



ONE WITH *our*
environment

FIRST CITIZENS GROUP FINANCIAL
HOLDINGS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
ANNUAL REPORT 2025



First Citizens
We put you first



VISION

To be our stakeholders' preferred financial partner through excellence, care and integrity.

MISSION

We build rewarding and sustainable relationships through a highly engaged team, versatile and secure technology, and innovative financial services.

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CORPORATE INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF SUBSIDIARIES





On 8 October 2025, following receipt of a requisition from First Citizens Holdings Limited, the majority shareholder, First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited held a Special Meeting of Shareholders in which the said Shareholders elected new Directors to the Board. The new Board of Directors in turn elected from among their number Directors to sit on the subsidiary Boards of the First Citizens Group.

FIRST CITIZENS GROUP FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson
Prakash Dhanrajh
Sandy Roopchand
Crystelle Smith
Javan Lewis
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
Tricia McNeil-Beckles

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Anthony Isidore Smart – Chairman
Courtenay Williams – Deputy Chairman
Franka Costelloe
Ryan Proudfoot
Savitree Seepersad
Jayselle McFarlane
Troy Garcia
Idrees Omardeen
Colin Wharfe
Devindra Ramnarine

**Ingrid Melville resigned as a Director effective 28 February 2025*

Group Corporate Secretary

Lindi Ballah-Tull
Accredited Director (Acc Dir)
Bachelor of Laws (LLB) Hons
Legal Education Certificate (LEC)

Registered Office

9 Queen's Park East,
Port of Spain, Trinidad, WI
Tel: (868) 624-3178
Fax: (868) 624-5981
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Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers
11-13 Victoria Avenue,
Port of Spain, Trinidad, WI

FIRST CITIZENS BANK LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson
Prakash Dhanrajh
Sandy Roopchand
Crystelle Smith
Javan Lewis
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
Tricia McNeil-Beckles

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Anthony Isidore Smart – Chairman
Courtenay Williams – Deputy Chairman
Franka Costelloe
Ryan Proudfoot
Savitree Seepersad
Jayselle McFarlane
Troy Garcia
Idrees Omardeen
Colin Wharfe
Devindra Ramnarine

**Ingrid Melville resigned as a Director effective 28 February 2025*

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FIRST CITIZENS DEPOSITORY SERVICES LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson
Sandy Roopchand
Javan Lewis

**The following persons ceased to hold office
as Directors effective 7 October 2025**

Courtenay Williams – Chairman
Jayselle McFarlane
Troy Garcia
Idrees Omardeen
Jason Julien

**Neela Moonilal-Kissoon resigned as a Director effective 3 February 2025*

Registered Office

4th and 5th Floors,
Albion Plaza,
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(868) 625-8115-8
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(868) 624-8937
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FIRST CITIZENS TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson
Sandy Roopchand
Crystelle Smith
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
Tricia McNeil-Beckles

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Franka Costelloe – Chairman
Courtenay Williams
Colin Wharfe
**Neela Moonilal-Kissoon
**Devindra Ramnarine
**Gerard Morton

- *Idrees Omardeen resigned as a Director effective 3 February 2025
- *Ingrid Melville resigned as a Director effective 28 February 2025
- **Neela Moonilal-Kissoon, Gerard Morton and Devindra Ramnarine were appointed as Directors effective 3 February 2025

Registered Office

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FIRST CITIZENS INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson
Sandy Roopchand
Crystelle Smith
Javan Lewis
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
Tricia McNeil-Beckles

**The following persons ceased to hold office
as Directors effective 7 October 2025**

Anthony Isidore Smart – Chairman
Ryan Proudfoot
Jayselle McFarlane
Troy Garcia
Idrees Omardeen
Colin Wharfe
Karen Darbasie
**Devindra Ramnarine

***Devindra Ramnarine was appointed as a Director effective 3 February 2025*

Registered Office

17 Wainwright Street,
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Tel: (868) 622-3247
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FIRST CITIZENS PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Prakash Dhanrajh
Crystelle Smith
Javan Lewis

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Anthony Isidore Smart – Chairman
Ryan Proudfoot
Idrees Omardeen
Karen Darbasie
Shiva Manraj

Registered Office

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FIRST CITIZENS BROKERAGE AND ADVISORY SERVICES LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Prakash Dhanrajh
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
Tricia McNeil-Beckles

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Ryan Proudfoot – Chairman
Idrees Omardeen
Karen Darbasie
Jason Julien

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FIRST CITIZENS BANK (BARBADOS) LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson
Sandy Roopchand
Crystelle Smith
Peter Williams
Jon Martineau
Wayne Kirton
Gregory Hinkson
**Lydia McCollin

***Lydia McCollin was appointed as a Director effective 3 February 2025*

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Anthony Isidore Smart – Chairman
Ryan Proudfoot
Jason Julien
Franka Costelloe
**Neela Moonilal-Kissoon

***Neela Moonilal-Kissoon was appointed as a Director effective 3 February 2025*

Registered Office

4th Floor, No. 2 Broad Street,
Bridgetown, Barbados, WI
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firstcitizensgroup.com

FIRST CITIZENS FINANCIAL SERVICES (ST LUCIA) LIMITED

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Prakash Dhanrajh
Javan Lewis
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
David DuBoulay

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Courtenay Williams – Chairman
**Idrees Omardeen
Karen Darbasie
Shiva Manraj

**Robin Lewis resigned as a Director effective 15 August 2025*

***Idrees Omardeen was appointed as a Director effective 3 February 2025*

Registered Office

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FCCR FIRST CITIZENS COSTA RICA SA

Board of Directors effective 8 October 2025

Shankar Bidaisee – President
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Vice President
Lindi Ballah-Tull - Secretary
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh
Tricia McNeil-Beckles

The following persons ceased to hold office as Directors effective 7 October 2025

Anthony Isidore Smart – President
Troy Garcia
Franka Costelloe
Shiva Manraj

**Ingrid Melville resigned as a Director effective 3 February 2025*

Registered Office

Oficento Eurocenter 1,
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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Shankar Bidaisee
CHAIRMAN

GROUP PERFORMANCE

It is my privilege to report that First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited delivered another year of solid financial performance, despite a complex macroeconomic environment.

For the year ended 30 September 2025, the Group recorded Profit Before Taxation (PBT) of TTD 1.36 billion, representing 7.5% growth over the prior year's TTD1.27 billion. Profit After Taxation (PAT) rose to TTD990 million, a 3.4% increase over 2024.

Total assets expanded to TTD49.2 billion, up 4.4%, driven principally by growth in our loan portfolio. Earnings per share improved to TTD3.93, reflecting the underlying strength of our diversified business model.

In keeping with our commitment to delivering sustainable value to shareholders, the Board has declared a final dividend of 91 cents per ordinary share, payable on 24 December 2025 to shareholders on record as at 19 December 2025. This brings total dividends for fiscal 2025 to TTD2.50 per share, an increase of 5.5% compared with 2024.

During the year, Standard & Poor's reaffirmed First Citizens Bank Limited's investment-grade rating of BBB-/A-3, underscoring the Group's prudent risk management, compliance, strong capital position and resilient operating performance.

INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The global economy is still adjusting to the new landscape which has emerged since the introduction of global tariffs by the United States of America (US) in early 2025. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts that the global economy will expand by 3.2% for 2025, marginally lower than its estimated figure of 3.3% for 2024. This growth is driven by front-loading activity by the private sector in many economies in the first half of 2025 prior to the implementation of tariffs. Growth momentum is expected to slow as many nations have shifted towards a more protectionist stance, particularly with immigration, which can ultimately affect the labour market and overall productivity.

Growth will continue to be disproportionately driven by emerging markets and developing economies in 2025 (4.2%), while advanced economies post relatively sluggish results (1.6%). The US economy is forecasted to experience GDP growth of just 2% in 2025 after two prior years of near 3% growth. In the European Union (EU), GDP growth will pick up slightly from 0.9% in 2024 to 1.2% in 2025 but will remain dragged down by weak performances in the European bloc's top three

economies: Germany, France, and Italy. In China, GDP growth will continue to slow from 5% (2024) to 4.8% (2025) as tariffs and a volatile relationship with the US continues to weigh on the economy.

Global inflation dynamics remain complex but have ultimately been revised downward for many countries. Global inflation is forecasted to slow from 5.8% (2024) to 4.2% (2025), with projected inflation of 3.7% for 2026. In the US, inflation is also forecasted to slow from 3% in 2024 to 2.7% (2025), and projected to be 2.4% (2026), remaining above the Federal Reserve's 2% target as tariffs drive import prices.

Monetary policy remained relatively accommodative as economic growth slowed and as economies faced varying levels of inflation and unemployment. Central banks continued to cut policy interest rates from post-pandemic highs. The US Fed implemented its first interest rate cut at its 17 September 2025 meeting, continuing this momentum in both their 29 October 2025, and 10 December 2025 meetings. Interest rates were cut by a cumulative 75bps since September 2025, to its new range of 3.50% - 3.75%.

Despite market expectations shifting, the IMF still expects the Federal Reserve to cut its interest rate by a further 25bps, after which it will gradually cut by 75bps until the end of 2028. The European Central Bank (ECB) on the other hand has likely levelled off its cutting cycle, with its meeting on 30 October 2025 marking the third consecutive time rates were held steady.

The global economic outlook remains uncertain with overall risks tilted to the downside according to the IMF. While many economies have been able to reach a trade deal with the US, deals with key trading partners such as Canada, Mexico, and China remain unresolved. Downside risks to global economic growth include prolonged trade policy uncertainty and an uptick in protectionist policy stance, further deterioration of labour supplies because of strict immigration policies in advanced economies, fiscal vulnerabilities, particularly in advanced economies, and spikes in commodity prices as a result of climate shocks, regional conflicts, and geopolitical tensions. Upside risks include breakthroughs in trade negotiations that will lower tariffs and improve policy predictability, and faster momentum in structural reforms, particularly those aimed at improving labour markets.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Real GDP growth in the Caribbean, excluding Guyana and Haiti, is projected to reach 1.9% in 2025, following the growth of 1.1% (excluding Guyana) in 2024 according to the IMF. Recent years have been particularly challenging for the region as countries continue to grapple with the economic fallout from major tropical storms, including the severe impact of Hurricane Beryl in 2024 and, more

recently, Hurricane Melissa. Although Melissa's effects were more concentrated, the storm added further strain to already fragile infrastructure and vulnerable public finances across several economies.

Guyana remains a significant outlier in the regional landscape. According to the IMF, Guyana's real GDP growth is expected to increase significantly from 10.3% in 2025 to 23% in 2026, driven by expanding oil output and continued strength in the non-oil sector. This places Guyana among the world's fastest-growing economies and positions it as a key driver of regional economic momentum. In 2025, tourism-dependent Caribbean economies are anticipated to experience broadly stable growth, supported by ongoing expansion in tourism capacity, sustained construction activity, and a rebound from the weather-related disruptions of 2024. The commodity-exporting economies in the region are also projected to record moderate gains, underpinned by higher energy production and resilient non-energy sector performance. Conversely, Haiti's economy is expected to contract for a seventh consecutive year, as entrenched insecurity and widespread internal displacement continue to severely constrain economic activity.

The IMF projects inflation in the Caribbean to rise to 6.9% year on year in 2025, compared with 6.1% in 2024. This increase is mainly driven by higher import prices, particularly for food, which continue to weigh on consumer purchasing power throughout the region. In 2026, inflation is expected to begin easing, with the regional average forecasted to return to 6.1% as global commodity prices stabilise and supply-side conditions continue to improve.

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Caribbean's overall fiscal deficit is projected to widen to 3.0% of GDP in 2025. Government revenue is expected to decline to 27.2% of GDP, reflecting a notable reduction in non-tax receipts, particularly external grants related to post-Hurricane Beryl reconstruction. Public expenditure is anticipated to remain broadly stable across the region, averaging around 30.3% of GDP. Meanwhile, public debt in the Caribbean declined across all countries in the subregion, reaching an average of 68.4% of GDP at the end of 2024.

The Caribbean's external position is expected to weaken over the next two years. After recording an average current account surplus of 2.6% of GDP in 2024, the region is projected to shift into a modest deficit of 0.2% of GDP in 2025. This imbalance is anticipated to deepen further in 2026, with the deficit widening to around 0.6% of GDP. The gradual deterioration reflects softer export earnings; higher import demand linked to ongoing recovery efforts and increased external pressures facing several economies across the region. The introduction of new US tariffs has thus far had limited direct impact on the Caribbean, given that a significant share of the region's exports to the US remains exempt.

The Caribbean region faces a cautiously improving yet risk-laden outlook.

Tourism recovery continues to support overall activity, but broader growth remains susceptible to external pressures. Recent tensions between Venezuela and the US have added uncertainty to regional stability and trade relations, creating spillover concerns for neighbouring Caribbean economies. At the same time, the region continues to grapple with heightened climate risks, underscored by the destructive impact of Hurricane Melissa and other natural disasters that strain infrastructure and public finances. While foreign investment and targeted reforms offer some upside potential, overall conditions remain fragile. Continued progress will depend on strengthening resilience, maintaining fiscal discipline, and effectively managing geopolitical and climate-related shocks.

BARBADOS ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Barbados sustained strong economic momentum during the first nine months of 2025, recording real GDP growth of 2.7%, supported by broad-based expansion across both traded and non-traded sectors. Growth was driven by tourism, construction, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture, business, and other services. Tourism remained the main engine of foreign exchange, with long-stay arrivals rising 5.5% to 537,897 and cruise passenger arrivals increasing by 31.5% to 496,256. Tourist arrivals from the US market expanded by 12%, while Europe and CARICOM increased by 15.5% and 8.2% respectively. However, arrivals from the UK and Canada declined in line with reduced airline capacity. The IMF projects GDP growth to increase to 2.7% for 2025 but to decline to 2.1% in 2026.

Inflation continued to ease, with the 12-month moving average rate falling to 0.5% by August 2025, down from 2.4% a year earlier. This moderation reflected lower import costs, reduced freight rates, and declines across sub-indices including clothing, transport, recreation, housing, utilities, and household furnishings. While restaurant prices pushed the point-to-point inflation rate to 1.2%, underlying inflation remained subdued. The IMF projects the average inflation rate for 2025 to be 2% and 2.4% in 2026.

Labour market conditions strengthened significantly. The unemployment rate fell to a record low of 6.1% as of June 2025, marking the fifth consecutive quarterly decline and remaining well below the long-term average of 10.2%. Employment gains were concentrated in construction, tourism, utilities, agriculture and finance and business services. Although unemployment claims rose slightly, they stayed below historical norms, and the inactive population continued to decline.

Barbados also achieved strong fiscal performance. During April to September 2025, government recorded an overall fiscal surplus of 1.5% of GDP and a primary surplus of 3.8% of GDP, driven by higher corporation tax receipts, improved VAT collections, and stronger economic activity. Capital expenditure increased to support major infrastructure and cultural projects, while interest costs fell due

to the December 2024 debt-for-climate swap and early repayment of external obligations. Gross public sector debt declined to 100.1% of GDP by end-September 2025, supported by nominal GDP growth and liability management operations. The IMF projects debt to GDP for 2025 to be 99.8% and for 2026, 94.6%.

The external position remained robust, with international reserves reaching BBD3.3 billion, equivalent to 31.6 weeks of import cover. Strong tourism receipts and higher long-term capital inflows offset a wider merchandise deficit and increased dividend repatriation. Although the current account deficit widened to 6.3% of GDP, reserve buffers remained comfortably above prudential norms.

On 24 October 2025, S&P Global Ratings raised Barbados's long-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings to B+ from B, with a stable outlook. S&P cited stronger governance, improved fiscal performance, and a continued decline in the debt burden as key drivers of the upgrade. The agency expects policy continuity, sustained primary surpluses, and ongoing reform momentum to support macroeconomic stability and further strengthen public finances.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Economic activity across the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) continues to moderate following the post-pandemic rebound. After expanding by 11.6% in 2022, growth settled at 4% in both 2023 and 2024, according to the IMF. The IMF projects further easing to 3% in 2025 and 2.6% in 2026. The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) maintains a slightly stronger view, with growth expected at 3% in 2025 and 3.3% in 2026, though still below the monetary authority's 5% target.

Tourism performance across the region has been uneven. ECCB data indicate that total visitor arrivals rose from 745,656 in January 2024 to 865,494 in January 2025, reflecting continued strength at the start of the year. However, this momentum moderated as 2025 progressed, with monthly arrivals declining to 102,678 by September 2025, in line with the fading of the post-rebound surge and normal seasonal patterns. Even so, overall economic activity continues to be supported by tourism, alongside reconstruction efforts following Hurricane Beryl and sustained investment in infrastructure and domestic construction.

Inflation dynamics across the ECCU continue to improve. End-of-period inflation declined to 2.3% in 2023 and 2.4% in 2024, with IMF projections indicating further easing to 1.9% in 2025 and 1.2% in 2026. Moreover, according to the 111th Monetary Council Meeting, the ECCU's monetary and financial conditions remain stable, with the banking sector well-capitalised and liquid, conditions that aid in supporting domestic credit and consumption.

External balances remain in deficit, with the IMF estimating the current account deficit at 10.3% of GDP in 2023, narrowing slightly to 9.9% in 2024, before widening again to 10.4% in 2025 and improving to 9% in 2026. ECCB figures point to a somewhat smaller deficit, at 9.4% in 2025 and 8.5% in 2026, reflecting modest progress in addressing external imbalances, though the deficits remain substantial. Sustained efforts to enhance export performance, reduce import reliance, and attract stable capital inflows will be critical to accelerating external stability.

Risks around the outlook are predominantly to the downside, shaped by elevated global uncertainty and the resurgence of geopolitical and geoeconomic tensions, which could weaken external demand, elevate commodity prices, and slow investment. At the same time, the region faces important upside possibilities. Greater momentum in climate-resilient infrastructure, accelerated renewable energy development, and deeper financial inclusion, supported by streamlined account-opening processes and enhanced credit access through the rollout of the regional credit bureau, could strengthen medium-term growth and bolster economic resilience.

COSTA RICA ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Costa Rican economy continues to expand, with the latest data from the Monthly Index of Economic activity indicating 12-month growth of 4.7% for September 2025. Growth continues to be driven by the special regime of the economy (industrial sector), with 12-month growth in activity of 15.3%; while the definitive regime (services and primary exports sectors) posted growth of 2.3%. The Central Bank of Costa Rica (BCCR) forecasts that GDP will grow by 4.2% in 2025 and will moderate to 3.5% in 2026; an upward revision of 0.4pp and a downward revision of 0.1pp respectively, relative to its July 2025 projections. The downward revision for 2026 is due to expectations of slower external demand growth relative to 2025.

Deflation has continued in Costa Rica, with data from the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Costa Rica indicating 12-month deflation of 0.38% for October 2025, the sixth consecutive month of declining prices. The deflation was led by declines in information and communication (6.3%), transport (2.8%), and clothing (2%). The BCCR expects deflation to persist for the remainder of 2025 and early 2026, gradually returning to their target range of 2% - 4% by Q2 2027. Business Monitor International (BMI) expects that inflation will average 0.77% in 2025, 1.2% in 2026, and 2% in 2027.

Labour market conditions improved during Q3 2025 with positive movements in both the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate. The unemployment rate stood at 5.7%, down from 7.4% in Q2 2025, while the labour

force participation ratio came in at 54.9% as of Q3 2025, a 0.2pp improvement from Q2 2025. The improvement in both metrics is attributable to a decline in the number of unemployed individuals by 22%, while the size of the labour force increased by 0.6%. BMI forecasts that the average unemployment rate will increase to 7.5% (2025), 8% (2026), and 8.3% (2027).

Government's fiscal accounts posted a deficit 2% of GDP for August 2025, slightly narrower from 2.5% for the same period in 2024. The primary account on the other hand recorded a surplus of 1.1% of GDP, up from 0.9% in August 2024. On the revenue side, tax revenues increased by 1.7% year-on-year, as collections from income tax, domestic VAT, and customs duties all increased. Total expenditure decreased by 2.5% year-on-year because of lower current transfers, capital expenditure, and interest payments on domestic and external debt. S&P forecasts the fiscal balance to post continued deficits of 3.5% of GDP in 2025 and 3.3% in 2026.

Government debt remains relatively stable, closing 2024 at 59.8% of GDP, compared to 61.2% recorded in 2023. The latest data from BCCR indicates that the stock of total debt increased by 5.6% year-on-year in August 2025, however, consistent economic growth has reduced the debt to GDP ratio, which stood at 57.9% in August 2025, down from 60.2% in August 2024. Updated forecasts from BMI show the debt to GDP ratio gradually increasing to 60.3% in 2025 and 61.4% in 2026, and 62% in 2027, after which it will begin to decline.

Costa Rica's economic outlook remains stable. The economy continues to post strong results as strong consumer demand and manufacturing performance drives the economy. The economy maintains a stable external position, with credit lines from the IMF (USD1.5 billion) and CAF (USD500 million) being available to support Costa Rica in the event of a downturn. Throughout the medium-term, it is expected that the economy will remain relatively stable, and the government will continue to comply with their medium-term fiscal framework.

On 22 October 2025, S&P upgraded the credit rating of Costa Rica to BB from BB- with a stable outlook. The rating upgrade comes as the Costa Rican economy continues its solid performance, with S&P highlighting the dynamic export sector, and the accumulation of substantial international reserves. Additionally, S&P notes Costa Rica's access to a USD1.5 billion credit line from the IMF, and another USD500 million from CAF. These are all balanced by political fragmentation affecting legislative action, and fiscal and debt profiles as a result of slow policymaking.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Trinidad and Tobago's economy expanded by 2.5% in 2024, despite subdued natural gas prices during the year particularly, the first half of 2024. Activity was

driven by the non-energy sector, which expanded by 1.2%, whereas the energy sector grew by only 0.4%. Data for 2025 so far has seen a reversal of this momentum, with data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) indicating a contraction in real GDP of 2.1% in Q1 2025. Both the energy and non-energy sectors contributed to the decline, contracting by 4.8% and 1.0% respectively.

On the energy front, data from the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries indicate that crude oil production and natural gas output rose by 3.92% in Q2 2025, compared to Q1 2025. The Ministry of Finance projects an overall contraction of 0.8% in real economic activity for 2025, as a result of stagnation in the energy sector and a 1.2% expansion in the non-energy sector. Growth in the non-energy sector is anticipated to be led by modest but positive performances in non-energy manufacturing, trade and repairs, and transport and storage. Looking ahead, the recovery of the energy sector is expected to be underpinned by a rebound in natural gas production, new upstream investments, and the development of the Manatee field, which is projected to boost output to approximately 3.2 bcf/d by 2027. These gains will be tempered by the imposition of a 15% tariff by the United States on Trinidad and Tobago's exports, although certain agricultural products have been exempted from the tariff. Standard & Poor's (S&P) projects real GDP growth of 1.0% in 2025, followed by 1.0% in 2026 and 1.2% in 2027.

The latest data from Trinidad and Tobago's CSO indicate that headline inflation increased marginally to 0.5% (year on year) in November 2025, in comparison to 0.4% recorded in October 2025. Inflation was driven by increases in food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.4%), and alcoholic beverages (21.2%), while decreases were experienced in clothing (0.3%), and Health (0.1%). Over the medium term, the IMF projects inflation to remain broadly subdued, averaging 1.46% in 2025, 2.23% in 2026, and 2.22% in 2027.

Data from the CSO also indicate a notable strengthening of labour market conditions in Q2 2025. The unemployment rate declined to 3.8%, compared to 4.9% in the previous quarter, signalling greater employment absorption within the economy. The labour force expanded by 1.6%, from 587,700 to 596,900 persons, while the labour force participation rate rose from 54.3% to 55.1%.

Data from the Central Bank of T&T (CBTT) indicates that the country posted a current account surplus of USD161.5 million in the second quarter of 2025, a significant decline from the USD268.9 million surplus recorded in the corresponding period of 2024. The current account surplus for 2024 stood at USD1.23 billion. Looking ahead, the IMF projects a gradual strengthening of the external position, with current account surpluses forecasted at 4.9% of GDP in 2025, moderating to 2.9% in 2026 but improving to 4.8% of GDP by 2027.

The latest data available indicates that foreign reserves stood at USD4.9 billion (5.7 months of import cover) as of November 2025, compared to USD5.5 billion

a year prior. The sustained decline in foreign reserves is noted by Moody's to reflect rising external vulnerabilities; with little relief expected before 2027 when new hydrocarbon projects come online. The Net Asset Value of the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund stood at USD6.35 billion at the end of September 2025, representing an increase of approximately USD315.7 million compared to the balance recorded one year earlier. This growth occurred despite the absence of any contributions to the Fund during fiscal year 2025 and two withdrawals totalling USD410.8 million.

According to the Review of the Economy 2025, Trinidad and Tobago recorded a fiscal deficit of TTD8.73 billion for FY2025, an improvement from the TTD9.05 billion deficit registered in FY2024. For fiscal 2026, budgeted figures indicate that total revenue is projected to rise by 9.5% to TTD55.37 billion relative to FY2025, while total expenditure is expected to marginally decline by 0.1% to TTD59.23 billion when compared to 2025 revised figures. Consequently, the fiscal deficit is anticipated to narrow significantly to TTD3.87 billion, equivalent to -2.17% of GDP. The total stock Adjusted General Government Debt increased by 4.4% to TTD146,914.0 million (84.4% of GDP) as at 30 September 2025, from TTD140,656.7 million (81.8% of GDP) in 2024. S&P forecasts the debt to GDP ratio to remain elevated throughout the medium term at 84.7% (2025), 84.6% (2026), and 83.8% (2027).

In September, 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the CBTT opted to maintain the repo rate at 3.5%, reflecting a balanced assessment of evolving global and domestic economic conditions. Internationally, the Committee noted that persistent geopolitical tensions and uncertainty surrounding global trade policies continued to influence inflation dynamics and weigh on global growth prospects. Domestically, the MPC considered the impact of subdued inflation and rising regional geopolitical risks. While the energy sector was expected to rebound in production during the second quarter of 2025, this was offset by sluggish activity in the non-energy sector, resulting in a cautious policy stance aimed at supporting economic stability.

Persistent challenges such as foreign exchange shortages and high crime rates continue to weigh heavily on both business operations and government functions. Adding to these pressures, ongoing uncertainty in the energy sector remains a key concern for Trinidad and Tobago's medium-term economic outlook, particularly amid shifting and unpredictable US trade policies. While the imposition of a 15% tariff by the US on goods from Trinidad and Tobago has intensified economic difficulties, there has been some relief through the removal of tariffs on certain agricultural products. This may help support domestic agriculture and partially offset the impacts on affected sectors. Regional geopolitical tensions may also introduce new risks to the outlook.

The outlook on Trinidad and Tobago's sovereign credit rating has been revised

downward by both S&P Global Ratings and Moody's. On 25 September 2025, S&P affirmed the country's investment grade 'BBB-' credit rating but revised the outlook on the rating to negative from stable, reflecting gradual weakening in fiscal and external buffers over time as well as low long-term economic growth. The credit rating is supported by a favourable external profile, including a strong external creditor position, which includes the assets of the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund (HSF).

On 12 December 2025, Moody's adjusted the outlook to negative from stable, while affirming the Ba2 credit rating. Similarly, the negative outlook reflects the country's rising external vulnerability, with the steady decline in liquid foreign exchange reserves, which according to Moody's, has intensified foreign exchange shortages. The rating affirmation balances T&T's comparatively high-income levels and substantial fiscal buffers, including the HSF and estimated cash/ cash equivalent reserves totalling around 45% of GDP in fiscal year 2025, against high government debt and limited monetary and fiscal policy flexibility.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend appreciation to our management team and employees for their dedication and professionalism throughout the year. I also thank our customers, investors, shareholders and all other stakeholders for your continued confidence in the First Citizens Group. Your commitment remains integral to our performance and to the Group's long-term success.



Shankar Bidaisee
Chairman



GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

Jason Julien
GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Fellow Shareholders

I am pleased to present an overview of the operations and performance of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the financial year ended 30 September 2025.

The year was characterised by a challenging and evolving operating environment, shaped by global economic uncertainty, shifting market conditions, and heightened regulatory and stakeholder expectations. Throughout this period, the Group remained firmly anchored to our Core Values and to the principles that underpin our Brand — prudent financial stewardship, a strong risk and governance framework, responsible innovation, and a steadfast commitment to our customers, our people, and the communities we serve.

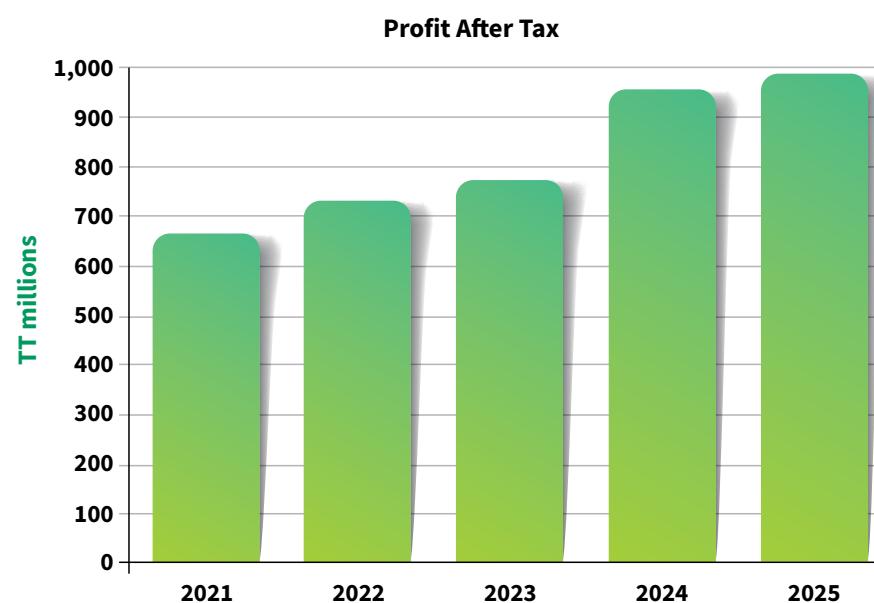
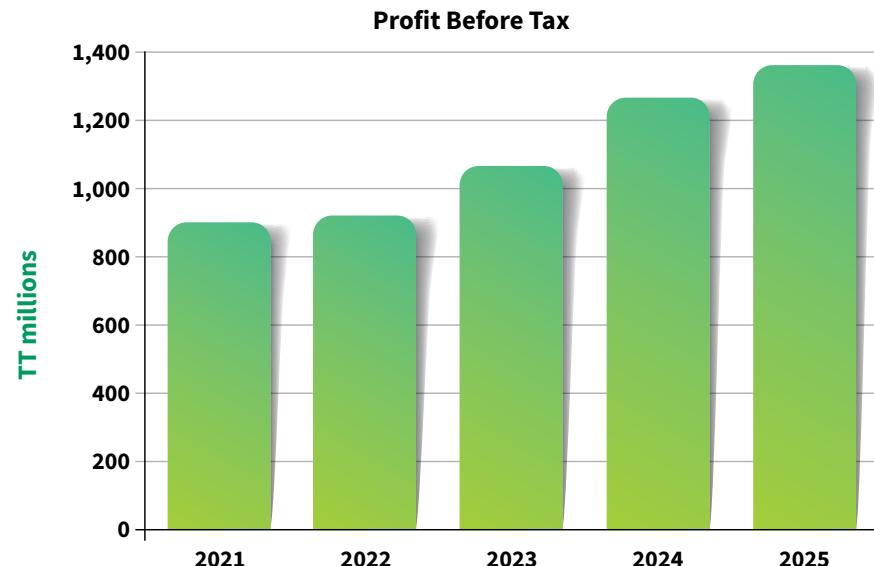
Our performance in 2025 reflects disciplined execution of our strategy and a long-term approach to value creation. We continued to grow sustainably, supported by a sound balance sheet, strong capital and liquidity positions, and ongoing investment in digital capability and transformation. These outcomes were driven by effective risk management, operational discipline, and the continuous pursuit of exceptional customer service across the Group.

Looking ahead, while mindful of the uncertainties in the global and regional macroeconomic environment, we remain confident in the Group's robust fundamentals. This confidence is underpinned by the rigor of our governance and risk culture, the soundness and stability of our balance sheet, the security and reliability of our technology platforms, and the competitiveness of our products and services — enabled by the professionalism and dedication of our people. The Group remains well positioned to support our customers and to deliver sustainable, long-term value to shareholders within a disciplined and enterprise risk framework.

Financial Performance

For the financial year 2025, the Group maintained its growth trajectory on all our key metrics:

- Profit before taxation increased by 7.5% to \$1.37 billion, compared with \$1.27 billion in the prior year.
- Profit after taxation rose by 3.4% to \$990 million.
- Total assets expanded by 4.4% to \$49.2 billion, underpinned by strong balance sheet growth.
- Loans to customers grew by 12.2% to \$24.2 billion at the end of the financial period, underscoring our ongoing commitment to supporting households and businesses across our markets.
- Shareholders' equity increased by 5.8%, further reinforcing the Group's strong and well-capitalised financial position.



The Group's diversified business model continues to enhance resilience, with notable contributions to profitability delivered by:

- First Citizens Investment Services: \$177 million
- First Citizens Trustee Services: \$35 million
- First Citizens Financial Services: \$34 million
- First Citizens Bank Barbados: \$27 million
- First Citizens Depository Services: \$21 million

| Year ended 30 September | 2025 \$'M | 2024 \$'M | % change |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Profit before taxation | 1,365 | 1,270 | 7.5% |
| Profit after taxation | 990 | 957 | 3.4% |
| Total assets | 49,167 | 47,077 | 4.4% |
| Loans to customers | 24,198 | 21,566 | 12.2% |
| Investment securities | 15,775 | 16,015 | -1.5% |
| Total funding | 38,679 | 37,249 | 3.8% |
| Total shareholders' equity | 9,131 | 8,631 | 5.8% |

Our performance was further validated by the external recognition and industry awards. During the year, First Citizens Bank was awarded Best Bank - Trinidad and Tobago at the Euromoney Awards for Excellence 2025 and retained the number one ranking in The Banker's Top 30 Caribbean Banks 2025, including first place for profitability and liquidity in Trinidad and Tobago. These accolades reflect the solidity of our balance sheet, the quality of our earnings and the professionalism, discipline and strong customer focus demonstrated by our teams across the Group.

Operational and Strategic Progress

In keeping with our strategic agenda, we continue to invest in digital transformation, organisational effectiveness, and talent development, ensuring that the Group remains agile, resilient and future-ready.

Key achievements during the year included:

- **Business Reorganisation and Capability Building**

- The implementation of a Shared Services Operations model, designed to streamline processing, improve efficiency, and allow frontline teams to dedicate more time to meaningful customer engagement.
- An enhanced, forward-looking succession planning framework, underpinned by a structured six-phase methodology to identify, develop and prepare talent for critical roles, supporting leadership continuity and long-term organisational sustainability.

- **Product and Service Innovation**

- The launch of Digital Account Opening, enabling customers to initiate account applications online anytime, anywhere, through a seamless and secure process.
- Introduction of Visa Payouts, allowing businesses and institutions to send funds in real time directly to customers' Visa debit cards, improving speed, convenience, and efficiency.
- Implementation of the Digital Cheque Exchange Project at First Citizens Bank Barbados, modernising cheque clearing and laying the groundwork for further digital banking innovation.
- Phase one of the Information Switching Technology upgrade for credit card processing, enhancing security, scalability, and operational efficiency.

- Deployment of Card-on-File Tokenisation, in partnership with Visa and Mastercard, strengthening fraud protection for customers while supporting seamless e-commerce and recurring payments.

- **Community and Social Impact**

Our commitment to community development remains a core pillar of our purpose. During the year, we expanded our social impact initiatives, including the launch of First Citizens Young Men A.S.P.I.R.E. — a pioneering programme focused on mentorship, mental health, education, financial literacy, and career readiness for a wide cross-section of young men. This initiative aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and reflects our belief that sustainable economic progress begins with empowered people.

Outlook

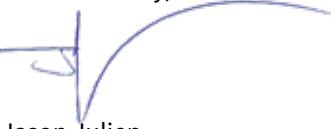
Global economic growth is expected to slow amid geopolitical tensions and the impact of US tariffs on global trade. Regionally, economic activity continues to be influenced by import dependence and modest tourism expansion, while Trinidad and Tobago faces ongoing foreign exchange challenges. Encouragingly, prospective developments in the energy sector are expected to support medium-term economic growth, complemented by continued momentum in the non-energy sector. The domestic banking industry remains stable and well capitalised but it is expected that the interest rate adjustment cycle and proposed asset levy on licensed financial institutions will have an impact on earnings. However, the Group is optimistic that our capital buffers, diverse revenue streams, risk management framework and robust systems allow us to be well positioned to navigate the economic environment ahead.

Acknowledgements

Finally, I extend my sincere appreciation to our employees for their unwavering dedication, professionalism, and commitment to excellence throughout the year. To our customers, thank you for the trust and loyalty you continue to place in our Group. To our shareholders, directors and broader stakeholders, we are grateful for your confidence and steadfast support as we continue to build a strong, resilient and future-focused organisation.

