,413	139,954	127,413
Non-current portion				
(ii) Unsecured fixed rate notes	-	45,061	-	45,061
	-	45,061	-	45,061
	139,954	172,474	139,954	172,474

(i) These are unsecured promissory notes which bear interest ranging from 2.4% to 8.75%. There are no specific conditions or terms attached to these related party balances.

(ii) New TT$ and US$ unsecured notes were issued during the financial year to replace those that matured bearing interest at 3.7% to 4.00% and maturing in May 2025.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cashflow arising from financing activities:

	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	172,474	212,860
Repayment of debt securities	(56,285)	(135,230)
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	23,765	94,844
Balance at 31 March	139,954	172,474

20. Subordinated Debt

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
JMMB Group Limited	-	33,687	-	33,687
Other TT$ Subordinated Debt	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	40,000	73,687	40,000	73,687

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

20. Subordinated Debt (continued)

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cashflow arising from financing activities:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 April	73,687	33,742
Repayment of debt securities	(33,737)	-
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	-	40,000
Foreign exchange changes	50	(55)
Balance at 31 March	40,000	73,687

Effective 14 January 2023, the Company refinanced its subordinated debt (previously redeemable preference shares). This debt valued at $34 million held by JMMB Group Limited was repaid on 28 March 2025 inclusive of interest at 9.5%.

In June 2023 the Company issued subordinated debt of $30 million with a 6 year tenor at 6.5% interest rate. Additionally, in July 2023 the Company issued a further $10 million at the same terms.

21. Accounts Payable

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade payables	27,883	14,446	11,629	-
Other payables	13,662	49,326	7,789	43,945
Related party balances	72,734	68,716	68,201	67,284
	114,279	132,488	87,619	111,229

22. Related Party Transactions and Balances

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

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

(1) has control or joint control over the Group;

(2) has significant influence over the Group; or

(3) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Group.

(ii) An entity is related to the Group and Company if any of the following conditions applies:

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

(2) 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).

(3) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(4) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third

(5) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the Group.

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

(7) A person identified in (i)(1) 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).

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

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

(b) Identity of related parties

Related parties include the Company's subsidiary, the Group's fellow subsidiaries (also called affiliated companies) and ultimate parent company, as well as their directors and executive management.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

22. Related Party Transactions and Balances (continued)

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

	Not	The Group		The Company	
		2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
		$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Due from related parties:					
Affiliated companies					
Accounts Receivable		1,269	1,771	351	564
Cash and cash equivalents	10	78,075	68,738	52,818	26,608
Subsidiary					
Accounts Receivable		-	-	3,727	5,087
Loan to subsidiary		-	-	17,394	49,483
		79,344	70,509	74,290	81,742
Due to related parties:					
Affiliated companies		72,733	56,983	55,047	55,390
Other notes payable	20	28,305	27,625	28,305	27,625
Guarantees and commitments		11,300	12,900	8,000	8,000
Ultimate parent company					
Accounts Payable	22	13,154	11,733	13,154	11,733
Subordinated debt	21	-	33,687	-	33,687
Other notes payable	20	43,575	54,788	43,575	54,788
Dividends payable		-	20,875	-	20,875
Subsidiary					
Accounts payable		-	-	25	161
Directors, key management personnel and their close					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		859	669	859	669
		169,926	219,260	148,965	212,928

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

22. Related Party Transactions and Balances (continued)

For related party transactions, accounts payable and accounts receivable have no specific condition or terms attached to the transactions.

With regard to the loan to subsidiary, the interest rate ranges from 1% to 6.5% while the original tenor ranges from 1 year to 2 years.

For securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other notes payable, interest rates range from 1.3% to 8.75% while tenors range from 30 days to 365 days.

(d) The statement of profit or loss includes amounts arising in the normal course of business, with related parties, as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Interest income	-	-	2,277	2,305
Interest expense:				
Subordinated debt				
Ultimate parent company	3,173	3,206	3,173	3,206
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase				
Affiliated companies	-	371	-	371
Directors, key management personnel and their close family members	32	17	32	17
Other notes payable				
Affiliated companies	669	656	669	656
Ultimate parent company	4,349	3,414	4,349	3,414
	8,223	7,664	8,223	7,664

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

22. Related Party Transactions and Balances (continued)

(e) Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. Such persons comprise the directors, senior management and company secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is as shown below:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Directors fees	440	401	440	401
Short-term employee benefits	4,343	6,074	4,343	6,074
Post-employment benefits	479	429	479	429
	5,262	6,904	5,262	6,904

The Group has determined that there is no Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on related party balances as at 31 March 2025 (2024: NIL). No balances were written off during the year (2024: NIL)

23. Leases

The Group leases properties for office space and other uses. These leases run for a period of 3 to 15 years. Certain leases have the option to renew the lease after the lease term. Lease payments are renegotiated periodically to reflect market rentals. Some leases, in accordance with the lease terms and conditions provide for additional rental payments that are based on changes in local prices indices.

Due to termination options a portion of the Group's leases for office space are classified as short term leases and no right of use assets or lease liabilities has been recognized.

The Group holds short term leases (one to three years) and/or leases of low value items (less that USD$1,000) and has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23. Leases (continued)

(i) Right of use asset

Right of use assets are recognised in relation to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property.

	The Group/Company Land and Building	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	587	731
Depreciation charge for the year	(147)	(144)
Balance at 31 March	440	587

(ii) Lease liability

	The Group/Company Land and Building	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	622	757
Interest expense	31	39
Lease payments	(174)	(174)
Balance at 31 March	479	622

Lease liability maturity analysis

	The Group/Company	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Less than 1 year	174	162
Between 1 and 5 years	348	534
Interest	(43)	(74)
	479	622
Less than 1 year	151	130
Between 1 and 5 years	328	492
	479	622

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23. Leases (continued)

(iii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	The Group	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Interest on lease liability	31	39
Expenses relating to short-term and low value lease	948	1,250

	The Company	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Interest on lease liability	31	39
Expenses relating to short-term and low value lease	302	544

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of cashflows

	The Group/Company	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Cash outflow on principal payments to lessor	143	135
Cash outflow on interest due to lessor	31	39
Total cash outflow for leases	174	174

24. Financial Risk Management

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one enterprise and financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

The Group has exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Settlement Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and its management of capital.

The Board of Directors (the Board) has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Board has delegated responsibilities to various sub committees for the areas of Market Risk Management, Audit and Compliance and Enterprise Risk Management. These Board sub committees currently employ an integrated Enterprise Risk Management Framework supported by several Management Committees in order to ensure the maximization of shareholders' value within the Group's risk appetite.

The Group's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for the development and monitoring of the Group's risk management policies, which are approved by the Board of Directors. All Board committees have non-executive members and report regularly to the Board.

The Group's Risk Management policies, establish a framework for identification, analysis and measurement of the risks faced by the Group, setting of appropriate risk limits and controls, as well as the monitoring of risks and adherence to limits through Risk reports and dashboard. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to continuously develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all team members understand their roles and obligations.

The Group's Board of Directors and Board Audit and Compliance Committee are responsible for monitoring compliance with the Group's Risk Management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the Risk Management Framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group in keeping with the risk appetite. The Board Risk Committee of the ultimate parent regularly reviews and monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies. The Group Audit and Compliance and Risk Committees are assisted in these functions by Internal Audit, Compliance and Risk Departments. Internal Audit undertakes both planned and special reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported quarterly to the Board Audit and Compliance Committee. The Risk Management and Compliance Units ensure adherence to internal policies and procedures, and regulatory rules and guidelines.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Group structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties and to an industry segment.