I also wish to acknowledge and thank the outgoing Board of Directors for their stewardship, guidance and enduring contributions during the financial year. Their service has left a lasting impact on our organisation and we are grateful.

Yours sincerely,



Jason Julien
Group Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

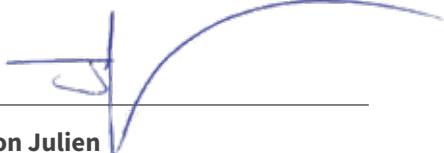
Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of 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 Group's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act, the Financial Institution Act (FIA) 2008, the Securities Act 2012 and Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Rules;
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited consolidated financial statements, management utilised the IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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 up to the date the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

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



Jason Julien
Group Chief Executive Officer
4 December 2025



Shiva Manraj
Group Chief Financial Officer
4 December 2025

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (2016-2025)

TT\$ Million

| As at 30 September | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Assets | 49,167 | 47,077 | 44,902 | 45,439 | 46,606 | 47,446 | 43,382 | 42,045 | 38,958 | 38,850 |
| Total Funding | 38,679 | 37,249 | 35,537 | 36,563 | 37,466 | 38,780 | 35,159 | 34,264 | 31,212 | 31,371 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 9,131 | 8,631 | 8,164 | 7,899 | 7,945 | 7,421 | 7,152 | 6,622 | 6,752 | 6,679 |
| Total Loans | 23,780 | 21,169 | 20,090 | 18,887 | 18,083 | 19,040 | 18,624 | 16,015 | 14,435 | 13,332 |
| Investments | 15,775 | 16,015 | 12,300 | 13,203 | 15,705 | 16,464 | 15,876 | 15,128 | 15,690 | 12,967 |
| Profit Before Tax | 1,365 | 1,270 | 1,070 | 923 | 902 | 832 | 1,063 | 1,010 | 876 | 817 |
| Profit After Tax | 990 | 957 | 777 | 734 | 667 | 607 | 752 | 674 | 642 | 637 |
| Non-Performing Loans/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Loans (%) | 3.21% | 3.46% | 3.60% | 3.68% | 3.97% | 3.36% | 2.46% | 3.33% | 2.70% | 3.89% |
| Efficiency Ratio (%) | 51.81% | 54.50% | 56.15% | 59.29% | 59.43% | 54.10% | 54.81% | 47.23% | 53.16% | 55.51% |
| Capital / Asset (%) | 18.60% | 18.30% | 18.20% | 17.40% | 17.00% | 15.60% | 16.50% | 15.70% | 17.30% | 17.20% |
| ROAA | 2.06% | 2.08% | 1.72% | 1.58% | 1.48% | 1.34% | 1.76% | 1.66% | 1.65% | 1.67% |
| ROAE | 11.14% | 11.40% | 9.67% | 9.58% | 8.84% | 8.33% | 10.92% | 10.08% | 9.56% | 9.80% |
| Effective Tax Rate | 27.49% | 24.65% | 27.38% | 20.48% | 26.05% | 27.04% | 29.26% | 33.27% | 26.71% | 22.03% |

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Statement of the Board of Directors of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited in accordance with Section 37(1) (b) of the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

THE DIRECTORS PRESENT HEREWITH THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The First Citizens Group – defined as First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries conduct a broad range of banking and financial services activities including retail banking, corporate and commercial banking, investment banking, trusteeship and, asset and wealth management.

The Company is a publicly listed company on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange in which First Citizens Holdings Limited, a company which is beneficially owned by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, holds 60.11% of its ordinary shares.

REGULATION

The Company is a Financial Holding Company, licensed under the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and governed by other applicable laws, regulations and rules. The Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The First Citizens Group will continue to focus on its core range of services over the next financial year. We intend to strengthen our brand by enhancing the customer experience.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Group's Total Assets stood at \$49.2 billion as at 30 September 2025. Profit after Taxation increased by 3.4% to \$989.6 million in 2025 as compared to \$956.9 million in the previous year. The Profit before Tax amounted to \$1,364.8 million, as compared to \$1,269.6 million in 2024. Total Shareholders' Equity recorded was \$9.1 billion.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- a) In the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements, the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed and there have been no material departures from these standards.
- b) That the risk management systems and internal controls are in place and are being properly applied.
- c) The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS, SENIOR OFFICERS AND SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

Below are the details of shareholdings of Directors and Senior Officers with an interest in the Company as at 30 September 2025, together with the shareholdings of their connected parties and our ten (10) largest shareholders.

| DIRECTOR/SENIOR OFFICER | ORDINARY SHAREHOLDINGS | CONNECTED PARTIES |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Anthony Isidore Smart | 3,790 | -- |
| Troy Garcia | 2,373 | -- |
| Franka Costelloe | 390 | -- |
| Savitree Seepersad | 700 | -- |
| Karen Darbasie | 4,735 | -- |
| Lindi Ballah-Tull | 500 | -- |
| Jason Julien | 5,000 | -- |
| Neela Kissoon | 25,000 | -- |
| Shiva Manraj | 27,500 | -- |
| Gerard Morton | 800 | -- |

THE TEN (10) LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

| NAME | ORDINARY SHARES | PERCENTAGE |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| First Citizens Holdings Limited | 151,077,325 | 60.11% |
| National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago | 20,285,431 | 8.07% |
| First Citizens Employee Share Ownership Plan | 6,271,191 | 2.49% |
| T&T Unit Trust Corporation / FUS | 5,053,703 | 2.01% |
| Republic Bank Limited A/C 3243 01 | 3,051,956 | 1.21% |
| Trintrust Limited A/C 1088 | 2,720,476 | 1.08% |
| Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited | 2,646,418 | 1.05% |
| National Enterprises Limited | 1,760,556 | 0.70% |
| RBTT Trust Limited - T964 | 1,651,925 | 0.66% |
| Republic Bank Limited - 1162 01 | 1,513,707 | 0.60% |

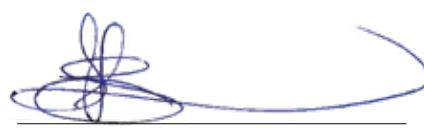
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the support received from the Company and its subsidiaries and the dedication and efforts of all employees of the First Citizens Group. We are equally grateful for the continued confidence reposed in us by our stakeholders.

By order of the Board

Shankar Bidaisee
Chairman

Lindi Ballah-Tull
Corporate Secretary




BOARD OF DIRECTORS





NEWLY APPOINTED BOARD
(AS AT 8 OCTOBER 2025)

Standing (l to r):

Mr Javan Lewis

Ms Sandy Roopchand

Ms Tricia McNeil-Beckles

Mr Shankar Bidaisee

Chairman

Dr Sterling K Frost O.R.T.T.

Deputy Chairman

Ms Crystelle Smith

Ms Jo-Anne Boodoosingh

Mr Prakash Dhanrajh

Ms Nichelle Granderson





Mr Shankar Bidaisee

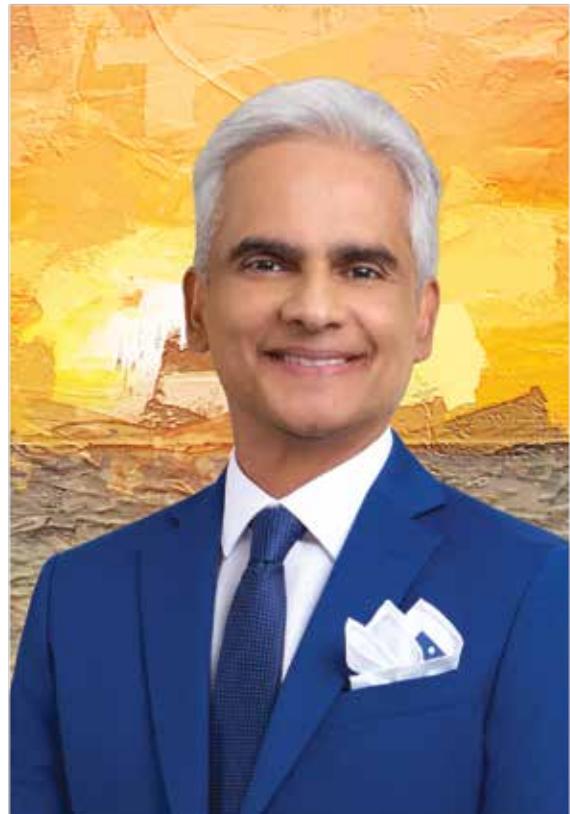
Mr Shankar Bidaisee is an attorney-at-law of eighteen (18) years' admission to the Bar in Trinidad and Tobago and is based in Port of Spain, Trinidad. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Spanish, an LLB Bachelor of Laws from the University of London, Master of Laws in Corporate & Commercial Law (UWI).

Throughout his career, Mr Bidaisee has demonstrated a deep commitment to legal practice, profession and corporate leadership. He began his professional journey as a Secondary School teacher before transitioning to the legal profession in which he now specialises in commercial and insurance litigation and real property litigation over the past eighteen (18) years. His legal expertise also extends to public service, having, *inter alia*, served as Counsel to the Commission of Enquiry into the conduct of several financial institutions including CLICO, Clico Investment Bank, Hindu Credit Union and others.

In addition to his legal career, Mr Bidaisee has played key roles in State Boards and other Statutory Bodies. He served as a Director at Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad & Tobago Limited (UDeCOTT), where he managed key national projects. He also served as a Member of Council of the Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago for approximately sixteen (16) years where he also held executive positions and as

a Member of the Mediation Board of Trinidad and Tobago under the Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr Bidaisee's leadership is also evident as he now serves as Chairman of both UDeCOTT and First Citizens Holdings Limited. He is a member of the Council of the Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago and was instrumental in the creation and development of the Financial Intelligence Unit's Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Financing of Terrorism framework for the Legal Profession. Mr Bidaisee's key focus is compliance and he is committed to upholding the law and promoting good corporate governance in the banking and other sectors.



Dr Sterling K Frost O.R.T.T.

Professor of Practice Dr Sterling K Frost O.R.T.T., DBA, MBA, FCG, Acc. Dir. is an accomplished leader in banking, governance, human resources and academia with more than four decades of international experience across North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. His distinguished career combines strategic vision, operational excellence and deep board level governance expertise in highly regulated, multijurisdictional and multisectoral environments spanning banking, energy, manufacturing, education, philanthropy and the public sector.

Dr Frost previously served as Director of Human Resources for Citibank Latin America where he had oversight of 25,000 employees serving 1.2 million clients across 14 countries. This role deepened his experience in managing large scale, multinational and multicultural operations within a highly competitive and regulated financial services environment. He later joined First Citizens where he served as Group Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Operations and Administration, with executive oversight of legal, compliance and governance, technology, human capital, brand and marketing, operations and shared services and strategic planning. He concluded this executive role in December 2023 upon reaching the normal retirement age, marking the close of a remarkable chapter in corporate leadership.

He holds the role of Deputy Chairman across several entities within the First Citizens Group, including

First Citizens Holdings Limited, First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited, First Citizens Bank Limited, First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited, First Citizens Depository Services Limited, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, First Citizens Investment Services Limited, First Citizens Portfolio & Investment Management Services Limited and First Citizens Brokerage & Advisory Services Limited. He is also Vice President of First Citizens Costa Rica S.A. He previously served on the boards of Citibank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited, Banco Citibank Honduras, Cititarjetas de Nicaragua, Banco Citibank Panama and First Citizens Investment Services (Barbados) Limited.

Dr Frost has held directorships in the energy and manufacturing sectors including with St Lucia Electricity Services Limited, Angostura Holdings Limited, Angostura Limited and Trinidad Distillers Limited. In the public sector he served as Deputy Chairman of the Public Service Commission and continues to serve as Deputy Chairman of the Statutory Authorities Service Commission of Trinidad and Tobago. He also served as an Assessor at the Industrial Court of Trinidad and Tobago.

He was the founding Chairman of both the First Citizens Foundation and the Angostura Foundation, playing a pivotal role in shaping their philanthropic missions and currently serves as Deputy Chairman of the First Citizens Foundation. Dr Frost also serves as President and Chairman of the Chartered Governance

THE BOARD PROFILE

Dr Sterling K Frost O.R.T.T. (Cont'd)

Institute of Canada where he previously contributed to several board committees including the Audit and Risk Committee, the Examination Assessment Review Panel and the Governance and Admissions Committee. He currently chairs the Foundation for the Enhancement and Enrichment of Life (FEEL) a leading NGO in Trinidad and Tobago.

In higher education, Dr Frost contributes extensively to The University of the West Indies (UWI), previously serving as a Director of the UWI Mona School of Business and Management. He currently serves as Professor of Practice in Management Studies and chairs several UWI boards including the UWI Development and Endowment Fund Board, the UWI Global Institute for Climate-Smart and Resilient Development Advisory Board, the UWI Faculty of Social Sciences Advisory Board and the UWI Institute for Gender and Development Studies Advisory Board.

He also represents Costa Rica in the diplomatic sphere as Honorary Consul to Trinidad and Tobago supporting bilateral cooperation and the advancement of national interests.

Dr Frost has lectured at The University of the West Indies for over 23 years as an Adjunct Senior Lecturer teaching across undergraduate, postgraduate and executive education programmes. He has designed and delivered more than 25 management courses and seminars and is the author of the landmark

publication *Calibrating Organizational Culture: A Dialectical Model Towards Competitive Advantage*, which synthesises decades of leadership experience into a framework for aligning culture, knowledge sharing and performance.

He holds both a Master's and a Doctorate in Business Administration from The University of the West Indies and maintains professional designations as an Accredited Director and Chartered Secretary from the Chartered Governance Institute of Canada. He is also a certified Executive Coach by the University of California, Berkeley and a certified Change Practitioner by Prosci.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions in the fields of banking, education and community service, Dr Frost was awarded the nation's highest honour, the Order of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (O.R.T.T.). He is also the first individual in the history of the Institute of Banking and Finance of Trinidad and Tobago to receive the Distinguished Fellowship Award for advancing the theory and practice of banking and finance. His achievements in human capital development have been recognised with the Maxine Barnett Award for HR Excellence from the Human Resource Management Association of Trinidad and Tobago. He is also the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus having been named one of 50 Inaugural Distinguished Alumni as

part of UWI's 50th Anniversary celebrations selected from a pool of 25,000 graduates that includes Prime Ministers, business leaders, judges and leading educators. This award recognises individuals who exemplify worldclass performance, innovation, critical thinking, societal advancement and a lifelong commitment to learning.



Ms Crystelle Smith

Ms Crystelle Smith is a seasoned human resources and talent strategy leader with over two decades of experience in banking, finance, and professional services across the Caribbean. She has consistently demonstrated the ability to align people strategies with business objectives, driving organisational resilience, strengthening governance, and cultivating robust talent pipelines.

Crystelle began her career in frontline banking operations before transitioning into human resources, where she led regional initiatives in benefits administration, workforce planning, and compliance across multiple jurisdictions. She later advanced within the global professional services sector, partnering with senior leadership to design and implement innovative learning and development strategies that enhanced employee capabilities and organisational performance.

In addition to her professional expertise, Crystelle has a long-standing personal commitment to education. For more than 15 years, she has tutored Spanish to students and professionals of all ages, fostering both language proficiency and cultural confidence. Bilingual in English and Spanish, she brings agility in navigating multicultural environments and building meaningful connections across diverse groups.

Crystelle holds a Bachelor of Arts in Spanish with a Minor in Human Resource Management from

The University of the West Indies and has pursued advanced studies in project management and marketing through Heriot-Watt University's MBA programme. She is also certified in Lean Six Sigma, public speaking, and facilitation excellence.

Recognised as a collaborative leader and trusted advisor, Crystelle has worked closely with C-suite executives, regulators, and international professional bodies to shape workforce strategies that align with organisational goals. As a member of the Board of Directors, she contributes expertise in HR strategy, governance, and talent development, supporting the bank's sustained growth, resilience, and long-term stakeholder value.



Mr Javan Lewis

Mr Javan Lewis is a distinguished leader and the visionary founder of Jlew Signature Events Limited, a standout company within the event and project management sector. With over 15 years of extensive experience, Javan has been pivotal in pioneering innovative approaches to project planning and execution, consistently extending the boundaries of creativity and technological integration.

He earned his Master's degree in Business Administration from Anglia Ruskin University. Under his guidance since 2007, and officially trademarked in 2014, Jlew Signature Events Limited embarked on a transformative journey to redefine how projects are conceptualised and delivered.

Jlew Signature Events Limited has seen significant growth, managing over 150 high-profile projects annually across local, regional, and international landscapes. Javan's strategic vision has not only broadened the company's client base but has also fortified its standing as an industry leader renowned for excellence in project management, with a keen focus on celebrating Caribbean culture and traditions.

A hallmark of Javan's leadership is his unwavering commitment to innovation. He emphasises that each project should narrate a compelling story and create enduring memories by leveraging state-of-the-art technology. His foresight in trend dynamics positions the company at the vanguard of the industry,

collaborating with elite vendors and creative professionals to ensure exemplary service.

In his role as Managing Director, Javan cultivates a culture of collaboration and empowerment within his team. He champions the idea that valuable insights can originate from any level within the organisation and promotes an environment of open communication and continuous learning. This ethos has resulted in a vibrant, diverse team that thrives on creativity and passion.

Beyond his professional endeavours, Javan actively engages in philanthropic efforts, supporting local communities through the funding of charitable projects. His commitment to excellence in project management and his innovative spirit continue to propel Jlew Signature Events Limited to new heights, inspiring peers and setting a benchmark in the management industry.



Ms Jo-Anne Boodoosingh

Ms Jo-Anne Boodoosingh is an Attorney-at-Law and Senior Business Executive currently holding the position of Director of Executive Education at the Arthur Lok Jack Global School of Business, University of the West Indies.

Over the last twenty-five (25) years, Ms Boodoosingh amassed a series of diverse experience in Education, Human Resource Management, Marketing, Performance Management, Law and Governance, Organisation Development and Strategy. Over the last fifteen (15) years her focus has been in the areas of Corporate Training, Employee Development, Institutional Performance and Industrial Relations. Ms Boodoosingh stands as a dynamic senior leadership executive recognised for transforming organisations through innovation, strong governance and operational excellence. In her current portfolio, she leads an intellectually powered design and sales team in charge of intangible products and services across the region. In this role, Ms Boodoosingh has successfully led numerous high impact projects that streamline operations, enhance leadership effectiveness and foster a performance driven culture. She has a proven track record in revenue management, employee and people development and managing high performing teams.

Throughout the years, her work allowed her to design learning solutions customised for organisational performance and business growth across the region

and she previously served on the board of a not-for-profit for eight (8) years. With extensive experience negotiating across borders, navigating diverse environments and aligning different stakeholder needs, ethical decision making, transparency and accountability are vital to her for sustaining collaborative relationships with clients, partners and stakeholders.

Having attained a Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) with distinction from the University of New Brunswick (UNB), Canada, she subsequently graduated from the Institute of Business, University of the West Indies with a Distinction MBA. She also holds an LLB from the University of London and an LEC from Hugh Wooding Law School.

Ms Boodoosingh is trained in executive negotiations from the Harvard Business School and holds a Professional Certificate in Events Management from the George Washington University and is trained in mediation from The University of the West Indies.

She lectures in Governance, Corporate Law, Corporate Social Responsibility, Selling and Sales Force Management, and Human Resources Management.



Ms Nichelle Granderson

Ms Nichelle Granderson is a Strategy and Human Resources expert with over two decades of experience operating in markets throughout the Caribbean Region. She is the Managing Director and Principal Consultant of a leading regional consulting firm specialising in Executive Training in Strategic Planning as well as the design of Business Transformation Solutions geared towards effective Strategy and Human Resources Management. It is noteworthy that her firm is a Global Technical Partner of the Balanced Scorecard Institute, part of the Strategy Management Group based in the United States.

Ms Granderson currently holds an Executive Human Resources Leadership Role at a large State Agency and also serves as an Adjunct Consultant at the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business. In her career, she has worked with Multinational Organisations advising Boards, Regional Group and Country CEOs, while leading high-performing teams across diverse industries including Banking & Finance, Telecommunications, Retail, Technology, Manufacturing & Distribution, Academia, Food & Beverage, and CARICOM Development.

Ms Granderson is certified by the Balanced Scorecard Institute and the George Washington University College of Professional Studies™ as a: Balanced Scorecard Strategic Planning Professional; Key Performance Indicators Professional and Objectives & Key Results Professional.

She holds a Master's degree in Human Resources from the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business and a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration

from the Anglia Ruskin University, complemented by international and local professional certifications in: Saville™ Wave Psychometric Assessment; Hult University™ Organisation Design; Competency Framework Development and Industrial Relations Management.

Her leadership in Strategic Planning and Human Resource Management initiatives in both public and private sectors has seen her working extensively with Boards and Executive Teams bringing deep experience in: Strategic Planning, Organisation Design, Change Management, Performance Management and Measurement, Governance and Policy Development, Business Process Reengineering, Total Rewards Management, Employee Engagement, Industrial Relations Management, HR Information Systems, HR Auditing, Strategic Readiness Assessments; Organisation Effectiveness Analysis as well as Business Model Conceptualisation and Tool Design. Her dual experience as both a consultant and corporate executive, positions her as a strategic asset particularly in driving organisational effectiveness, governance, and sustainable growth.

Ms Granderson has been appointed as a Director on the following Boards: First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited, First Citizens Bank Limited, First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited, First Citizens Depository Services Limited, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, First Citizens Investment Services Limited and First Citizens Holdings Limited.



Mr Prakash Dhanrajh

Mr Prakash Dhanrajh has dedicated over four decades to the financial services sector, building extensive expertise in corporate lending and investments, financial restructuring, corporate recoveries, and cross-border lending.

With academic qualifications in Business Management (BSc. UWI) and Development Banking (IDI Ireland), he has successfully led financial institutions at the executive and CEO level, and has served as a Director on numerous Central Bank – regulated financial institutions both locally and across the region.

Mr Dhanrajh brings more than 25 years of boardroom experience, contributing to private sector manufacturing and financial institutions, including service on Audit and Investment Board Committees, and as Chairman. His ability to analyse businesses and deliver practical financial solutions has helped companies of all sizes across the region achieve profitable growth.

A pioneer in the microcredit and small enterprise sector, he played a key role in establishing and managing private sector microcredit companies in Trinidad and regionally. He remains deeply committed to advancing financial sector development, with a focus on entrepreneurship, savings mobilisation and financial inclusion.

Recognised for his drive, professionalism, discretion, and reputation for excellence, Mr Dhanrajh continues to dedicate his time to supporting the growth and transformation of the business community.



Ms Sandy Roopchand

Ms Sandy Roopchand serves as the Chief Executive Officer of Royal Castle Limited. In her capacity as CEO, she brings over twenty (20) years of leadership experience, with a proven track record in the management of Finance, Sales and Operations within the fast food sector. Throughout her illustrious career, she has demonstrated exceptional expertise in guiding the organisation to achieve sustainable growth, operational excellence and financial stability.

Since assuming executive leadership, Ms Roopchand has overseen the successful expansion of the organisation with the addition of twenty-five (25) new locations, thus strengthening the Company's presence in the market. This growth undoubtedly reflects her strategic vision, strong financial stewardship and ability to align operations with long-term business goals.

As an impactful and effective leader, she has consistently demonstrated the ability to collaborate effectively with global stakeholders in the quick-service restaurant industry. Her strategic vision, combined with strong and insightful leadership, has positioned Royal Castle Limited as an industry leader.

A qualified Accountant since 2002, Ms Roopchand possesses extensive knowledge and experience in Auditing, Financial Reporting, Analysis, Forecasting and Project Management. She combines this financial expertise with practical operational management,

ensuring that business decisions are both data-driven and strategically sound.

In addition to her professional qualifications, Ms Roopchand holds a Certificate and Master Certificate in Food Service Management from Cornell University's School of Hotel Administration, underscoring a deep commitment to continuous professional development and industry best practices.

Beyond corporate leadership, Ms Roopchand is committed to philanthropic and community building initiatives. She actively supports initiatives that advance education, empower youth, and strengthen local communities, reflecting a belief that successful organisations must contribute meaningfully to the wider society.

Known for her results-oriented leadership style and commitment to excellence, Ms Roopchand continues to drive the organisation towards innovation, operational efficiency and sustained growth while shaping the future of the fast-food industry.



Ms Tricia McNeil-Beckles

Ms Tricia McNeil-Beckles is an experienced Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public with over two decades of legal practice across the public and private sectors in Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaica. She currently practices in Tobago with one of the country's leading law firms, where she delivers progressive, client-focused services in conveyancing, commercial law, and real estate advisory. Her portfolio also includes litigation and legal advisory work across a broad spectrum of civil matters, building on her earlier professional experience within Jamaica's legal landscape.

During her distinguished tenure in the Trinidad & Tobago public sector, Ms. McNeil-Beckles held senior legal and managerial positions, developing deep expertise in land, company, and civil transactions. Motivated by a strong commitment to dignified, customer-centred public service, she led transformative initiatives that significantly reduced service delivery wait times and expanded the range of services available to the public demonstrating her effectiveness as both a legal strategist and an operations leader.

Ms McNeil-Beckles currently serves as the Chairman of the Fund Management Committee under the Division of Finance, Trade and the Economy of the Tobago House of Assembly, a role she has held for the past three years. The committee is tasked with supporting economic development through making

recommendations for the strategic disbursement of loans and grants to key sectors and stakeholders.

Beyond her legal and governance roles, she is also deeply committed to youth development and civic engagement. Through her longstanding involvement in established service organisations including leadership roles at both district and national levels, Ms McNeil-Beckles actively supports communication, leadership training, and community outreach initiatives.

Ms McNeil-Beckles brings a strong academic foundation to her professional work. She holds a Master of Laws (LLM) in Corporate and Commercial Laws from the University of London, a Certificate of Legal Education from the Norman Manley Law School, and a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics from The University of the West Indies. Her legal and quantitative training equips her with a unique ability to analyse risk, engage in operations research, interpret regulatory frameworks, and contribute meaningfully to governance and strategic oversight.



A close-up, low-angle shot of a palm tree's fronds against a bright blue sky. The fronds are a vibrant green with distinct leaflets. The lighting is bright, creating a high-contrast image where the green of the leaves is very saturated.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM





Jason Julien

GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Jason Julien, CFA, is a senior financial services executive with over 25 years of experience leading institutions, strengthening markets, and delivering sustainable performance across the Caribbean. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Management Studies from The University of the West Indies, an MBA with Distinction from Edinburgh Business School at Heriot-Watt University, the Accredited Director designation from the Chartered Governance Institute of Canada, and top honours in the Institute of Banking and Finance's Professional Certificate for Financial Advisors (Cert FA), Banking Specialization.

Mr Julien's career spans senior leadership and advisory roles, including consultancy with PricewaterhouseCoopers, management positions at an international bank, and executive leadership within one of the region's largest financial services conglomerates, where he was responsible for more than US\$8 billion in assets. Throughout his career, he has been recognised for disciplined strategy, strong governance, and a focus on long-term value creation.

A former member of the Finance Faculty at the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business and a respected commentator on economic, investment, and financial matters, Mr Julien brings a deep commitment to talent development, institutional resilience, and regional competitiveness. He has been recognised as a Distinguished Alumnus of The University of the West Indies, St Augustine.

He is a Past President of the CFA Society of Trinidad and Tobago and has served in several leadership and governance roles, including Vice-Chairman of the Capital Markets Development Committee of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and Chairman of the Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago. He currently serves on the Boards of the Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce and West Indian Tobacco Company Limited.

As he assumes the role of Group Chief Executive Officer, Mr Julien is focused on executing a clear strategic agenda: accelerating digital transformation to enhance customer experience and operational efficiency; strengthening governance, risk management, and capital discipline; expanding sustainable growth across core and adjacent markets; and building a high-performance, values-driven culture. His leadership is anchored in innovation, accountability, and the delivery of enduring value for customers, shareholders, and the wider Caribbean community.



Neela Moonilal-Kissoon

**GROUP DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
– OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION**

Neela Moonilal-Kissoon is the Group Deputy CEO, Operations & Administration at First Citizens with core responsibility, at the Group level, for support units including Information and Communications Technology, Marketing and Communications, Human Resources, Banking Operations, Shared Services and Corporate Strategy. Mrs Moonilal-Kissoon has been with the First Citizens Group for over 25 years and has been a member of the Senior Management team for over 18 years where she has served in the capacity of Chief Information Officer, General Manager – Group Human Resources, General Manager Operations and Head Technology and Integration.

Neela has successfully led the implementation of several strategic initiatives for First Citizens Group. Her leadership has driven key projects that enhanced operational efficiency, digital transformation, and customer experience. Her strategic vision contributed to First Citizens maintaining its position as a leading financial institution in the region, recognised for innovation and excellence.

Neela possesses an International MBA from the Arthur Lok Jack Global School of Business and a BSc in Computing and Information Systems from the University of London. She is also certified in Information Systems Auditing and Risk and Information Systems Control by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association.

She is the Treasurer on the Board of The Shelter for Battered Women and Children and has served on the Boards of Infolink Services Limited and Trinidad and Tobago Interbank Payments Systems Limited.

Sana Raghbir

GROUP DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
– BUSINESS GENERATION (AG.)

Sana is currently the Group Deputy CEO, Business Generation (Ag) since August 2025. Her substantive position is that of General Manager - Retail and Commercial Banking which she has held since October 2022. She previously held the roles of Group Chief Risk Officer from October 2020 to September 2022, and General Manager, First Citizens Investment Services from October 2015 to September 2020 within the First Citizens Group. Prior to this, she was the Assistant General Manager, First Citizens Investment Services. She has been with the First Citizens Group for more than 15 years and has utilised her more than 23 years of financial experience to consistently execute many of the Group's successful strategic plans and initiatives that have created shareholder value.

Sana is a current Board member of the Trinidad & Tobago Manufacturer's Association.

Sana obtained a Certificate in Executive Development Program from Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, a Masters in Business Administration from Columbia Business School in New York and is also a Chartered Financial Analyst. She also has earned her Bachelors in Science from The University of the West Indies in Chemistry/Management where she graduated with First Class Honours.







GROUP OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE



From left to right:

Sacha Syne

General Manager – Corporate and Investment Banking

Lindi Ballah-Tull

General Counsel, Group Corporate Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer

Avinash Bissessar

General Manager – First Citizens Investment Services Limited

Donna Miller

Chief Internal Auditor

Brian Woo

General Manager – First Citizens Depository Services Limited



From left to right:

Shiva Manraj
Group Chief Financial Officer

Avril Edwards
General Manager – Technology and Integration

Larry Olton
General Manager – Operations

Gerard Morton
Group Chief Risk Officer

Kirlyn Archie-Lewis
General Manager – Group Human Resources

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

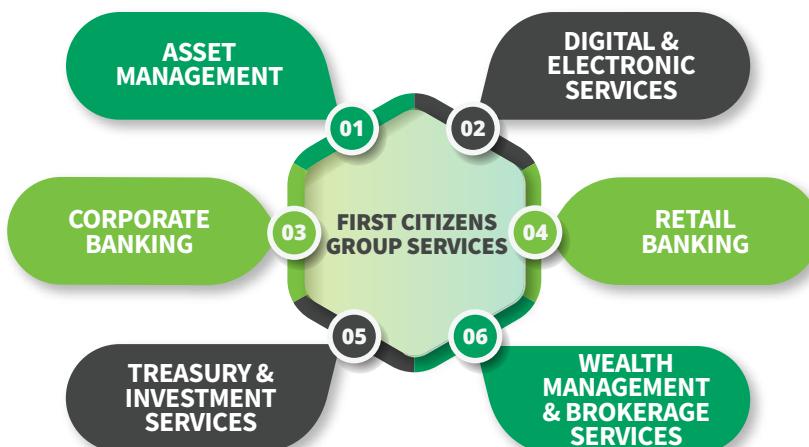
The following discussion aims to offer Management's perspective on the Group's financial statements and its general operations for the year ended 30 September 2025.

The Group, defined as First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (FCGFH) and its subsidiaries, conducts a broad range of banking and financial services activities, including corporate, retail, electronic and investment banking, brokerage, asset and wealth management services. The FCGFH is a subsidiary of First Citizens Holdings Limited (Holdings), a company owned by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

The first phase of the First Citizens Group's corporate legal restructure exercise was completed on 15 October 2021, with the amalgamation of the Bank with a special purpose vehicle to facilitate the formation of a new Financial Holding Company, First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (FCGFH), the cancellation and delisting of the Bank's shares and the issuance and listing of FCGFH shares on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. Trading in FCGFH shares commenced on 18 October 2021.

Subsequent to the year end and with effect from 1 October 2024, First Citizens Bank Limited (Bank) transferred the shares of First Citizens Depository Services Limited (FCDS), First Citizens Trustees Services Limited (FCTS), First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited (FCBB) and First Citizens Investment Services Limited (FCIS) to FCGFH, marking the end of the second and final phase of the First Citizens Group's corporate restructuring exercise.

Effective 21 March 2025, the final phase of the restructure was completed, with Bank transferring the shares of First Citizens Financial Services (St Lucia) Limited (FCFSL) and First Citizens Costa Rica SA (FCCR) to FCGFH. The Bank remains a subsidiary of FCGFH.



This analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements. The information is provided to assist readers in understanding the Group's financial performance during the specified period as well as identifying significant trends that could influence the Group's future performance.

The Group evaluates its performance through the Balanced Scorecard framework, which emphasises the monitoring and assessment of strategic objective benchmarks related to financial outcomes, customer satisfaction, internal business processes, and employee development.



All amounts are stated in Trinidad & Tobago dollars unless otherwise stated.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Group conform to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Developments related to these standards are actively monitored, and disclosure is provided in accordance with global industry best practice.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

At the conclusion of the financial year on 30 September 2025, the Group announced a post-tax profit of \$990 million. This figure reflects an increase of \$33 million, equivalent to 3.4%, compared to the \$957 million reported in September 2024.

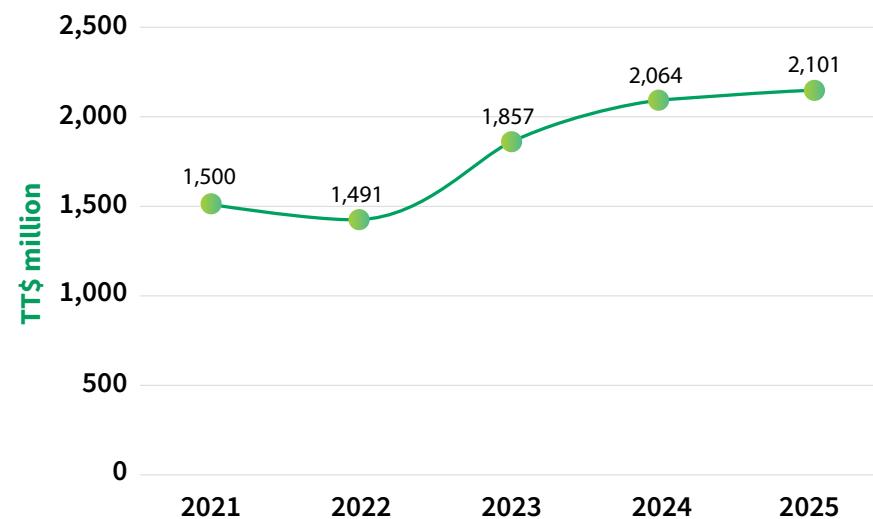


Profit before tax amounted to \$1,365 million, as compared to \$1,270 million in 2024, an increase of \$95 million or 7.5%.

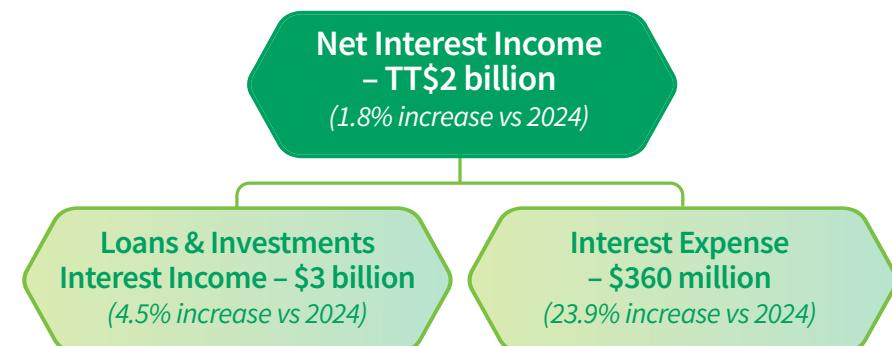
Total net revenue was increased by \$141 million, totalling \$3 billion, while operating or core profit increased by \$99 million to \$1,336 million compared to \$1,237 million in 2024.

In 2025, total assets amounted to \$49 billion, representing a 4.4% growth. Additionally, the Group's funding base expanded from \$37 billion to \$39 billion, largely due to an increase of \$1 billion in customer deposits and \$500 million in other funding sources. The Group also experienced a 12.3% increase in net loans and advances from customers, which grew from \$21 billion to \$24 billion, while investments decreased by approximately 1.5% to \$15.8 billion from \$16.0 billion in the prior year.

Net Interest Income



Net interest income remains the primary source of the Group's net income, representing 73.1% (2024: 75.5%) of the Group's total income.



Major Contributors to the increase in net interest income are:

- Loan portfolio average balance increased by \$2 billion
- Reduction in Bonds payable average portfolio by \$300 million

Offset by:

- Decrease in investment securities by \$240 million
- Increase in deposit interest expense by \$41 million, attributed to the cost of funding increasing to 0.35% in 2025 from 0.22% in 2024.

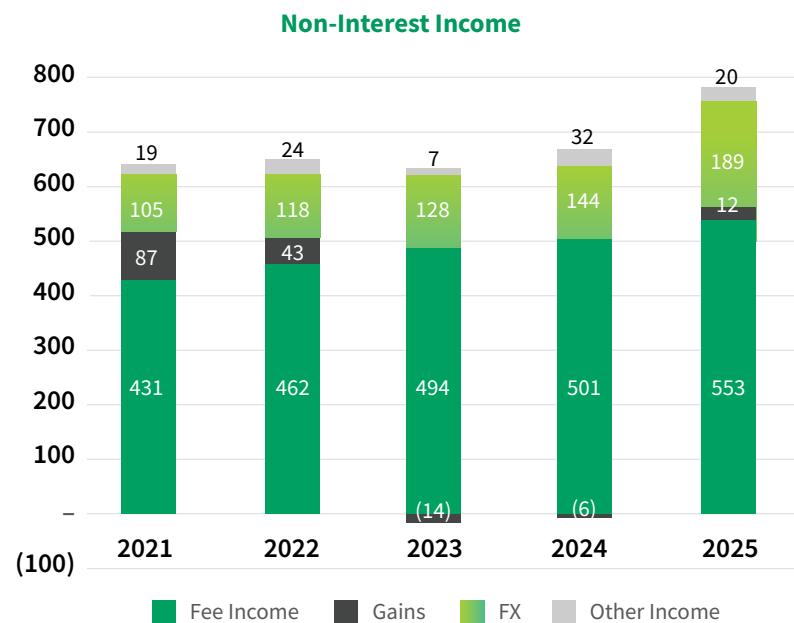
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The table below sets forth a summary of changes in interest income and interest expense resulting from changes in volumes (average balances) and changes in rates:

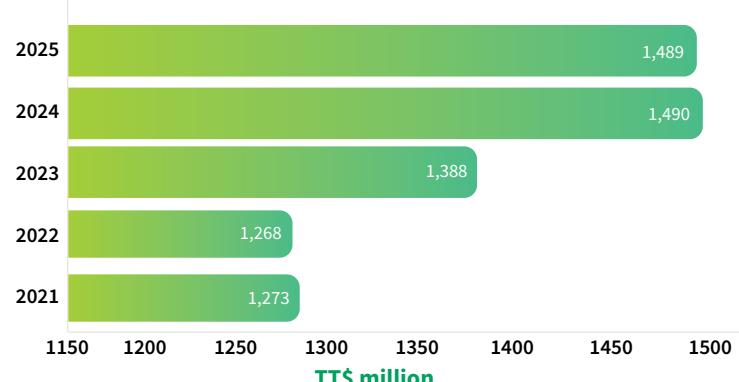
| | Year Ended 30 September 2025 vs 30 September 2024 | | | | Year Ended 30 September 2024 vs 30 September 2023 | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Changes in Volume | Changes in Rate | Changes In Rate/Volume | Total Increase/ (Decrease) | Changes in Volume | Changes in Rate | Changes In Rate/Volume | Total Increase/ (Decrease) |
| Interest Income Attributable to: | | | | | | | | |
| Investment Securities | 102,297 | (93,174) | (11,435) | (2,313) | 77,310 | 49,628 | 5,472 | 132,410 |
| Loans to customers | 132,907 | (22,216) | (1,941) | 108,749 | 80,788 | 26,667 | 1,526 | 108,981 |
| Loan Notes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total increase in interest income | <u>235,204</u> | <u>(115,390)</u> | <u>(13,378)</u> | <u>(106,436)</u> | <u>158,098</u> | <u>76,295</u> | <u>6,998</u> | <u>241,391</u> |
| Interest Expense Attributable to: | | | | | | | | |
| Customers' Deposits | 2,368 | 36,860 | 1,354 | 40,582 | 1,365 | 12,791 | 350 | 14,505 |
| Other funding instruments | 9,051 | 28,087 | 2,604 | 39,742 | 3,222 | 11,616 | 455 | 15,293 |
| Due to other banks | 15,113 | (11,454) | (3,296) | 363 | 1,771 | 9,713 | 424 | 11,908 |
| Debt securities in issue | <u>(14,230)</u> | <u>3,695</u> | <u>(692)</u> | <u>(11,227)</u> | <u>(21,888)</u> | <u>20,385</u> | <u>(5,386)</u> | <u>(6,889)</u> |
| Total increase in interest expense | <u>12,303</u> | <u>57,189</u> | <u>(29)</u> | <u>69,460</u> | <u>(15,531)</u> | <u>54,504</u> | <u>(4,158)</u> | <u>34,817</u> |
| Increase/(decrease) in net interest income | <u>222,902</u> | <u>(172,579)</u> | <u>(13,348)</u> | <u>36,976</u> | <u>173,628</u> | <u>21,791</u> | <u>11,156</u> | <u>206,574</u> |

Non-Interest Income

In 2025, non-interest income increased by 15.48% to reach \$774 million, representing 26.92% of total revenues, a slight increase from 24.51% in 2024. Key factors contributing to this growth included an increase in fee income of \$52 million and foreign exchange income of \$46 million. Additionally, there was a decrease in dividend income of \$12 million.



Non-Interest Expense

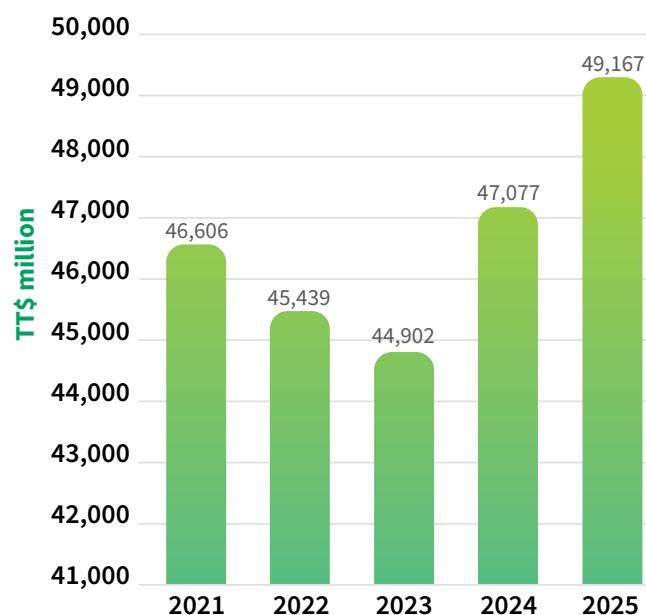


The Group's efficiency ratio, the ratio of non-interest expenses (excluding impairment provision) to total income, improved by 266 basis points to 51.84% in 2025 (2024: 54.50%). The Group continues to renew its commitment towards improving the efficiency of utilisation of resources and controlling its expense levels, while delivering superior customer service.

Assets and Liabilities

Total Assets were \$49 billion as at the end of September 2025. There were increases in loans to customers which were partly offset by reductions in investment securities, cash and amounts due from banks, as well as statutory deposits with the Central Bank.

Asset Growth - Total Assets



Non-Interest Expense

During this fiscal period, non-interest expenses remained relatively stable at \$1,489 million compared to \$1,490 million as of the end of September 2024. Administrative expenses declined 2.04% or \$18 million, primarily attributed to lower staff costs of \$40 million and various other administrative expenditures. On the other hand, operating expenses increased by \$17 million, largely driven by increased credit card costs and hardware and software maintenance.

The Loan to Customers Portfolio

As of 30 September 2025, the net loan portfolio experienced an increase of \$3 billion, reaching a total of \$24 billion. This growth was primarily driven by advancements in four key sectors: consumer loans (\$474 million), mortgages (\$211 million), distributions (\$578 million) and, hotels and guest houses (\$319 million).

As a Group, non-performing loans as a percentage of total gross loans stood at 3.21% at the close of 2025 compared to 3.46% in 2024. The credit risk department and business units continue to effectively manage our delinquency, asset quality and credit exposure by setting and ensuring compliance with our credit policies.



Loan Loss Allowance

The Group accounts for the credit risk associated with lending activities through its allowance for bad and doubtful debts. This allowance, as determined through the application of the Group's expected credit loss model, is an expense recognised in the income statement. Total allowance for the Group at the end of September 2025 amounted to \$418 million, which represents 1.73% of total loans and 0.54 times coverage on the value of total non-performing loans.

The Group continues to demonstrate a prudent risk management approach in the current economic conditions.

Investment Portfolio

Investments categorised as fair value through other comprehensive income decreased by 4.4% over the year, to \$12 billion from \$11 billion. Meanwhile, the investments within the amortised cost category increased by 5.44% to \$4.9 billion from \$4.6 billion.

Provision for Taxation

The Group recorded a taxation charge for the year of \$375 million compared to \$313 million in 2024, representing an effective taxation rate of 27.50% (2024: 24.63%).

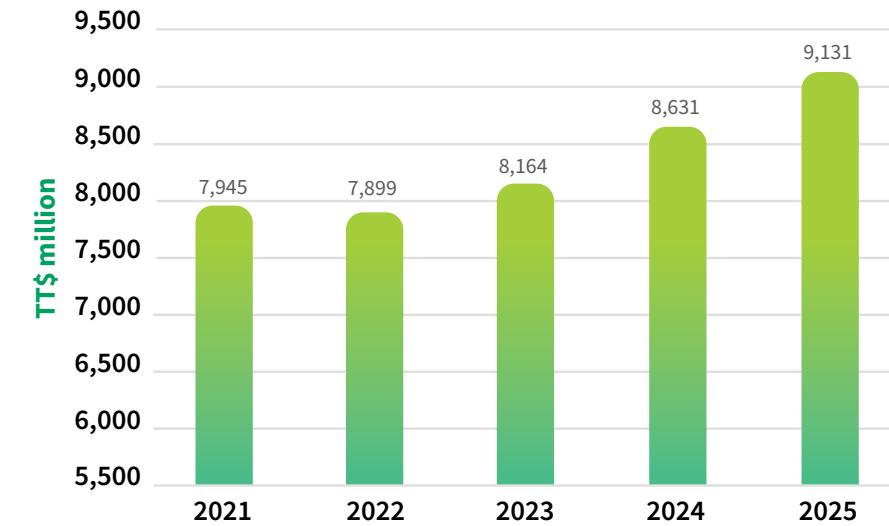
Shareholders' Equity

Total shareholders' equity increased by \$500 million over the last financial year to \$9 billion. The increase in the Group's capital base was mainly due to:

- An increase in retained earnings of \$375 million resulting from the net profit for the year of \$990 million, net of the dividend of \$608 million paid to shareholders.
- An increase in the other reserve, resulting from gains on revaluation of investment securities of \$62 million, as well as an increase in the remeasurement of the defined benefit obligation of \$87 million.

The Group and its subsidiaries are obligated to adhere to various capital requirements set forth by banking regulators. These regulators mandate that the Bank uphold minimum levels and ratios of total and Tier 1 capital, as specified in the regulations, in relation to risk-adjusted assets. This requirement aligns with the International Basel standards, which stipulate a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 13.5%, inclusive of the Capital Conservation and D-SIB buffers. This measure of capital is risk-based and takes into account the inherent credit, operational, and market risks. At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the Group well-capitalised, reporting a capital adequacy ratio of 21.69% (2024: 17.52%).

Total Shareholders' Equity



RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has recognised the need to place emphasis on creating a strong risk management culture in order to understand, manage and evaluate risks balanced with rewards being earned.

The Enterprise Risk Management framework integrates all aspects of risks across the Group and supports the various business units within the Group in the effective management of risks. It has been developed in accordance with:

- The Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) – Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Integrated Framework, as its core methodology for managing risk on an enterprise-wide basis;
- The requirements of the Basel Capital Accord as applied in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates; and
- Other local and international best practices in risk management.

The Group has enhanced the integration of the COSO ERM framework and the Balanced Scorecard methodology into its strategic planning process, thus strengthening the control framework within the Group's operations.

The Group recognises that training is an integral part of building a stronger risk culture. To this end, training in Anti-Money Laundering for the entire Group is done annually, while training on Ethics in Banking, and the preparation of risk assessments is done as required at this time.

An integral part of any control framework is monitoring and assessing its effectiveness over time. The First Citizens Board acknowledges and understands that it has ultimate responsibility for ensuring and providing oversight for the effectiveness of the overall risk management and control framework and policies for the First Citizens Group.

Credit Risk Management

The Credit Risk Management function is responsible for the development of credit policy as well as the fostering of a credit culture that is aligned with the Group's strategic objectives and its overall risk appetite. The team critically evaluates individual facilities on a regular basis to determine their quality and the extent of any reserve or write-off that may be needed.

The Group provides comprehensive training programmes, which enforce the need for prudence, detailed analysis and quality loan administration without diminishing creativity, flexibility and excellence in customer service.

Specific lending authorities are delegated based on the experience and training of personnel, as well as the size of the portfolio. The lending process and the quality of the loan portfolio are reviewed via a credit-monitoring process utilising a Risk-Rating and Classification System, which ensures that timely action is taken to avoid degradation of the portfolio.

Loans are immediately placed on a non-accrual basis if principal or interest is more than 90 days in arrears. This process can be initiated earlier if the loan is deemed uncollectable in accordance with the terms of the facility.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the potential impact on earnings and capital due to unfavourable changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and liquidity.

The market risk philosophy of the Group is to ensure that no risk is taken unless it is fully understood and can be effectively managed. The policies governing market risk exposures are reviewed and recommended by the Market Risk Committee, which is a subcommittee of the Asset/Liability Management Committee, with ultimate approval and responsibility for aggregate risk limits residing with the Board.

Asset/Liability Management

The Group has an active Asset/Liability Management Committee that comprises senior managers representing key departments within the Group. The said committee is responsible for the management of the interest rate, liquidity and foreign exchange exposures, in the context of existing market trends. It seeks to optimise the Group's investments and funding strategies, stabilise net income and ensure integration with other risk management initiatives.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is inherent in many client-related activities, primarily lending and deposit taking to both corporations and individuals. Interest rate risk arises from these client activities as a function of a number of factors. These include the timing of rate resetting and maturity between assets and liabilities, the change in the profile of those assets and liabilities whose values change in response to changes in market interest rates, changes in the shape of the yield curve and changes in the spread. The yield curve provides the foundation for computing the fair value of future cash flows. It is based on current market yields on applicable reference bonds that are traded in the marketplace. Market yields are converted to spot interest rates ('spot rates' or 'zero coupon rates') by eliminating the effect of coupon payments on the market yield.

The Group's objective in this area is to manage the sensitivity of its earnings and overall value to fluctuations in the yield curve. To achieve this goal, the Group sets limits in terms of amount, term, issuer and depositor as well as the following:

- Controlling the mix of fixed and variable interest rate assets
- Improving the ratio of earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities
- Managing the interest rate spread
- Managing the rate resetting tenors of its assets and liabilities

Models are used to calculate the potential change in income that would result from the instantaneous change in rates on a static portfolio at a point in time considering both the assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position.

The Group's fixed income portfolio is also exposed to interest rate risk as the valuation of the assets in the portfolio varies with local and international interest rates. The Group uses Value at Risk (VaR) to monitor and manage the market risk of the investment portfolio. VaR is a statistically based estimate which quantifies the potential loss on the portfolio at a predetermined level of confidence and holding period. To supplement VaR, the Group also performs stress testing of the investment portfolio. The market risks arising from the investment portfolio are monitored by Group Market Risk and are reported to the Asset/Liability Management Committee, Senior Management Enterprise Risk Committee and the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

The Group is committed to refining its market risk management tools to keep in line with international best practice.

Liquidity Risk Management

Proper liquidity management ensures that the Group meets potential cash needs at a reasonable price under various operating conditions. The Group achieves this through a strong and diversified funding base of core deposits, use of market sources and its short-term investment portfolio.

Daily monitoring by management of current and projected cash flows ensures that positions can be adjusted to maintain adequate levels of liquidity.

Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It includes legal, reputational and strategic risk.

To support the enhancement of operational risk management strategy, the Group has an Operational Risk and Control Unit that is responsible for the development of the First Citizens' operational risk management framework, policies and strategies, including effective support tools and techniques to be used across the businesses. In addition to reviewing all new procedures to ensure completeness, the unit provides operational risk consulting on internal controls and operational risk, aimed at ensuring operational risks are understood, identified and properly managed and reported within each unit.

Internal Capital Adequacy Process (ICAAP)

The ICAAP is a process which brings together the risk management framework and the financial disciplines of business planning and capital management.

It explains the risk management techniques employed by examining all risks faced by the Group and includes an assessment of the capital that is considered adequate to mitigate the various risks to which the Group is exposed.

Operational responsibility for the coordination of the ICAAP is done by the Enterprise Risk team. Presentations on the process are given to the Senior Management Enterprise Risk Committee and the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

Reporting and monitoring are undertaken through the Senior Management Enterprise Risk Committee and Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee to ensure ongoing senior management engagement and embedding of ICAAP as an integral part of the Group's processes. Evidence to support a thorough monitoring and review process is also provided through documented policies, standards and procedures.

As a process, the ICAAP may be summarised by the following:

- Knowledge of the risk environment
- Evidence and monitoring
- Calculation and reporting of the capital charge
- Review and update with recommended changes as required

Management of Internal Controls

Since 2005, the Group adopted Risk Based Auditing. The Group Internal Audit Department continues to play a key role in the ongoing functioning of Enterprise Risk Management by providing an objective evaluation of its application and effectiveness. The activities of this department are guided by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (the Standards). The procedures of the department have been written to ensure adherence to the Standards. In addition, the COSO and COBIT control frameworks are used to assess the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.

The Group Internal Audit Department has a quality assurance and improvement program as required by the Standards. This includes internal assessments which consist of ongoing monitoring of the performance of the department and periodic self-assessments. Independent external assessments of the said department are also conducted every five years. The last external assessment was completed on 9 September 2022, where the department was rated as "Generally Conforms" with the Standards and the IIA's Code of Ethics. This is the highest rating provided by the Standards. This affirms the department's conformance with the Standards on areas such as independence, objectivity and due professional care in providing assurance on risk management, governance and compliance with policies, procedures, regulations and legislation. The Audit Committee continues to oversee the effectiveness of the Internal Audit department and reviews significant reports prepared by Internal Audit together with Management's responses, ensuring that control weaknesses are addressed by Management.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or loss to reputation that the Group may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. This risk exposes the institution to fines, civil money penalties and payment of damages and can lead to diminished reputation, reduced franchise value, limited business opportunities and reduced expansion potential.

The Regulatory and Compliance functions which are subsets of the Legal, Compliance and Governance Unit have the overall managerial responsibility to develop and maintain effective programs to monitor compliance and recommend any necessary corrective action to meet the statutory and regulatory requirements in all jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The Units of the Bank and its subsidiaries prepare monthly, quarterly and annual regulatory compliance reports for the members of the Compliance Function. These are presented to the relevant sub-Committees of the various Boards, and the Boards of the Bank and its subsidiaries, as part of the governance oversight and monitoring framework.

In addition, the Whistleblowing Programme, which allows staff members a confidential medium for reporting known or suspected policy breaches, including matters of compliance for investigation, continues in operation and provides a suitable avenue for matters to be escalated and addressed.

CONCLUSION

The First Citizens Group maintained its strong performance in 2025, with growth in profitability and consumer loans. Despite the challenges of ongoing global economic pressures, the Group has strengthened its position as a strong financial institution. When combined with sound management and corporate governance, the First Citizens Group is well positioned to maintain its position as one of the region's most competitive financial institutions.





GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

UPDATE ON LEGAL VEHICLE RE-ORGANISATION – FIRST CITIZENS GROUP

Phase three of the corporate legal restructure exercise was completed on 21 March 2025. As part of this phase, the shares of the remaining two subsidiaries of First Citizens Bank Limited (“Bank”) were transferred to First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (“FCGFH”):

- First Citizens Financial Services (St Lucia) Limited
- FCCR First Citizens Costa Rica SA

The Bank remains a subsidiary of FCGFH. With this final phase completed, FCGFH now functions as the financial holding company of the First Citizens Group.

FCGFH continues to operate with its Board of Directors and the following Committees:

1. Audit, Risk and Compliance;
2. Human Resources;
3. Legal;
4. Governance;
5. Branding and Customer Centricity; and
6. Growth and Strategy.

The main duties and responsibilities of the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee (“ARCC”) are:

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Gain an understanding of the current areas of greatest financial risk and how these issues are being managed.

Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including complex or unusual transactions and highly judgemental areas, and recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and understand their impact on the financial statements.

Oversee the periodic financial reporting process implemented by management and review the interim financial statements, annual financial statements and preliminary announcements prior to their release.

Review with management and the external auditors the results of the audit, including any difficulties encountered.

Review the annual financial statements, and consider whether they are complete, consistent with information known to committee members, and reflect appropriate accounting principles.

Review with management and the external auditors all matters required to be communicated to the committee under generally accepted auditing standards.

Understand how management develops interim financial information, and the nature and extent of internal and external auditor involvement.

Review interim financial reports with management and the external auditors, before filing with regulators, and consider whether they are complete and consistent with the information known to committee members.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Evaluate whether management is setting the appropriate “control culture” by communicating the importance of internal controls and management of risk.

The committee shall discuss the Company’s policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, including the risk of fraud. The committee shall also discuss the Company’s major financial risk exposures and the steps that management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. The committee shall review with senior management the Company’s overall anti-fraud programmes and controls.

Consider the effectiveness of the company’s internal controls over annual and interim financial reporting, including technology security and control.

Understand the scope of the internal and external auditors’ review of internal controls over financial reporting, and obtain reports on significant findings and recommendations, together with management’s responses.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Review with management and the Chief Internal Auditor the charter, plans, activities, staffing and organisational structure of the internal audit activity.

Review the proposed internal audit plan for the coming year and ensure that it addresses key areas of risk and that there is coordination with the external auditor. Approve the annual audit plan and any changes to the plan.

Review the significant reports prepared by Internal Audit together with management’s responses and follow up to these reports.

Review the effectiveness of the internal audit activity, including compliance with the Institute of Internal Auditors’ Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

On a regular basis, meet separately with the Chief Internal Auditor to discuss any matters that the committee or Internal Audit believes should be discussed privately.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

Review the external auditors’ proposed audit scope and approach for the current year in the light of the company’s present circumstances and changes in regulatory and other requirements.

On a regular basis, meet separately with the external auditors to discuss any matters that the committee or auditors believe should be discussed privately.

Review policies for the provision of non-audit services by the external auditor and where applicable the framework for pre-approval of audit and non-audit services.

Ensure the company has appropriate policies regarding the hiring of audit firm personnel for senior positions after they have left the audit firm.

RISK AND COMPLIANCE

Reviewing and assessing the integrity and adequacy of the risk management function for the Company. This includes:

Ensuring that suitable mechanisms are in place to identify the evolving nature of the risks faced by the Company and proactively addressing same.

Requesting and receiving sufficient information from management to satisfy itself that the risk management framework is operating as intended.

Commissioning root cause analyses into significant policy breaches or control breakdowns associated with the risk management framework.

Reviewing and assessing the adequacy of the risk measurement methodologies.

Monitoring the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism and Combating Proliferation Financing Compliance Programme (AML/CFT/CPF) and the Sanctions Compliance Programme for risk and compliance management including the approval of the relevant programme, policies and procedures.

Reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the results of management's investigation and follow-up (including disciplinary action) on any significant non-compliance and receiving and reviewing all necessary information to satisfy itself that the regulatory compliance framework is operating as intended.

Reviewing the reports and findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies, including the Management Action Plans, Deficiency Management Reports and other reports associated with the findings.

Performing any other activities consistent with the Terms of Reference, relevant By-laws, and governing law, as the committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate or deal with any matters that the Board of Directors may refer to the committee.

REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Regularly reporting to the Board of Directors about committee activities, issues, and related recommendations.

Providing an open avenue of communication between internal audit, the external auditors and the Board of Directors.

Reviewing any other reports the company issues that relate to the committee's responsibilities.

ARC COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sandy Roopchand – Chairperson

Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Member

Nichelle Granderson – Member

Javan Lewis – Member

Tricia McNeil-Beckles - Member

ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK OF EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

The Boards and the sub-committees of FCGFH and its subsidiaries are guided by their charters or terms of reference, which are reviewed periodically. These reviews are conducted in alignment with the recommendations outlined in the revised Corporate Governance Guideline issued by Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago in March 2021 and the Corporate Governance Code, 2013 and incorporate any additional recommendations or changes approved by the relevant sub-committees and boards.

Some of the responsibilities of FCGFH's Board include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Approving FCGFH's vision and mission to guide and set the pace for its current operations and future development;

- Approving the core values to be adopted throughout the First Citizens Group;
- Reviewing and approving FCGFH's strategic goals;
- Providing strategic direction to FCGFH in conjunction with Executive Management by establishing broad policies and objectives;
- Reviewing and approving the business strategies and plans that underpin the corporate strategy.
- Through the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, maintaining oversight on the quality and integrity of financial statements of the Group, including the effectiveness of the internal controls and ensure that the audited financial statements are presented annually to shareholders.
- Through the Corporate Governance Committee, ensuring that the Group is operating in accordance with the corporate governance principles and guidelines governed by law with the guidance of the Group Corporate Secretary.
- Reviewing and approving the monitoring criteria presented by Executive Management to be used by the Board so as to maintain oversight of critical issues facing the Group.
- Declaring dividends, as appropriate, and approving financial results for disclosure to the public, as necessary.

All Directors of FCGFH are independent, non-executive directors as defined under the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The roles of Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer are held by separate individuals in line with best practices of governance oversight.

All Directors and employees remain committed to upholding the core values, principles and behaviours outlined in the Group's Code of Conduct, Ethics and Financial Affairs and have formally renewed their commitment to the standards set out therein.

GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

As part of its ongoing commitment to ethical conduct and regulatory compliance, the Group continues to roll out mandatory annual training for all employees through a series of online modules. These cover key topics such as:

- Conflicts of Interest
- Anti-bribery and corruption
- Whistleblowing
- Data privacy and protection
- Cybersecurity (including artificial intelligence)
- Confidentiality
- Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing

The Group remains focused on maintaining secure and confidential channels for reporting impropriety. These include a dedicated whistleblowing hotline and an anonymous case management system, both designed to encourage transparency and protect the identity of reporters.

As part of the oversight mechanism, Audit Committees, where appropriate, receive quarterly reports on whistleblowing matters. This enables the committees to ensure such matters are addressed appropriately and to identify any early warning signs of fraud or financial misappropriation.

Board and Committee papers are prepared in advance by Management and made available to Directors and Committee members ahead of meetings. Management remains available to respond to any questions or concerns raised by Directors during meetings and on an ongoing basis. Where required to support informed decision making, advice from relevant Subject Matter Experts such as Auditors, Attorneys, Engineers is made available to Directors in the execution of their duties. All interactions with Directors are coordinated through The Office of the Group Corporate Secretary (OGCS) which serves as the central point of contact. Communication between

the OGCS and Directors is open and collaborative with the team readily accessible to provide guidance and support in pursuit of the Group's corporate governance objectives.

All Directors and employees participate in ongoing training and awareness initiatives, which reinforce the importance of fairly considering the interests of all stakeholders in the execution of their duties and responsibilities. The First Citizens Group also continues to review key stakeholder related policies, such as the Investor Relations Policy and Dividend Policy to ensure that they remain relevant, transparent and reflective of all stakeholders across the Group.

STRENGTHENING BOARD COMPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE

The Board continues to monitor performance through the regular reporting by the independent, non-executive Chairperson of the ARCC, a well as through updates on the performance of its subsidiary boards and committees. FCGFH also continues to make use of its Board Skills Matrix, along with its established selection criteria and the revised Fit and Proper Guideline issued by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, to assess the eligibility of candidates for election or re-election to the Board of FCGFH and the other Boards within the First Citizens Group.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Corporate Governance Committee comprises all independent, non-executive directors, carries out the work of a Nominating Committee. Three (3) of its responsibilities include:

- To search for and assess candidates' eligibility for appointment to the Board of FCGFH and make representations to all shareholders, including the majority shareholder on those candidates based on the guidelines for the selection of directors and the Skills Matrix;
- To assess candidates' eligibility for appointment and re-appointment to the Boards of the Group and make representations to all shareholders, including the majority shareholder on those

candidates based on the guidelines for the selection of directors and the Skills Matrix; and

- To search for and assess candidates' eligibility for appointment or re-appointment for FCGFH's subsidiaries and affiliates based on fit and proper criteria, including the Skills Matrix in use, for the approval of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Shankar Bidiasee – Chairman

Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman

Prakash Dhanrajh – Member

Javan Lewis – Member

Tricia McNeil-Beckles – Member

FCGFH's Board comprises a diverse membership, which can be seen by the variability in age, gender, knowledge, skills and academic qualifications of each director. An updated Skills Matrix is attached at Appendix 1 hereto.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of Interest, whether actual or perceived, are managed in accordance with the board-approved Conflicts of Interest Policy, which draws on relevant legislative guidance, including the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 81:01 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, internal policies, regulatory guidelines and governance best practice. A Conflicts of Interest Register is maintained and updated on a quarterly basis.

At Board and other meetings, any conflict that arises is brought to the attention of the Chairman. With the guidance of the Secretary, the Chairman reviews the circumstances to determine whether a conflict exists. If a potential conflict of interest is confirmed the affected Director or employee is required to recuse themselves from the meeting and does not participate in any discussion or decision making.

BOARD EVALUATION

As part of its oversight responsibility, the Corporate Governance Committee oversees the board evaluation process. The First Citizens Group conducts

GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

an independent board and governance evaluation every three years.

INDUCTION AND TRAINING OF DIRECTORS

As part of their annual affirmation to uphold the requirements and values of the Code of Conduct, Ethics and Financial Affairs, Directors reviewed the Code and completed Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Training in the line of their legal and ethical obligations. Directors also reaffirm their commitment to confidentiality by signing the Oath of Secrecy/Confidentiality Undertaking each year, confirming their responsibility to protect the Group's confidential and material non-public information. Newly appointed Directors are required to sign a Confidentiality Undertaking upon joining the Board and participate in an orientation programme facilitated by the Group Corporate Secretary and key stakeholders. This programme is designed to familiarise Directors with the Group's business, governance structure, applicable laws and internal policies.

The "Directors' Corner" is utilised at board meetings for ongoing training in legal and regulatory matters, business, areas of interest, and specific risks applicable to the First Citizens Group.

The particulars of training attended over the last fiscal period were as follows:

1. Annual Oath of Secrecy Attestation and Confidentiality Training.
2. Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.
3. Anti-Bribery and Corruption.
4. Powers and Duties of Directors under the Companies Act, Chapter 81:01 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (Parts 1 and 2).

REMUNERATION – BOARD AND EMPLOYEES

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and

Tobago continues to have an indirect majority holding in FCGFH via First Citizens Holdings Limited. Directors of the Group are remunerated in accordance with the State Enterprises Performance Monitoring Manual established by the GORTT. The remuneration of all directors is fixed and does not include share options, restricted stock options, variable pay or other similar benefits.

The Board of the Bank has the responsibility to review and/or approve the compensation policy framework for the employees of the Bank and ensures that the remuneration of managerial and non-managerial employees is transparent, fair and reasonable. Material changes are monitored by the Human Resources Committee of the Board and reported to the Board for review and approval.

The Human Resources Committee comprises all independent, non-executive directors and is ably assisted by expert reports, including independent compensation surveys, when assessing any proposal for remuneration presented by Management. All consultants used in connection with compensation surveys are independent to the Bank.

The role of the Human Resources Committee includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. To approve and monitor the implementation of the Human Resources Strategic Plan in support of the organisation's strategic focus.
2. To consider and make recommendations to the Board, as appropriate with reference to:

Compensation and Benefits

- The committee reviews and recommends to the Board the compensation philosophy to be adopted by the Group.
- The committee reviews and recommends to the Board, the total compensation recommended for managerial and non-managerial employees based on market research, positioning and affordability.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The committee assesses the risks and provides its feedback, where applicable, to the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee:

- Employee attraction and retention;
- Employee engagement and performance;
- Succession planning and talent management; and
- Any other risks related to Human Capital that may arise from time to time.

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Chairman
Shankar Bidaisee – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson – Member
Prakash Dhanrajh – Member
Crystelle Smith – Member
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh - Member

REINFORCING LOYALTY AND INDEPENDENCE

All Directors of FCGFH are classified as independent in accordance with Section 4.4 of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Corporate Governance Guideline. The principles of good Corporate Governance underpin the Committee's fiduciary duty and reinforce each Director's responsibility to remain impartial and exercise sound judgement, while serving on the boards and board committees. Appointments and re-appointments of Directors are guided by the approved Director selection criteria established by the Corporate Governance Committee in conjunction with the Fit and Proper requirements issued by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

Directors continue to provide quarterly updates on their shareholdings as well as any commitments and obligations external to those current mandates with the First Citizens Group. These updates include details on appointments to other boards; not only for the Directors themselves but also for connected

or related parties in keeping with the Group's commitment to transparency and good governance. Directors remain eligible for re-election in accordance with FCGFH's By-laws and are assessed against the approved criteria for Directors and the Fit and Proper guideline issued by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. This assessment is evidenced by the completion and submission of the Personal Questionnaire and Declaration forms to the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. Any potential conflicts of interest, whether arising from an employee or board member, are addressed in accordance with the Group's Conflicts of Interest Policy ensuring transparency and the preservation of integrity in all governance processes.

LOANS TO DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND RELATIVES OF DIRECTORS

Credit exposures to Directors, Officers and Relatives of Directors continue to be at arm's length and monitored within the parameters of the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Credit exposures to Directors, Officers and Relatives of Directors must be approved by the Board of Directors (with appropriate recusal occurring in cases of potential conflicts of interest) and must be on terms similarly favourable to those offered to the public. These exposures are limited to 2% of the capital base of the Bank or two years' emoluments of the Director or Officer, whichever is the smaller sum. Any exception to this limit is addressed in accordance with the provisions of the said Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09.

FOSTERING ACCOUNTABILITY

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION

FCGFH continues to communicate all material and other information to its shareholders, regulators and other key stakeholders, including members of the public, in accordance with the Securities Act, Chapter 83:02 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Rules of the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and its Investor Relations Policy. These

disclosures occur by publication in the newspaper, on First Citizens' website or in an Annual Report.

As a Reporting Issuer and a listed company, FCGFH is required to communicate the following information on:

- Quarterly financial statements approved by the Board;
- Annual audited financial statements approved by the Board;
- Annual Report;
- Material changes in relation to its business, assets, ownership, or operations;
- Declaration and payment of dividends to shareholders;
- Shareholdings and trades in shares of FCGFH by Directors, Senior Officers and their Connected Parties; and
- The top ten (10) shareholders of FCGFH.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROLS

The ARC Committee, the BERM Committee and other risk focused committees were established to provide oversight of the responsibilities of the Group Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Risk Officer and Senior Management. These responsibilities include the identification and management of the risks identified in the Group's enterprise-wide risk management framework and the development of strategic risk initiatives to address changing conditions. The BERM Committee has overall responsibility for:

1. Overseeing senior management's implementation of an Enterprise Risk Management framework for the Bank and development of a defined Risk Appetite, while ensuring alignment to the Group's risk profile contained within the strategic objectives for the Bank and its subsidiaries/affiliates.

2. Reviewing the Group's processes (including policies, procedures, guidelines, benchmarks, management committees and stress testing) with senior management, for the identification and management of the risks associated with the business of the Group.
3. Planning for anticipated changes in identified risks, in line with changes in the environment and changes in business strategies.
4. Receiving and reviewing reports from senior management regarding compliance with applicable risk related policies, procedures and tolerances and reviewing the Group's performance relative to it.
5. Reviewing and assessing the adequacy of the Group's liquidity and funding and the Group's capital (economic and regulatory and its allocation to the Group's businesses).
6. Reviewing and assessing the adequacy of the Group's AML/CFT/CPF framework with input from senior management and with the support of the internal and external audit reviews.
7. Receiving and reviewing reports on selected risk topics as Management or the Committee deems appropriate.
8. Reviewing and discussing with Management significant regulatory reports of the Group and remediation plans related to it, and
9. Reviewing and assessing the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Processes (ICAAP) and monitoring the management action plans.