Management of credit risk

The credit risks on key financial assets are managed as follows;

(i) Securities purchased under agreements to resell

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities and with counterparties that have high credit quality. As a consequence, management's expectation of default is low.

The Group has documented investment policies which facilitate the management of credit risk on investment securities and resale agreements. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

A significant portion of the Group's cash and cash equivalents is held with related parties. Any other cash and cash equivalent balances are held in financial institutions which management regards as possessing acceptable credit quality and there is no significant concentration in any particular financial institution. The strength of these financial institutions is continually reviewed by Risk Management Committees.

(iii) Accounts receivable

Generally, equity transactions are settled within three business days after the trade date. However, in instances where this is not adhered to by clients, the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange allows for liquidation of the equities by the broker in settlement of the outstanding amounts. In this regard, the Group analyses all outstanding amounts in comparison to the market value of equity securities in the particular client's portfolio. The client's payment history, relationship with the Company and the age of the balances are also factors considered in determining the expected credit loss. Full provision is made for any balance where there is potential loss.

(iv) Investment securities

For debt securities, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. Where debt securities are not rated by external rating agencies the Group Risk function determines internal credit ratings for investment counterparties in accordance with its investment risk rating methodology. The PD's associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Management of credit risk (continued)

(a.i)Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties.

The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9. Refer to Note 24 (a.ii)(4) for more details.

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. In addition, the models enable expert judgement from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model. In addition, exposure to credit risk is managed in part by obtaining investing in liquid securities with counterparties that have high credit quality.

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on financial assets that are debt instruments at FVOCI.

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. A description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred is detailed below.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. A description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL is detailed in Note 24(a.ii)(4).
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward- looking information. An explanation of how the Group has incorporated this in its ECL models is included in Note 24(a.ii)(5).
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit- impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Management of credit risk (continued)

(1) Significant increase in credit risk

Determining when credit risk as increased significantly

The Group assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument, the borrower and the geographical region.

The Group considers that there is a significant increase in credit risk for its investment portfolio when there is a decrease in credit rating as follows: a three-notch downgrade from investment grade to non-investment grade (below BBB-); a two-notch downgrade within or outside the BB/B bucket or a one-notch downgrade within or outside the B-, CCC, CC and C buckets.

Financial instruments for which it is determined that there is a significant increase in credit risk are transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and impairment loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit loss.

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL.

Some qualitative indicators of an increase in credit risk, such as delinquency or forbearance, may be indicative of an increased risk of default that persists after the indicator itself has ceased to exist. In these cases, the Group determines a probation period ranging from immediate to twelve months, depending on the nature of the portfolio, during which the financial asset is required to demonstrate good behaviour to provide evidence that its credit risk has declined sufficiently.

(2) Definition of default

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost and effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

These include:
- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its obligation to the Group.
- A decrease in internal rating beyond specific rating thresholds.
- The borrower is unlikely to pay its obligation to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security. This may arise from instances such as bankruptcy, long-term forbearance, insolvency, breach of financial covenants, death and restructuring.
- Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(2) Definition of default (continued)

Financial assets classified as 'default' are transferred to stage 3 and impairment loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses.

Financial assets classified as 'default', are considered 'cured' once all outstanding amounts are cleared and normal payments are resumed for a reasonable time frame which is determined based on the exposure type (secured/unsecured) repayment history and continued ability to repay. Cure periods generally range from three to six months.

(2) (i) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised costs are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that it would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.
- a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement

(3) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(4) Computation of the expected credit loss

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

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

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

Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next twelve months (12-month PD) or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime PD) of the obligation.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation.

EAD is computed as the sum of the amount invested, amortized amount and accrued interest to reflect contractual cash flows.

Subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Group considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Group has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a commitment or guarantee.

The Group employs a simplified scorecard in estimating its forward-looking indicator factors. This model differentiates between sovereign, corporate and retail exposures. A minimum of three leading macroeconomic variables are used for each asset class.

There were no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(5) Incorporation of forward-looking information models

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of the expected credit losses (ECL).

The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing a trend analysis and comparing historical information with forecast macro-economic data to determine whether the indicator describes a very positive, positive, stable, negative or very negative trend and to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

The Group formulates three scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario and assigned a 75% probability of occurring and two less likely scenarios; being best, assigned a rating of 10% and worst, assigned a rating of 15%. The base case is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. External information considered includes economic data and forecast published by government bodies, monetary bodies and supranational organisations such as International Monetary Fund. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement.

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(5) Incorporation of forward-looking information models (continued)

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments, and using the scorecard approach has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

2025			
Measure	**Base Scenario**	**Upside Scenario**	**Downside Scenario**
Debt/GDP ratio	70% to 75% - Stable outlook	Less than 70% - Stable outlook	Greater than 75% - Stable outlook
GDP annual growth rate	-1% to 2.5% - Stable outlook	Greater than 2.5% - Stable outlook	Less than 1% - Negative outlook
Inflation rate	0.5% to 2% - Stable outlook	0% to 0.49% - Stable outlook	Greater than 2% - Stable outlook
Current account/GDP ratio	5% to 7% - Stable outlook	Greater than 7% - Stable outlook	Less than 5% - Stable outlook
Net international Reserves	USD10B to USD12B - Stable outlook	Greater than USD12B - Stable outlook	Less than USD10B - Stable outlook
Interest rates	Flat - Stable outlook	Decrease - Stable outlook	Increase - Stable outlook
Unemployment rate	4% to 6% - Stable outlook	Less than 4% - Stable outlook	Greater than 6% - Negative outlook

2024			
Measure	**Base Scenario**	**Upside Scenario**	**Downside Scenario**
Debt/GDP ratio	70% to 75% - Stable outlook	Less than 70% - Stable outlook	Greater than 75% - Stable outlook
GDP annual growth rate	2% to 4% - Positive outlook	Greater than 4% - Positive outlook	Less than 2% - Negative outlook
Inflation rate	2% to 4% - Positive outlook	Greater than 4% - Positive outlook	Less than 2% - Negative outlook
Current account/GDP ratio	2% to 6% - Positive outlook	Greater than 6% - Positive outlook	Less than 2% - Negative outlook
Net international Reserves	USD11B to USD13B - Stable outlook	Greater than USD13B - Positive outlook	Less than USD11B - Stable outlook
Interest rates	Increase - Negative outlook	Flat/Marginal Decrease - Stable outlook	Increase - Negative outlook
Unemployment rate	4% to 5% - Positive outlook	Less than 4% - Positive outlook	Greater than 5% - Negative outlook

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(5) Incorporation of forward-looking information models (continued)

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

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs collateral values change are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

Geopolitical and economic conditions are reviewed periodically and updates are made to the forward looking information which is incorporated in the ECL models or management overlays are applied where necessary.

(a.iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

Financial instruments not subject to impairment

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum exposure from financial assets not subject to impairment under IFRS 9 (e.g. FVTPL):

	The Group	
	2025	**2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):		
Equities	13,111	25,087
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):		
Equities	6,917	6,440
	20,028	31,527

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. **Financial Risk Management** (continued)

(a) **Credit risk** (continued)

(a.iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

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

The Group and the Company

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
Investment Securities	**Stage 1 12 month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Credit grade				
Investment grade	224,308	-	-	224,308
Watch	753,526	49,239	-	802,765
Speculative	7	-	-	7
Default	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	977,841	49,239	-	1,027,080

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
Investment Securities	**Stage 1 12 month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Credit grade				
Investment grade	199,496	-	-	199,496
Watch	779,693	46,171	-	825,864
Default	-	-	6	6
Carrying amount	979,189	46,171	6	1,025,366

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iii) (1) Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

The Group

Client Receivables

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Credit grade				
Standard monitoring	4,514	-	-	4,514
Watch listed	-	-	5,768	5,768
Gross carrying amount	4,514	-	5,768	10,282

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Credit grade				
Standard monitoring	5,133	-	-	5,133
Watch listed	-	-	5,768	5,768
Gross carrying amount	5,133	-	5,768	10,901

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iii) (1) Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

The Group has determined there is no expected credit loss on other financial assets, such as cash and cash equivalents, broker balances, sundry debtors and related party balances due to the short maturities and the financial strengths of the various entities as evidenced by the credit ratings and financial strength of the entities.

Information on how the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured and how the three stages above are determined is included in Note 24(a.ii)(4) 'Expected credit loss measurement'.

(a.iii) (2) Collateral and other credit enhancements

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

Collateral held as security for financial assets depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

The Group's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period.

(a.iv) Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

There were no purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets during the year (2024: NIL). The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

The Group and the Company

	ECL Staging			
	2025			
Investment Securities	**Stage 1 12 month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loss allowance at 1 April 2024	1,517	1,579	2	3,098
Movements with P&L impact				
- Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2)	2	-	-
- Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2	-	(2)	-
New financials assets originated or purchased	261	-	-	261
FX and other movements	(89)	(345)	-	(434)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(126)	-	-	(126)
Total net profit or loss change during the period	46	(343)	(2)	(299)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2025	1,563	1,236	-	2,799

* All new financial assets that were originated or purchased during the current period were classified as stage 1 and may have subsequently moved to stage 2 or stage 3 during the current period.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

	ECL Staging			
	2024			
Investment Securities	**Stage 1 12 month ECL**	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loss allowance at 1 April 2023	1,780	1,851	3,067	6,698
Movements with P&L impact				
New financials assets originated or purchased	225	-	2	227
FX and other movements	145	(223)	-	(78)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(633)	(49)	(3,067)	(3,749)
Total net profit or loss change during the period	(263)	(272)	(3,065)	(3,600)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	1,517	1,579	2	3,098

All new financial assets that were originated or purchased during the current period were classified as stage 1 and may have subsequently moved to stage 2 or stage 3 during the current period.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

The Group

Client Receivables

	ECL Staging 2025			
	Stage 1 12 month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loss allowance at 1 April 2024	-	131	5,768	5,899
Movements with P&L impact				
- Financial assets derecognized during the year	-	(46)	-	(46)
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	(46)	-	(46)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	-	85	5,768	5,853

	ECL Staging 2024			
	Stage 1 12 month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loss allowance at 1 April 2023	-	281	-	281
Movements with P&L impact				
- New financial assets recognized during year	-	-	5,768	5,768
- Financial assets derecognized during the year	-	(150)	-	(150)
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	(150)	5,768	5,618
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	-	131	5,768	5,899

All new financial assets that were originated or purchased during the current period were classified as stage 1 and may have subsequently moved to stage 2 or stage 3 during the current period.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. **Financial Risk Management** (continued)

(a) **Credit risk** (continued)

(a.iv) **Loss allowance** (continued)

The following table further explains changes in the gross carrying amount of the investment securities portfolio to help explain their significance to the changes in the loss allowance for the same portfolio as discussed above:

The Group and the Company

Investment Securities

	ECL Staging 2025			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	979,189	46,171	6	1,025,366
Movements with P&L impact				
- Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(320)	320	-	-
- Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	6	-	(6)	-
- New financial assets recognized during year	230,753	-	-	230,753
- FX and other movements	(13,609)	2,748	-	(10,861)
- Financial assets derecognized during the year	(218,178)	-	-	(218,178)
Balance at 31 March 2025	977,841	49,239	-	1,027,080

Investment Securities

	ECL Staging 2024			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	1,036,700	70,446	107	1,107,253
Movements with P&L impact				
New financial assets originated or purchased	281,048	-	6	281,054
- FX and other movements	(16,002)	6,532	-	(9,470)
- Financial assets derecognized during the period	(322,557)	(30,807)	(107)	(353,471)
Balance at 31 March 2024	979,189	46,171	6	1,025,366

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

The total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets recognised during the period was NIL.

The Group writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i)ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The outstanding contractual amounts of such assets written off during the year ended 31 March 2025 was NIL (2024: NIL). The Group still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been partially written off due to no reasonable expectation of full recovery.

(a.vi) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration by location for investment securities is measured based on the location of the issuer of the security.

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	The Group		The Company	
	Investment Securities		Investment Securities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector:				
Corporate/commercial	339,488	348,144	323,717	330,764
Sovereign	704,905	696,233	703,363	694,602
Bank	4,256	14,148	-	-
	1,048,649	1,058,525	1,027,080	1,025,366
Concentration by location:				
Trinidad	801,771	810,413	780,687	779,816
Regional	93,640	103,440	93,443	103,202
Other	153,238	144,672	152,950	142,348
	1,048,649	1,058,525	1,027,080	1,025,366

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Settlement risk

The Group's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a counterparty to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

Settlement limits form part of the credit approval/limit monitoring process. Acceptance of settlement risk on trades requires transaction specific or counterparty specific assessments and limit determination with any additional positions over and above established limits requiring approval from the Risk Management Unit.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access these only at excessive cost.

Management of liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is primarily designed to ensure that it has sufficient funds to meet all of its obligations under regular and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group utilizes three primary sources of funds for liquidity purposes – retail funding, corporate and wholesale funding and debt issuances. A substantial portion of the Group is funded with 'core funding'. This represents a core base of retail and wholesale funds, which can be drawn on to meet ongoing liquidity needs. Facilities are also established with other financial institutions, which can provide additional liquidity as conditions demand. The Group's liquidity is also bolstered by a stock of unencumbered, high quality liquid assets, to withstand a range of stressed events.

As part of its sound and robust liquidity management framework, The Group's Senior Management and the Board of Directors (Board) have full oversight of strategies, policies and practices to manage liquidity risk in accordance with risk tolerance set and approved by the Board, with the ultimate objective of ensuring that the Group maintains sufficient liquidity. Accordingly, the Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) sets targets for liquidity gaps, allowable liquid assets and funding diversification in line with established risk tolerance and system liquidity trends.

The Group's liquidity monitoring and reporting is supported by ongoing reporting and stress analysis which are reviewed by the independent risk management unit. Regular liquidity reporting is submitted monthly to ALCO which assesses the overall liquidity and financial position of the Group. Furthermore, reporting of the liquidity metrics inclusive of concentration, market, geopolitical and systemic risks are submitted to the Board.

The Group prepares a liquidity and contingency funding plan biennially which incorporates the economic and business conditions impacting the liquidity of the country. As part of the funding and liquidity plan, liquidity limits, liquidity ratios, market triggers and assumptions for periodic stress tests are established and approved. The plan also includes the strategies for addressing liquidity and funding challenges in stress scenarios, triggers, procedures, roles and responsibilities, communication plan and key contacts to manage a local liquidity event.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity limits

Liquidity limits establish boundaries for market access in business-as-usual conditions and are monitored against the liquidity position/gaps on an ongoing basis. These limits are established based on the size of the consolidated statement of financial position, depth of the market, experience level of local management, stability of the liabilities and liquidity of the assets. Finally, the limits are subject to the evaluation of the stress test results. Thus, the risk tolerance of the liquidity position/gaps is limited based on the capacity to cover the position in a stressed environment. These limits are the key daily risk management tool for the Group.