BERM COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Chairman
Prakash Dhanrajh – Member
Crystelle Smith – Member
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh – Member
Tricia McNeil-Beckles - Member

ACCOUNTABILITY AND ASSURANCE

AUDIT COMMITTEES

FCGFH, First Citizens Bank Limited and the other licensees under the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago are required to establish Audit Committees. Broker dealers registered with the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission are also required to establish audit committees, pursuant to Chapter 83:02 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Audit Committee is the principal agent of the Board of Directors for the following functions:

1. Internal Audit Function

- Reviewing and approving the annual internal audit plan;
- Overseeing the Group's internal audit function and reviewing the reports submitted by the Chief Internal Auditor;
- Monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the internal audit function;
- Authorising the Internal Auditor to carry out special investigations into any area of the organisation's operations which may be of interest and concern to the Committee;
- Ensuring that the Group's Internal Audit Department is aware of the important issues of the Group (including major areas of change and new ventures) and that these matters are incorporated into its work plans;
- Ensuring that internal audit function has full, free and unrestricted access to all of the company's activities, records, property and personnel necessary to fulfil its agreed objectives; and
- Receiving quarterly whistleblowing updates

and having responsibility for ensuring that there are procedures in place for the confidential and anonymous submission of employee concerns regarding questionable accounting, audit and/or internal control issues.

2. Management of the Engagement of the External Auditor

- Supervising the relationship with the external auditor in collaboration with the Finance function, including the determination of the selection criteria for and making recommendations with respect to the appointment of an external auditor and evaluating the external auditor's performance;
- Reviewing and discussing with management and the external auditor the Group's critical accounting policies and the quality of accounting judgements and estimates made by management;
- Understanding the Group's system of internal controls and, on a periodic basis, reviewing with the assistance of internal and external auditors the adequacy of the system's framework; and
- Reviewing and discussing the Group's annual audited financial statements with management and the external auditor and making recommendations to the Board to approve these statements.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES BY EXTERNAL AUDITOR

External auditors might be requested to perform special non-audit services (outside of the statutory annual audit) as deemed necessary by management to the extent that such services do not in any way affect the independence of the external auditors or limit the scope of their independent audit. Such services should only be considered after consultation with and recommendation from the Chief Internal Auditor and Chief Financial Officer regarding the impairment of the external auditors' independence.

In order to maintain the independence of the external auditors, specific policies exist to govern the conduct of non-audit work. The Audit Committee of the Bank's Board continues to review the extent of such non-audit services on an annual basis to ensure that the external auditors' independence is not impaired.

The fees for audit services paid to our auditors amounted to \$7,109,348.00 (2024/2025) inclusive of VAT. Fees incurred for non-audit work performed by the auditors amounted to \$1,154,625.59 (2024/2025).

A review of the non-audit services provided by the external auditor during the financial year was performed and the ARC Committee provided its assurance that the non-audit services would not impair the objectivity and independence of the external auditors.

COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEES

In addition to the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee of FCGFH, the First Citizens Group has established five (5) Audit Committees across its subsidiaries. With the exception of the Barbados subsidiary, each Committee consists of at least three Members, the majority of whom are independent directors with at least one Member designated a financial expert. A financial expert as defined by the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is a person who has the required financial education and substantive experience as:

- (a) a qualified accountant (i.e., a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago or such other professional association approved by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago from time to time);
- (b) an auditor;
- (c) a chief financial officer; or
- (d) a comptroller, who otherwise has a sound understanding of generally accepted accounting principles, financial statements and how financial statements are prepared and audited.

BANK

Sandy Roopchand – Chairperson
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Member
Nichelle Granderson – Member
Crystelle Smith - Member

FIRST CITIZENS DEPOSITORY SERVICES LIMITED

Sandy Roopchand – Chairperson
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Member
Nichelle Granderson – Member
Javan Lewis - Member

FIRST CITIZENS TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED

Sandy Roopchand – Chairperson
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Member
Nichelle Granderson – Member
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh – Member
Tricia McNeil-Beckles - Member

FIRST CITIZENS INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Sandy Roopchand – Chairperson
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Member
Javan Lewis – Member
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh – Member
Tricia McNeil-Beckles - Member

FIRST CITIZENS BANK (BARBADOS) LIMITED

Sandy Roopchand – Chairperson
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Member
Gregory Hinkson – Member
Wayne Kirton – Member
Lydia McCollin - Member

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

According to the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, a related group is considered to be any of the following:

- (a) two or more companies with the same controlling shareholder or holding company;
- (b) a company in which any of the companies referred to in paragraph (a) above has a significant shareholding;

- (c) the direct and indirect subsidiaries of the companies referred to in paragraph (a);
- (d) a company in which any of the companies referred to in paragraph (c) above has a significant shareholding; and
- (e) the controlling shareholder or holding company referred to in paragraph (a) above.

In November 2022, the First Citizens Group implemented a board-approved Related Parties and Connected Parties Policy as part of its effort to strengthen overall governance of the Group. The Policy is aligned with the legislative requirements set out in the Securities Act, Chapter 83:02 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Financial Institutions Act, Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. It also incorporates the principles of the IAS 24 Accounting Standard and broader governance best practices, ensuring transparency and accountability in dealings related to connected and related parties.

Related party transactions are conducted at arm's length in accordance with established policies and procedures. All related party transactions and balances are disclosed in the financial statements in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Group's approved governance framework.

The Audit Committee of the Bank is satisfied that the internal controls over the identification, evaluation, review, approval and reporting of related party transactions are effective. This confirmation is made to the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago on an annual basis and also forms part of the disclosures contained in the Directors' Report.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

FCGFH has established a Legal Committee effective 8 October 2025. The Legal Committee of the Company is appointed by the Board of Directors to assist the Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to the management of the Group's exposure to legal risk. For this purpose, legal risk is defined as

the potential that the Group or any Group entity may be exposed to monetary loss or regulatory sanction and includes litigation risk, contract risk, transaction risk and change of law risk. The Committee's key oversight responsibilities include review of the Group's legal risk management framework, the institution's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and ensuring that the board receives independent, structured reporting on legal exposures, major litigation, regulatory actions, contractual and other types of legal risk.

LEGAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Crystelle Smith – Member
Javan Lewis – Member
Tricia McNeil-Beckles - Member

GROWTH AND STRATEGY COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors of FCGFH has also established a Growth and Strategy Committee ("GSC") effective 8 October, 2025. The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in monitoring the delivery of the Group's strategy and growth agenda.

GROWTH AND STRATEGY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Nichelle Granderson – Member
Prakash Dhanraj – Member
Jo-Anne Boodoosingh - Member

STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIPS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDERS RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

The Group's Investor Relations Policy states, inter alia, that the Group is committed to the creation and maintenance of a climate of open communication, founded upon the principles of timeliness, transparency and accuracy in the disclosure of material information between itself, its shareholders and key stakeholders.

GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders creates an opportunity for shareholders to engage the Board and management on the Group's business activities and financial performance. Documents pertaining to Annual Meetings are sent to all shareholders within statutory timelines. FCGFH held its Third Annual Meeting on 8 April 2025, in which FCGFH's shareholders elected and re-elected Directors, received and adopted its audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024 and re-appointed its Auditors.

At the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders of FCGFH, PricewaterhouseCoopers presented the Independent Auditor's Report. Following the presentation of the said report, and before the resolution to receive the audited financial statements were read, shareholders were provided with the opportunity to direct questions to the external auditors and management.

When Directors are to be elected, shareholders holding 5% or more of the ordinary shares of FCGFH are permitted to nominate candidates for membership prior to the said meeting. These candidates, along with their curriculum vitae, are provided to shareholders in advance and presented at the Annual Meeting or a Special Meeting convened for that purpose for consideration.

Shareholders are also required to appoint the external auditor/audit firm at an Annual or Special Meeting convened for that purpose.

BRANDING CUSTOMER CENTRICITY

The Branding and Customer Centricity Committee (previously named Customer Centricity Committee) continues to have oversight of the customer experience initiatives, including digital account opening, loan workflow automation, enhancements to mobile banking and online banking customer experience and the overall promotion of alternative banking channels.

BRANDING CUSTOMER CENTRICITY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr. Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Crystelle Smith – Member
Javan Lewis – Member
Jo-Anne Boodoosinh – Member
Tricia McNeil-Beckles – Member

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE, 2024

On Thursday 26 January 2023, the Caribbean Corporate Governance Institute convened a working committee to oversee the review and redrafting of a new Corporate Governance Code ("the Code"), which was launched in October 2024. First Citizens was invited to serve as a Member of the committee and contributed to the drafting process. The new Code reflects current global best practices and draws on leading governance frameworks, including the 2021 Jamaica Corporate Governance Code, the October 2022 King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa, the March 2021 Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, ISO 37000 (2021) on the Governance of Organizations, the updated 2024 UK Corporate Governance Code and the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. These international benchmarks are applied in conjunction with relevant local legislation, including the Companies Act, Chapter 81:01 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Management has completed a preliminary gap analysis against the new Code. The findings will be presented to the Board and an action plan will be developed to address any identified gaps.

The Group remains committed to continuously strengthening its corporate governance framework in alignment with the 2024 Trinidad and Tobago

Corporate Governance Code and international best practices. With the recent appointment of a new Board of Directors, priority will be placed on structured orientation, ongoing development and the continued enhancement of governance processes to ensure strategic effectiveness and sound oversight. Governance is regarded not merely as a compliance requirement but as a foundation for responsible leadership and long term value creation.

APPENDIX 1

SKILLS MATRIX FOR DIRECTORS OF FIRST CITIZENS GROUP FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

| DIRECTORS | Mr Shankar Bidaisee | Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. | Ms Nichelle Granderson | Mr Prakash Dhanrajh | Ms Sandy Roopchand | Ms Crystelle Smith | Mr Javan Lewis | Ms Jo-Anne Boodoosingh | Mrs Tricia McNeil-Beckles |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Finance & Accounting | MS | VS | MS | MS | VS | MS | MS | MS | MS |
| Real Estate/ Commercial Business | VS | VS | MS | MS | MS | MS | MS | MS | MS |
| Governance/ Compliance | VS | VS | MS | MS | MS | MS | MS | VS | VS |
| Strategic Expertise | MS | VS | VS | MS | MS | MS | VS | VS | MS |
| Board Experience | VS | VS | MS | VS | MS | MS | MS | MS | MS |
| Banking/Finance | MS | VS | MS | VS | MS | VS | MS | MS | MS |
| Legal | VS | MS | NS | MS | NS | NS | NS | VS | VS |
| Information Technology/ Cybersecurity | MS | MS | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS | MS | MS |
| Risk Management | MS | VS | MS | VS | VS | MS | MS | MS | MS |
| Human Resources | MS | VS | VS | MS | MS | VS | MS | VS | VS |
| Industrial Relations | MS | VS | VS | MS | MS | MS | NS | VS | VS |
| Securities Analysis | MS | MS | NS | MS | NS | NS | NS | NS | NS |
| Communications/ Public Relations/ Marketing | MS | VS | MS | MS | MS | VS | VS | VS | MS |

■ Very Skilled (VS) = Expert/Competent – having acquired the mastery of a particular skill; able to do this skill extremely well.

■ Moderately Skilled (MS) = Familiar/Fair/Average – having basic or every day working knowledge of a particular skill.

■ No Skill (NS) = Unfamiliar/Inadequate Skill – lacking the ability or know-how to perform a skill well. Little or nothing is known about this skill.

APPENDIX 1

SKILLS MATRIX FOR DIRECTORS OF FIRST CITIZENS GROUP FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

| DIRECTORS | Mr Shankar Bidaisee | Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. | Ms Nichelle Granderson | Mr Prakash Dhanrajh | Ms Sandy Roopchand | Ms Crystelle Smith | Mr Javan Lewis | Ms Jo-Anne Boodoosingh | Mrs Tricia McNeil-Beckles |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Other Skills | Bilingual Adjudicator Negotiator Project Management | Diplomat Author Certified Executive Coach Certified Change Practitioner Senior Lecturer Corporate Governance | Certified Strategy Practitioner Events Management Certified Performance Management Practitioner | | | Tutor Project Management Marketing Bilingual Events Management Certified Facilitator | | Events Management Negotiator Performance Management Assessor Project Management | Notary Public |
| Age Band (years) | 45-54 | 55-64 | 45-54 | 65 and above | 45-54 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 45-54 | 45-54 |
| Education/ Professional Background | Attorney- at-Law Master of Laws (Corporate and Commercial) Legal Education Certificate Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Arts (Spanish) | Doctorate in Business Administration Master's in Business Administration Accredited Director – Chartered Governance Institute of Canada Chartered Secretary – Chartered Governance Institute of Canada Certified Executive Coach – University of California, Berkeley Certified Change Practitioner - Prosci | Master's Degree in Human Resources Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration Balanced Scorecard Strategic Planning Professional Key Performance Indicators Professional Objectives and Key Results Professional Certified in Saville™ Wave Psychometric Assessment; Hult University™ Organisation Design; Competency Framework Development and Industrial Relations Management | Bachelor of Science in Business Management Development Banking (IDI Ireland) | Master Certificate in Food Service Management ACCA (qualified Accountant) Certificate in Food Service Management | Master of Business Administration (pursuing) Bachelor of Arts (Spanish), with a minor in Human Resource Management Lean Six Sigma Certified | Master's in Business Administration | Attorney-at-Law Master's of Business Administration (distinction) Legal Education Certificate Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Arts (Mathematics) | Attorney-at-Law Master of Laws (Corporate and Commercial Law) Legal Education Certificate Bachelor of Laws Degree Bachelor of Arts (Mathematics) |





**ENVIRONMENTAL,
SOCIAL AND
GOVERNANCE**

SUSTAINABILITY FOCUS FOR THE FIRST CITIZENS GROUP

At First Citizens, we are committed to the notion that sustainable business practices are essential to lasting positive outcomes for people and the planet. The Group has embraced the journey to prioritise the sustainable development of its core business through the operation of responsible banking practices which must be aligned with the Group's core values:

- **Commitment to Excellence:** Committed to the quest for excellence, we deliver what we promise and add value that goes well beyond what is expected.
- **Commitment to People:** Our organisation's future is built on investment in the development of a diverse, engaged and competent team.
- **Integrity:** We are guided by our strong code of conduct, ethics and financial affairs.
- **Commitment to Customers:** We are committed to understanding our customers' goals and aspirations, to create value and to deliver exceptional service, through innovative solutions from our full service financial group and displayed in our interactions with internal and external stakeholders and the world around us.

SUSTAINABILITY FOCUS AREAS

Our Sustainability focus areas signal the Group's ongoing commitment to socio-economic and sustainable development as indicated below:



A. People & Safety

At First Citizens, people and safety take centre stage encompassing all stakeholders involved in our operations. We recognise that the success and sustainability of our institution are intrinsically tied to the well-being and satisfaction of our employees, suppliers, customers, investors, and the communities we serve. We understand that ensuring the safety and well-being of our employees, customers, and partners, including personal data and financial safety, is fundamental to building trust and maintaining a resilient organisation. We continue to build rewarding and sustainable relationships with our stakeholders through highly engaged employees and versatile and secure technology.



B. Environmental Stewardship

As an institution with a national and regional presence, we understand the critical role we play in assisting to safeguard the environment for future generations. We seek to integrate environmental considerations into our business practices, striving to minimise our ecological footprint and promote positive impacts. We aim to integrate sustainability considerations into our procurement processes, selecting suppliers and partners who align with our environmental and social values and in our product development and offerings to our commercial and corporate clients.



C. Corporate Governance & Risk

We commit to running our operations with ethics, accountability, and effective decision-making throughout the organisation. Risk management is integral to our strategy, as we commit to identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks across all aspects of our operations. Our dedication to corporate governance and risk empowers us to safeguard the trust of our customers, investors, suppliers and regulators, and to sustainably deliver on our mission as a trusted financial institution.

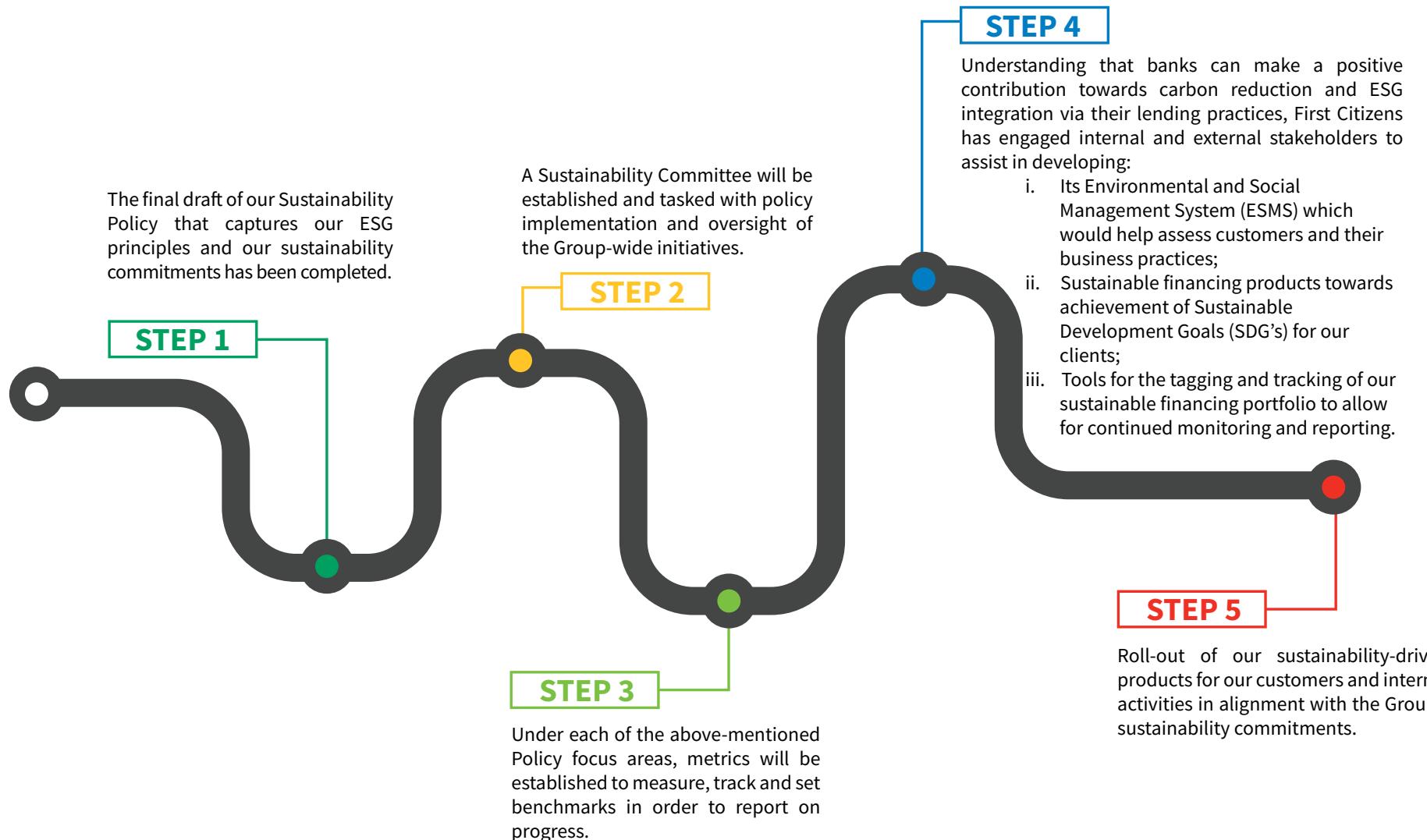


D. Social Responsibility

Our commitment is to people and we will continue to foster positive relationships with our customers, providers, shareholders and other stakeholders and to review the Group's policies and activities that will positively impact individuals, communities and the wider society. We continue to review the Group's policies and processes to ensure that they are aligned with the legal and regulatory requirements in the markets which we serve, the Group's Code of Conduct, Ethics and Financial Affairs and the principles of equity and justice. We must identify our key performance indicators in order to measure how well the Group is meeting its social obligations to its internal stakeholders, external stakeholders and the local communities in order to foster sustainable business practices.

ROADMAP – THEN AND NOW

Detailed below is a look back at the Road Map which was set in 2023:



WHERE ARE WE NOW – 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025:

Milestone 1

The Board of Directors approved the First Citizens Group's Sustainability Policy. This policy document establishes the foundation upon which the Group's sustainability roadmap would be built.

Milestone 2

A Sustainability Committee was established and is fully operational. This Committee comprises Management Members from a cross section of all the business lines. The Committee continues to operate within its approved Terms of Reference and continues to work towards and achieving the Group's sustainability initiatives.

Milestone 3

First Citizens has engaged internal and external stakeholders to assist in its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) which would help assess customers and their business practices. The aim is to develop sustainable financing products towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) for our clients; as well as tools for the tagging and tracking of our sustainable financing portfolio to allow for continued monitoring and reporting.

Milestone 4

Annual Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG) Performance Review

First Citizens retained the services of Blewcoast to conduct an Annual Greenhouse Gas Inventory Performance Review of the GHG emissions at its headquarters based at Corporate Centre, Port of Spain for the financial years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025. The scope included Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions) and partial Scope 3 (Indirect emissions: Category 6 – Business Travel) according to the GHG Protocol, 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines (IPCC) and ISO 14064.

First Citizens has successfully defined its business ambitions in establishing this crucial first step in the Group's Sustainability Roadmap, preparing for emerging regulatory and disclosure requirements. The work completed is significantly more than an accounting exercise; it supports the Group's Environmental strategy by piloting a verifiable GHG emissions baseline conducted in alignment with international protocols and standards. This process also identified key

areas for data collection and management enhancement to upgrade the bank's internal data infrastructure and support continuous improvement of data quality for future reporting.

Key Performance Highlights

There has been a significant improvement in the Corporate Centre's environmental performance for the fiscal year 2024-2025. There has been an overall GHG emission reduction of 10%, dropping from 993 mtCO₂e in the previous fiscal year to 894 mtCO₂e. This reduction is primarily driven by strategic energy efficiency initiatives.

Total Emissions Reduction: A net decrease of 99 mtCO₂e.

Scope 2 (Electricity) Success: Emissions from purchased electricity fell by 115 mtCO₂e (approximately 13%). This achievement is directly linked to the successful replacement of fluorescent lighting with LED fixtures, which has also improved our Energy Intensity (EUI) from 35 kWh/sq. ft to 31 kWh/sq. ft, now outperforming the ENERGY STAR benchmark.

Operational Efficiency: Water Use Intensity (WUI) improved slightly to 0.042 m³/sq. ft, maintaining a level better than the industry standard.

Area for Improvement

Data Capture and Management: Limited data availability for the reported period resulted in assumptions for several key data points based on proxy data and general knowledge of relevant staff. Improved data capture and management through the implementation of recommendations specific to each identified emission source will increase data quality and minimise uncertainties.

Next Steps

The Group will consider the recommendations presented by Blewcoast.

These recommendations are intended to enhance our data capture and monitoring which will increase efficiency in our operations. Detailed recommendations have been outlined (by emission source) in the GHG Inventory reports for 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

The First Citizens Group will evaluate the recommendations provided and the related actions to implement.

FIRST CITIZENS FOUNDATION

In June 2019, the First Citizens Foundation was registered as a Non-Profit Organisation and since then, the Foundation has been supporting the First Citizens Group in its continued commitment to transformative social change by providing a robust framework for good governance, transparency and advancing programmes under

OUR FIVE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PILLARS:



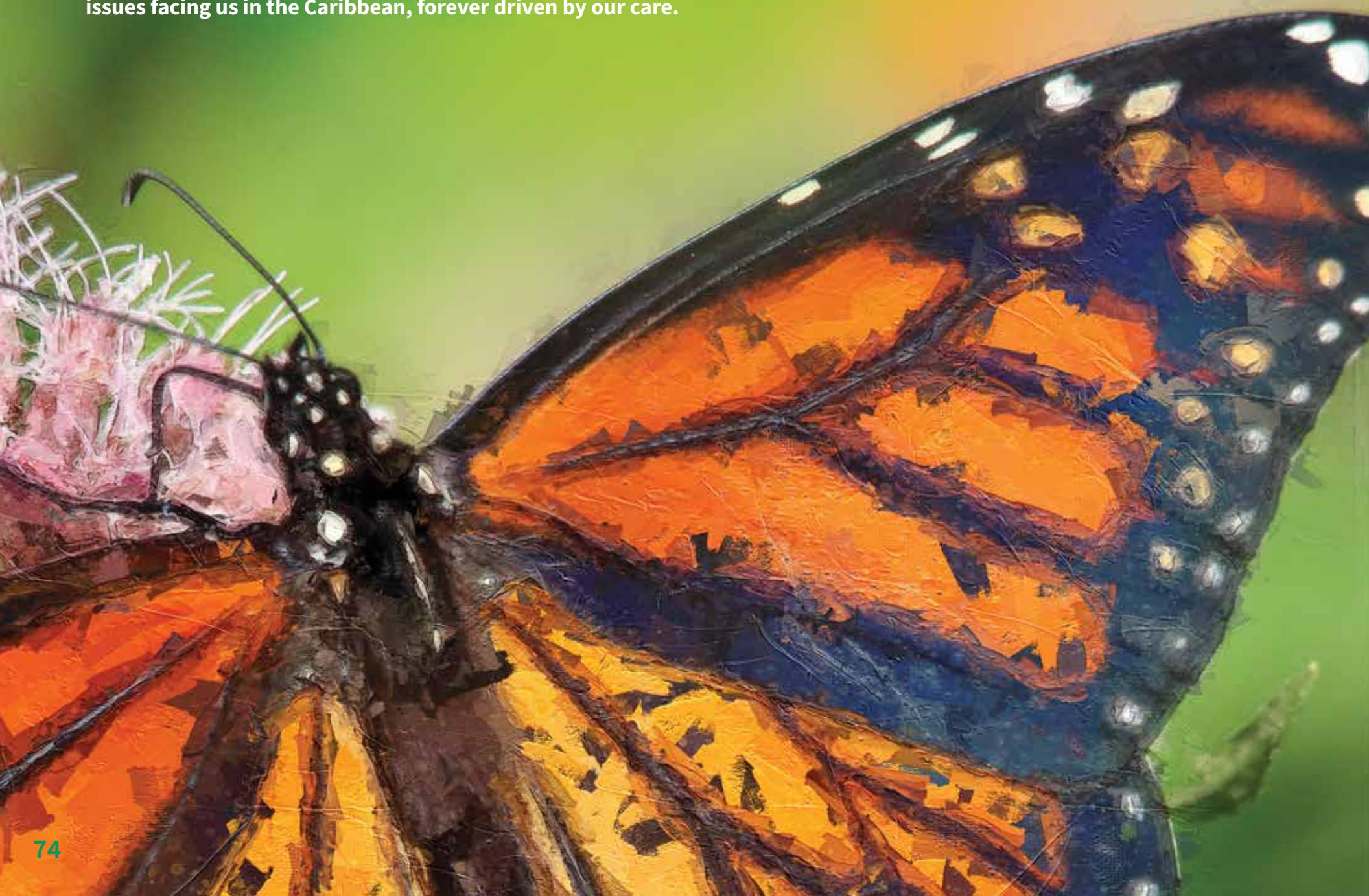
The Foundation's Board of Directors provides oversight of CSR performance to ensure sound impact on the triple bottom line of people, profit and planet as a means to ensure long-term stakeholder value.

The following persons were appointed to the Board effective 1 December 2025:

Shankar Bidaisee – Chairman
Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T. – Deputy Chairman
Crystelle Smith – Director
Javan Lewis – Director

ENVIRONMENT

Since the early 1990's, our environmental efforts were rooted in an employee-driven programme, aimed to develop a cleaner, greener Trinidad and Tobago. Citizens in Action to Restore the Environment (C.A.R.E.), generated significant and sustained interest from our employees, engaging them in restorative projects across multiple locations nationwide. As local and global environmental challenges evolved, so did our focus. We've proudly broadened our attention to the evolving issues facing us in the Caribbean, forever driven by our care.



Championing Biodiversity

From the onset of sponsoring the Trinidad and Tobago Field Naturalists Club's very first BioBlitz in 2012, we've been encouraged by the remarkable sense of community engagement that this initiative facilitates. The annual biodiversity survey spanning 24 hours, brings together scientists, students, volunteers, and community members to explore and document the variety of life that calls T&T home. The investment has allowed us to contribute to several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, promoting awareness, education and inspiration, to protect our natural resources and safeguard them for future generations.



Supporting Agricultural Innovation through Tech

In a major step to modernise the local agricultural system and empower our nation's youth, the Group collaborated with the One Seed For Change Initiative (OSFCI) NGO to launch the Eco Agri-Pilot Tech Initiative programme under the NGO's Learn and Earn Programme. We were thrilled to help close the gap between traditional farming and next-generation technology, by exposing participants to cutting-edge drone equipment training and access to farming communities, to equip them with practical and technical skills to thrive in an evolving agri-sector.



Taking Action for a Greener T&T

Our employees have been no stranger to trading their desks for the outdoors annually, as part of United Way Trinidad and Tobago's annual Day of Caring. As part of its most recent edition, volunteers gathered in St Augustine, Trinidad to learn about the Vetiver System - a nature-based solution, and to work on tree up-potting to aid reforestation. Meanwhile, in Tobago, teams helped install Vetiver grass around the L'Anse Fourmi Recreational Ground football field, to stabilise the soil and protect the community space. The initiative was delivered in partnership with IAMovement, a local NGO dedicated to environmental stewardship and received rave reviews from our staff volunteers who were honoured to contribute to a more sustainable, resilient Caribbean.



Investing in Agricultural Education

We're proudly breaking new ground through this unique partnership with the Emancipation Support Committee of Trinidad and Tobago (ESCTT) to construct the African Agricultural Heritage Centre (AFRHA Centre). This eco-friendly hub will focus on developing good agricultural practices, education, and innovation among NEET youth (Not in Education, Employment, or Training), primarily those aged 16–24 from East Port of Spain. By combining agricultural training with essential life skills, the AFRHA Centre will empower young people to shape their futures and help build a more secure, prosperous T&T.



Promoting Renewable Energy Practices

July/August vacation took an educational twist for participants of two Renewable Energy Youth Summer Camps, executed through our collaboration with RENEW TT. This leading Caribbean-based NGO offers a comprehensive suite of renewable energy services focused on addressing climate and environmental challenges. These hands-on camps helped empower young people in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate change mitigation - equipping the next generation with knowledge and skills to drive a sustainable future.



Driving Environmental Education

Tobago took the spotlight through a joint effort with the Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC) to help drive awareness via the ERIC UNESCO Biosphere Information Display 2025. This interactive exhibit deepened public awareness of the North-East Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve, engaging school groups, community members, and international visitors with insightful content on marine conservation, climate change, and sustainable tourism. The display continues to serve as a permanent educational resource, reinforcing Tobago's commitment to environmental sustainability and biodiversity protection, while aligning with First Citizens' dedication to advancing environmental stewardship across our region.



Empowering a Sustainable Regional Future

Financing has gone green! First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited was proud to help potential clients explore the possibilities of its Green Energy Loan solutions at the 2025 Small Island Future Fest (SIFF). With many of our islands facing severe environmental vulnerabilities, we were privileged to help highlight much-needed conversations on critical issues and resolutions, as part of the Green Zone. It was a welcome opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to joining other regional partners in supporting Climate Action, Quality Education, and Clean Energy.



Building a better Barbados through Community Resilience

Youths at Barbados' Department of Emergency Management Conference 2025 wowed the audience with bold, forward-thinking ideas for creating a more resilient future for their country. We were encouraged to see them express keen interest in having a say on matters of disaster preparedness and community resilience, with the kind investment of First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited – sponsor of the Youth Forum. With these emerging leaders proving that they have what it takes to stand at the forefront of the efforts, hopes for Barbados' future are high.





A close-up, high-contrast photograph of a parrot's wing feathers. The feathers are primarily yellow and white, with some darker, iridescent feathers visible at the base. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green and brown, suggesting a natural, forested environment.

FINANCIALS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Shareholders Of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited Report On The Audit Of The Consolidated Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 30 September 2025, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Our audit approach

Overview

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall group materiality: TT\$67.9 million, which represents 5% of profit before taxation.The Group audit included full scope audits of two significant components domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago and an audit of one or more financial statement line items (FSLIs) in two other components.Valuation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on credit impaired demand loans. |
|---|--|

Audit scope

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

How we tailored our group audit scope

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

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(CONTINUED)*

Our audit approach (continued)

| | |
|--|--|
| Overall group materiality | TT\$67.9 million |
| How we determined it | 5% of profit before taxation |
| Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied | We chose profit before taxation as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds. |

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above TT\$3.4 million, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Our audit approach (continued)

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Valuation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on credit impaired demand loans</i></p> <p><i>Refer to notes, 3.a.(v), 3.a.(xi), 4b and 10 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related material accounting policies and balances.</i></p> <p>As at 30 September 2025, credit impaired demand loans amounted to TT\$647 million out of a total of TT\$1,125 million of total credit impaired loans to customers. The associated ECL for these loans amounted to TT\$128 million out of a total of TT\$363 million for all credit impaired loans to customers.</p> <p>On a quarterly basis, the Group assesses credit impaired loans to customers for potential impairment. The collateral that secures these loans primarily consists of real estate. The amount of the ECL is determined by assessing the recoverable value of the collateral, where available, and management expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted loan.</p> <p>Management's expectation is based on the Group's past recovery performance and can vary based on product type or seniority of claim. Management requires an independent valuation of the collateral to be obtained as part of the loan origination process.</p> <p>The recoverable value of collateral is calculated by adjusting for the estimated cost of disposal of the collateral and the expected time to sell the collateral, discounted by the effective interest rate of the facility.</p> <p>We focused on the demand loan portfolio given significant management judgement and estimation over the value of the collateral made by management and the impact on the calculation of the ECL.</p> | <p>Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others, regarding the inputs and assumptions used in the ECL model for credit impaired demand loans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We updated our understanding of the methodology and model used by management to estimate the ECL on the material credit impaired loans, for both the retail and corporate/commercial portfolios of loans to customers. • Selected a sample of demand loans and tested the accuracy of data inputs such as outstanding balances, interest rates, payment history and collateral valuation reports to underlying source documents. • Assessed the competence and objectivity of management's appointed real estate appraisers to determine whether they are appropriately qualified and independent of the Group. • Performed independent inquiries with a property valuation expert to update our understanding of the current market conditions in the residential and commercial real estate sector, including volume of demand and supply. We contrasted these observations against management's applied judgements supporting collateral valuation. • For a sample of demand loans, compared the recorded collateral values to comparable selling prices of similar real estate. • Recalculated a sample of the discounted projected cash flows using the assessed discount rates and expected years to liquidate the collateral; and compared it to the results of management. |

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

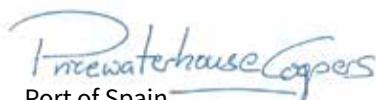
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

PwC

Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
8 December 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | | | As at 30 September |
|---|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Notes | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 6 | 4,824,376 | 5,257,835 |
| Statutory deposits with Central Banks | 7 | 2,268,002 | 2,472,872 |
| Financial assets | | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 8(a) | 10,859,024 | 11,352,611 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | 8(b) | 21,566 | 20,804 |
| - Amortised cost | 9 | 4,894,328 | 4,641,839 |
| Loans to customers | 10 | 23,780,233 | 21,168,850 |
| Assets held for sale | | -- | 18,500 |
| Other assets | 11 | 650,352 | 512,582 |
| Investments accounted for using equity method | 12 | 285,192 | 271,978 |
| Tax recoverable | | 56,425 | 58,949 |
| Property and equipment | 13 | 922,424 | 864,328 |
| Intangible assets | 14 | 309,455 | 289,343 |
| Deferred income tax asset | 22 | 113,686 | 105,711 |
| Defined benefit asset | 15 | <u>181,517</u> | <u>40,765</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>49,166,580</u> | <u>47,076,967</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 16 | 30,894,800 | 29,863,685 |
| Other funding instruments | 17 | 4,607,410 | 4,241,451 |
| Due to other banks | 18 | 2,126,905 | 1,419,208 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | 19 | 734,874 | 630,511 |
| Lease liabilities | 20 | 205,971 | 225,550 |
| Taxation payable | | 95,735 | 101,314 |
| Bonds payable | 21 | 1,049,789 | 1,725,120 |
| Deferred income tax liability | 22 | <u>319,665</u> | <u>238,787</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>40,035,149</u> | <u>38,445,626</u> |

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(CONTINUED)*

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | | As at 30 September | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Notes | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| Shareholder's equity | | | |
| Share capital | 23 | 427,341 | 458,557 |
| Statutory reserves | 24 | 1,255,070 | 1,248,938 |
| Retained earnings | | 6,401,861 | 6,026,503 |
| Other reserves | 25 | <u>1,047,159</u> | <u>897,343</u> |
| Total shareholders' equity | | <u>9,131,431</u> | <u>8,631,341</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u>49,166,580</u> | <u>47,076,967</u> |

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

On 4 December 2025, the Board of Directors of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue.