Liquidity ratios

A series of standard liquidity ratios have been established to monitor the structural elements of the Group's liquidity. The key liquidity ratios include top five (5) large fund providers to total third party liabilities, liquid assets against liquidity gaps, core deposits to loans, and deposits to loans. Triggers for management discussion, which may result in other actions, have been established against these ratios. The Group also monitors other ratios and liquidity metrics as approved in its funding and liquidity plan.

Market triggers

Market triggers are internal or external market or economic factors that may imply a change to market liquidity or the Group's access to the markets. Appropriate market triggers are established and reviewed by the ALCO and independent risk management.

Liquidity Stress Testing

The Group's liquidity stress testing process utilises assumptions about significant changes in key funding sources, adverse changes in political and macroeconomic conditions, market triggers (such as credit ratings) and outlines contingent uses of funding. These conditions include expected and stressed market conditions as well as entity-specific events. The assumptions used in the liquidity stress tests are reviewed and approved by the ALCO.

Liquidity stress tests are developed and performed to quantify the potential impact of an adverse liquidity event on the balance sheet and liquidity position and to ascertain potential mismatches between liquidity sources and uses over a variety of time horizons and over different stressed conditions. To monitor the liquidity of the Group, these stress tests and potential mismatches are calculated on an ongoing basis.

To mitigate against the impact of an adverse liquidity event, the Group maintains contingency funding plans. These plans specify a wide range of readily available actions for a variety of adverse market conditions or idiosyncratic stresses.

The Group continues to monitor the current global geopolitical events and the ongoing impact on market conditions with respect to asset and liability management. Against this backdrop, the Group continues to robustly manage our liquidity planning in keeping with our regulatory and internal obligations and have applied enhanced risk controls including stress testing, monitoring liquidity coverage and net stable funding ratios.

There was no change in the Group's approach to managing its liquidity risk during the year.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table presents the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments, on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity.

The Group

	2025					
	Within 3 Months	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Nominal Cash Flows**	**Carrying Amount**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	95,950	-	-	-	95,950	95,950
Interest receivable	-	13,545	-	-	13,545	13,545
Investment securities	127,435	78,090	560,114	380,237	1,145,876	1,048,649
Accounts receivable	-	42,791	-	-	42,791	42,791
	223,385	134,426	560,114	380,237	1,298,162	1,200,935
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	224,501	365,301	24,739	-	614,541	609,645
Subordinated debt	1,296	1,218	49,104		51,618	40,000
Secured notes payable	82,569	-	42,522	-	125,091	124,673
Other notes payable	112,051	-	28,305	-	140,356	139,954
Lease liability	44	131	348	-	523	479
Interest payable	9,602	-	-	-	9,602	9,602
Accounts payable	114,279	-	-	-	114,279	114,279
	544,342	366,650	145,018	-	1,056,010	1,038,632

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group

	2024					
	Within 3 Months	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Nominal Cash Flows**	**Carrying Amount**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	142,069	-	-	-	142,069	142,069
Interest receivable	-	13,548	-	-	13,548	13,548
Investment securities	137,325	66,503	432,332	467,959	1,104,119	1,058,525
Accounts receivable	-	41,368	-	-	41,368	41,368
	279,394	121,419	432,332	467,959	1,301,104	1,255,510
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	228,644	317,548	32,352	-	578,544	569,969
Dividends payable	20,875	-	-	-	20,875	20,875
Subordinated debt	2,899	2,917	56,904	41,296	104,016	73,687
Secured notes payable	-	126,383	5,018	-	131,401	130,961
Other notes payable	-	127,666	45,312	-	172,978	172,474
Lease liability	44	130	522	-	696	622
Interest payable	10,925	-	-	-	10,925	10,925
Accounts payable	132,488	-	-	-	132,488	132,488
	395,875	574,644	140,108	41,296	1,151,923	1,112,001

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company

	2025					
	Less than 3 Months	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Nominal Cash Flows**	**Carrying Amount**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	66,086	-	-	-	66,086	66,086
Interest receivable	-	13,513	-	-	13,513	13,513
Investment securities	127,435	78,090	560,114	358,669	1,124,308	1,027,080
Accounts receivable	35,569	-	-	-	35,569	35,569
Due from subsidiary	3,727	-	13,667	-	17,394	17,394
	232,817	91,603	573,781	358,669	1,256,870	1,159,642
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	224,501	365,301	24,739	-	614,541	609,646
Redeemable preference shares	1,296	1,218	49,104	-	51,618	40,000
Secured notes payable	82,569	-	42,522	-	125,091	124,673
Other notes payable	112,051	-	28,305	-	140,356	139,954
Lease liability	44	131	348	-	523	479
Interest payable	9,602	-	-	-	9,602	9,602
Accounts payable	87,619	-	-	-	87,619	87,619
	517,682	366,650	145,018	-	1,029,350	1,011,973

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company

	2024					
	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Nominal Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	97,105	-	-	-	97,105	97,105
Interest receivable	-	13,548	-	-	13,548	13,548
Investment securities	137,325	66,503	432,332	466,327	1,102,487	1,025,366
Accounts receivable	29,430	-	-	-	29,430	29,430
Due from subsidiary	9,483	-	40,000	-	49,483	49,483
	273,343	80,051	472,332	466,327	1,292,053	1,214,932
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	228,644	317,548	32,352	-	578,544	569,969
Dividends payable	20,875	-	-	-	20,875	20,875
Redeemable preference shares	2,899	2,917	56,904	41,296	104,016	73,687
Secured notes payable	-	126,383	5,018	-	131,401	130,961
Other notes payable	-	127,666	45,312	-	172,978	172,474
Lease liability	44	130	522	-	696	622
Interest payable	10,926	-	-	-	10,926	10,926
Accounts payable	111,229	-	-	-	111,229	111,229
	374,617	574,644	140,108	41,296	1,130,665	1,090,743

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

The Board reviews and approves the risk policies recommended by management. Overall management of market risk is vested in the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). The Group's Risk Unit is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

The current global geopolitical events have caused significant market volatility which has increased the Group's market risk. The downgrading of credit ratings and/or outlooks for investment securities has resulted in increased trading and liquidity risk.

There has been no change to the management of market risk since during this year.

Value at Risk (VaR)

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposures within the Group is Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR of a portfolio is the estimated loss that would arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (the holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Group is based on a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 10 day holding period. The VaR model used is based mainly on the Monte Carlo simulation model. Taking account of market data from the previous year and observed relationships between differences in market prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 10 day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This is considered to be a reasonable assumption, but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period;
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used, there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR;
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day;
- The use of historical data to determine the relationships between different market prices may not cover all possible scenarios, as these relationships may break down in times of market stress; and
- The VaR Measure is dependent on the Group's positions and volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market prices volatility declines and vice-versa.

The Group uses VaR limits for its overall portfolio and for sub-portfolios. The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by the Group Board. VaR is measured at least once daily. Daily reports of utilisation of VaR limits are prepared by the Risk department and regular summaries submitted to the Group Board.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

A summary of the VaR position of the Group's overall portfolio as at 31 March 2025 and during the year then ended is as follows:

	31 March	Average for Year	Maximum during Year	Minimum during Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2025 Overall VaR	37,490	33,418	66,113	22,411
2024 Overall VaR	47,882	29,509	62,779	12,775

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration of risks within the portfolio.

*(i) **Foreign currency risk***

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is primarily exposed to such risk arising from its United States dollar transactions and its United States denominated assets and liabilities.

There was no change in the Group's approach to managing its foreign currency risk during the year.

At the reporting date the Trinidad and Tobago dollar equivalents of net foreign currency assets/ (liabilities) were as follows:

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Net position	275,651	250,653

Sensitivity to exchange rate movements

The following table indicates the currency to with the Group had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and the estimated effect of the changes in rate on profit for the year. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of a reasonably probable change in foreign exchange rates at the reporting date:

	2025	2024
Change US$ Currency Rate %	6%	6%

The currency shock was determined at the Group level and applied at the subsidiary level across all operating jurisdictions.

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Pre-tax effect on profit	2,456	2,232
Post-tax effect on profit	1,719	1,563

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the operation to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the operation to fair value interest risk. The primary form of interest rate risk encountered by the Group occurs due to the timing differences in the maturity (for fixed rate) and repricing (for floating rate) of bank assets, liabilities and off-balance positions.

In this regard, the Group has an effective risk management process that maintains interest rate risk within prudent levels which is essential to the safety and soundness of the Group. Interest rate risk is managed principally across four broad areas, these are repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality and the subsequent impact on earnings and economic value. The Group management of interest rate risk incorporates the following:

- Appropriate Board and senior management oversight;
- Adequate risk management policies and procedures;
- Appropriate risk measurement and monitoring systems; and
- Comprehensive internal controls and independent external audits

To this end, the Group has an ALCO which reviews on a monthly basis the non-credit and non-operational risk for each subsidiary, since asset and liability management is a vital part of the risk management framework. The mandate of the Committee is to assess and approve strategies for the management of the non-credit risks of the Group, including interest rate, foreign exchange, liquidity and market risks. The primary tools currently in use are gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits for financial instruments. The limits are defined in terms of amount, term, issuer, depositor, country as well as interest rate gap buckets. Interest on financial instruments classified as floating is repriced at intervals of less than one year while interest on financial instruments classified as fixed is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group

	2025						
	Within 3 Months	**3 to 6 Months**	**6 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Non-Interest Bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	95,950	-	-	-	-	-	95,950
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	13,545	13,545
Investment securities	125,872	21,188	54,029	467,071	358,920	21,569	1,048,649
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	42,791	42,791
Total financial assets	221,822	21,188	54,029	467,071	358,920	77,905	1,200,935
Financial liabilities							
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	224,501	122,328	238,227	24,589	-	-	609,645
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	9,602	9,602
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Secured notes payable	82,293	-	-	42,380	-	-	124,673
Other notes payable	111,664	-	-	28,290	-	-	139,954
Lease liability	37	37	77	328	-	-	479
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	114,279	114,279
Total financial liabilities	418,495	122,365	238,304	135,587	-	123,881	1,038,632
Total interest sensitivity gap	(196,673)	(101,177)	(184,275)	331,484	358,920	(45,976)	162,303
Cumulative interest sensitivity	(196,673)	(297,850)	(482,125)	(150,641)	208,279	162,303	-

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group

	2024						
	Within 3 Months	**3 to 6 Months**	**6 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Non-Interest Bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	142,069	-	-	-	-	-	142,069
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	13,548	13,548
Investment securities	135,605	34,108	29,956	359,371	466,327	33,158	1,058,525
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	41,368	41,368
Total financial assets	277,674	34,108	29,956	359,371	466,327	88,074	1,255,510
Financial liabilities							
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	225,239	106,778	206,503	31,449	-	-	569,969
Dividends payable	-	-	-	-	-	20,875	20,875
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	10,925	10,925
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	73,687	-	-	73,687
Secured notes payable	-	-	125,961	5,000	-	-	130,961
Other notes payable	-	-	127,333	45,141	-	-	172,474
Lease liability	35	35	60	492	-	-	622
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	132,488	132,488
Total financial liabilities	225,274	106,813	459,857	155,769	-	164,288	1,112,001
Total interest sensitivity gap	52,400	(72,705)	(429,901)	203,602	466,327	(76,214)	143,509
Cumulative interest sensitivity	52,400	(20,305)	(450,206)	(246,604)	219,723	143,509	-

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Company

	2025						
	Within 3 Months	**3 to 12 Months**	**6 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Non-Interest Bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	66,086	-	-	-	-	-	66,086
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	13,513	13,513
Investment securities	125,872	21,188	54,029	467,071	358,920	-	1,027,080
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	35,569	35,569
Due from subsidiary	-	-	-		-	17,394	17,394
Total financial assets	191,958	21,188	54,029	467,071	358,920	66,476	1,159,642
Financial liabilities							
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	224,501	122,328	238,227	24,589	-	-	609,645
Dividend payable	-	-	-		-	-	-
Interest payable	-	-	-		-	9,602	9,602
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	40,000	-		40,000
Secured notes payable	82,293	-	-	42,380	-	-	124,673
Other notes payable	111,664	-	-	28,290	-	-	139,954
Lease liability	37	37	77	328	-	-	479
Accounts payable	-	-	-		-	87,619	87,619
Total financial liabilities	418,495	122,365	238,304	135,587	-	97,221	1,011,972
Total interest sensitivity gap	(226,537)	(101,177)	(184,275)	331,484	358,920	(30,745)	147,670
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(226,537)	(327,714)	(511,989)	(180,505)	178,415	147,670	-

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Company

	2024						
	Within 3 Months	**3 to 12 Months**	**6 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Non-Interest Bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets							
Cash and cash	97,105	-	-	-	-	-	97,105
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	13,548	13,548
Investment securities	135,605	34,108	29,956	359,371	466,326	-	1,025,366
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	29,430	29,430
Due from subsidiary	5,329	-	-	44,154	-	-	49,483
Total financial assets	238,039	34,108	29,956	403,525	466,326	42,978	1,214,932
Financial liabilities							
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	225,239	106,778	206,503	31,449	-	-	569,969
Dividend payable		-	-	-	-	20,875	20,875
Interest payable	-	-	-	-		10,926	10,926
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	73,687	-	-	73,687
Secured notes payable	-	-	125,961	5,000	-	-	130,961
Other notes payable	-	-	127,333	45,141	-	-	172,474
Lease liability	35	35	60	492	-	-	622
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	111,229	111,229
Total financial liabilities	225,274	106,813	459,857	155,769	-	143,030	1,090,743
Total interest sensitivity gap	12,765	(72,705)	(429,901)	247,756	466,326	(100,052)	124,189
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	12,765	(59,940)	(489,841)	(242,085)	224,241	124,189	-

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest sensitivity of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group profit or loss and stockholders' equity.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net profit based on floating rate financial assets and revaluing fixed rate financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in a variable, variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	The Group			
Change in basis points TT/USD	**Effect on Profit 2025**	**Effect on Equity 2025**	**Effect on Profit 2024**	**Effect on Equity 2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
-100/-100	-	40,401	-	45,659
+ 100/+100	-	(37,574)	-	(41,933)

	The Company			
Change in basis points TT/USD	**Effect on Profit 2025**	**Effect on Equity 2025**	**Effect on Profit 2024**	**Effect on Equity 2024**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
-100/-100		40,401	-	45,659
+ 100/+100	-	(37,574)	-	(41,933)

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises on equity securities held by the Group as part of its investment portfolio. Management monitors the mix of debt and equity securities in its portfolio based on market expectations. The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximise the investment returns while managing risk so as to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's performance.

The Group's equity securities include both quoted and unquoted securities. Quoted equities are listed on local, regional and international stock exchanges. A 5% (2024: 5%) increase in quoted bid prices as at the reporting date would result in an increase of $0.35 million (2024: $0.32 million) and $0.66 million (2024: $1.25 million) in equity and profit respectively. A 5% (2024: 5%) decrease in quoted bid prices would result in a decrease of $0.35million (2024: $0.32 million) and $0.66 million (2024: $1.25 million) in equity and profit respectively.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group'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 and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's 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 senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk across the various functional areas in the Group.