Director



Director

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | Notes | 2025 \$'000 | Year ended 30 September 2024 \$'000 |
|--|-------|--------------------|---|
| Interest income calculated using the effective interest method | 26 | 2,460,830 | 2,354,394 |
| Interest expense | 27 | (359,984) | (290,524) |
| Net interest income | | 2,100,846 | 2,063,870 |
| Fees and commissions | 28 | 552,877 | 500,691 |
| Gain/(loss) from disposal of FVOCI investment securities | | 11,623 | (6,136) |
| Other income | 29 | 209,247 | 175,484 |
| Total net revenue | | 2,874,593 | 2,733,909 |
| Credit impairment losses on loans to customers | 10 | (54,451) | (13,686) |
| Credit impairment write-back on financial assets | 30 | 5,294 | 9,671 |
| Impairment loss on non-financial assets | | -- | (2,591) |
| Administrative expenses | 31 | (854,920) | (872,755) |
| Other operating expenses | 32 | (634,273) | (617,232) |
| Operating profit | | 1,336,243 | 1,237,316 |
| Share of profit in joint ventures | 12(a) | 6,606 | 7,008 |
| Share of profit in associates | 12(b) | 21,994 | 25,228 |
| Profit before taxation | | 1,364,843 | 1,269,552 |
| Taxation | 33 | (375,261) | (312,642) |
| Profit after taxation | | 989,582 | 956,910 |
| Earnings per share | | | |
| Basic | | \$3.93 | \$3.79 |
| Weighted average number of shares | | 251,353,562 | 251,353,562 |

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | Year ended 30 September | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| Profit for the year | <u>989,582</u> | <u>956,910</u> |
| Other comprehensive income | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| Re-measurement of net defined benefit asset | 86,628 | (25,738) |
| Net gains on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income | 40,018 | 12,596 |
| Revaluation of property and equipment | -- | 365 |
| | <u>126,646</u> | <u>(12,777)</u> |
| Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| Exchange difference on translation | 1,182 | 3,520 |
| Net gains on financial debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | 28,270 | 47,938 |
| (Gains)/Losses arising on disposal of debt instruments reclassified to profit or loss | (6,282) | 6,136 |
| | <u>23,170</u> | <u>57,594</u> |
| Total other comprehensive income for the year | <u>149,816</u> | <u>44,817</u> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | <u><u>1,139,398</u></u> | <u><u>1,001,727</u></u> |

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | Share capital \$'000 | Statutory reserves \$'000 | Other reserves \$'000 | Retained earnings \$'000 | Total shareholders' equity \$'000 |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Balance as at 1 October 2024 | 458,557 | 1,248,938 | 897,343 | 6,026,503 | 8,631,341 |
| Profit for the year | -- | -- | -- | 989,582 | 989,582 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | | 149,816 | -- | 149,816 |
| Transfer to statutory reserve | -- | 6,132 | -- | (6,132) | -- |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | -- | 6,132 | 149,816 | 983,450 | 1,139,398 |
| Treasury shares | (31,216) | -- | -- | -- | (31,216) |
| Dividends provided for or paid | -- | -- | -- | (608,092) | (608,092) |
| Balance at 30 September 2025 | <u>427,341</u> | <u>1,255,070</u> | <u>1,047,159</u> | <u>6,401,861</u> | <u>9,131,431</u> |
| Balance as at 1 October 2023 | 458,557 | 1,241,412 | 858,932 | 5,605,080 | 8,163,981 |
| Profit for the year | -- | -- | -- | 956,910 | 956,910 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | -- | -- | 44,817 | -- | 44,817 |
| Transfer from reserve to retained earnings | -- | -- | (6,406) | 6,406 | -- |
| Transfer to statutory reserve | -- | 7,526 | -- | (7,526) | -- |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | -- | 7,526 | 38,411 | 955,790 | 1,001,727 |
| Dividends provided for or paid | -- | -- | -- | (534,367) | (534,367) |
| Balance at 30 September 2024 | <u>458,557</u> | <u>1,248,938</u> | <u>897,343</u> | <u>6,026,503</u> | <u>8,631,341</u> |

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | Notes | As at 30 September | |
|--|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| Profit before taxation | | 1,364,843 | 1,269,552 |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Share of profit in associates | | (21,994) | (25,228) |
| Share of profit in joint ventures | | (6,606) | (7,008) |
| Depreciation | 13 | 102,050 | 100,131 |
| Interest income | | (2,460,830) | (2,354,394) |
| Interest expense | | 359,984 | 290,524 |
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | | 121 | 111 |
| (Gain)/loss on disposal of financial assets | | (11,623) | 6,136 |
| Amortisation of premium/discount on financial assets | | (15,569) | (18,439) |
| Amortisation of bond issue cost | | 579 | 1,079 |
| Amortisation of intangible asset | 14 | 27,054 | 25,887 |
| Net movement in impairment allowance on other financial assets | | (12,663) | (17,033) |
| Net pension expense | 15 | 56,566 | 53,218 |
| Net impairment loss on non-financial assets | | -- | 2,591 |
| Net movement in allowance for loan loss | | 20,206 | (33,091) |
| Cash inflows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities | | | |
| Net change in loans to customers | | (597,882) | (705,964) |
| Net change in customers' deposits | | (2,631,588) | (1,046,231) |
| Net change in other funding instruments | | 1,031,115 | 1,207,506 |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | | 365,958 | 384,876 |
| Net change in other assets | | (9,688) | (10,479) |
| Net change in statutory deposits with Central Banks | | (139,859) | 149,822 |
| Dividends received | | 204,870 | 1,263,031 |
| Net change in creditors and accrued expenses | | 697 | 533 |
| Pension contributions paid | 15 | 79,705 | (46,443) |
| Interest received | | (64,044) | (55,306) |
| Interest paid | | 2,462,919 | 2,331,910 |
| Purchase of financial assets | | (335,324) | (272,224) |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 8(a) | (4,372,610) | (13,853,754) |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | 8(b) | (4,211,412) | (4,681,888) |
| - Amortised cost | 9 | (1,080,433) | (235,045) |

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

| | Notes | Year ended 30 September | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
| Proceeds from sale of financial assets | | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | | 4,971,219 | 10,243,293 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | | 4,215,277 | 4,687,167 |
| - Amortised cost | | 846,711 | 248,464 |
| Taxes paid | | (379,396) | (258,634) |
| Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities | | <u>356,235</u> | <u>(649,366)</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of short-term investments | | (738,755) | (1,651,306) |
| Proceeds from disposals of short-term investments | | 1,651,306 | 804,429 |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | | 2,212 | 4,169 |
| Proceeds from held for sale assets | | 18,500 | -- |
| Purchase of intangible assets | 14 | (47,181) | (45,788) |
| Purchase of property and equipment | | <u>(122,571)</u> | <u>(155,343)</u> |
| Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities | | <u>763,511</u> | <u>(1,043,839)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from bond issued | | -- | 1,049,789 |
| Repayment of bonds payable | | (675,331) | (1,014,125) |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | 20 | (58,147) | (52,713) |
| Ordinary dividend paid | | (605,170) | (531,445) |
| Preference dividend paid | | <u>(2,922)</u> | <u>(2,922)</u> |
| Net cash outflow from financing activities | | <u>(1,341,570)</u> | <u>(551,416)</u> |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | (221,824) | (2,244,621) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | 2,187,321 | 4,413,891 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes | | <u>(6,781)</u> | <u>18,051</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 6 | <u>1,958,716</u> | <u>2,187,321</u> |

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1 General information

First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (FCGFH) and its Subsidiaries (together the Group or First Citizens Group) provide retail, commercial and corporate banking, investment banking services as well as trustee and asset management services. FCGFH is licensed under the Financial Institutions Act 2008, registered with the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with the Securities Act 2012 and listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. The Group operates primarily in Trinidad and Tobago, the Eastern Caribbean region and Costa Rica.

FCGFH is a subsidiary of First Citizens Holdings Limited (Holdings), a company owned by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). First Citizens Holdings Limited is the majority shareholder of FCGFH, with shareholding interest of 60.1%. Its registered office is located at 9 Queen's Park East, Port of Spain.

With effect from 1 October 2024, First Citizens Bank Limited (Bank) transferred the shares of First Citizens Depository Services Limited (FCDSL), First Citizens Trustees Services Limited (FCTSL), First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited (FCBBL) and First Citizens Investment Services Limited (FCIS) to FCGFH, marking the end of the second phase of the First Citizens Group's corporate restructuring exercise.

Effective 21 March 2025, the final phase of the restructure was completed, with Bank transferring the shares of First Citizens Financial Services (St Lucia) Limited (FCFSL) and First Citizens Costa Rica SA (FCCR) to FCGFH. The Bank remains a subsidiary of FCGFH.

The Group currently comprises the following entities:

| Entity | Nature of operations | Country of Incorporation | Ownership Interest |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| First Citizens Bank Limited | Banking, including the provision of mortgages for residential and commercial properties | Trinidad & Tobago | 100% |
| First Citizens Depository Services Limited | The company acts as custodian for third parties and provides paying agent services | Trinidad & Tobago | 100% |
| First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited | Banking, including the provision of mortgages for residential and commercial properties | Barbados | 100% |
| First Citizens Costa Rica SA | Service related transactions | Costa Rica | 100% |
| First Citizens Financial Services (St Lucia) Limited | Selected banking and financial service operations | St Lucia | 100% |
| First Citizens Investment Services Limited and its Subsidiaries | Investment & asset management services and repo business | Trinidad & Tobago | 100% |
| First Citizens Trustee Services Limited | Provision of trustee, administration and paying agent services | Trinidad & Tobago | 100% |

The Group also has investments in the following entities:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------|
| Infolink Services Limited | Provision of automated banking reciprocity services | Trinidad & Tobago | 25% |
| St Lucia Electricity Services Limited | Provision of electrical power to consumers | St Lucia | 19.11% |
| Term Finance (Holdings) Limited | Provision of short-term loans to individuals and small-medium size businesses | Trinidad & Tobago | 19.99% |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies

These notes provide a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited and its Subsidiaries.

a. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, which comprise the following authoritative literature:

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

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of freehold premises, fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets, financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, and the net pension plan assets measured at fair value.

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

(i) Standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective and have been adopted by the Group in the accounting period.

- Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Effective 1 January 2024). The amendments clarify the criteria for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position. Classification is based on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. The assessment is not affected by expectations about whether such rights will be exercised. The amendments further specify that only conditions (such as loan covenants) that the entity must comply with on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Conditions that the entity is required to comply with after the reporting date do not affect classification but may require additional disclosure if non-compliance could result in the liability becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period.
- Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with covenants (Effective 1 January 2024). These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.

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

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

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability (Effective 1 January 2025).

The amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Effective 1 January 2026).

The amendments may significantly affect how entities account for the derecognition of financial liabilities, settled via electronic funds transfer (EFT) should follow the general principles outlined in IFRS 9, but with a specific exception, when a financial liability is settled through EFT, entities are not required to derecognize the liability immediately upon the transfer of funds if certain conditions are met. This means that in some cases, the liability remains recognized until the transfer is fully confirmed and settled.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

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

This clarification helps to prevent premature derecognition of liabilities in electronic transactions, ensuring that the financial statements accurately reflect the timing of settlement.

The amendments may significantly affect how entities classify and measure financial assets. Entities are permitted to early adopt only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the associated disclosure requirements, with the option to apply the remaining amendments at a later date. This flexibility may be particularly beneficial for entities that wish to apply the amendments early for financial instruments with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-linked or similar features.

The amendments to IFRS 9 may also influence the assessment of whether contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). ESG-linked features may affect this assessment and, consequently, the eligibility of such instruments for measurement at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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

- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (Effective 1 January 2027). This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:
 - the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
 - required disclosures in the financial statements (that is, management defined performance measures); and
 - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.
- The Annual Improvements process provides a mechanism for the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to make necessary, but non-urgent, amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that are narrow in scope. These amendments are designed to clarify the wording in a Standard or to correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights, or conflicts between existing requirements. The objective is to enhance consistency, comparability, and the overall quality of financial reporting, without fundamentally changing existing recognition or measurement principles.

The 2024 Annual Improvements (Volume 11) include amendments to the following Standards:

- IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements
- IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

Overall, these amendments aim to improve consistency and remove ambiguity across the Standards, thereby promoting better comparability and transparency in financial reporting, without fundamentally changing existing recognition, measurement, or disclosure principles. Effective date for these amendments are for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the new and revised standards not yet effective on the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) IFRS Sustainability Standards that are voluntarily effective and have not been adopted by the Group

- IFRS S1 - General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information (Voluntarily Effective 1 January 2024). This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.
- IFRS S2 - Climate-related disclosures information (Voluntarily Effective 1 January 2024). This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

b. Consolidation

(i) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited and First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as outlined in Note 1. The financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited reporting date. The consolidation principles are unchanged as against the previous years.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Business combinations and goodwill

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the consolidated income statement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration in relation to financial instruments to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

(iii) Transactions and non-controlling interests

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b. Consolidation (continued)

(iv) Investment in joint ventures

The Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equal or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint ventures), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

(v) Investment in associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

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

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/(loss) of associates' in the consolidated income statement.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the Group's presentation currency. The exchange rate between the TT dollar and the US dollar as at the date of these statements was TT\$6.6926 = US\$1.00 (2024: TT\$6.6926 = US\$1.00), which represent the Group's mid-rate. The exchange rate between the TT dollar and the Barbados dollar as at the date of these statements was TT\$3.4102 = BB\$1.00 (2024: TT\$3.4102 = BB\$1.00), which represent the Group's mid-rate.

(iii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income and any non-monetary assets such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit and loss.

(iv) Group companies

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

- (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (b) income and expenses for each statement of income and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average cover exchange rates for the financial year, and
- (c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognized in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets based on the following business models:

- Hold to collect
- Hold to collect and sell or
- Held for trading

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

Hold to Collect - 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 fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) 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 3.a.v. Interest income from these financial assets is included in “Interest income” using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in the consolidated income statement and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired (‘POCI’) financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired (see definition on note 3.a.iv) at initial recognition – the Group calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows. 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.

Statutory Deposits with Central Banks, Cash and due from other Banks are measured at amortised cost.

Hold to Collect & Sell - 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 FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, 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 OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss and recognised in “Net Investment Income”. The interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Held for Trading - Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(a) 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- (i) the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Group's business model

The business model reflects how the Group manages the financial assets in order to generate cash flows. An assessment is made at a portfolio level and includes an analysis of factors such as:

- The stated objective and policies of the portfolio and the operation of those in practice. More specifically whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets.
- Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected.
- Determination of performance targets for the portfolio, how evaluated and reported to key management personnel.
- Managements' identification of and response to various risks, which includes but not limited to, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk.
- The level of historical sales and forecasted liquidity requirements.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest (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.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

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 and none occurred during the period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(b) 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 shareholdings with Visa and Caricris.

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. These financial assets are presented within investment securities held to collect and sell. 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. Dividends from 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 classified as FVPL are included in the consolidated income statement.

(c) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. 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 3.a.v provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

(d) Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay. (note 3.a.iv).
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(d) Modification of loans (continued)

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the borrower being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

The impact of modifications of financial assets on the expected credit loss calculation is discussed in note 3.a.xv.

(e) 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.

The Group enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Group:

- (i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- (ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- (iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

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.

(f) Write-off

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 effort to dispose of repossessed collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

(a) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments (see note 2.f).

(b) 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in note 3.a.iii; and

The amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in note 3.a.v. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

f. Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Nonfinancial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

g. Offsetting financial instruments

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

h. Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities

Securities sold subject to sale and repurchase agreements (repos) are retained on the consolidated statement of financial position as investment securities and the counterparty liability is included in other funding instruments.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repos) are recorded as loans to other banks or customers as appropriate.

The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repo agreement using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

i. Lease transactions

For all new contracts entered into, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as “a contract that conveys the right-of-use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration”. To assess whether a contract conveys the right-of-use of an asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the assets through the period of use
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use. The Group has this right when it has the rights to direct “how and for what purpose” the asset is used.

(i) The Group as the lessee

The Group recognises leases as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. The right of use is initially measured at the cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, any initial direct cost incurred, an estimate of any cost to dismantle and remove the asset or to restore the asset and less any lease incentive received.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. The Group also assess the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments 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, which is the Repo rate. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:-

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentive
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- amount expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price under a purchase option, if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the group is reasonably certain to exercise
- penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising this option

The lease liabilities will be remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments from a change in rate or index or if the Group changes its assessments of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the income statement. Short-term leases are leases with a term of twelve (12) months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

i. Lease transactions (continued)

(ii) The Group as the lessor

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the remaining balance of the asset for each period.

j. Property and equipment

Freehold premises are shown at fair value based on assessments performed by management or by independent valuers every three years, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of freehold premises are credited to fair value reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that affect previous increases of the same assets are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the consolidated income statement. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

All other property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation are computed on all assets except land.

The provision for depreciation and amortisation is computed using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Buildings | 50 years |
| Equipment and furniture | 4 - 5 years |
| Computer equipment and motor vehicles | 3 - 5 years |
| Leasehold improvements | Amortised over the life of the lease |

The assets' residual and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the assets fair value less cost to dispose and value in use. Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are recognised within the consolidated income statement. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in fair value reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

k. Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the consolidated income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally, the Group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the Group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognised.

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

l. Employee benefits

(i) Pension plans

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for its employees based in Trinidad and Tobago, which is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefits that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors, such as age, years of service and compensation. This pension plan is funded by payments from employees and by the Group, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

l. Employee benefits (continued)

(i) Pension plans (continued)

The net asset/(liability) recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated based on cash outflows allocated to current or prior periods using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

The First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited (FCBB) operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which FCBB pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. FCBB has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

FCBB pays contributions to a privately administered pension plan and has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee expense when they are due.

(ii) Profit sharing and bonus plans

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

(iii) Employee share ownership plan

The Group established a share-based remuneration plan for its employees, which is settled in equity. Shares that have been allocated to employees but not yet transferred and are held in trust are classified as treasury shares. Unallocated shares will be classified as Treasury Shares.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand, deposits with other banks and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased net of balances "due to other banks".

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally meets the definition of a cash equivalent when it has a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are normally excluded, unless they are in substance a cash equivalent (e.g. preferred shares acquired within three months of their specified redemption date). Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of an entity's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

n. Interest income and expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the consolidated income statement for all interest bearing-instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method based on the initial carrying amount. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments, loans and accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments.

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 the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and include transaction costs, premium, discounts and all fees paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

For financial assets that are credit impaired (stage 3), interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate (EIR) to the carrying value net of the expected credit loss provision. For financial assets classified as Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI), the Group calculates credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of these financial assets instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

o. Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is recognised on a single principle based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Fee and commission income from contracts with customers is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

The information about the nature, the type of services and the timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms and related revenue recognition policies is as follows:-

(i) Retail and corporate banking services

The Group provides banking services to retail and corporate customers, including account management, provision of overdraft facilities, foreign currency transactions, credit card and maintenance fees.

Fees for ongoing account management are charged to the customer's account on a monthly basis. The Group sets the rates separately for retail and corporate banking customers in each jurisdiction.

Transaction-based fees for interchange, foreign currency transactions and overdrafts are charged to the customer's account when the transaction takes place. However, the bonus (loyalty) points attached to the credit card transactions are issued quarterly to cardholders.

Servicing fees are charged on a monthly basis and are based on fixed rates, as per the Group's "Rates and Charges".

Revenue from account service and servicing fees is recognised over time as the services are provided. Revenue related to transactions is recognised at the point in time when the transaction takes place.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

o. Fee and commission income (continued)

(ii) Treasury and investment banking

The Group's investment banking segment provides various finance-related services, including loan administration and agency services, administration of a loan syndication, execution of client transactions with exchanges and securities underwriting.

Fees for ongoing services are charged annually at the end of the calendar year to the customer's account. However, if a customer terminates the contract before the expiration date, then on termination it is charged the fee for the services performed to date.

Transaction-based fees for administration of a loan syndication, execution of transactions, and securities underwriting are charged when the transaction takes place.

Revenue from administrative agency services is recognised over time as the services are provided. The amounts are collected upfront and is recognised as deferred income.

(iii) Asset management

The Group provides asset management services. Fees for asset management services are calculated based on a fixed percentage of the value of assets managed and deducted from the customer's account balance on a monthly basis. In addition, the Group charges a non-refundable up-front fee when opening an account.

Revenue from asset management services is recognised over time as the services are provided. Non-refundable up-front fees give rise to material rights for future services and are recognised as revenue over the period for which a customer is expected to continue receiving asset management services.

(iv) Trustee services

The Group provides trustee services to Trinidad and Tobago pension plan funds, collective investment schemes and other funds. Trustee fees for funds are either calculated based on a percentage of the fund value or market value of the assets, or a flat fee per annum, based on the terms of the individual customer contract. Trustee fees are billed and payable at least quarterly in arrears. Revenue from trustee services is recognised over time as the services are provided.

(v) Brokerage & advisory services

Brokerage & advisory fees are generally recognized at a point in time upon full completion of the scope of works to the contract, however, for Initial Public Offerings and services of that nature the performance obligation may be specific to the stage of completion of the services performance obligation. In addition, some contracts may require variation to the performance obligation based on the client specifications. These contracts would qualify for revenue recognition over time.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

p. *Dividend income*

Dividends are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

q. *Borrowings*

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost and any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

r. *Acceptances*

Acceptances comprise undertakings by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most acceptances to be settled simultaneously with the reimbursement from the customers. Acceptances are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions and are disclosed as contingent liabilities and commitments.

s. *Dividend distribution*

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by FCGFH's Board of Directors. Dividends for the year, which are declared after the year end, are disclosed in the subsequent events note when applicable.

t. *Preference shares*

Preference shares are non-redeemable and are classified as equity.

u. *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of the obligation as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

v. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise separately identifiable items arising from business combinations, computer software licenses and other intangible assets. Intangible assets are recognised at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised using the straight-line method over the period that the benefits from these assets are expected to be consumed, generally not exceeding 20 years.

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(ii) Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. However, expenditure that enhances or extends the benefits of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications and lives is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs are recognised as assets when the following criteria are met:-

- o It is technically feasible to complete the software and use it
- o Management intends to complete the software and use it
- o There is an ability to use the software
- o Availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use it
- o The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

The software development costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives but not exceeding a period of three years.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are initially recognised when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, the cost can be measured reliably and in the case of intangible assets not acquired in a business combination, where it is probable that future economic benefits attributes to the assets with flow from their use. The value of intangible assets which are acquired in a business combination is generally determined using income approach methodologies such as the discounted cash flow method.

Other intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and provisions for impairment, if any, plus reversals of impairment, if any. They are amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the pattern to which they contribute to future cash flow.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

w. *Fiduciary activities*

The Group acts as trustees and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group (Note 3.d).

x. *Segment reporting*

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

3 Financial risk management

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

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

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. As part of its mandate, the Board establishes written principles for overall risk management, as well as ensuring that policies are in place covering specific areas of risk. The most significant types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and non-financial risks. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks including commodity and equity risk.

The Group utilises the three lines of defense concept to manage risk. The first line encompasses the units which design and implement controls to mitigate the risks which they face, the second line are control functions such as risk management and finance who monitor the first line against these standards/controls. The third line is the Group's internal audit function, which provides additional assurance and independent review of risk management and the control environment.

To assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its duties, two Board Sub-Committees are in place to monitor and report to the Board of Directors on the overall risks within the Group - the Board Enterprise Risk Management (BERM) Committee and the Board Credit Committee (BCC); and two Senior Management Committees - the Senior Management Enterprise Risk Management Committee (SMERMC) and the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO).

The Group Enterprise Risk Management unit, headed by the Group Chief Risk Officer (GCRO), reports to both Sub-Committees. This unit is responsible for the identification, analysis, measurement, monitoring and control of credit, market and operational risks for the Group through the Group Credit Risk Management Unit (GCRM), Group Market Risk Unit (GMR), Group Operational Risk and Controls Unit (GORC). Group Enterprise Risk Management also facilitates the monitoring of the Group's risk profile in relation to its risk appetite and the impact of developments in the aforementioned risk areas on strategy and how strategy should be adjusted in light of these developments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

ALCO's role is to manage and monitor the policies and procedures that address the financial risks associated with changing interest rates, foreign exchange rates and any factors that can affect the Group's liquidity. The ALCO seeks to limit risk to acceptable levels by monitoring and anticipating possible pricing differences between assets and liabilities across the Group via the Group Treasury and International Trade Centre. The Group Treasury and International Trade Centre's primary role and responsibility is to actively manage the Group's liquidity. The ALCO is also supported in some specific areas of activity by the Market Risk Committee.

The Group Internal Audit department is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board's Audit Committee.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of incurring a financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancements provided, such as financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Group is also exposed to other 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.

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

(i) Credit risk management

In its management of credit risks, the Group has established an organisational structure which supports the lending philosophy of the Group. This structure comprises the BCC, the SMERMC, the GCRO, the Group Credit Risk Management unit and the Internal Audit department. The Board of Directors maintains general oversight to ensure that policies and procedures are consistent with the strategic direction and credit philosophy of the Group and that they serve to bring the required level of protection over assets that are exposed to credit risks. To facilitate day to day decision making and timely implementation of decisions, the Board has delegated authority for specific areas to specific committees and/or officers with an appropriate reporting system to the Board. The BCC focuses primarily on credit risk appetite and in so doing sanctions amendments to credit policies, delegation of lending authority to senior management and credit requests exceeding the authority of management. The SMERMC together with the GCRO monitors the effectiveness of credit policies and procedures and may direct changes to strategies to improve the effectiveness of policies. The major focus of GCRM is to formulate credit policies, monitor compliance with them and on a continuous basis to assess their relevance to the changing business environment. Most of these policies are established and communicated through the Group's documented Credit Policy manuals. These documents set out in detail the policies governing the lending function and provides a comprehensive framework for prudent risk management of the credit function.

Loans and advances (including loan commitments and guarantees) and investments

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 (note 3.a.v).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading or ratings which reflect its assessment of the risk profile or PD of counterparties. The Group utilises two (2) rating models for loans and one (1) for investment securities. Retail borrowers are assessed using the Internal Grading (IG) Code model while Corporate and Commercial borrowers are assessed using the Borrower Risk Rating (BRR) model.

Retail/consumer loans

The IG code model is a qualitative assessment of key borrower information collected at the time of application such as debt servicing ability, credit history and quality of collateral. External data such as credit bureau scoring information is also used where available. Finally, expert judgement may also be applied where there are other relevant factors which may not be captured as part of the pre-defined data inputs into the model. Once the analysis is completed, the borrower is assigned an IG Code which would equate to an assessment of the PD ranging from extremely low risk (IG 98) to Very High Risk (IG 80).

Corporate/commercial loans

The BRR model is a quantitative assessment of the business risk profile and financial risk profile of the borrower. There are two subcategories of the BRR model: one which is used to assess Financial Institutions and another which is used for all other types of Corporate/Commercial Borrowers.

The business risk profile involves an assessment of the country risk, industry stage, competitive position and management expertise of the borrower. The financial risk profile involves calculating key financial ratios over the past three years and assigning risk scores based on the financial strength or weakness which the ratios represent. The model allows for discretionary adjustments to be made to the baseline rating using expert judgement by the business unit and GCRM. Once the analysis is completed, the borrower is assigned a credit rating which would equate to an assessment of the PD ranging from extremely low risk (BRR 1) to Very High Risk (BRR 6).

Investment securities

For sovereign and corporate investment securities, the ratings published by external agencies Standards and Poor's Rating Agency (S&P), Moody's, Caricris or Fitch, where available, are used. For sovereigns with no externally published ratings, the Group's Economic Research Unit uses a model based on the S&P methodology to generate a rating. For corporate investment securities with no externally published rating, a rating is assigned using the Group's internal BRR model.

S&P/Moody's/Fitch/Caricris published ratings are continuously monitored and updated. The ratings generated by the BRR model are also updated annually.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk grading (continued)

The table below provides a comparative view of the rating models used by the Group:

| | S&P Rating | Research & Analytics Risk Rating (Investment Securities) | FC Borrower Risk Rating (Corporate) | FC IG Code | Interpretation |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Investment Grade | AAA, AA+ | A+ | 1 | 98 | Extremely Low Risk |
| | AA, AA- | A | | | |
| | A+, A | A- | | | |
| | BBB+, BBB, BBB- | B+ | | | |
| Speculative Grade | BB+, BB, BB- | B | 4 | 85 | Moderate Risk |
| | B+, B, B- | B- | 5 | 80 | High Risk |
| | CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC+, CC, CC-, C+, C, C- | C | 6 | | Very High Risk |
| | D | D | 7 | 65 | In Default |

(iii) Expected credit loss measurement

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.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3. Please refer to note 3.a.iv for a description of how the Group defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses within the next twelve (12) months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 3.a.v for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. Note 3.a. (vi) details how the Group has incorporated this in its ECL model.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets are those assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. The ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis and is deemed "built-in" to the fair value on origination. A credit adjusted effective interest rate is used to amortize these instruments to their maturity. Changes to the life-time expected credit losses are adjusted in the amortised prices.

Further explanation is also provided of how the Group determines appropriate groupings when ECL is measured on a collective basis (refer to note 3.a.vii).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

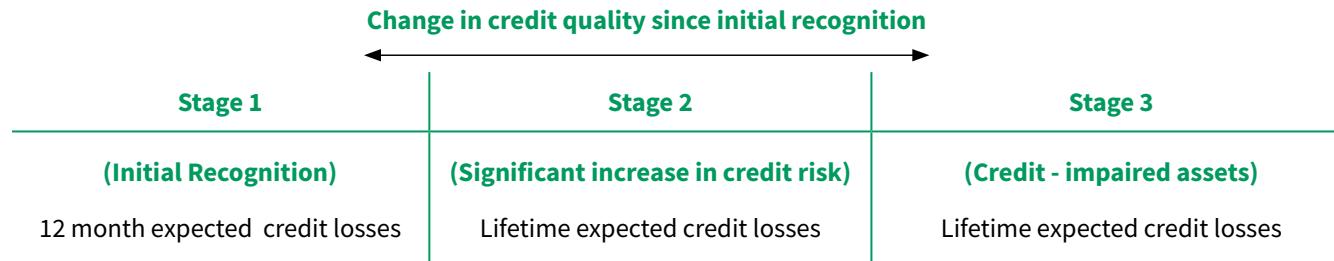
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):



Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

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

Loans – First Citizens Bank Trinidad and Tobago

| Criteria | Retail Loans (includes Credit Cards) | Commercial/Corporate Loans |
|------------------|---|---|
| Relative Measure | n/a | Deterioration or Downgrade equating to Three notches or more of the BRR |
| Absolute Measure | 31 days past due/Classified Special Mention | 31 days past due/Classified Special Mention |

Loans – First Citizens Bank Barbados

| Criteria | Retail Loans (includes Credit Cards) | Commercial/Corporate Loans |
|------------------|---|---|
| Absolute Measure | 31 days past due/Classified Special Mention | 31 days past due/Classified Special Mention |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Investment securities

| Criteria | Hold to Collect/ Hold to collect and Sell Portfolio | Single "B" or High Yield Portfolio |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Absolute Measure | PD - 15% or higher | PD - 25% or higher |
| AND | AND | AND |
| Relative Measure | One notch downgrade (Research & Analytics Risk Rating investment securities rating scale) | One notch downgrade (Research & Analytics Risk Rating investment securities rating scale) |
| OR | OR | OR |
| Absolute Measure | Eurobonds with Trigger 3 CDS Breach. | Eurobonds with Trigger 3 CDS Breach |
| Special Consideration | Evidence of cash flow strain and implied increased default risk. | Evidence of cash flow strain and implied increased default risk. |

The Group has not used the low credit risk exemption for any financial instruments in both the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2025.

With respect to the cure for SICR, the Group considers a significant decrease in credit risk has occurred when the following happens:

Loans

| Retail Loans (includes Credit Cards) | Commercial/Corporate Loans |
|--|--|
| Payments received for six months consecutively | Payments received for six periods consecutively |
| Loan classification upgrade to Pass | Loan classification upgrade to Pass |
| | BRR reverts to the rating just prior to the SICR or higher |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Investment securities

| Criteria | Hold to Collect/ Hold to collect and Sell Portfolio | Single "B" or High Yield Portfolio |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Absolute Measure | PD – below 12.5% | PD below 20% |
| AND | AND | AND |
| Relative Measure | One notch upgrade (investment securities rating scale) | One notch upgrade (investment securities rating scale) |
| OR | OR | OR |
| Relative Measure | No Trigger 3 CDS breach for at least 10 consecutive trading days | No Trigger 3 CDS breach for at least 10 consecutive trading days |
| Special Consideration | Issuer has met contractual payments consistently for a period of one-year from initial classification of Stage 2 | Issuer has met contractual payments consistently for a period of one-year from initial classification of Stage 2 |

(iv) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

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

Quantitative criteria

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

The Group executes a modification to terms and conditions of the original loan agreement that they would not normally consider and where the change in the present value of the cash flows of the new proposed loan facility versus the original loan facility exceeds 10%.

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower formally files for bankruptcy or there is a commencement of foreclosure proceedings.
- The obligation is classified Doubtful or worse as per the Group's classification process.
- Restructure proceedings or an indication of the intention to restructure is initiated by the issuer (investments only).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), throughout the Group's expected loss calculations.

A loan instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a minimum period of six months.

An investment instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it has been restructured. An exception exists for credit impaired facilities at origination.

Purchase Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI)

POCI financial assets are those for which one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have already occurred. Indicators include:

- Borrower or issuer is experiencing significant financial difficulty;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The granting of an uncustomary concession(s) by the lender(s) as a result of the borrower's financial difficulty;
- A high likelihood of bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation by the borrower;
- The loss of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

(v) Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a twelve (12) month (12M) or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as defined in note 3.a.iv), either over the next twelve (12) months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next twelve (12) months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). The EAD is calculated as the outstanding balance of the financial asset.
- LGD is expressed as the percentage of loss expected to be incurred if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the financial asset. It is made up of two main elements; the recoverable value of the collateral (where available) and management's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure based on the Group's own past recovery performance and can vary based on product type or seniority of claim. The recoverable value of collateral is calculated by first adjusting for the cost of disposal of the collateral and the expected time to sell the collateral, and then discounting by the effective interest rate of the facility to get the present value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(v) Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

PDs

The lifetime and twelve (12) month PDs are determined differently for loans and investment securities. Loans' PDs are derived from the historical experience of the Group, calculated using a vintage analysis methodology. The investment securities' PDs for sovereign and corporate instruments are taken from the Standard & Poors' (S&P) Annual Sovereign Default and Rating Transition Study and the Annual Global Corporate Default and Transition Study, respectively.

EAD

For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, EAD is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over the remaining life of the loan. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.

For revolving products, the EAD is calculated by taking the current drawn balance and adding a credit conversion factor (CCF) which adjusts for the expected drawdown of the remaining unutilised limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on an analysis of the product's usage over the prior two (2) year period. (Note 3.a.vi)

For investment securities, the EAD is the discounted nominal position of the investment.

LGD

LGDs for loans are determined based on historical recovery rates as well as the recoverable value of collateral. LGDs vary by product type and are influenced by the collection strategies of the specialist units managing the process (Note 3.a.vi). For sovereign investment securities, LGDs are obtained from Moody's Investor Services' Data Report on Sovereign Global Default and Recovery Rates (1983-2022). Corporate investment securities LGDs are based on the standard terms for North American corporate entities CDS contracts, taken from Moody's Analytics' CDS-implied EDF™ Credit Measures and Fair-value Spreads.

Management also made the following key assumptions in its assessment:-

Credit cards

The average lifetime of credit card facilities was calculated as seven (7) years for 2025, (2024:7 years) for FCTT and fifteen (15) years for FCBB 2025, (2024:15 years). In determining the tenor of these facilities, an average of the accounts in existence at the reporting date, together with the accounts closed over the last ten years was used to calculate the average life.

Overdrafts

In order to determine the lifetime of the consumer overdraft facilities, an average of the effective life of a consumer overdraft facility i.e. the time between an overdraft being opened and then closed was calculated for the historical period since inception. This calculation resulted in the identification of five (5) years and seven (7) years for personal and staff overdrafts respectively (2024: 5 years and 7 years). For commercial and corporate overdraft facilities, the lifetime is taken as one (1) year, as they undergo a robust annual review process.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(v) Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

Recovery rates

Recovery rates used on loans represent the Group's actual historical experience since inception of recovery on charged-off accounts by product type. These accounts have no attached collateral; however a robust system is in place for tracking collections on these loans. In the instance of loans that are booked in jurisdictions outside of Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados, sufficient recovery information was not available, due to a lack of defaulted loans, therefore recovery rates based on Trinidad and Tobago data was applied.

Credit conversion factors (CCF)

Credit conversion factors were calculated in order to project what portion of the undrawn element of revolving facilities (Credits Cards and Overdrafts), could reasonably expect to be drawn. The credit conversion factors were calculated using the quarterly exposure for overdrafts and monthly exposure for credit cards over a two (2) year period. An average of the difference between the current balance and the starting balance as a percentage of the total approved credit limit, was calculated and used as a proxy to project the portion of the undrawn balance that would be drawn, for both loans and credit cards for the various quarters and months respectively. The highest calculated average was used as the CCF.

(vi) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The calculation of ECL incorporates forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

Loan portfolio

For this portfolio, a scorecard model was developed, with the macro-economic factors and the weights attached to them, being chosen based on management's judgment and experience. Weights were assigned to distinguish those factors which would have a higher impact when compared to others. Management notes that different weightings were applied to the retail loan portfolio and the corporate/commercial loan portfolio, since in its view, the impact of the chosen macro-economic factors differs significantly for these two portfolios.

For each jurisdiction, four macro-economic factors were used. Unemployment rate, real GDP growth and inflation were used in all jurisdictions, with the remaining factor being country specific. Oil prices, Tourist Arrivals and FDI were used as the country specific indicator for Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados, and Costa Rica and Latin America (LATAM) respectively. In management's assessment of the retail loan portfolio, unemployment was adjudged to have a direct impact on recoverability and was assigned the highest weighting. Similarly, for the corporate/commercial loan portfolio real GDP growth was adjudged to have the highest impact and weighting. In management's view, inflation would also have an impact on loan defaults and while not as significant as some of the other factors, it was also included in the assessment.

Outlooks were provided for each of these variables to derive a weighted adjustment factor that was then applied to the loan portfolios to reflect this forward-looking information.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

The tables below show the macroeconomic factors selected and attendant weights:

RETAIL LOAN PORTFOLIO

| <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> | <i>Barbados</i> | <i>Weight</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Unemployment rate | Unemployment rate | 0.7 |
| Real GDP Growth | Real GDP Growth | 0.1 |
| Inflation | Inflation | 0.05 |
| Oil Price | Tourist Arrivals | 0.15 |
| Total | | 1 |

CORPORATE COMMERCIAL LOAN PORTFOLIO

| <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> | <i>Barbados</i> | <i>Costa Rica and LATAM</i> | <i>Weight</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Unemployment rate | Unemployment rate | Unemployment Rate | 0.1 |
| Real GDP Growth | Real GDP Growth | Real GDP Growth | 0.7 |
| Inflation | Inflation | Inflation | 0.05 |
| Oil Price | Tourist Arrivals | FDI | 0.15 |
| Total | | | 1 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

The weightings assigned to each economic scenario as at 30 September 2025 were as follows:-

| | Base | Upside | Downside |
|-------|------|--------|----------|
| Loans | 80% | 10% | 10% |

The weightings assigned to each economic scenario as at 30 September 2023 were as follows:-

| | Base | Upside | Downside |
|-------|------|--------|----------|
| Loans | 80% | 10% | 10% |

Investment portfolio

The Group also made the following key assumptions in its assessment: -

Determination of macroeconomic scenarios and probabilities

For each country in which the Group has investment securities, management performs scenario analysis to determine the impact of future economic conditions on the PD in these countries.

Two key Macroeconomic Variables (MEVs) which drive the economy are determined for each sovereign. These MEVs are largely determined by Management's judgement, based on knowledge of the sovereign and will only be used in the model if they correlate with the credit rating drivers and meet prior expectations. The MEVs' impact on each of the sovereign's credit rating drivers is quantified through ordinary least squares regression. To establish scenarios, the MEVs are shocked such that the official forecast for each year moves up and down by a multiple of the historical standard deviation to establish a best and worst case. These new data points are inputted into the sovereign credit rating model and a new credit rating is derived in the worst and best cases for each sovereign. Data used in the update of the model as at 31 August 2025 incorporates the global economic conditions as at that particular point in time.

Credit ratings are forecasted for the next three years using these macro-economic scenarios. The weightings applied to the forecasted ratings are 60% for year 1, and 20% each for years 2 and 3. These weightings were determined based on management's judgment and experience.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Management judgment has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are provided by the Economic Research Unit on a periodic basis and provide the best estimated view of the economy over the next three years. After three years, to project the economic variables out for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach has been used. The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and LGD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

Economic assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 30 September 2025 are set out below. The scenarios “base”, “best” and “worst” were used for the investment portfolios.

The most significant assumptions affecting the ECL allowance are as follows:

Retail portfolios

(i) Unemployment rate, given its impact on secured and unsecured borrowers’ ability to meet their contractual repayments.

Corporate/Commercial portfolios

(i) GDP, given the significant impact on company financial performance and collateral valuations;

Sensitivity analysis

Set out below are the changes to the loans ECLs that would result from reasonably possible changes in these parameters from the actual assumptions used by management in the base case estimate of the ECLs (for example, modifying the estimated unemployment rate by 1% in the base scenario to derive the impact on ECLs for the best and worst case scenarios):

| Unemployment Rates | September 2025 | | September 2024 | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | PDs | PDs | PDs | PDs |
| | -1% | 1% | -1% | 1% |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| | (23,104) | 47,505 | (22,748) | 36,406 |
| GDP | LGDs | | LGDs | |
| | -5% | 5% | -5% | 5% |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| | (1,424) | 10,368 | (8,478) | 9,487 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(vii) *Grouping of instruments for losses measured on a collective basis*

For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

In performing this grouping, the characteristic of the risk profile was taken into consideration. The grouping was done only for the credit card portfolio. The appropriateness of grouping of instruments is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Group Credit Risk Management unit.

(viii) *Risk limit control and mitigation policy*

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single borrower, groups of borrowers, industry and country segments. The Group monitors its concentration of credit exposure so that no single borrower default will have a material impact on the Group. These limits are implemented and monitored by the Group Credit Risk Management unit through the Group Credit Policy manual. In instances where it is strategically beneficial and adequately documented, the Group would seek approval on an exception basis for variation to the approved limits from the Board of Directors.

(a) *Single borrower and borrower group exposure limits*

Limits established by regulatory authorities have been incorporated into the credit policies where concentration is restricted by limiting credit amounts to a percentage of the capital base. This is supported by a stringent reporting requirement and is further enhanced by policies requiring periodic review of all commercial credit relationships.

(b) *Industry exposure limits*

These limits have been established based on a ranking of the riskiness of various industries. The ranking is guided by a model developed by the Group for this purpose. The model utilises a scale incorporating scores of 1 to 6 with 1 being the least risky. Exposure limits as a percentage of the total credit portfolio have been established to the various industry exposure categories based on the risk ranking.

(c) *Country exposure limits*

Exposure limits have been established for selected countries which are considered to be within the Group's target market. Three (3) risk categories have been developed and the selected countries have been assigned to these categories based either on ratings issued by acceptable credit rating agencies or the Group's own internal assessment of the strategic direction of the Group. Maximum cross border exposure has been limited to a pre-determined portion of total assets and this amount is allocated to the various risk categories with a larger share being allocated to the more highly rated categories.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(viii) Risk limit control and mitigation policy (continued)

(d) Collateral

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

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

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over cash and cash convertible instruments.
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term lending to corporate/commercial entities is generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Investment 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.

(e) Liquidity support agreement

The terms of the Liquidity Support Agreement (LSA) under which First Citizens Bank Limited (the Bank) acquired Caribbean Money Market Brokers Limited (CMMB), now First Citizens Investment Services Limited (FCIS), outlined certain financial assurances given by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) to the Bank, that provided for the indemnification of the Bank against various claims, losses or liabilities if incurred by FCIS within a stipulated period of time after the date of acquisition in relation to obligations existing or default on assets owned by FCIS at the date of the acquisition.

The LSA dated 15 May 2009 and made between the GORTT, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) and the Bank provided that all reasonable claims by the Bank in respect of such losses were expected to be settled, once the Bank had made all reasonable efforts to recover or resist such claims, losses or liabilities. The Bank committed to reimburse FCIS for any losses incurred by FCIS against which the Bank has been indemnified.

Losses which are covered under the LSA include losses in respect of balances due from CL Financial (CLF) and its affiliates accruing from the date that CMMB was acquired by the Bank to the greater of the maturity date of the obligation or 6 years from the date of completion of the share transfer of CMMB to the Bank.

The most recent Tenth Supplemental Agreement to the LSA (Tenth Supplemental) was executed on 25 February 2025, extending the LSA for a further period of eight (8) years, effective 1 March 2025, to 28 February 2033.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(viii) Risk limit control and mitigation policy (continued)

(e) Liquidity support agreement (continued)

In parallel, the GORTT and the Bank engaged in settlement discussions culminating in an executed Settlement Agreement and a GORTT-approved Repayment Schedule.

In alignment with the Tenth Supplemental:

- Concurrent Operation: GORTT's payment obligations under the LSA will proceed independently of and concurrently with the CLF liquidation process.
- Avoidance of Duplication: LSA payments apply only to the unrecovered balance, maintaining the principle that the GORTT's obligation is one of indemnity (not double recovery).
- Consistency with Intent: This treatment is consistent with the LSA provisions, its Tenth Supplemental, and the GORTT-approved Repayment Schedule.

Interest continues to accrue at 4% on the CL Financial USD Promissory Note and 5% on the TTD Commercial Paper.

CLF obligation under the LSA as at September 30, 2025

| | US \$'000 | US \$'000 | Total TT Equivalent \$'000 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Principal balance | 116,402 | 284,287 | 1,063,319 |
| Accrued Interest | 2,952 | 8,273 | 28,030 |
| Principal & Interest | 119,354 | 292,560 | 1,091,349 |
| Repayments | (10,828) | (26,445) | (98,912) |
| Total Outstanding | 108,526 | 266,115 | 992,437 |

Total outstanding obligation: US\$108.5 million and TT\$266.1 million (net of repayments). These assets are classified under Amortized Cost in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Total recoveries received from CLF liquidators (TT\$12.5 million) has been recognized as a liability payable to the GORTT as at 30 September 2025 in line with the indemnity framework.

Total amount recovered and payable to the GORTT pursuant to the LSA TT\$27.6 million as at 30 September 2025, refer to Note 14.

(f) Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

(g) Impairment and provisioning policies

The Group's impairment provision policy is covered in detail in Note 3 a. v.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(ix) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancement

| | Gross maximum exposure 2025 \$'000 | Gross maximum exposure 2024 \$'000 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Credit risk exposures relating to financial assets carried on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position are as follows: | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 4,824,376 | 5,257,835 |
| Statutory deposit with Central Banks | 2,268,002 | 2,472,872 |
| Financial Assets | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 10,400,969 | 10,941,449 |
| - Amortised cost | 4,908,689 | 4,655,953 |
| - Fair value through profit and loss | 20,675 | 20,240 |
| Loans to customers | 24,197,871 | 21,566,282 |
| Other assets | 594,408 | 462,820 |
| Credit commitments | 1,055,845 | 862,315 |
| Financial guarantees | <u>157,893</u> | <u>177,046</u> |
| | <u>48,428,728</u> | <u>46,416,812</u> |

The above table represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached.

(x) Loans to customers and other financial assets

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

| | Retail Loans 30 September 2025 | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | |
| Installment loans | 2,756,275 | 317,823 | 153,496 | 3,227,594 |
| Demand loans | 638,758 | 35,330 | 91,586 | 765,674 |
| Overdrafts | 81,820 | 1,131 | 3,380 | 86,331 |
| Credit card | 689,511 | 9,437 | 50,213 | 749,161 |
| Mortgages | <u>3,221,641</u> | <u>165,982</u> | <u>239,724</u> | <u>3,627,347</u> |
| Gross loans | 7,388,005 | 529,703 | 538,399 | 8,456,107 |
| Loss allowance | (24,076) | (19,885) | (257,520) | (301,481) |
| Carrying balance | 7,363,929 | 509,818 | 280,879 | 8,154,626 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(x) Loans to customers and other financial assets (continued)

| | Retail Loans 30 September 2024 | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | | |
| Installment loans | 2,501,598 | 189,695 | 152,540 | 2,843,833 | |
| Demand loans | 593,595 | 36,470 | 86,271 | 716,336 | |
| Overdrafts | 91,136 | 884 | 4,174 | 96,194 | |
| Credit card | 639,591 | 10,255 | 50,163 | 700,009 | |
| Mortgages | 2,960,375 | 177,095 | 247,961 | 3,385,431 | |
| Gross loans | 6,786,295 | 414,399 | 541,109 | 7,741,803 | |
| Loss allowance | (18,502) | (11,464) | (252,203) | (282,169) | |
| Carrying balance | 6,767,793 | 402,935 | 288,906 | 7,459,634 | |

| Type of facility | Commercial & Corporate Loans 30 September 2025 | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | | |
| Demand loan | 11,455,109 | 3,217,884 | 562,338 | 15,235,331 | |
| Overdraft | 403,329 | 73,458 | 29,645 | 506,432 | |
| Gross loans | 11,858,438 | 3,291,342 | 591,983 | 15,741,763 | |
| Loss allowance | (14,124) | (1,541) | (100,491) | (116,156) | |
| Carrying balance | 11,844,314 | 3,289,801 | 491,492 | 15,625,607 | |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(x) Loans to customers and other financial assets (continued)

| Type of facility | Commercial & Corporate Loans 30 September 2024 | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Demand loan | 11,494,984 | 1,293,621 | 551,076 | 13,339,681 | |
| Overdraft | 383,059 | 68,771 | 32,967 | 484,797 | |
| Gross loans | 11,878,043 | 1,362,392 | 584,043 | 13,824,478 | |
| Loss allowance | (6,612) | (6,791) | (101,859) | (115,262) | |
| Carrying balance | 11,871,431 | 1,355,601 | 482,184 | 13,709,216 | |

| Credit rating | Financial assets 30 September 2025 | | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Purchased or originated credit impaired \$'000 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Investment grade | 12,140,243 | -- | -- | -- | 12,140,243 | |
| Standard monitoring | 2,444,884 | -- | -- | -- | 2,444,884 | |
| Special monitoring | -- | -- | -- | 723,240 | 723,240 | |
| Gross loans | 14,585,127 | -- | -- | 723,240 | 15,308,367 | |
| Loss allowance | (16,449) | -- | -- | -- | (16,449) | |
| Carrying balance | 14,568,678 | -- | -- | 723,240 | 15,291,918 | |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(x) Loans to customers and other financial assets (continued)

| | Financial assets 30 September 2024 | | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Purchased or originated credit impaired \$'000 | | |
| Credit rating | | | | | | |
| Investment grade | 12,550,013 | -- | -- | -- | 12,550,013 | |
| Standard monitoring | 2,330,895 | -- | -- | -- | 2,330,895 | |
| Special monitoring | -- | -- | -- | 716,494 | 716,494 | |
| Gross loans | 14,880,908 | -- | -- | 716,494 | 15,597,402 | |
| Loss allowance | (16,253) | -- | -- | -- | (16,253) | |
| Carrying balance | 14,864,655 | -- | -- | 716,494 | 15,581,149 | |

The ECL on the financial guarantees are nil, as all guarantees executed are secured by cash. The newly committed assets assessments are based on the clients' risk profile, PDs, LGD and collateral position. There was no exposure, as a result they were classified under stage 1 with no ECL (Note 3.c.iii).

| IG | 30 September 2025 | | | Retail Loans | | | 30 September 2024 | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Gross Balance \$'000 | ECL Allowance \$'000 | Carrying Balance \$'000 | IG | Gross Balance \$'000 | ECL Allowance \$'000 | Carrying Balance \$'000 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | 247,438 | (64,192) | 183,246 | 65 | 278,982 | (67,384) | 211,598 | | |
| 80 | 152,818 | (12,204) | 140,614 | 80 | 169,342 | (11,881) | 157,461 | | |
| 85 | 2,291,468 | (105,587) | 2,185,881 | 85 | 2,334,672 | (109,485) | 2,225,187 | | |
| 90 | 3,716,675 | (55,713) | 3,660,962 | 90 | 3,353,372 | (32,417) | 3,320,955 | | |
| 95 | 919,544 | (4,011) | 915,533 | 95 | 790,391 | (2,072) | 788,319 | | |
| 98 | 296,503 | (720) | 295,783 | 98 | 23,485 | (84) | 23,401 | | |
| Credit cards | 749,161 | (56,642) | 692,519 | Credit cards | 700,009 | (55,783) | 644,226 | | |
| DDA | 82,500 | (2,412) | 80,088 | DDA | 91,550 | (3,063) | 88,487 | | |
| Gross loans | 8,456,107 | (301,481) | 8,154,626 | Gross loans | 7,741,803 | (282,169) | 7,459,634 | | |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(x) Loans to customers and other financial assets (continued)

| BRR | Commercial & Corporate Loans 30 September 2025 | | | | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 1 \$'000 | 2 \$'000 | 3 \$'000 | 4 \$'000 | 5 \$'000 | 6 \$'000 | 7 \$'000 | |
| Gross loans | -- | 330 | 3,252,799 | 4,637,623 | 3,681,605 | 2,951,263 | 488,354 | 15,011,974 |
| Loss allowance | -- | -- | (1,477) | (3,921) | (2,415) | (7,547) | (78,569) | (93,929) |
| Carrying balance | -- | 330 | 3,251,322 | 4,633,702 | 3,679,190 | 2,943,716 | 409,785 | 14,918,045 |

| IG- ratings | 60 \$'000 | 65 \$'000 | 80 \$'000 | 85 \$'000 | 90 \$'000 | 95 \$'000 | 98 \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 1 \$'000 | 2 \$'000 | 3 \$'000 | 4 \$'000 | 5 \$'000 | 6 \$'000 | 7 \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| Gross loans | -- | 64,436 | 39,292 | 192,822 | 403,888 | 15,419 | 13,932 | 729,789 |
| Loss allowance | -- | (16,966) | (238) | (2,023) | (2,907) | (93) | -- | (22,227) |
| Carrying balance | -- | 47,470 | 39,054 | 190,799 | 400,981 | 15,326 | 13,932 | 707,562 |

| BRR | Commercial & Corporate Loans 30 September 2024 | | | | | | | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 1 \$'000 | 2 \$'000 | 3 \$'000 | 4 \$'000 | 5 \$'000 | 6 \$'000 | 7 \$'000 | |
| Gross loans | 72 | 856 | 2,942,396 | 3,980,907 | 3,180,724 | 2,598,923 | 471,744 | 13,175,622 |
| Loss allowance | -- | -- | (1,257) | (4,774) | (3,089) | (3,577) | (79,183) | (91,880) |
| Carrying balance | 72 | 856 | 2,941,139 | 3,976,133 | 3,177,635 | 2,595,346 | 392,561 | 13,083,742 |
| IG- ratings | 60 \$'000 | 65 \$'000 | 80 \$'000 | 85 \$'000 | 90 \$'000 | 95 \$'000 | 98 \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| | 1 \$'000 | 2 \$'000 | 3 \$'000 | 4 \$'000 | 5 \$'000 | 6 \$'000 | 7 \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| Gross loans | -- | 74,033 | 82,424 | 192,458 | 286,423 | 12,037 | 1,481 | 648,856 |
| Loss allowance | -- | (19,945) | (334) | (2,055) | (1,029) | (19) | -- | (23,382) |
| Carrying balance | -- | 54,088 | 82,090 | 190,403 | 285,394 | 12,018 | 1,481 | 625,474 |

IG Ratings: These are small commercial loans that were recorded at the Retail Banking level and assessed using the IG ratings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xi) Credit-impaired assets collateral held

The Group closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Group will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

Credit impaired assets

| 30 September 2025 | Gross exposure \$'000 | Impairment allowance \$'000 | Carrying amount \$'000 | Fair value of collateral held \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Individual (retail customers) | | | | |
| Instalment loans | 153,496 | (137,473) | 16,023 | 26,298 |
| Demand loans | 80,663 | (27,450) | 53,213 | 79,303 |
| Overdrafts | 3,080 | (3,085) | (5) | 155 |
| Credit cards | 49,835 | (49,835) | -- | -- |
| Mortgages | 249,249 | (43,538) | 205,711 | 289,672 |
| Sub-total | 536,323 | (261,381) | 274,942 | 395,428 |
| Corporate & Commercial | | | | |
| Demand loans | 566,076 | (100,147) | 465,929 | 2,072,530 |
| Overdrafts | 29,655 | (2,463) | 27,192 | 654,881 |
| Sub-total | 595,731 | (102,610) | 493,121 | 2,727,411 |
| Total loans to customers | 1,132,054 | (363,991) | 768,063 | 3,122,839 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xi) Credit-impaired assets collateral held (continued)

Credit impaired assets

| 30 September 2024 | Gross exposure \$'000 | Impairment allowance \$'000 | Carrying amount \$'000 | Fair value of collateral held \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Individual (retail customers) | | | | |
| Instalment loans | 152,540 | (131,124) | 21,416 | 51,541 |
| Demand loans | 86,271 | (25,700) | 60,571 | 89,271 |
| Overdrafts | 4,174 | (4,009) | 165 | 283 |
| Credit cards | 50,163 | (50,163) | -- | -- |
| Mortgages | 247,961 | (41,207) | 206,754 | 289,768 |
| Sub-total | 541,109 | (252,203) | 288,906 | 430,863 |
| Corporate & Commercial | | | | |
| Demand loans | 551,076 | (99,461) | 451,615 | 1,398,502 |
| Overdrafts | 32,967 | (2,399) | 30,568 | 575,509 |
| Sub-total | 584,043 | (101,860) | 482,183 | 1,974,011 |
| Total loans to customers | 1,125,152 | (354,063) | 771,089 | 2,404,874 |

The following table shows the distribution of Loan to Value ratios (LTV) for the Group's Retail mortgage credit-impaired portfolio:-

Mortgage Portfolio -LTV distribution

| | Credit-impaired (Gross carrying amount) | Credit-impaired (Gross carrying amount) |
|-------------------|---|---|
| | September 2025 \$'000 | September 2024 \$'000 |
| Lower than 50% | 21,008 | 19,483 |
| 50 to 60% | 9,851 | 8,026 |
| 60 to 70% | 10,645 | 10,681 |
| 70 to 80% | 13,186 | 9,691 |
| 80 to 90% | 19,697 | 30,257 |
| 90 to 100% | 22,396 | 16,130 |
| greater than 100% | 152,466 | 153,693 |
| Total | 249,249 | 247,961 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(CONTINUED)*

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) 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 periodic refreshing of inputs to models; currently ten years of data for PDs are being used and management's intention is to maintain this ten year rolling average for the PDs.
- 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 that were written off during the period (3.a.xiii).
- The Government of Barbados bonds were recognised as at 1 October 2018 as Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI). These bonds originated at a deep discount that reflects incurred credit losses. An effective interest rate based in the expected cash flows net of expected credit losses is used. This is known as at Credit Adjusted Effective Interest Rate (CAEIR).
- The total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition for Originated credit-impaired financial assets recognised during the period was \$10.6 million (2024: \$12.8 million).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) Loss allowance (continued)

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

Retail Loans

| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 October 2024 | 18,502 | 11,464 | 252,203 | 282,169 |
| Movement with P&L Impact | | | | |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (1,002) | 9,100 | -- | 8,098 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (188) | -- | 20,780 | 20,592 |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 268 | (2,679) | -- | (2,411) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (1,807) | 20,493 | 18,686 |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 | 8 | -- | (684) | (676) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | -- | 15 | (165) | (150) |
| New financial assets originated | 9,375 | 7,176 | 11,309 | 27,860 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs | 386 | (1,110) | 10,071 | 9,347 |
| Repayments | (3,272) | (2,273) | (43,865) | (49,410) |
| Total net P&L charge during the period | 5,575 | 8,422 | 17,939 | 31,936 |
| Other movement with no P&L impact | | | | |
| Write-offs | -- | -- | (12,623) | (12,623) |
| Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025 | 24,077 | 19,886 | 257,519 | 301,482 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) Loss allowance (continued)

| Retail Loans | | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 October 2023 | | 15,574 | 13,316 | 243,477 | 272,367 |
| Movement with P&L Impact | | | | | |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | | (533) | 4,113 | -- | 3,580 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | | (151) | -- | 16,661 | 16,510 |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | | 610 | (4,771) | -- | (4,161) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | | -- | (1,417) | 14,599 | 13,182 |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 | | 5 | -- | (765) | (760) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | | -- | 11 | (467) | (456) |
| New financial assets originated | | 6,355 | 4,680 | 9,605 | 20,640 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs | | (476) | (1,498) | (15,500) | (17,474) |
| Repayments | | (2,882) | (2,970) | (3,665) | (9,517) |
| Total net P&L charge during the period | | 2,928 | (1,852) | 20,468 | 21,544 |
| Other movement with no P&L impact | | | | | |
| Write-offs | | -- | -- | (11,742) | (11,742) |
| Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024 | | 18,502 | 11,464 | 252,203 | 282,169 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) Loss allowance (continued)

Commercial & Corporate Loans

| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 October 2024 | 6,612 | 6,791 | 101,859 | 115,262 |
| Movement with P&L Impact | | | | |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (367) | 580 | -- | 213 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (7) | -- | 89 | 82 |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 192 | (1,121) | -- | (929) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (24) | 619 | 595 |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | -- | -- | (295) | (295) |
| New financial assets originated | 11,037 | 397 | 8,146 | 19,580 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs | (125) | (456) | 24,030 | 23,449 |
| Repayments | (3,219) | (4,527) | (288) | (8,034) |
| Unwind of discounts | -- | (99) | 208 | 109 |
| Total net P&L charge during the period | 7,511 | (5,250) | 32,509 | 34,770 |
| Other movement with no P&L impact | | | | |
| Write-offs | -- | -- | (33,877) | (33,877) |
| Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025 | <u>14,123</u> | <u>1,541</u> | <u>100,491</u> | <u>116,155</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) Loss allowance (continued)

Commercial & Corporate Loans

| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 October 2023 | 5,688 | 3,949 | 148,519 | 158,156 |
| Movement with P&L Impact | | | | |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (483) | 5,817 | -- | 5,334 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (48) | -- | 1,889 | 1,841 |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 335 | (2,213) | -- | (1,878) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (15) | 483 | 468 |
| New financial assets originated | 2,755 | 570 | 2 | 3,327 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs | (689) | (249) | (3,408) | (4,346) |
| Repayments | (895) | (1,096) | (6,325) | (8,316) |
| Unwind of discounts | (51) | 28 | (484) | (507) |
| FX and other movements | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total net P&L charge during the period | 924 | 2,842 | (7,843) | (4,077) |
| Other movement with no P&L impact | | | | |
| Write-offs | -- | -- | (38,817) | (38,817) |
| Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024 | <u>6,612</u> | <u>6,791</u> | <u>101,859</u> | <u>115,262</u> |

Financial assets

| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 October 2024 | 16,253 | -- | -- | 16,253 |
| Movement with P&L Impact | | | | |
| New financial assets originated | 2,059 | -- | -- | 2,059 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs/Collateral App | (999) | -- | -- | (999) |
| Repayments | (865) | -- | -- | (865) |
| Total net P&L charge during the period | <u>195</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>195</u> |
| Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025 | <u>16,448</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>16,448</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) Loss allowance (continued)

| Financial assets | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 October 2023 | 23,302 | 555 | -- | 23,857 |
| Movement with P&L Impact | | | | |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 555 | (555) | -- | -- |
| New financial assets originated | 549 | -- | -- | 549 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs/Collateral App | (5,598) | -- | -- | (5,598) |
| Repayments | (1,139) | -- | -- | (1,139) |
| FX and other movements | (1,416) | -- | -- | (1,416) |
| Total net P&L charge during the period | (7,049) | (555) | -- | (7,604) |
| Other movement with no P&L impact | | | | |
| Financial assets derecognised during the period | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024 | <u>16,253</u> | -- | -- | <u>16,253</u> |

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

| Retail Loans | 30 September 2025 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 October 2024 | 6,786,295 | 414,399 | 541,109 | 7,741,803 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (286,910) | 246,134 | -- | (40,776) |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (48,415) | -- | 45,921 | (2,494) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 77,624 | (92,507) | -- | (14,883) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (56,999) | 47,989 | (9,010) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 | 3,338 | -- | (3,663) | (325) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | -- | 4,160 | (4,757) | (597) |
| New financial assets originated | 2,150,517 | 104,868 | 18,118 | 2,273,503 |
| Repayments | (1,294,446) | (90,351) | (93,694) | (1,478,491) |
| Write-off | -- | -- | (12,623) | (12,623) |
| Gross carrying amount as at 30 September 2025 | <u>7,388,003</u> | <u>529,704</u> | <u>538,400</u> | <u>8,456,107</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xii) Loss allowance (continued)

Retail Loans

| | | 30 September 2024 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 | |
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 October 2023 | 5,541,866 | 732,948 | 540,537 | 6,815,351 | |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (166,200) | 140,265 | -- | (25,935) | |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (36,237) | -- | 29,620 | (6,617) | |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 316,768 | (367,212) | -- | (50,444) | |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (50,233) | 40,986 | (9,247) | |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 | 6,348 | -- | (6,942) | (594) | |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | -- | 5,172 | (5,772) | (600) | |
| New financial assets originated | 2,229,595 | 92,541 | 12,788 | 2,334,924 | |
| Repayments | (1,105,845) | (139,082) | (58,366) | (1,303,293) | |
| Write-off | -- | -- | (11,742) | (11,742) | |
| Gross carrying amount as at 30 September 2024 | 6,786,295 | 414,399 | 541,109 | 7,741,803 | |

(xiii) Gross carrying amount

Commercial & Corporate Loans

| | 30 September 2025 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 October 2024 | 11,878,043 | 1,362,392 | 584,043 | 13,824,478 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (2,466,444) | 2,341,313 | -- | (125,131) |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (23,035) | -- | 22,335 | (700) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 159,001 | (160,616) | -- | (1,615) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (41,485) | 39,941 | (1,544) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 | 5,533 | -- | (6,575) | (1,042) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | -- | 9,218 | (10,379) | (1,161) |
| New financial assets originated | 5,498,253 | 110,672 | 16,451 | 5,625,376 |
| Repayments | (2,249,827) | (257,509) | (18,746) | (2,526,082) |
| Write-off | (943,084) | (72,643) | (35,089) | (1,050,816) |
| Gross carrying amount as at 30 September 2025 | 11,858,440 | 3,291,342 | 591,981 | 15,741,763 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xiii) Gross carrying amount (continued)

Commercial & Corporate Loans

| | 30 September 2024 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 October 2023 | 9,185,450 | 3,913,846 | 605,403 | 13,704,699 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2 | (596,948) | 645,352 | -- | 48,404 |
| Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3 | (16,478) | -- | 15,545 | (933) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 2,671,295 | (2,872,608) | -- | (201,313) |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3 | -- | (62,174) | 52,174 | (10,000) |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 | 1,197 | -- | (1,115) | 82 |
| Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2 | -- | 508 | (760) | (252) |
| New financial assets originated | 2,947,775 | 293,601 | 13,654 | 3,255,030 |
| Write off | (2,314,248) | (556,133) | (62,041) | (2,932,422) |
| FX and other movements | -- | -- | (38,817) | (38,817) |
| Gross carrying amount as at 30 September 2024 | 11,878,043 | 1,362,392 | 584,043 | 13,824,478 |

Financial assets

| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Purchased or originated credit impaired \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Gross carrying Balance as at 1 October 2024 | 14,880,908 | -- | -- | 716,494 | 15,597,402 |
| New financial assets originated | 5,434,845 | -- | -- | 18,200 | 5,453,045 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs | (235) | -- | -- | 1,732 | 1,497 |
| Repayments | (5,770,299) | -- | -- | (47,631) | (5,817,930) |
| Unwind of discounts | 31,797 | -- | -- | 9,890 | 41,687 |
| FX and other movements | 31,377 | -- | -- | 1,290 | 32,667 |
| Gross carrying balance as at 30 September 2025 | 14,608,393 | -- | -- | 699,975 | 15,308,368 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xiii) Gross carrying amount (continued)

Financial assets

| | Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000 | Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000 | Purchased or originated credit impaired \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Gross carrying Balance as at 1 October 2023 | 11,143,141 | 22,371 | -- | 734,048 | 11,899,560 |
| Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1 | 22,371 | (22,371) | -- | -- | -- |
| New financial assets originated | 14,069,118 | -- | -- | 19,680 | 14,088,798 |
| Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs | (194) | -- | -- | 1,435 | 1,241 |
| Repayments | (10,449,560) | -- | -- | (46,154) | (10,495,714) |
| Unwind of discounts | 113,724 | -- | -- | 6,587 | 120,311 |
| FX and other movements | (17,692) | -- | -- | 898 | (16,794) |
| Gross carrying balance as at 30 September 2024 | <u>14,880,908</u> | -- | -- | <u>716,494</u> | <u>15,597,402</u> |

(xiv) Write-off policy

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 effort to dispose of repossessed 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. During the year ended 30 September 2025, \$47.7 million of financial assets were written off (2024: \$50.5M). 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.

(xv) Modification & replacements of financial assets

The Group sometimes modifies the contractual terms and conditions of loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery (note 2.e.d.i) (note 3.a.iv).

The Group assesses if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the Classified Credit Management Review process.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xvi) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

The following table breaks down the Group's main credit exposure as categorised by counterparty industry sectors:

| | 2025 Gross maximum exposure \$'000 | 2024 Gross maximum exposure \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Cash and due from other banks | 4,824,376 | 5,257,835 |
| Statutory deposits | 2,268,002 | 2,472,872 |
| Consumer | 5,308,823 | 4,834,794 |
| Agriculture | 12,608 | 162,329 |
| Petroleum | 897,429 | 1,076,426 |
| Manufacturing | 821,912 | 772,087 |
| Construction | 1,312,529 | 1,290,375 |
| Distribution | 1,808,325 | 1,229,949 |
| Hotels and guest houses | 2,271,652 | 1,952,987 |
| Transport, storage and communications | 1,169,783 | 1,113,957 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 8,196,231 | 9,254,525 |
| Other business services | 4,082,625 | 2,849,035 |
| Personal services | 44,707 | 22,765 |
| Real estate mortgages | 3,913,526 | 3,702,464 |
| Government related | 9,688,053 | 8,922,231 |
| Credit commitments | 1,055,845 | 862,315 |
| Financial guarantee | 157,894 | 177,046 |
| Other assets | <u>594,408</u> | <u>462,820</u> |
| Total | <u>48,428,728</u> | <u>46,416,812</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factors. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency, commodity and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. The Group separates exposure to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities are measured separately by the Group Market Risk Unit who submit reports to the SMERMC on a regular basis and also reports via the Group Enterprise Risk Management Unit to the Group's Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee to enable Board oversight of market risk issues. Additionally, on a monthly basis, the Group's Pricing Committee reviews and approves the yield curves used to value all investment securities and reports on this into the Group ALCO. This Committee also provides to the Group ALCO, technical information that may be relevant to current and developing market conditions from time to time.

Trading portfolios include those portfolios arising from market-making transactions where the Group acts as a principal with clients or with the market. Trading portfolios are those positions entered into primarily to take advantage of market movements to generate capital gains.

Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the interest rate management of the Group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities. Non-trading portfolios consist of interest rate, foreign exchange and equity risks arising from the Group's fair value through other comprehensive income portfolio of financial assets.

(i) Currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. It is the policy of the Group not to engage in speculative foreign exchange activities, since its primary focus is to supply foreign currency to customers at a profit, with the US dollar dominating trading. However, as supply usually lags behind customer demand, the Group may find itself in an overbought or oversold position.