(i) Cyber Risk and IT Governance Security

A significant component of operational risk that have become increasingly prevalent in the business environment and that affects the operations of the Group, is technology and information security risk.

The Group acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally, have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Group's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss.

The Trinidad and Tobago JMMB entities have implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touch points to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders. This is monitored via an IT risk dashboard risk and Cybersecurity Response Plan is in place to manage cyber-attacks. This is supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of IT team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

Compliance with the Group's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit.

24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(e) Operational risk (continued)

(ii) Business continuity

The Group's Business Continuity Plan (BCP) encompasses a defined set of planning, preparatory and related activities which are intended to ensure that the critical business functions will either continue to operate despite serious incidents or disasters that might otherwise have interrupted its operations, or will be recovered to an operational state within a reasonably short period. The oversight of Business Continuity falls largely within the sphere of Risk Management.

The objectives of the Group's BCP are to:

1. Protect human life.
2. Identify processes critical to the operations of the Group and safe guard the Group's assets.
3. Provide tested plans which, when executed, will permit timely and efficient recovery and resumption of the Group's critical business functions.
4. Minimize the inconvenience and potential disruption of service to internal and external customers.
5. Describe the organizational structure necessary for executing the plan.
6. Identify the equipment, procedures and activities for recovery.
7. Ensure that the reputation and financial viability of the Group is maintained at all times.
8. Ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

The BCP is focused on minimizing the down time and data loss within the thresholds identified by the Group. The plan is meant to minimize the loss to the Group and or negative impact to customer service as a result of serious incidents or disasters that may occur for some time.

Group standards are supported by periodic reviews undertaken by the Internal Audit department.

25. Capital management

The Group's lead regulator, the Trinidad and Tobago Securities Exchange Commission (TTSEC), monitors the capital requirements for the Group as a whole.

The 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 financial markets where the entities within the Group operate;

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

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

(iv) To positively impact the capital of its holding company and ultimate parent.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by the Group's management based on the guidelines developed by the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange, the Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository and the Group's Risk Management Unit. The required information is filed with the respective Regulatory Authorities at stipulated intervals.

The regulated authorities require each regulated entity to:

(i) Hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital; and

(ii) Maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets.

The Rules of the Trinidad and Tobago Securities Exchange Commission states that the minimum capital requirement is $15,000 for the Company and $6,000 for its subsidiary JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited. The actual capital at the reporting date was $125,078, for the Company and $12,909 for the subsidiary. The Company and the subsidiary were in compliance with requirements throughout the year.

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are recognised on the statement of financial position and the fair value of financial instruments that are not recognised on the statement of financial position are based on the valuation methods and assumptions set out in the material accounting policies Note 27.

(a) Valuation models

The Group's accounting policies on measurement and disclosure require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities. 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.

When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, where a quoted market price is available, fair value is computed by the Group using the quoted bid price at the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs or other adjustments. Where a quoted market price is not available, fair value is computed using alternative techniques, making use of available input data; the Group uses observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the degree to which the inputs used in the valuation techniques are observable. The different levels in the hierarchy have been defined as follows:

Level 1 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions, and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in funds with fair values obtained via fund managers, and assets that are valued using a model whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

Level 3 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured using non-market observable inputs. This means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value- fair value hierarchy

The following table shows the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and their carrying amounts. Where the carrying amounts are measured at fair value, their levels in the fair value hierarchy are also shown. Where the carrying amounts are not measured at fair value, and those carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, fair value information (including amounts, and levels in the fair value hierarchy) is not disclosed.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value- fair value hierarchy (continued)

The Group

	2025							
	Amortised Cost	Investments a of FVOCI	Investments at FVTPL	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	-	464,284	1,541	465,825	-	465,825	-	465,825
Other sovereign securities	-	234,809	-	234,809	142,469	92,340	-	234,809
Corporate bonds	-	327,987	-	327,987	-	327,987	-	327,987
Quoted and unquoted equities	-	6,917	13,111	20,028	13,277	-	6,751	20,028
	-	1,033,997	14,652	1,048,649	155,746	886,152	6,751	1,048,649
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	95,950	-	-	95,950				
Interest receivable	13,545	-	-	13,545				
Accounts receivable	42,719	-	-	42,719				
	152,214	-	-	152,214				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	609,646	-	-	609,646				
Subordinated debt	40,000	-	-	40,000				
Secured notes payable	124,673	-	-	124,673				
Other notes payable	139,954	-	-	139,954				
Interest payable	9,602	-	-	9,602				
Lease liability	479	-	-	479				
Dividend payable	-	-	-	-				
Accounts payable	114,279	-	-	114,279				
	1,038,633	-	-	1,038,633				

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value- fair value hierarchy (continued)

The Group

	2024							
	Amortised Cost	**Investments at FVOCI**	**Investments at FVTPL**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities		461,907	-	461,907	-	461,907	-	461,907
Other sovereign securities	-	232,694	-	232,694	139,324	93,370	-	232,694
Corporate bonds	-	330,765	-	330,765	-	330,765	-	330,765
Quoted and unquoted equities	-	6,440	26,719	33,159	26,914	-	6,245	33,159
	-	1,031,806	26,719	1,058,525	166,238	886,042	6,245	1,058,525
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	142,069	-	-	142,069				
Interest receivable	13,548	-	-	13,548				
Accounts receivable	41,368	-	-	41,368				
	196,985	-	-	196,985				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	569,969	-		569,969				
Subordinated debt	73,687	-	-	73,687				
Secured notes payable	130,961	-	-	130,961				
Other notes payable	172,474	-	-	172,474				
Interest payable	10,925	-	-	10,925				
Lease liability	622	-	-	622				
Dividend payable	20,875	-	-	20,875				
Accounts payable	132,488	-	-	132,488				
	1,112,001	-	-	1,112,001				

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value- fair value hierarchy (continued)

The Company

	2025						
	Amortised Cost	Investments at FVOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured as fair value							
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	-	464,284	464,284	-	464,284	-	464,284
Other sovereign bonds	-	234,809	234,809	142,469	92,340	-	234,809
Corporate bonds	-	327,987	327,987	-	327,987	-	327,987
	-	1,027,080	1,027,080	142,469	884,611	-	1,027,080
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Cash and cash equivalents	66,086	-	66,086				
Interest receivable	13,513	-	13,513				
Due from subsidiary	17,394	-	17,394				
Accounts receivable	35,569	-	35,569				
	132,562	-	132,562				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	609,646	-	609,646				
Subordinated debt	40,000	-	40,000				
Secured notes payable	124,673	-	124,673				
Other notes payable	139,954	-	139,954				
Interest payable	9,602	-	9,602				
Lease liability	479	-	479				
Accounts payable	87,619	-	87,619				
Dividends payable	-	-	-				
	1,011,973	-	1,011,973				

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value- fair value hierarchy (continued)

The Company

	2024						
	Amortised Cost	Investments at FVOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured as fair value							
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	-	461,907	461,907	-	461,907	-	461,907
Other sovereign bonds	-	232,694	232,694	139,324	93,370	-	232,694
Corporate bonds	-	330,765	330,765	-	330,765	-	330,765
	-	1,025,366	1,025,366	139,324	886,042	-	1,025,366
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Cash and cash equivalents	97,105	-	97,105				
Interest receivable	13,548	-	13,548				
Due from subsidiary	49,483	-	49,483				
Accounts receivable	29,430	-	29,430				
	189,566	-	189,566				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	569,969	-	569,969				
Subordinated debt	73,687	-	73,687				
Secured notes payable	130,961	-	130,961				
Other notes payable	172,474	-	172,474				
Interest payable	10,926	-	10,926				
Lease liability	622	-	622				
Accounts payable	111,229	-	111,229				
Dividends payable	20,875	-	20,875				
	1,090,743	-	1,090,743				

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following financial instruments are not measured at fair value. An assessment of fair value is disclosed below:

(1) Short-term financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amount of short term financial assets and financial liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, amounts due by affiliated companies, customer deposits and amounts due to parent and affiliated companies are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

(2) Lease liabilities

The fair value is approximate to the carrying value which is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate used to present value the cash flows is based on current market rates for the Group's debt instruments.

(3) Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Due to the short term nature of these instruments the fair value is approximate to the carrying value which is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate used to present value the cash flows is based on current market rates for the Group's debt instruments.

(4) Debt instruments

The fair value of debt instruments including notes payable and subordinated debt approximates $264,627 (2024:$ 303,448 which is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate used to present value the cash flows is based on current market rates.

(c) Valuation techniques for investment securities classified as Level 2

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring the fair value of financial assets including the methods and assumptions that have been used to estimate fair values:

	Financial Instrument	**Fair value estimation technique**
(i)	Non-Trinidad and Tobago sovereign bonds and corporate bonds	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers
(ii)	Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26 Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Reconciliation

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments (equities) for the year ended 31 March.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
The Group		
Opening balance	6,245	7,614
Disposals	-	(7,526)
Total gains or losses in OCI	506	(1,369)
Closing balance	6,751	6,245

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
The Company		
Opening balance	-	7,526
Disposals	-	(7,526)
Total gains or losses in OCI	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

There were no level 3 financial assets in the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

(ii) Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

The following table set out information about unobservable inputs used at year end in measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Type of Financial Instrument	Fair Values at March 31, 2025	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	(1) Range	(2) Weighted Average
	$'000				
Equities	$6,751 (2024: $6,245)	Discounted cashflow	Revenue growth Cost of equity Volatility of earnings Capex assumptions	5% above and below	68.97-100 per share

Significant unobservable inputs are developed as follows:

1) The ranges of values shown in the above table represent the highest and lowest levels used in the valuation of the Company's Level 3 financial instruments as March 31, 2025. The ranges of values used are reflective of the underlying characteristics of these Level 3 financial instruments based on the market conditions at the balance sheet date. However, these ranges of values may not represent the uncertainty in fair value measurements of the Company's Level 3 financial instruments.

2) Weighted average has been calculated by weighting inputs by the relative fair value.

(e) Fair value measurement

The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate fair values:

	Financial Instrument	Fair value estimation technique
(i)	Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, accounts payable, and repurchase agreements	Considered to approximate their carrying values, due to their short-term nature and are classified as level 1
(ii)	Quoted equities	Quoted market bid prices.
(iii)	Non-Trinidad and Tobago sovereign bonds and corporate bonds	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers
(iv)	Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities:	
	• Eurobonds	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers.
	• Other	Estimated using model valuation
(v)	Interest in money market funds	Considered to be the carrying value because of the short-term nature and variable interest rate.
(vi)	Funding and other liabilities maturing after one year	Discounting future cash flows using reporting date yields of similar investments.

27. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Financial instruments

(1) The Group's financial instruments fall under the following categories:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with other financial institutions and short term balances with brokers. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid financial assets with less than 90 days to maturity from the date of acquisition, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

(b) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Transactions involving purchases of securities under resale agreements ('resale agreements' or reverse repos') or sales of securities under repurchase agreements ('repurchase agreements' or 'repos) are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending and borrowing, respectively. Accordingly, securities sold under repurchase agreements remain on the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with their original measurement principles. The proceeds of sale are reported as liabilities and are carried at amortised cost. Securities purchased under resale agreements are reported not as purchases of the securities, but as receivables and are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost. It is the policy of the Group to obtain possession of collateral with a market value in excess of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements.

Interest earned on resale agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognised as interest income and interest expense, respectively, over the life of each agreement using the effective interest method.

(c) Investment securities

The Group's investment securities comprise both debt and equity instruments. These instruments are classified and measured according to the business model for managing each asset as well as based on the cashflow characteristics of each instrument as detailed below.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(1) The Group's financial instruments fall under the following categories: (continued)

(d) Debt securities in issue

The Group also uses debt securities as a source of funding. Debt securities in issue are initially measured at fair value which equates to the agreed terms at the issue date minus incremental direct transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method according to the business model for managing these instruments.

(e) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are recognised on trade date, that is, the date the transactions are contracted with counterparties and are measured at amortised cost.

(f) Share capital

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument. Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(g) Receivables

Receivables are recognised on trade date, that is, the date the transactions are contracted with counterparties. Receivables are measured at amortised cost less impairment. The expected credit loss impairment is determined as outlined in Note 25 (aii) (4).

(2) Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

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

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(1) The Group's financial instruments fall under the following categories: (continued)

Presentation

Interest income calculated using effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI includes:

- Interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
- Interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI and FVTPL

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (i.e. Level 2), the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

(i) Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(2) Measurement methods (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:
(i) the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
(j) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in (Note 25. (a.ii)(4). Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Gains on securities trading'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within gain/loss from financial assets at FVTPL in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below: (continued)

Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(2) Measurement methods (continued)

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. An example is the liquidity portfolio of assets, which is held by the Group as part of liquidity management and is generally classified within the hold to collect and sell business model. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'net gain/loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' line in the statement of profit or loss.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(2) Measurement methods (continued)

(i) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and accounts receivable. The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 24.(a.(ii))(4) provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

(ii) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Group retains a subordinated residual interest.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is income that arises in the course of the ordinary activities of the Group, and is accounted for as follows:

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income are recognised on the accruals basis in profit or loss for all interest bearing instruments using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investment and trading securities as well as accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other instruments.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Interest income and expense (continued)

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

(ii) Gains on securities trading (net)

Gains on sale of investment securities classified as FVOCI (net of any losses incurred) are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on trade date.

(iii) Fees and commissions

Unless included in the effective interest calculation in accordance with IFRS 9, the majority of the Group's fees are transactional in nature and are recognised on an accrual basis as the service is provided. These fees include:

- Equity brokerage commissions - Revenue is recognised at the point in time the service is provided.
- Capital market fees- Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the transaction has been successfully executed.

(iv) Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL

Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL represents both realised gains and losses on the sale these instruments as well as fair value changes in the subsequent measurement. These are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on trade date or valuation date as applicable.

Other Income

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is irrevocably established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for quoted equity securities and is reflected in other income.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the date of the statement of financial position, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate.

Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions, and unrealised foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their fair value. Depending on the classification of a non-monetary financial asset, exchange differences are either recognised in profit or loss (applicable for trading securities), or within other comprehensive income.

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write down the assets to their residual values over their expected useful lives. The depreciation rate is as follows:

-	Computer equipment	25%
-	Leasehold improvements	33 1/3%
-	Furniture and fixtures	10%

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

(e) Share capital

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

(f) Taxation

Taxation expense in the profit and loss account comprises current and deferred income tax.

Current tax charges are based on taxable profits for the period, which differ from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

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

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Taxation (continued)

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

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss, except where they relate to items recorded in other comprehensive income, in which case they are also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same fiscal authority on either the taxable entity or a different taxable entity where there is an intention to settle the balances on the net basis.

(g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

(i) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

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

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right of use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Leases (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

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

(ii) *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT and office equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Right of set-off

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented on the statement of financial position when, and only when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts. In the case of client balances once these are held in separately named client accounts there is no legal right of set off in accordance with the rules of the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange as each account is managed separately.