The Group's strategy of managing this risk is to buy low and sell high; establish relationships with corporate foreign exchange earners; limit foreign exchange exposure; avoid speculation with an aim to keep a balanced position; and match foreign currency denominated assets with foreign currency denominated liabilities. The Group does not currently engage in any hedging activities to mitigate currency risk.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency exposure for financial assets, financial liabilities and off-balance sheet items expressed in TT\$.

| | TT\$ \$'000 | US\$ \$'000 | Other \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 644,043 | 3,279,332 | 901,001 | 4,824,376 |
| Statutory deposits with central banks | 2,121,230 | 12,564 | 134,208 | 2,268,002 |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 5,216,868 | 5,253,142 | 389,014 | 10,859,024 |
| - Amortised cost | 2,464,844 | 994,998 | 1,434,486 | 4,894,328 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | 21,007 | 265 | 294 | 21,566 |
| Loans to customers | 14,248,155 | 7,470,404 | 2,061,674 | 23,780,233 |
| Other assets | 365,128 | 185,726 | 43,554 | 594,408 |
| Investments accounted for using equity methods | 61,878 | 223,314 | -- | 285,192 |
| Total financial assets | 25,143,153 | 17,419,745 | 4,964,231 | 47,527,129 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 21,996,599 | 5,828,314 | 3,069,887 | 30,894,800 |
| Other funding instruments | 2,711,543 | 525,987 | 1,369,880 | 4,607,410 |
| Due to other banks | 945,767 | 1,098,683 | 82,455 | 2,126,905 |
| Lease liabilities | 182,542 | -- | 23,429 | 205,971 |
| Bonds payable | 1,000,000 | -- | 49,789 | 1,049,789 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | 583,112 | 87,453 | 64,309 | 734,874 |
| Total financial liabilities | 27,419,563 | 7,540,437 | 4,659,749 | 39,619,749 |
| Net on balance sheet position | (2,276,410) | 9,879,308 | 304,482 | 7,907,380 |
| Off balance sheet items | 125,046 | 30,780 | 2,067 | 157,893 |
| Credit commitments | 618,874 | 118,790 | 318,182 | 1,055,846 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency exposure for financial assets, financial liabilities and off balance sheet items (continued):

| | TT\$ \$'000 | US\$ \$'000 | Other \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 369,478 | 3,772,678 | 1,115,679 | 5,257,835 |
| Statutory deposits with central banks | 2,318,951 | 18,992 | 134,929 | 2,472,872 |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 4,684,223 | 6,236,119 | 432,269 | 11,352,611 |
| - Amortised cost | 2,290,397 | 1,021,016 | 1,330,428 | 4,641,841 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | 20,240 | 225 | 339 | 20,804 |
| Loans to customers | 12,914,375 | 6,412,033 | 1,842,442 | 21,168,850 |
| Other assets | 1,054,486 | (635,823) | 44,157 | 462,820 |
| Investments accounted for using equity methods | 58,550 | 213,428 | -- | 271,978 |
| Total financial assets | 23,710,700 | 17,038,668 | 4,900,243 | 45,649,611 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 20,478,086 | 6,373,487 | 3,012,112 | 29,863,685 |
| Other funding instruments | 1,744,360 | 1,146,039 | 1,351,051 | 4,241,450 |
| Due to other banks | 200,633 | 1,114,831 | 103,744 | 1,419,208 |
| Lease liabilities | 222,095 | -- | 3,455 | 225,550 |
| Bonds payable | 1,000,000 | 618,142 | 106,978 | 1,725,120 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | 490,007 | 68,342 | 72,162 | 630,511 |
| Total financial liabilities | 24,135,181 | 9,320,841 | 4,649,502 | 38,105,524 |
| Net on balance sheet position | (424,481) | 7,717,827 | 250,741 | 7,544,087 |
| Off balance sheet items | 136,977 | 37,866 | 2,203 | 177,046 |
| Credit commitments | 289,567 | 229,300 | 343,448 | 862,315 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency exposure for financial assets, financial liabilities and off balance sheet items (continued):

Included in the “Other” category are assets and liabilities held in UK pound sterling, Canadian dollars, Euros, Barbados, Eastern Caribbean Dollars and Yen. A 1% increase or decrease in any of these currencies would not significantly impact the Group’s profit.

If the TT\$ appreciates by 25 basis points against the US\$, the profit would decrease by \$25.5 million (2024: decrease by \$19.9 million). The average change for the last three (3) years was nil (2024: Nil). There were no changes for 2025 (2024: Nil).

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk management focuses on potential changes in net interest income resulting from changes in interest rates, product spreads and mismatches in the re-pricing between interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities.

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and future cash flows. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. Cashflow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rate.

The Group’s objective in the management of its interest rate risk is to reduce the sensitivity of its earnings and overall portfolio value to fluctuations in the interest rate. The strategy employed to achieve this involves the active pricing of deposit and loan products, increasing market share of loans and funding, diversifying portfolios, changing the mix of products in accordance with market trends and reducing funding mismatch through long-term instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk. The assets and liabilities are categorised by the earlier of the repricing date and the maturity date.

| | Up to 1 month \$'000 | 1 to 3 months \$'000 | 3 to 12 months \$'000 | 1 to 5 years \$'000 | Over 5 years \$'000 | Non-interest bearing \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 2,461,776 | 479,713 | 504,454 | -- | -- | 1,378,433 | 4,824,376 |
| Statutory deposits with central banks | 12,513 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,255,489 | 2,268,002 |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 604,974 | 162,019 | 4,184,796 | 3,767,526 | 1,679,482 | 460,227 | 10,859,024 |
| - Amortised cost | 7,354 | 25,850 | 536,720 | 2,265,198 | 2,059,206 | -- | 4,894,328 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | 20,675 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 891 | 21,566 |
| Loans to customers | 2,313,022 | 1,483,635 | 4,001,576 | 9,698,017 | 6,283,983 | -- | 23,780,233 |
| Investments accounted for using equity methods | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 285,192 | 285,192 |
| Other assets | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 594,408 | 594,408 |
| Total financial assets | 5,420,314 | 2,151,217 | 9,227,546 | 15,730,741 | 10,022,671 | 4,974,640 | 47,527,129 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 25,353,926 | 978,613 | 2,374,880 | 360,453 | 152 | 1,826,776 | 30,894,800 |
| Other funding instruments | 874,339 | 777,426 | 2,442,273 | 513,372 | -- | -- | 4,607,410 |
| Due to other banks | 939,812 | -- | 1,104,638 | -- | -- | 82,455 | 2,126,905 |
| Bonds payable | -- | -- | 49,789 | 1,000,000 | -- | -- | 1,049,789 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 734,874 | 734,874 |
| Total financial liabilities | 27,168,077 | 1,756,039 | 5,971,580 | 1,873,825 | 152 | 2,644,105 | 39,413,778 |
| Interest sensitivity gap | (21,747,763) | 395,178 | 3,255,966 | 13,856,916 | 10,022,519 | | |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

| | Up to 1 month \$'000 | 1 to 3 months \$'000 | 3 to 12 months \$'000 | 1 to 5 years \$'000 | Over 5 years \$'000 | Non-interest bearing \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 3,283,814 | 565,731 | 518,070 | -- | -- | 890,220 | 5,257,835 |
| Statutory deposits with central banks | 18,993 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,453,879 | 2,472,872 |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 233,606 | 245,204 | 2,838,328 | 5,748,225 | 1,877,100 | 410,148 | 11,352,611 |
| - Amortised cost | 42,947 | 25,537 | 1,611,105 | 1,390,045 | 1,572,205 | -- | 4,641,839 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | 20,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 564 | 20,804 |
| Loans to customers | 2,209,542 | 1,088,217 | 3,151,125 | 8,810,002 | 5,909,964 | -- | 21,168,850 |
| Investments accounted for using equity methods | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 271,978 | 271,978 |
| Other assets | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 462,820 | 462,820 |
| Total financial assets | 5,809,142 | 1,924,689 | 8,118,628 | 15,948,272 | 9,359,269 | 4,489,609 | 45,649,609 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 24,694,022 | 815,602 | 2,128,374 | 423,516 | 153 | 1,802,018 | 29,863,685 |
| Other funding instruments | 809,411 | 720,302 | 1,809,583 | 902,154 | -- | -- | 4,241,450 |
| Due to other banks | 32,080 | -- | 1,131 | 1,282,253 | -- | 103,744 | 1,419,208 |
| Bonds payable | -- | -- | 675,331 | 49,789 | 1,000,000 | -- | 1,725,120 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 630,511 | 630,511 |
| Total financial liabilities | 25,535,513 | 1,535,904 | 4,614,419 | 2,657,712 | 1,000,153 | 2,536,273 | 37,879,974 |
| Interest sensitivity gap | (19,726,371) | 388,785 | 3,504,209 | 13,290,560 | 8,359,116 | | |

Interest rate risk management focuses on the potential changes in net interest income resulting from changes in interest rates, product spreads and mismatch in the re-pricing between interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities.

A 100 basis point increase in interest rates will cause a increase in profit of \$4.1 million (2024: decrease of \$16.1 million) and a decrease in reserves of \$312.5 million (2024: \$307.3 million).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk arises due to the possibility that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Group is affected by changing prices of equity instruments mainly classified as fair value through other comprehensive income securities with fair value movements recognised in shareholders' equity. These investments are held for strategic reasons and risk is managed via exposure limits. As at 30 September 2025, the Group had the following equity positions within the jurisdiction of Jamaica.

| | Originating currency JMD '000 | Functional currency TTD '000 |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Equities instruments recognised in OCI | | |
| As at September 30 2025 | | |
| Equity instruments | 6,969,466 | 294,718 |
| FX | -- | (4,092) |
| MTM Movement | <u>619,207</u> | <u>25,822</u> |
| | <u>7,588,673</u> | <u>316,448</u> |
| As at September 30 2024 | | |
| Equity instruments | 7,022,097 | 302,563 |
| Disposal | (25,800) | (1,200) |
| FX | -- | (5,510) |
| MTM Movement | <u>(26,831)</u> | <u>(1,135)</u> |
| | <u>6,969,466</u> | <u>294,718</u> |

Price sensitivity

These securities are listed in Jamaica; if prices for equity securities listed in Jamaica move by 15% (2024: 15%) respectively with all other variables including tax being held constant, the effects on the other comprehensive income would have been plus/(minus) TT\$47.5 million in 2025 (plus/minus TT\$44.8 million in 2024).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to generate or obtain sufficient cash or its equivalent in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet its commitments when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances and arises from fluctuations in cash flows. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits and other funding instruments, loan draw downs, guarantees and from margin and other calls on cash settled derivatives. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process is carried out by the Group's Treasury and International Trade Centre and monitored by the Group's Asset and Liability Committee. The Group's liquidity management framework is designed to ensure that there are adequate reserves of cash and other liquid securities to satisfy current and prospective commitments arising from either on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet liabilities. The Group relies on a broad range of funding sources and applies prudent limits to avoid undue concentration. Current and projected cash flows are monitored, together with diversification of funding and contingency planning, and ensuring that funding disturbances are minimised. The Group manages liquidity risk using both expected and contractual cash flows, by preserving a large and diversified base of core deposits from retail and commercial customers, by maintaining ongoing access to wholesale funding and by maintaining a liquid pool of marketable securities dedicated to mitigating liquidity risk as a contingency measure. Fallback mechanisms include access to the local interbank and institutional markets and stand-by lines of credit with external parties and the ability to close out or liquidate market positions.

Compliance with liquidity policies and risk limits is tracked by Group Market Risk and reported into the Senior Management Enterprise Risk Management Committee and via the Group Enterprise Risk Management Unit to the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

The table below analyses financial assets and liabilities of the Group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the year end to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

| | Up to 1 month \$'000 | 1 to 3 months \$'000 | 3 to 12 months \$'000 | 1 to 5 years \$'000 | Over 5 years \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 27,186,574 | 996,275 | 2,424,079 | 372,330 | 154 | 30,979,412 |
| Other funding instruments | 1,400,862 | 781,142 | 2,495,395 | 538,201 | -- | 5,215,600 |
| Bonds payable | 4,162 | 8,323 | 83,638 | 1,178,951 | -- | 1,275,074 |
| Due to other Banks | 1,022,974 | -- | 1,143,485 | -- | -- | 2,166,459 |
| Lease liabilities | 8,062 | 11,570 | 45,656 | 96,478 | 104,212 | 265,978 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | 734,874 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 734,874 |
| Total financial liabilities | 30,357,508 | 1,797,310 | 6,192,253 | 2,185,960 | 104,366 | 40,637,397 |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 4,816,104 | 496,545 | 514,248 | -- | -- | 5,826,897 |
| Statutory deposits with central banks | 2,268,002 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,268,002 |
| Financial assets | | | | | | |
| - Fair value through other Comprehensive income | 264,561 | 145,565 | 4,460,615 | 4,432,730 | 1,869,746 | 11,173,217 |
| - Amortised cost | 50,295 | 29,869 | 640,197 | 2,873,850 | 2,302,634 | 5,896,845 |
| - Fair value through profit and loss | 20,675 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,675 |
| Loans to customers | 1,294,383 | 1,711,576 | 4,953,483 | 12,817,055 | 7,379,268 | 28,155,765 |
| Other assets | 594,408 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 594,408 |
| Total financial assets | 9,308,428 | 2,383,555 | 10,568,543 | 20,123,635 | 11,551,648 | 53,935,809 |
| Net liquidity position | (21,049,080) | 586,245 | 4,376,290 | 17,937,675 | 11,447,282 | 13,298,412 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

| | Up to 1 month \$'000 | 1 to 3 months \$'000 | 3 to 12 months \$'000 | 1 to 5 years \$'000 | Over 5 years \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 26,570,136 | 829,565 | 2,166,333 | 437,051 | 170 | 30,003,255 |
| Other funding instruments | 1,080,821 | 723,165 | 1,853,468 | 942,111 | -- | 4,599,565 |
| Bonds payable | 4,162 | 8,189 | 729,792 | 245,942 | 1,029,132 | 2,017,217 |
| Due to other Banks | 141,671 | -- | 51,232 | 1,341,551 | -- | 1,534,454 |
| Lease liabilities | 5,437 | 10,874 | 47,908 | 119,365 | 98,537 | 282,121 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | 630,511 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 630,511 |
| Total financial liabilities | 28,432,738 | 1,571,793 | 4,848,733 | 3,086,020 | 1,127,839 | 39,067,123 |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and due from other banks | 4,404,820 | 571,173 | 517,798 | -- | -- | 5,493,791 |
| Statutory deposits with central banks | 2,472,872 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,472,872 |
| Financial assets | | | | | | |
| - Fair value through other Comprehensive income | 195,702 | 108,331 | 3,173,191 | 6,383,423 | 2,161,638 | 12,022,285 |
| - Amortised cost | 53,397 | 59,686 | 1,808,855 | 1,905,005 | 2,187,073 | 6,014,016 |
| - Fair value through profit and loss | 20,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,240 |
| Loans to customers | 2,001,282 | 1,315,723 | 4,063,737 | 11,460,751 | 6,991,790 | 25,833,283 |
| Other assets | 462,820 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 462,820 |
| Total financial assets | 9,611,133 | 2,054,913 | 9,563,581 | 19,749,179 | 11,340,501 | 52,319,307 |
| Net liquidity position | (18,821,605) | 483,120 | 4,714,848 | 16,663,159 | 10,212,662 | 13,252,184 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

(ii) Assets held for managing liquidity risk

The Group holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high-quality highly-liquid securities to support payment obligations and contingent funding in a stressed market environment. The Group's assets held for managing liquidity risk comprise:

- Cash and balances with central banks;
- Certificates of deposit;
- Government bonds and other securities that are readily acceptable in repurchase agreements with central banks; and
- Secondary sources of liquidity in the form of highly liquid instruments in the Group's investment portfolios.

(iii) Off-Balance sheet items

The table below analyses the contingent liabilities and commitments of the Group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the year end to the contractual maturity date.

| | Up to 1 month \$'000 | 1 to 3 months \$'000 | 3 to 12 months \$'000 | 1 to 5 years \$'000 | Over 5 years \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | | | |
| Credit commitments | 737,664 | -- | 318,182 | -- | -- | 1,055,846 |
| Acceptances | 2,019 | -- | 2,067 | -- | -- | 4,086 |
| Guarantees | 72,615 | 1,139 | 37,227 | 27,528 | 3,945 | 142,454 |
| Letters of credit | -- | 502 | 10,852 | -- | -- | 11,354 |
| Capital commitments | -- | -- | 818,337 | 8,100 | -- | 826,437 |
| Total | 812,298 | 1,641 | 1,186,665 | 35,628 | 3,945 | 2,040,177 |
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | | | |
| Credit commitments | 518,867 | -- | 343,448 | -- | -- | 862,315 |
| Acceptances | 1,917 | 8,130 | 2,203 | -- | -- | 12,250 |
| Guarantees | 75,415 | 3,806 | 37,344 | 1,722 | 34,068 | 152,355 |
| Letters of credit | -- | 1,209 | 10,952 | 280 | -- | 12,441 |
| Capital commitments | -- | -- | 158,010 | -- | -- | 158,010 |
| Total | 596,199 | 13,145 | 551,957 | 2,002 | 34,068 | 1,197,371 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

d. *Fiduciary activities*

The Group provides custody, trustee and investment management services to third parties which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these consolidated financial statements. The assets under administration at 30 September 2025 totalled \$37.8 billion (2024 - \$37.0 billion).

e. *Capital management*

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

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators in the differing jurisdictions in which the Group operates;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- To ensure that the Group can remain solvent during periods of adverse earnings or economic decline; and
- To ensure that the Group is adequately capitalised to cushion depositors and other creditors against losses.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by the Group ALCO, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory practices, as implemented by the Central Banks of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago on a monthly basis and with the Central Bank of Barbados quarterly.

Under Section 9(1) of the Financial Institutions Act Chapter 79:09 of the Revised Laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Financial Institution (Capital Adequacy) Regulations 2020, being the Basel II/III framework ,was passed effective 14 May 2020. These Regulations, detailed on Schedule 1, Regulations 8 and 18(1), require each financial institution to:-

- Maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk adjusted assets (Credit, Operational and Market) of not less than the minimum standard of 10%.
- Maintain a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk adjusted assets (Credit, Operational and Market) of not less than the minimum standard of 6%.
- Maintain a ratio of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk adjusted assets (Credit, Operational and Market) of not less than the minimum standard of 4.5%.

The Central Bank of Barbados requires each financial institution to:-

- Maintain a ratio of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets of not less than the minimum standard of 8%, of which the core capital shall be at least 4%.

The Group's regulatory capital is comprised of:-

- Tier 1 Capital - ordinary share capital, statutory reserve fund, capital reserve, general reserve and retained earnings.
- Tier 2 Capital – preference shares, qualifying subordinated loan capital and impairment allowances.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

e. Capital management (continued)

| | 2025 '000 | 2024 '000 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tier 1 Capital | | |
| Share capital | 427,341 | 458,557 |
| Statutory reserve | 1,255,070 | 1,248,938 |
| Capital reserve | 248,614 | 161,985 |
| General reserve | 46,720 | 59,213 |
| Retained earnings | 6,401,861 | 6,026,503 |
| Less: Intangible assets | <u>(309,455)</u> | <u>(289,343)</u> |
| Total Tier 1 | <u>8,070,151</u> | <u>7,665,853</u> |
| Tier 2 Capital | | |
| Preference shares | 103,600 | 103,600 |
| Eligible reserve provision | <u>53,703</u> | <u>35,428</u> |
| Total Tier 2 Capital | <u>157,303</u> | <u>139,028</u> |
| Total Capital | <u>8,227,545</u> | <u>7,804,881</u> |
| Ratios | | |
| Risk adjusted assets (credit, operational & market) | <u>37,198,761</u> | <u>43,764,780</u> |
| Qualifying capital to risk adjusted assets | <u>22.12%</u> | <u>17.83%</u> |
| Tier 1 capital to risk adjusted assets | <u>21.69%</u> | <u>17.52%</u> |

As at 30 September 2025 and 2024, the Group and its qualifying subsidiaries were in compliance with these requirements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

f. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities presented on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position at an amount other than their fair value.

| Financial assets | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash and due from other banks | 4,824,377 | 5,491,832 | 4,824,377 | 5,491,832 |
| Statutory deposits with Central Banks | 2,268,002 | 2,472,872 | 2,268,002 | 2,472,872 |
| Financial instruments | | | | |
| - Loans to customers | 4,894,329 | 21,168,850 | 5,050,341 | 23,787,176 |
| - Investment securities- amortised cost | 23,780,232 | 4,641,840 | 26,481,988 | 4,674,318 |
| Other assets | 594,408 | 462,750 | 594,408 | 462,750 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Customers' deposits | 30,894,800 | 29,937,286 | 31,063,418 | 30,082,179 |
| Other funding instruments | 4,607,411 | 4,241,451 | 4,844,976 | 4,281,225 |
| Bonds payable | 1,049,789 | 1,725,120 | 1,002,943 | 1,634,471 |
| Due to other Banks | 2,126,904 | 1,419,208 | 2,312,940 | 1,471,725 |
| Creditors and accrued expenses | 734,874 | 630,511 | 734,874 | 630,511 |

The fair values of the Group's financial instruments are determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 9). See Note 3 and 4 for further details of the fair value measurements (note 3.g).

Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value

Due to their liquidity and short-term maturity, the carrying values of certain financial instruments approximate their fair values. Financial instruments where carrying value is approximately equal to fair value include cash and due from other banks, statutory deposits with Central Banks, other assets and creditors and accrued expenses.

Loans to customers less allowance for loan losses

Loans to customers are net of specific and other provisions for impairment, which reflects the additional credit risk. The estimated fair value of these loans represents the discounted amount of future cash flows based on prevailing market rates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

f. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

Investment securities – amortised cost

Fair value for amortised cost assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology where all cash-flows of the instruments are discounted at an appropriate yield plus a credit spread where applicable. The fair value of the amortised cost portfolio is computed for disclosure purposes only. See note 3.g.ii for Fair Value Hierarchy.

Customer deposits

Due to their liquidity and short-term maturity, the carrying values of some customer deposits approximate their fair value. The fair value of the other customer deposits is computed using discounted cash flow analyses at current market interest rates.

Bonds payable

The fair value of bonds payable is calculated using discounted cash flow analyses assuming the 'yield-to-call' method of valuation, when call options are in the money. When they are not in the money, the yield to maturity method of valuation is used. These bonds carry fixed interest rates and have been discounted using the prevailing market rate of similar instruments.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to these valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created instruments whose fair value is determined based on the following fair value hierarchy:-

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes debt instruments.
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

f. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

| As at 30 September 2025 | Level 1 \$'000 | Level 2 \$'000 | Level 3 \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Investment securities | | | | |
| Fair value through profit or loss | | | | |
| - Debt securities | -- | 20,675 | -- | 20,675 |
| - Equity securities | 891 | -- | -- | 891 |
| | 891 | 20,675 | -- | 21,566 |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| - Debt securities | 448,127 | 9,950,753 | -- | 10,398,880 |
| - Equity securities | 443,935 | 3,452 | 12,757 | 460,144 |
| | 892,062 | 9,954,205 | 12,757 | 10,859,024 |
| Total Investment securities | 892,953 | 9,974,880 | 12,757 | 10,880,590 |

| As at 30 September 2024 | Level 1 \$'000 | Level 2 \$'000 | Level 3 \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Investment securities | | | | |
| Fair value through profit or loss | | | | |
| - Debt securities | -- | 20,240 | -- | 20,240 |
| - Equity securities | 564 | -- | -- | 564 |
| | 564 | 20,240 | -- | 20,804 |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| - Debt securities | 3,775,540 | 7,163,769 | -- | 10,939,309 |
| - Equity securities | 397,487 | 3,239 | 12,576 | 413,302 |
| | 4,173,027 | 7,167,008 | 12,576 | 11,352,611 |
| Total Investment securities | 4,173,591 | 7,187,248 | 12,576 | 11,373,415 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

f. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year. Reconciliation of Level 3 items are as follows:-

| | Equity \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| September 2025 | | |
| Opening balance | 12,576 | 12,576 |
| Fair value through OCI | 161 | 161 |
| Exchange | 20 | 20 |
| Disposal | -- | -- |
| Closing balance | 12,757 | 12,757 |

| | Equity \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| September 2024 | | |
| Opening balance | 12,370 | 12,370 |
| Fair value through OCI | 885 | 885 |
| Exchange | 21 | 21 |
| Disposal | (700) | (700) |
| Closing balance | 12,576 | 12,576 |

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

a. Fair value of financial assets –fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group uses the discounted cash flow method to determine the fair value of the financial assets not traded in active markets. The discounted cash flow method discounts the cash-flows of the financial assets at an appropriate yield plus a credit spread where applicable. The carrying value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would decrease by \$312.5 million if the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow analysis is increased by 100 basis points from management's estimates (2024: \$307.3 million).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

a. Fair value of financial assets – fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

The Group's credit spread methodology utilises gradient tenors and currency specific spreads. The appropriate credit spread for the agency or corporate fixed income security is determined using a cubic spline interpolation of the appropriate currency and credit rating category in the credit spread matrix based on the remaining tenor of the facility. This singular credit spread is then added to the discount spot rates to value the facility using the discounted cashflow method.

The models used to determine fair values are validated, and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel at Group Market Risk.

b. Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and 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 defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 3.a.v, 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:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL;
- Determination of macroeconomic drivers and forecasting macroeconomic scenarios;
- Recovery rates on unsecured exposures; and
- Drawdown of approved facilities

On a quarterly basis, the Group assesses Stage 3 loans to customers for potential impairment. The amount of the expected credit loss is determined by assessing the recoverable value of the collateral (where available) and management's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. Management requires an independent valuation of the collateral obtained as part of the loan origination process.

Management's expectation is based on the Group's past recovery performance and can vary based on product type or seniority of claim. The recoverable value of collateral is calculated by adjusting for the cost of disposal of the collateral and the expected time to sell the collateral, discounted by the effective interest rate of the facility.

Loss given default

The Loss Given Default rate on corporate senior unsecured bonds is estimated to be 60% based on the International Swaps and Derivatives Association standard Credit Default Swap contract specification for North American corporate issuers. The Loss Given Default rate on sovereign senior unsecured bonds is estimated to be 50% based on the average Loss Given Default rate on Sovereign bonds during the period 1983 to 2022 as reported by Moody's Investors Service (note 3.a.vi).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

c. Income taxes

Management judgment is required in determining provisions for income taxes and there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made. When appropriate, particularly where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain, management also obtains opinions or advice from leading tax advisors and regularly reassesses its strategy in relation to such exposures.

The Group is subject to income tax in various jurisdictions. Tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Substantive enactment is considered to be achieved when further steps in the enactment process will not change the outcome of a proposed change in tax law. Management considers the legislative process applicable in each jurisdiction in which it operates in determining at what point a proposed change in tax law will be considered substantively enacted by identifying the point after which further steps in the enactment process will not affect the outcome of the proposed change.

d. Retirement benefits

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis, by an independent external expert, using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate, salary and pension increases. The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds, and where no deep corporate market exists, the Government bonds are used, that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. In determining the salary increases, the Group considered long-term salary inflation, age, merit and promotion (note 15.j for sensitivity).

e. Fair valuation of properties

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar lease and other contracts. In the absence of such information, the Group determines the amount within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. In making the judgement, the Group considers information from a variety of sources including:

- (i) Current prices in an active market for properties of different nature, condition or location (or subject to different lease or other contracts), adjusted to reflect those differences;
- (ii) Recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, with adjustments to reflect any changes in economic conditions since the date of the transactions that occurred at those prices;
- (iii) Discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows, derived from the terms of any existing lease and other contracts and (where possible) from external evidence such as current market rents for similar properties in the same location and condition, and using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of the cash flows.

The Group engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the Group's land and buildings, at least every three years in accordance with the Group's policy (note 13 (ii)). The last independent valuations were done in September 2024. The valuations for 2025 were performed by management in September 2025.

The valuations are based on current market conditions and thus may change in the future (note 13 (ii)).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

f. *Estimated impairment of goodwill*

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2 b (iii). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. If the discounted rate used in the value-in-use calculation was increased by 100 basis points from management's estimates, the value in use calculation will still exceed the fair value less cost to sell calculation, and there would be no impairment of goodwill.

5 Segment analysis

For management purposes, the Group is organized into five business segments based on products and services as follows:-

- **Retail banking:** Includes loans and mortgages, deposit, foreign exchange transactions, credit and debit cards and card merchants acquiring business with retail and commercial customers.
- **Corporate banking:** Loans and credit facilities and deposits and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers.
- **Treasury management and investment banking:** Liquidity management and investment banking services including corporate finance, and specialised financial trading.
- **Asset management:** Investment products and services to institutional investors and intermediaries.
- **Group function:** Finance, legal, and other centralised functions.

Other Group operations comprise fund management, institutional finance and providing computer services, none of which constitutes a separately reportable segment and business activities from head office.

As the Group's segment operations are all financial with a majority of revenues deriving from interest and the Group Chief Executive Officer relies primarily on net interest revenue to assess the performance of the segment, the total interest income and expense for all reportable segments is presented on a net basis.

There were no changes in the reportable segments during the year.

Transactions between the business segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external parties reported to the Group Chief Executive Officer is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated income statement. The segmental information is reported gross and therefore consolidation adjustments have not been eliminated.

Funds are ordinarily allocated between segments, resulting in funding cost transfers disclosed in inter-segment net interest income. Interest charged for these funds is based on the Group's average cost of funding. There are no other material items of income or expense between the business segments.

Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each business. Revenue-sharing agreements are used to allocate external customer revenues to a business segment on a reasonable basis.

The Group's management reporting is based on a measure of operating profit comprising net interest income, loan impairment charges, net fee and commission income, other income and non-interest expenses.

The information provided about each segment is based on the internal reports about segment profit or loss, assets and other information, which are regularly reviewed by the Executive Management.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise operating assets and liabilities, being the majority of the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

5 Segment analysis (continued)

a. Segment results of operations

The segment information provided to the Executive Management for the reportable segments is as follows:-

| Year ended 30 September 2025 | Retail banking \$'000 | Corporate banking \$'000 | Treasury & investment banking \$'000 | Trustee & asset management \$'000 | Group functions \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Net interest income | 802,470 | 837,400 | 458,056 | 5,615 | (2,695) | 2,100,846 |
| Inter-segment net interest income | 205,137 | (199,128) | (6,009) | -- | -- | -- |
| Net fee and commission income | 285,896 | 40,724 | 135,010 | 96,882 | 5,111 | 563,623 |
| Net foreign exchange gains | 32,785 | 560 | 154,654 | 127 | 1,128 | 189,254 |
| Other income | 5,389 | (41) | 36,461 | 2,414 | 1,580,441 | 1,624,664 |
| Total net revenue | 1,331,677 | 679,515 | 778,172 | 105,038 | 1,583,985 | 4,478,387 |
| Impairment (charges)/write back | (37,638) | 4,462 | (16,033) | 22 | 30 | (49,157) |
| Impairment on non financial asset | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | (86,204) | (428) | (335) | (4,320) | (47,848) | (139,135) |
| Administrative expenses | (292,119) | (33,539) | (92,227) | (32,773) | (285,903) | (736,561) |
| Other operating expenses | (465,911) | (14,606) | (73,700) | (11,815) | (70,692) | (636,724) |
| Total non-interest expenses | (881,872) | (44,111) | (182,295) | (48,886) | (404,413) | (1,561,577) |
| Profit before taxation | 449,805 | 635,404 | 595,877 | 56,152 | 1,179,572 | 2,916,810 |
| Income tax expense | (2,708) | -- | (354,733) | (17,843) | 24 | (375,260) |
| Profit for the year | 447,097 | 635,404 | 241,144 | 38,309 | 1,179,596 | 2,541,550 |
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | | | |
| Total assets | 13,512,259 | 13,418,468 | 21,801,829 | 415,685 | 8,899,991 | 58,048,232 |
| Total liabilities | 23,196,566 | 3,708,935 | 13,982,038 | 125,758 | 669,269 | 41,682,566 |
| Property & equipment | 433,578 | 1,313 | 224,423 | 1,569 | 261,541 | 922,424 |
| Intangibles | 66,391 | -- | 5,806 | 44 | 80,328 | 152,569 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

5 Segment analysis (continued)

a. Segment results of operations (continued)

| Year ended 30 September 2024 | Retail banking \$'000 | Corporate banking \$'000 | Treasury & investment banking \$'000 | Trustee & asset management \$'000 | Group functions \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Net interest income | 703,869 | 835,366 | 518,395 | 5,623 | 617 | 2,063,870 |
| Inter-segment net interest income | 82,621 | (74,194) | (8,427) | -- | -- | -- |
| Net fee and commission income | 263,629 | 32,731 | 115,402 | 94,931 | 4,950 | 511,643 |
| Net foreign exchange gains | 35,210 | 1,027 | 106,507 | 39 | 911 | 143,694 |
| Other income | 5,056 | 481 | 139,385 | 2,467 | 596,471 | 743,860 |
| Total net revenue | 1,090,385 | 795,411 | 871,262 | 103,060 | 602,949 | 3,463,067 |
| Impairment write back/(charges) | (17,923) | 11,188 | 1,765 | 955 | -- | (4,015) |
| Impairment on non financial asset | (5,832) | -- | 3,241 | -- | -- | (2,591) |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | (65,046) | (288) | (17,972) | (5,352) | (37,376) | (126,034) |
| Administrative expenses | (287,263) | (30,939) | (144,474) | (27,858) | (264,811) | (755,345) |
| Other operating expenses | (421,411) | (12,969) | (96,970) | (11,507) | (78,704) | (621,561) |
| Total non-interest expenses | (797,475) | (33,008) | (254,410) | (43,762) | (380,891) | (1,509,546) |
| Profit before taxation | 292,910 | 762,403 | 616,852 | 59,298 | 222,058 | 1,953,521 |
| Income tax expense | (1,207) | (13) | (292,385) | (19,037) | -- | (312,642) |
| Profit for the year | 291,703 | 762,390 | 324,467 | 40,261 | 222,058 | 1,640,879 |
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | | | |
| Total assets | 12,310,842 | 12,238,796 | 23,298,047 | 475,847 | 6,144,590 | 54,468,122 |
| Total liabilities | 22,943,245 | 3,260,986 | 13,141,021 | 109,734 | 89,268 | 39,544,254 |
| Property & equipment | 413,102 | 1,109 | 226,847 | 5,750 | 217,520 | 864,328 |
| Intangibles | 36,039 | -- | 6,132 | 17 | 90,269 | 132,457 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

5 Segment analysis (continued)

b. Reconciliation of segment results of operations to consolidated results of operations

| Year ended 30 September 2025 | Total management reporting \$'000 | Adjustments and eliminations \$'000 | Total consolidated \$'000 |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Net interest income | 2,100,846 | -- | 2,100,846 |
| Non-interest income | 2,377,541 | (1,603,792) | 773,749 |
| Impairment losses | (49,157) | -- | (49,157) |
| Non-interest expenses | (1,512,420) | 23,225 | (1,489,195) |
| Operating profit | 2,916,810 | (1,580,567) | 1,336,243 |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method | -- | 28,600 | 28,600 |
| Income tax expense | (375,261) | -- | (375,261) |
| Profit for the year | 2,541,549 | (1,551,967) | 989,582 |
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | |
| Total assets | 58,048,232 | (8,881,652) | 49,166,580 |
| Total liabilities | 41,682,566 | (1,647,417) | 40,035,149 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

5 Segment analysis (continued)

b. Reconciliation of segment results of operations to consolidated results of operations (continued)

| Year ended 30 September 2024 | Total management reporting \$'000 | Adjustments and eliminations \$'000 | Total consolidated \$'000 |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Net interest income | 2,063,870 | -- | 2,063,870 |
| Non-interest income | 1,399,197 | (729,159) | 670,038 |
| Impairment losses | (4,015) | -- | (4,015) |
| Non-interest expenses | (1,502,940) | 12,954 | (1,489,986) |
| Operating profit | 1,956,112 | (716,205) | 1,239,907 |
| Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method | -- | 32,236 | 32,236 |
| Income tax expense | (312,642) | -- | (312,642) |
| Profit for the year | 1,643,470 | (683,969) | 959,501 |
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | |
| Total assets | 54,995,487 | (7,918,520) | 47,076,967 |
| Total liabilities | 39,544,254 | (1,098,628) | 38,445,626 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

6 Cash and due from other banks

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash and bank balances | 2,129,765 | 2,063,030 |
| Short-term investments | <u>2,694,611</u> | <u>3,194,805</u> |
| | <u><u>4,824,376</u></u> | <u><u>5,257,835</u></u> |
| Short-term investments: | | |
| - 3 months from the date of acquisition | 1,955,856 | 1,543,500 |
| - Maturity over 3 months | <u>738,755</u> | <u>1,651,305</u> |
| | <u><u>2,694,611</u></u> | <u><u>3,194,805</u></u> |

The average effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 6.75% (2024: 5.25%); these deposits have an average maturity of 90 days (2024: 90 days).

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flow:

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash and bank balances | 2,129,765 | 2,063,030 |
| Short-term investments – maturity within 3 months | 1,955,856 | 1,543,500 |
| Due to other banks | <u>(2,126,905)</u> | <u>(1,419,209)</u> |
| | <u><u>1,958,716</u></u> | <u><u>2,187,321</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

7 Statutory deposits with Central Banks

Under the provisions of Financial Institutions Act 2008 (Trinidad and Tobago), the Bank and its subsidiary (First Citizens Depository Services Limited) are required to maintain as a deposit with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago restricted cash balances. These balances represent a ratio of certain deposit liabilities held in such form and to such extent as the Central Bank may prescribe from time to time. As of 30 September 2025, the current ratio was 10% for First Citizens Bank Limited as per the Monetary Policy Announcement of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago in July 2024 (2024: 10%) and 9% for First Citizens Depository Services Limited (2024: 9%). Under the provisions of the Act, it can be waived for a specified period of time and on such conditions as may be determined by the Central Bank.

In Barbados, under the provisions of the Financial Institution Act, 1996-16, the Bank's subsidiary, First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited, is required to maintain as a deposit with the Central Bank of Barbados restricted cash balances. This balance represents a ratio of customers deposit balances (both domestic and foreign currency) held in such form and to such extent as the Minister, on advice of the Central Bank may prescribe from time to time. As at 30 September 2025, the ratio was 5% of total domestic customer deposit balances (comprising 5% cash) plus 6% of total foreign customer deposit balances (2024: 5% of total domestic customer deposit balances (comprising 5% cash) plus 6% of total foreign customer deposit balances).

As at 30 September 2025 and 2024, the qualifying subsidiaries were in compliance with these requirements.