(i) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The Group operates a defined contribution pension plan (the Plan) which covers all employees. The Group's contribution expense in relation to this Plan for the year amounted to $730 thousand (2024 $531 thousand).

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) New, revised and amended standards and interpretations that became effective during the year

The Company has assessed them and has adopted those which are relevant to its financial statements.

- IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information*, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 (with earlier application permitted as long as IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures is also applied).

  IFRS S1 requires an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that are useful to users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

  The standard also requires entities to disclose information about all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term (collectively referred to as sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects').

  IFRS S1 prescribes how an entity prepares and reports its sustainability-related financial disclosures and sets out general requirements for the content and presentation of those disclosures so that the information disclosed is useful to users in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

- IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* (continued)

  Under the standard, entities are required to provide disclosures about the governance processes, controls and procedures, strategies and processes the entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities, as well as, the entities performance and progress towards any targets the entity has set or is required to meet by law or regulation.

- IFRS S2 *Climate*-related *Disclosures*, is effective for annual reporting periods *beginning* on or after January 1, 2024 (with earlier application permitted as long as IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* is also applied).

  IFRS S2 requires entities to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The standard also requires entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term (collectively referred to as climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects). IFRS S2 applies to climate-related physical risks; climate-related transition risks; and climate-related opportunities available to an entity.

  IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for disclosing information about an entity's climate-related risks and opportunities. Under the standard, entities are required to provide disclosures about the governance processes, controls and procedures, strategies and processes the entity uses to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as, the entities performance and progress towards any targets the entity has set or is required to meet by law or regulation.

  IFRS S1 and S2, while effective as at January 1, 2024, are subject to local regulatory adoption. The standards have not been adopted locally to date.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations have been issued which were not effective for the current year and which the Group has not early-adopted. The Group has assessed them with respect to its operations and has determined that the following are relevant:

- Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards effective January 1, 2026:

  - Amendments remove conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured. Under IFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price e.g. when the transaction price is variable. Conversely, IFRS 9 requires that companies initially measure trade receivables without a significant financing component at the transaction price. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15.

  - If a lease liability is derecognised, then the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9.

However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The IASB's amendment states that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how they distinguish between derecognition and modification of a lease liability. The IASB has indicated that it may consider this issue as part of a future project.

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

  Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories (Operating, Investing and Financing) based on a Company's main business activities.

  All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a Company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing activities are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category.

  IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. Under the new standard, this presentation provides a 'most useful structured summary' of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a Company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

27. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective (continued)

- Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards effective January 1, 2026:

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 (continued).

  IFRS 18 requires some 'non-GAAP' measures to be reported in the financial statements. It introduces a narrow definition for management performance measures (MPMs), requiring them to be a subtotal of income and expenses, used in public communications outside the financial statements and reflective of management's view of financial performance. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

  Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.

  The Company is assessing the impact that these standards and amendments may have on its future financial statements.

28. Guarantee

The Group has an open ended Standby Letter of Credit in favour of Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository Limited (TTCD) for $3,300 which is secured by a letter of undertaking. The Letter of Credit is dated 5 June 2024 and is due to expire on 5 June 2025. This guarantee protects the TTCD against credit risk arising from trading activities of the Group.

29 Third Party Assets under Management

The Group provides investment management services to third parties. All related assets are held in a fiduciary capacity and are not included in these consolidated financial statements as they are not the assets of the Group. The value of these assets under management as at March 31, 2025, totaled $247,147 (2024: $156,084).

30 Events after the Reporting Period

There are no events occurring after the Group's and the Company's reporting date and before the date of approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors that require adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.

31. Climate Related Risks

The JMMB Group is committed to addressing the impacts of climate change on our business and our clients. We recognize climate change as a significant emerging risk with both threats and opportunities. This disclosure outlines potential risks, categorized as physical and transition risks, that could disrupt our financial performance as well as opportunities related to a low-carbon, sustainable economy and our plans to develop a framework to address this emerging risk area.

Physical risks arise from climate-driven events such as floods, storms, rising sea levels that could damage our physical assets and those of our clients and changing weather patterns that could disrupt our operations.

Transition risks arise from the shift towards a low-carbon economy. These risks are varied and include changes in policy and regulations, technological advancements, and consumer preferences which can have financial and reputational impacts on our operations. These changes could affect the viability of certain sectors or businesses, collateral valuation, and ultimately, borrower creditworthiness. There are also the risks associated with shifts in supply and demand, changes in energy prices, changes in asset valuations or changing sentiment towards certain industries that could affect the financial performance of our clients and impact our own investment and credit portfolios.

The transition to a sustainable future presents various opportunities for JMMB Group such as the growing demand for green finance products, sustainability-linked loans, and client advisory services related to climate-related issues.

The Group ensures that there are mitigants in place for certain climate related events such as insurance for its physical assets as well as assets held as collateral for credit exposures. There is also a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in place to ensure that the Group can operate in situations where climate related disruptions to business may occur. The Group also integrated an environmental and social risk management framework into our existing lending policies, guidelines and business practices to promote sustainability within our credit portfolios.

The Group acknowledges that we are in the early stages of building our expertise to develop a robust climate-related risk management framework and remain committed to further progress in developing a formal policy with clear methodologies to identify, quantify, and manage climate risks potentially impacting both JMMB Group and our clients. We will be working to progress this in the upcoming fiscal year.

GLOSSARY

IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	Standardized accounting standards across international boundaries
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board	Independent account standard-setting body of the IFRS Foundation
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Comprising items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss	Comprising items of income and expense that are recognised in profit or loss
ECL	Expected Credit Losses	Measurement of expected credit losses that result from default of financial assets e.g. loans and investments
SICR	Significant increase in credit risk	Significant change in estimated default risk
PD	Probability of default	The likelihood of failure by borrower to repay debt
EAD	Exposure at default	The total value a bank is exposed to when a counterparty defaults
IG	Investment grade	A level of credit rating for counterparties and issues regarded as carrying a minimal risk to investors
LGD	Loss given default	The loss incurred by a financial institution when a borrower defaults on a loan
VaR	Value at Risk	Tool used to measure and control market risk exposures within a firm, portfolio or position over a specified time
Bp	Basis point	Used in expressing differences of interest rates
BCP	Business continuity plan	Process involved in creating a system of prevention and recovery from potential threats to a company
POCI	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Assets that are credit impaired at initial recognition/purchase
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest	Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest
ROU	Right of Use Asset	The lessees right to use an asset over the life of a lease
-	Standard Monitoring	This classification applies to financial assets that are current and whose original source of repayment is adequate. It has adequate collateral support and does not carry more than a normal risk of loss.
-	Watch listed	This classification applies to financial assets that are of acceptable quality. However, due to particular weaknesses, it requires more than usual management attention to prevent deterioration.

GLOSSARY (continued)

-	Credit Grades	Credit grades refer to the credit quality of an issuer and/or a specific debt investment security. The JMMB Group categorizes credit grades as either 'investment grade', 'watch', 'speculative' or 'default'.
-	Investment Grade	Investment grade refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security to be 'investment grade' when its credit risk rating is 'BBB-' or better on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.
-	Watch	Watch refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security as 'watch' when its credit risk rating is 'B-' or better but worse than 'BBB-' on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.
-	Speculative	Speculative refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security as 'speculative' when its credit risk rating is 'C' or better but worse than 'B-' on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.
-	Default	'Default' refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security as 'Default' when its credit risk rating is 'D' or 'SD' on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.