8 (a) Investment securities –Fair value through other comprehensive income

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Listed investments | 3,114,856 | 4,069,012 |
| Unlisted investments | <u>7,746,257</u> | <u>7,285,739</u> |
| | 10,861,113 | 11,354,751 |
| Provision for impairment | <u>(2,089)</u> | <u>(2,140)</u> |
| | <u>10,859,024</u> | <u>11,352,611</u> |
| Debt securities | | |
| Listed | 2,860,203 | 3,671,524 |
| Unlisted | <u>7,538,677</u> | <u>7,267,785</u> |
| | <u>10,398,880</u> | <u>10,939,309</u> |
| Equity securities | | |
| Listed | 443,935 | 397,487 |
| Unlisted | <u>16,209</u> | <u>15,815</u> |
| | <u>460,144</u> | <u>413,302</u> |
| Current portion | 4,813,271 | 3,313,899 |
| Non-current portion | <u>6,045,753</u> | <u>8,038,712</u> |
| | <u>10,859,024</u> | <u>11,352,611</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

8 (a) Investment securities – Fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Unlisted investments include securities of/or guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the amount of \$7,460 million (2024: \$6,351 million).

Investment securities totalling \$4,152.7 million (2024: \$3,786.6 million) are pledged to secure the repurchase agreements (see Note 17).

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Balance at beginning of the year | 11,352,611 | 7,650,130 |
| Exchange differences | (4,062) | (5,947) |
| Additions | 4,372,610 | 13,853,754 |
| Disposals | (4,971,219) | (10,249,430) |
| Net movements in provisions for impairment | 51 | (235) |
| Net amortisation of discounts | 8,829 | 8,903 |
| Fair value gains/(losses) | <u>100,204</u> | <u>95,436</u> |
| Balance at end of year | <u><u>10,859,024</u></u> | <u><u>11,352,611</u></u> |
| <i>Fair value gains/(losses) based on:</i> | | |
| Quoted market prices | 72,306 | 21,405 |
| Other techniques | <u>27,898</u> | <u>74,031</u> |
| | <u><u>100,204</u></u> | <u><u>95,436</u></u> |
| <i>The movement in the provision for impairment is as follows:</i> | | |
| Allowance at beginning of the year | 2,140 | 2,869 |
| Write back for the year | <u>(51)</u> | <u>(729)</u> |
| Allowance at the end of year | <u><u>2,089</u></u> | <u><u>2,140</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

8 (b) Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bond | 20,675 | 20,240 |
| Listed – equity securities | <u>891</u> | <u>564</u> |
| | <u><u>21,566</u></u> | <u><u>20,804</u></u> |
| The movement in investment securities may be summarised as follows: | | |
| At beginning of year | 20,804 | 20,298 |
| Additions | 4,211,412 | 4,681,888 |
| Disposals | (4,215,277) | (4,687,167) |
| Fair value gains | <u>4,627</u> | <u>5,785</u> |
| At end of year | <u><u>21,566</u></u> | <u><u>20,804</u></u> |

The above securities are managed, and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management strategy, and information about the groups of financial instruments is reported to management on that basis.

9 Investment securities- amortised cost

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unlisted investments | 4,908,689 | 4,655,953 |
| Provision for impairment | <u>(14,361)</u> | <u>(14,114)</u> |
| | <u><u>4,894,328</u></u> | <u><u>4,641,839</u></u> |
| Current portion | 316,583 | 1,682,221 |
| Non-current portion | <u>4,577,745</u> | <u>2,959,618</u> |
| | <u><u>4,894,328</u></u> | <u><u>4,641,839</u></u> |
| Balance at beginning of the year | 4,641,839 | 4,629,349 |
| Exchange differences | -- | -- |
| Additions | 1,080,433 | 235,045 |
| Disposals/maturities | (846,711) | (248,464) |
| Amortisation of unrealised gains | (536) | (660) |
| Net amortisation of discounts | 6,640 | 9,536 |
| Net movement in impairment | (246) | 7,837 |
| ECL gains on POCI | <u>12,909</u> | <u>9,196</u> |
| Balance at end of year | <u><u>4,894,328</u></u> | <u><u>4,641,839</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10 Loans to customers

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Stage 1 | 19,246,443 | 18,865,450 |
| Stage 2 | 3,821,044 | 1,575,679 |
| Stage 3 | <u>1,130,383</u> | <u>1,125,152</u> |
| | <u><u>24,197,870</u></u> | <u><u>21,566,281</u></u> |
| Performing loans | 23,067,487 | 20,441,116 |
| Underperforming loans | 353,779 | 378,951 |
| Non-performing loans | <u>776,604</u> | <u>746,214</u> |
| | <u><u>24,197,870</u></u> | <u><u>21,566,281</u></u> |
| Allowance for loan losses | <u>(417,637)</u> | <u>(397,431)</u> |
| | <u><u>23,780,233</u></u> | <u><u>21,168,850</u></u> |
| <i>Allowance for loan losses</i> | | |
| Allowance at beginning of the year | 397,430 | 430,523 |
| Charge/(write back) for the year | 65,756 | 21,294 |
| Loans written off during the year | <u>(45,549)</u> | <u>(54,386)</u> |
| Allowance at the end of year | <u><u>417,637</u></u> | <u><u>397,431</u></u> |
| <i>Impairment loss on loans net of recoveries</i> | | |
| Charge for the year | 65,758 | 21,294 |
| Amounts recovered during the year | <u>(11,307)</u> | <u>(7,608)</u> |
| | <u><u>54,451</u></u> | <u><u>13,686</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

11 Other assets

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Prepayments | 55,944 | 49,762 |
| Accrued receivable | 251,562 | 117,851 |
| Accrued interest | 342,846 | 344,935 |
| Due from parent | -- | 34 |
| | <u>650,352</u> | <u>512,582</u> |

12 Investments accounted for using equity method

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment in joint venture | 61,878 | 55,272 |
| Investment in associates | <u>223,314</u> | <u>216,706</u> |
| | <u>285,192</u> | <u>271,978</u> |

12 a. Investment in joint venture

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Beginning of the year | 55,272 | 48,264 |
| Share of profit after tax | <u>6,606</u> | <u>7,008</u> |
| At end of year | <u>61,878</u> | <u>55,272</u> |

This investment represents 25% of the equity capital of Infolink Services Limited (ISL), a company incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago whose principal activity is the provision of electronic banking reciprocity. Infolink's reporting period is December. The financial information below reflects the results as at August 2025, as the 30 September 2025 information was not available.

| Name | Country of incorporation | Assets \$'000 | Liabilities \$'000 | Revenues \$'000 | Profits \$'000 | % Interest held |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2025 | | | | | | |
| ISL | Trinidad & Tobago | 260,801 | 13,289 | 59,700 | 26,423 | 25% |
| 2024 | | | | | | |
| ISL | Trinidad & Tobago | 232,223 | 11,134 | 56,316 | 28,032 | 25% |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

12 b. Investment in associates

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| St Lucia Electricity Services Limited | 197,527 | 190,928 |
| Term Finance Holdings Limited | <u>25,787</u> | <u>25,778</u> |
| | <u>223,314</u> | <u>216,706</u> |

- (i) St Lucia Electricity Services Limited is listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange. The investment in associate at 30 September 2025 includes goodwill of \$4.6 million (2024: \$4.6 million). The reporting period for St Lucia Electricity Services Limited is December. The information below reflects the Group's share of the results of associate and its share of the assets (including goodwill and liabilities) as at August 2025 (2024: August 2024), as September 2025 was not available.
- (ii) Term Finance Holdings Limited whose principal activity is providing short term loans to individuals and small-medium sized business. The investment in this company as at 30 September 2025, includes goodwill of \$14.5 million (2024: \$14.5 million). The information below reflects the Group's share of the results of associate and its share of the assets (including goodwill and liabilities) as at June 2025 and September 2024.

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Beginning of the year | 216,706 | 205,558 |
| Share of profit after tax | 21,994 | 25,228 |
| Dividend received | <u>(15,386)</u> | <u>(14,080)</u> |
| At end of year | <u>223,314</u> | <u>216,706</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

12 b. Investment in associates (continued)

| Name | Country of incorporation | Assets \$'000 | Liabilities \$'000 | Revenues \$'000 | Profits \$'000 | % Interest held \$'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 2025 | | | | | | |
| St Lucia Electricity Services Limited | St Lucia | 1,454,911 | 469,207 | 931,337 | 91,858 | 19.11% |
| Term Finance Limited | Trinidad & Tobago | 365,488 | 308,929 | 78,399 | 22,209 | 19.99% |
| 2024 | | | | | | |
| St Lucia Electricity Services Limited | St Lucia | 1,425,074 | 450,309 | 1,007,023 | 107,900 | 19.11% |
| Term Finance Limited | Trinidad & Tobago | 258,961 | 202,971 | 71,441 | 23,051 | 19.99% |

The fair value of the investment in associates at 30 September 2025 is \$223.3 million (2024: \$216.7 million).

13 Property and equipment

| Year ended 30 September 2025 | Freehold premises \$'000 | Leasehold premises \$'000 | Motor vehicles & equipment \$'000 | Work in progress \$'000 | ROU Leased Vehicles \$'000 | ROU Leased Buildings \$'000 | ROU Leased Equipment \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Opening net book amount | 428,678 | 39,271 | 142,941 | 29,774 | 13,020 | 150,809 | 59,835 | 864,328 |
| Revaluation adjustment | (4,091) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (4,091) |
| Revised opening position | 424,587 | 39,271 | 142,941 | 29,774 | 13,020 | 150,809 | 59,835 | 860,237 |
| Additions | 51,694 | 1,709 | 38,555 | 30,613 | 8,238 | 27,341 | 8,420 | 166,570 |
| Disposals | -- | -- | (815) | -- | (1,518) | -- | -- | (2,333) |
| Transfer | -- | -- | 11,115 | (11,115) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Depreciation writeback/(charge) | 12,354 | (6,633) | (48,912) | -- | (5,679) | (29,101) | (24,079) | (102,050) |
| Closing net book amount | 488,635 | 34,347 | 142,884 | 49,272 | 14,061 | 149,049 | 44,176 | 922,424 |
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | | | | | |
| Cost/valuation | 531,350 | 170,040 | 690,083 | 49,272 | 31,636 | 262,606 | 103,847 | 1,838,834 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (42,715) | (135,693) | (547,199) | -- | (17,575) | (113,557) | (59,671) | (916,410) |
| Net book amount | 488,635 | 34,347 | 142,884 | 49,272 | 14,061 | 149,049 | 44,176 | 922,424 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

13 Property and equipment (continued)

| Year ended 30 September 2024 | Freehold premises \$'000 | Leasehold premises \$'000 | Motor vehicles & equipment \$'000 | Work in progress \$'000 | ROU Leased Vehicles \$'000 | ROU Leased Buildings \$'000 | ROU Leased Equipment \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening net book amount | 402,709 | 30,567 | 73,382 | 44,499 | 9,996 | 186,169 | 71,805 | 819,127 |
| Additions | 46,869 | 7,105 | 82,592 | 18,778 | 9,323 | 5,789 | 10,885 | 181,341 |
| Disposals | -- | -- | (3,776) | -- | (834) | (1,792) | (746) | (7,148) |
| Revaluation surplus | 13,047 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,047 |
| Impairment loss | (15,091) | -- | -- | -- | -- | (8,317) | -- | (23,408) |
| Transfer | 92 | 8,678 | 24,733 | (33,503) | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Reclassification | (18,500) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (18,500) |
| Depreciation charge | (448) | (7,079) | (33,990) | -- | (5,465) | (31,040) | (22,109) | (100,131) |
| Closing net book amount | <u>428,678</u> | <u>39,271</u> | <u>142,941</u> | <u>29,774</u> | <u>13,020</u> | <u>150,809</u> | <u>59,835</u> | <u>864,328</u> |
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | | | | | |
| Cost/valuation | 465,170 | 169,572 | 666,670 | 29,774 | 32,628 | 235,264 | 95,427 | 1,694,505 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (36,492) | (130,301) | (523,729) | -- | (19,608) | (84,455) | (35,592) | (830,177) |
| Net book amount | <u>428,678</u> | <u>39,271</u> | <u>142,941</u> | <u>29,774</u> | <u>13,020</u> | <u>150,809</u> | <u>59,835</u> | <u>864,328</u> |
| As at 30 September 2023 | | | | | | | | |
| Cost/valuation | 433,319 | 161,981 | 571,306 | 44,499 | 28,755 | 258,872 | 86,996 | 1,585,728 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (30,610) | (131,414) | (497,924) | -- | (18,759) | (72,703) | (15,191) | (766,601) |
| Net book amount | <u>402,709</u> | <u>30,567</u> | <u>73,382</u> | <u>44,499</u> | <u>9,996</u> | <u>186,169</u> | <u>71,805</u> | <u>819,127</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

13 Property and equipment (continued)

Recognised fair value measurements

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This note explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the non-financial assets that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its non-financial assets carried at fair value into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level is provided in note 3.g.ii.

| Level 3 | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Land and building on freehold land | 461,964 | 402,005 |
| Building on leased land | 26,072 | 26,073 |
| Freehold land | 600 | 600 |
| | <u>488,636</u> | <u>428,678</u> |

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair values hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine level 2 and level 3 fair values

As at 30 September 2025, the Group's freehold premises were stated at revalued amounts as determined by an external valuator. The valuator indicated that valuations were made on the basis of open market value. Open market values are determined by considering the current market condition. Changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to obtain independent valuations for its freehold land and buildings at least every three years.

At the end of each reporting period, management updates their assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. Management determines a property's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates.

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available Management considers information from a variety of sources including:

- current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences;
- discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.

The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot. If the price per square foot increased by 100 basis points, the fair value will increase by \$13.0 million (2024: \$13.0 million) with a corresponding entry in the reserve in shareholders' equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

13 Property and equipment (continued)

Recognised fair value measurements (continued)

(ii) *Valuation techniques used to determine level 2 and level 3 fair values (continued)*

If freehold premises were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cost | 515,484 | 463,788 |
| Accumulated depreciation | <u>(161,987)</u> | <u>(174,341)</u> |
| Net book amount | <u><u>353,497</u></u> | <u><u>289,447</u></u> |

14 Intangible assets

| | Goodwill \$'000 | Software \$'000 | Other intangible assets \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| As at 30 September 2025 | | | | |
| Acquisition cost | 156,886 | 507,316 | 849 | 665,051 |
| Accumulated amortisation | <u>--</u> | <u>(355,596)</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>(355,596)</u> |
| Net book amount | <u><u>156,886</u></u> | <u><u>151,720</u></u> | <u><u>849</u></u> | <u><u>309,455</u></u> |
| Year ended 30 September 2025 | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 156,886 | 131,608 | 849 | 289,343 |
| Additions | <u>--</u> | <u>47,181</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>47,181</u> |
| Disposals | <u>--</u> | <u>(15)</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>(15)</u> |
| Amortisation charge | <u>--</u> | <u>(27,054)</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>(27,054)</u> |
| Closing net book amount | <u><u>156,886</u></u> | <u><u>151,720</u></u> | <u><u>849</u></u> | <u><u>309,455</u></u> |
| As at 30 September 2024 | | | | |
| Acquisition cost | 156,886 | 465,200 | 849 | 622,935 |
| Accumulated amortisation | <u>--</u> | <u>(333,592)</u> | <u>--</u> | <u>(333,592)</u> |
| Net book amount | <u><u>156,886</u></u> | <u><u>131,608</u></u> | <u><u>849</u></u> | <u><u>289,343</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

14 Intangible assets (continued)

| | Goodwill \$'000 | Software \$'000 | Other intangible assets \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| Year ended 30 September 2024 | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 156,886 | 112,210 | 849 | 269,945 |
| Additions | -- | 45,788 | -- | 45,788 |
| Disposals | -- | (503) | -- | (503) |
| Amortisation charge | -- | (25,887) | -- | (25,887) |
| Closing net book amount | <u>156,886</u> | <u>131,608</u> | <u>849</u> | <u>289,343</u> |

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated for impairment testing purposes for the following cash generating units as follows:-

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| First Citizens Investment Services Limited (FCIS) | <u>156,886</u> | <u>156,886</u> |
| | <u>156,886</u> | <u>156,886</u> |

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently when there are indicators that impairment may have occurred. The impairment test carried out as at 30 September 2025 for FCIS, revealed that the recoverable amount is in excess of the carrying amount. The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units were determined based on value-in-use. Cash flow projections used in the value-in-use calculations were based on financial projections by management covering a five (5) year period and a discount rate. Cash flows beyond that five-year period have been extrapolated using the growth rate for the respective units.

The key estimates used in the value-in-use calculation are as follows:

| | FCIS | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Net interest margin growth | 5.94% | 9.63% |
| Operating profit growth rate | 10.25% | 9.48% |
| Discount factors | 4.73% | 3.92% |

Management determined the net interest margin and growth rate based on past performance and its expectations of the market developments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15 Defined benefit asset

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>Net asset in statement of financial position</i> | | |
| Present value of obligation | (1,769,663) | (1,818,074) |
| Pension plan assets at fair value | <u>1,951,180</u> | <u>1,858,839</u> |
| Net defined benefit asset | <u><u>181,517</u></u> | <u><u>40,765</u></u> |
| b. <i>Movement in present value of defined benefits obligation:</i> | | |
| Beginning of year | 1,818,074 | 1,697,088 |
| Current year service cost | 57,345 | 56,142 |
| Interest cost | 109,297 | 101,810 |
| Members' contributions | 18,808 | 16,039 |
| Re-measurements | | |
| - Experience adjustments | (16,473) | 19,691 |
| - Financial assumptions | (148,411) | -- |
| Benefits paid | <u>(68,977)</u> | <u>(72,696)</u> |
| Defined benefit obligation at end of year | <u><u>1,769,663</u></u> | <u><u>1,818,074</u></u> |
| c. <i>The defined benefit obligation is allocated among the Plan's members as follows:</i> | | |
| - Active | 60% | 61% |
| - Deferred members | 6% | 6% |
| - Pensioners | 34% | 33% |

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at year end 17.7 years (2024 18.0 years)

Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the benefits for active members are vested.

Forty-three percent (43%) of the defined benefit obligation for active members is conditional on future salary increases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15 Defined benefit asset (continued)

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| d. Movement in fair value of plan assets: | | |
| Beginning of year | 1,858,839 | 1,775,362 |
| Interest income | 111,887 | 106,432 |
| Return of plan assets, excluding interest income | (31,610) | (19,906) |
| Company's contributions | 64,044 | 55,306 |
| Members contributions | 18,808 | 16,039 |
| Benefits paid | (68,977) | (72,696) |
| Expense allowance | <u>(1,811)</u> | <u>(1,698)</u> |
| Fair value of plan assets at end of year | <u>1,951,180</u> | <u>1,858,839</u> |
| Actual return on plan asset | 80,277 | 86,526 |
| e. Asset allocation: | | |
| Local and regional equity securities | 355,403 | 391,616 |
| Overseas equities (outside CARICOM) | 529,836 | 455,336 |
| TT\$ denominated bonds | 937,085 | 896,379 |
| US\$ denominated bonds | 26,731 | 36,417 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | <u>102,125</u> | <u>79,091</u> |
| Fair value of plan assets at end of year | <u>1,951,180</u> | <u>1,858,839</u> |

All asset values as at 30 September 2025 were based on unaudited accounts provided by First Citizens Trustee Services Limited. Overseas equities have quoted prices in active markets. Local equities also have quoted prices, but the market is relatively illiquid. The Plan's investment manager calculates the fair value of the Government bonds and corporate bonds by discounting expected future proceeds using a constructed yield curve.

The majority of the Plan's government bonds were issued by the Government of Trinidad & Tobago, which also guarantees many of the corporate bonds held by the Plan.

The Plan's assets are invested in a strategy agreed with the Plan's Trustee and Management Committee. This strategy is largely dictated by statutory constraints (at least 70% of the assets must be invested in Trinidad & Tobago and no more than 50% in equities) and the availability of suitable investments.

There are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the Plan.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15 Defined benefit asset (continued)

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| f. Expenses recognised in profit or loss | | |
| Current service costs | 57,345 | 56,142 |
| Net interest on net defined benefit liability/asset | (2,590) | (4,622) |
| Administrative expenses | <u>1,811</u> | <u>1,698</u> |
| Net pension cost | <u>56,566</u> | <u>53,218</u> |

| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| g. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income | | |
| Experience losses | 133,274 | (39,597) |
| Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income | <u>133,274</u> | <u>(39,597)</u> |

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| h. Reconciliation of opening and closing statement of financial position balances | | |
| Opening net defined benefit asset | 40,765 | 78,274 |
| Net pension cost | (56,566) | (53,218) |
| Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income | 133,274 | (39,597) |
| Company contribution paid | <u>64,044</u> | <u>55,306</u> |
| Closing net defined benefit asset | <u>181,517</u> | <u>40,765</u> |

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| i. Summary of principal assumptions as at 30 September | | |
| Discount rate | 6.50% | 6.00% |
| Average individual salary increases | 5.50% | 5.50% |
| Future pension increases | 1.25% | 1.25% |

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioners in years | | |
| - Male | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| - Female | 26.3 | 26.2 |

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Life expectancy at age 60 for current members in years | | |
| - Male | 22.9 | 22.8 |
| - Female | 27.2 | 27.1 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15 Defined benefit asset (continued)

i. Summary of principal assumptions as at 30 September (continued)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Mortality before retirement | Standard table AM80/AF80 |
| Mortality in retirement | Standard PMA80/PFA80 tables projected to year 2020 with future improvements from 2019 onwards at 0.5% per annum. |
| Retirements in normal health | |
| - Pre-2019 joiners | 5% per annum at ages 50 to 59. 50% at age 60. 5% per annum at ages 61 to 64. All remaining members at age 65. |
| - Post-2019 joiners | 5% per annum at ages 50 to 59. 10% at ages 60 to 64. All remaining members at age 65. |
| Withdrawals | 5% per annum to age 40. |
| Family statistics | Husband three years older than their spouses. 100% members married at leaving |
| Commutation | All retiring members are assumed to commute one quarter of their pension for a cash lump sum on the basis of commutation factors currently in use. |

j. Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1% per annum increase | | |
| Discount rate | (244,012) | (268,471) |
| Future salary increases | 127,604 | 143,377 |
| Future pension increases | 186,620 | 199,556 |
| 1% per annum decrease | | |
| Discount rate | 321,138 | 358,345 |
| Future salary increases | (108,523) | (121,205) |
| Future pension increases | (145,581) | (160,034) |

An increase of 1 year in the assumed life expectancies shown above would increase the defined benefit obligation at 30 September 2025 by \$27.7 million (2024: \$28.0 million).

These sensitivities were calculated by re-calculating the defined benefit obligations using the revised assumptions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

15 Defined benefit asset (continued)

k. Funding

The Group meets the balance of the cost of funding the defined benefit Pension Plan and must pay contributions at least equal to those paid by members, which are fixed. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the Plans and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. The Group expects to pay \$56.8 million to the Pension Plan during 2024/2025.

l. Management of the Plan

The Management Committee of the Pension Plan provides oversight and review of the plan's investment and funding policies, procedures and guidelines, while the Trustee is responsible for the overall administration of the Plan (under Clause 8(a) of the Trust Deed), including investments decisions. The Management Committee comprised of representatives of management, non-management and the union.

m. Sponsor risks

Pension plan sponsors and particularly for defined benefit plans face several key risks which must be recognized and measured in accordance with IAS19. Some of these risks include;

- Investment Risk - The risk that the plans return may be lower than expected, or that the plans assets are subject to significant volatility as a result of prevailing market conditions,
- Longevity (Mortality Risk) - Plan members may live longer than projected by the actuarial review and thus result in increased\higher obligations to the plan
- Inflation Risk - Higher than expected inflation may lead to future salary increases beyond projected amounts which results in an increased liability to the plan
- Regulatory and Legal Risk - Changes or amendment to pension regulations which may require amendments to plan rules or lead to increased obligations
- Settlement Risk - The risk that buy-ins, buy-outs or plan closure \ wind-up may lead to a recalculation of the impact under IAS 19 which can have significant P&L impact. This risk is especially significant due to the limitations within the local market, with narrowly traded stocks on the exchange and a limited fixed income market. Insurance companies may find it difficult to provide the volume of annuities required if such an event is triggered.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

16 Customers' deposits

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Deposits are analysed by sector as follows: | | |
| Public institutions | 10,826,435 | 10,256,265 |
| Private institutions | 9,135,110 | 8,917,456 |
| Consumers | <u>10,933,255</u> | <u>10,689,964</u> |
| | <u>30,894,800</u> | <u>29,863,685</u> |
| Current portion | 28,707,419 | 27,637,999 |
| Non-current portion | <u>2,187,381</u> | <u>2,225,686</u> |
| | <u>30,894,800</u> | <u>29,863,685</u> |

Deposits due to customers only include financial instruments classified as liabilities at amortised cost. Deposits amounting to \$4.3 billion (2024: \$3.9 billion) are at fixed rates. All other deposits are at variable rates.

17 Other funding instruments

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Repurchase agreements | 4,152,659 | 3,786,624 |
| Funds under management | 6,005 | 6,081 |
| USD fixed rate note | <u>448,746</u> | <u>448,746</u> |
| | <u>4,607,410</u> | <u>4,241,451</u> |
| Other funding instruments are analysed by sector as follows: | | |
| Public institutions | 1,115,813 | 873,973 |
| Private institutions | 2,473,907 | 2,400,506 |
| Consumers | <u>1,017,690</u> | <u>966,972</u> |
| | <u>4,607,410</u> | <u>4,241,451</u> |
| Current portion | 4,094,038 | 3,339,297 |
| Non-current portion | <u>513,372</u> | <u>902,154</u> |
| | <u>4,607,410</u> | <u>4,241,451</u> |

The securities sold under the repurchase agreements only include financial instruments classified at amortised cost (see Note 9). Interest rates on these repos range from 1% to 3.40% in 2025 (2024: 0.88% to 5.35%).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

18 Due to other banks

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Short term | 1,641,945 | 934,254 |
| Medium term | <u>484,960</u> | <u>484,954</u> |
| | <u><u>2,126,905</u></u> | <u><u>1,419,208</u></u> |

Short-term borrowings represented demand facilities via several financial institutions.

19 Creditors and accrued expenses

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Accrued expenses | 209,731 | 275,701 |
| Other liabilities | 335,581 | 232,477 |
| Interest payable | 88,921 | 64,261 |
| Due to GORTT | 40,186 | 27,672 |
| Due to brokers | 198 | 348 |
| Funds payable to bondholders | <u>60,257</u> | <u>30,052</u> |
| | <u><u>734,874</u></u> | <u><u>630,511</u></u> |

The amount due to GORTT relates to what is owed by the Group with respect to payments made on claims which were subsequently recovered pursuant to Liquidity Support Agreement outlined in note 3 a.(viii) (e).

The Group in its capacity as bond paying agent receives payments from bond issuers on a periodic basis for payment to bond holders. Also, from time to time, the Group holds funds to remit to third parties for placement of investments on behalf of plans under management.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

20 Lease liabilities

The Group leases many assets including buildings and vehicles. Information about the leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented as follows:-

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Opening balance | 225,550 | 270,599 |
| Additions | 38,568 | 18,091 |
| Repayments | (58,147) | (52,713) |
| Disposals | -- | (10,427) |
| | <u>205,971</u> | <u>225,550</u> |

Maturity analysis

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Less than one year | 51,389 | 53,858 |
| One to five years | 68,966 | 91,964 |
| More than five years | 85,616 | 79,728 |
| | <u>205,971</u> | <u>225,550</u> |

The consolidated income statement reflects the following amount relating to leases:-

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| Interest expenses (included in finance cost) | 9,694 | 10,479 |
| Expenses related to short term leases (included in rent paid) | 4,322 | 4,138 |

21 Bonds payable

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| (i) Fixed Rate Bond TTD 100 Million (Series 2) | 49,789 | 106,978 |
| (ii) Fixed Rate Bond TTD 860.7 Million | -- | 618,142 |
| (iii) Multiple Series BBD Bond | <u>1,000,000</u> | <u>1,000,000</u> |
| | <u>1,049,789</u> | <u>1,725,120</u> |
| Current portion | 49,789 | 675,331 |
| Non current portion | <u>1,000,000</u> | <u>1,049,789</u> |
| | <u>1,049,789</u> | <u>1,725,120</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

21 Bonds payable (continued)

- (i) Multiple Series BBD 100M, with tenors of two (2) years. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears. Principal will be repaid in a bullet payment at maturity. A prepayment option exists for each Series of the facility in whole on any interest payment date subject to a notice of 30 days.
 - Series 7 Bond – In September 2023, this bond for BBD 16.77 million was issued. This bond is unsecured and carries a fixed rate of 2.25%, with a tenor of two (2) years. This bond was repaid in September 2025.
 - Series 8 Bond – In March 2024, this bond for BBD 14.6 million was issued. This bond is unsecured and carries a fixed rate of 2.25%, with a tenor of two (2) years.
- (ii) USD Fixed Rate Bond – In March 2020, this bond for \$92.362 million was issued. This bond is unsecured and carries a fixed rate of 4.25% with a tenor of five (5) years. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears. Principal will be repaid in a bullet payment at maturity. A prepayment option exists after the 2nd anniversary subject to the minimum notice of 60 days. This bond was repaid in March 2025.
- (iii) TTD Fixed Rate Bond – In April 2024, this bond for \$1.0 billion was issued. This bond is unsecured and carries a fixed rate of 4.9%, with a tenor of six (6) years. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears. Principal will be repaid in a bullet payment at maturity. A prepayment option exists after the 5th anniversary, in whole or in part on any interest payment date subject to a notice of 60 days.

22 Deferred income tax liability

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the applicable tax rate for each subsidiary

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows: | | |
| At beginning of year | (133,076) | (126,500) |
| Impact of revaluation adjustments recorded directly to shareholders' equity: | | |
| - Revaluation on the fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| Investment securities | (32,390) | (26,083) |
| - Revaluation on the fair value through profit or loss | (1,393) | -- |
| - Revaluation on property | 3,212 | (189) |
| - Revaluation on amortised cost due to reclassification | 197 | 198 |
| - Remeasurement of defined benefit liability | (46,646) | 13,859 |
| Credit to consolidated income statement (note 33) | <u>4,117</u> | <u>5,639</u> |
| At end of year | <u>(205,979)</u> | <u>(133,076)</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

22 Deferred income tax liability (continue)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

| | Balance at 1.10.24 \$'000 | (Charge)/ credit to income statement \$'000 | (Charge)/ credit to other comprehensive income \$'000 | Balance at 30.09.25 \$'000 |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Deferred income tax assets | | | | |
| Provisions | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |
| Lease liabilities | 83,782 | (13,099) | -- | 70,683 |
| Accelerated tax depreciation | 19,780 | 5,835 | 21,208 | 46,823 |
| Corporation tax losses | -- | 469 | -- | 469 |
| Intangible asset recognised on business combination | 1,634 | -- | -- | 1,634 |
| Fair value measurement of assets through other comprehensive income | -- | -- | (6,430) | (6,430) |
| Fair value measurement of assets through profit or loss | 514 | (8) | -- | 506 |
| | 105,711 | (6,803) | 14,778 | 113,686 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | | | | |
| Retirement benefit asset | (17,548) | (2,617) | -- | (20,165) |
| Re-measurement of defined benefit liability | (87,224) | -- | (46,646) | (133,870) |
| Fair value measurement of fair value through other comprehensive income | (35,498) | -- | (28,227) | (63,725) |
| Fair value measurement of amortised cost | (782) | -- | 197 | (585) |
| Fair value through profit and loss | -- | (77) | -- | (77) |
| Zero coupon instruments | (9,146) | (1,841) | -- | (10,987) |
| Right of use assets | (78,231) | 12,318 | -- | (65,913) |
| Unrealised exchange and other gains | (6,126) | 40 | -- | (6,086) |
| Accelerated tax depreciation | -- | (114) | (17,122) | (12,236) |
| Revaluation gain on property and equipment | (961) | 3,211 | -- | 2,250 |
| Revaluation of PPE – Associates | (3,271) | -- | -- | (3,271) |
| | (238,787) | 10,920 | (91,798) | (319,665) |
| Net deferred income tax liability | (133,076) | 4,117 | (77,020) | (205,979) |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

22 Deferred income tax liability (continue)

| | Balance at 1.10.23 \$'000 | (Charge)/ credit to income statement \$'000 | (Charge)/ credit to other comprehensive income \$'000 | Balance at 30.09.24 \$'000 |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Deferred income tax assets | | | | |
| Provisions | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |
| Lease liabilities | 91,609 | (7,827) | -- | 83,782 |
| Accelerated tax depreciation | 11,496 | 8,284 | -- | 19,780 |
| Intangible asset recognised on business combination | 1,634 | -- | -- | 1,634 |
| Fair value measurement of assets through profit or loss | 573 | (59) | -- | 514 |
| | 105,313 | 398 | -- | 105,711 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | | | | |
| Retirement benefit asset | (16,817) | (731) | -- | (17,548) |
| Re-measurement of defined benefit liability | (101,083) | -- | 13,859 | (87,224) |
| Fair value measurement of fair value through other comprehensive income | (9,415) | -- | (26,083) | (35,498) |
| Fair value measurement of amortised cost | (980) | -- | 198 | (782) |
| Zero coupon instruments | (7,930) | (1,216) | -- | (9,146) |
| Right of use assets | (85,369) | 7,138 | -- | (78,231) |
| Unrealised exchange and other gains | (6,176) | 50 | -- | (6,126) |
| Revaluation gain on property and equipment | (772) | -- | (189) | (961) |
| Revaluation of PPE – Associates | (3,271) | -- | -- | (3,271) |
| | (231,813) | 5,241 | (12,215) | (238,787) |
| Net deferred income tax liability | (126,500) | 5,639 | (12,215) | (133,076) |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Share capital

The total authorised number of shares are issued and fully paid. Thirty-nine point nine percentage (39.9%) of these shares are trading on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ordinary Shares | | |
| 251,353,562 ordinary shares of no par value | 539,957 | 539,957 |
| Treasury shares/stock | <u>(216,216)</u> | <u>(185,000)</u> |
| | <u>323,741</u> | <u>354,957</u> |
| <i>Preference shares</i> | | |
| 42,500,000 A preference shares of no par value | 42,500 | 42,500 |
| 61,100,000 B preference shares of no par value | <u>61,100</u> | <u>61,100</u> |
| | <u>103,600</u> | <u>103,600</u> |
| Total shares | <u>427,341</u> | <u>458,557</u> |

The Class A preference shares are non-participating and non-voting. The option for redemption expired in September 1999. The shares pay cumulative dividend of 4% per annum. The Class B preference shares pay cumulative dividends of 2% per annum when declared, but are non-participatory, non-voting and non-redeemable.

Employee Share Ownership Plan

In April 2017, the shareholders approved the establishment of an employee share ownership plan for the Group's staff. This ESOP was subsequently approved by the Board of Inland Revenue in December 2018. The first distribution was made in January 2019 based on the profit of the Group for the financial period ending 30 September 2018.

The plan is designed to provide long-term incentives to the employees. The object of the plan is to permit and facilitate the transfer of the annual bonus distribution if any, of the Group's employees who are participants in the ESOP to the Trustee to be applied towards the purchase of shares in the Company to be held by the Trustee for the use and benefit of participants and otherwise dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the Income Tax Act (Clause 3 – Trust Deed).

Each participant shall be required to contribute to the plan not less than 25% of the award allocated to him (if any) but may contribute up to 50% of the award, for the trustee to purchase shares, which shares shall be held in trust for the participants, all of which will be vested after five years from the shares being allocated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Share capital (continued)

Employee Share Ownership Plan(continued)

The number of shares to which each participant shall become entitled for allocation by the Trustee shall be determined by dividing the valuation price into the amount to which each participant is entitled in the annual bonus distribution for the same plan year. The valuation price shall be the market price quoted on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange:

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are shares in FCGFHL that are held by First Citizens Trustee Services Limited for the purpose of issuing shares under the First Citizens Employee Share Ownership Plan. . Shares issued to employees are recognised on a first-in-first-out basis.

| Details: | 2025 Number of shares | 2024 Number of shares |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Opening balance | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Acquisition of shares by the Trust | 43,174 | -- |
| Employee share scheme issued | <u>(11,958)</u> | <u>--</u> |
| Closing balance | <u><u>216,216</u></u> | <u><u>185,000</u></u> |

24 Statutory reserves

The Financial Institutions Act 2008, Part VI, Section 56 1(a) (Trinidad and Tobago) stipulates that a Bank must transfer at the end of each financial year no less than 10% of its profits after taxation to a Statutory Reserve Fund until the amount standing to the credit of the Statutory Reserve Fund is not less than the stated capital or assigned capital of the Company. The FIA 2008 Section 60.1 also indicated that no licensee shall incur deposit liabilities of an amount exceeding twenty (20) times the sum of its stated capital or assigned capital and Statutory Reserve Fund.

In accordance with the Financial Institutions Act 1996-16, the Group's subsidiary, First Citizens Bank (Barbados) Limited, is required to transfer to a reserve fund a minimum of 25% of the net income for the year, wherever the amount of the reserve fund is less than the stated capital.

25 Other reserves

i Fair value reserve

For debt instruments, the fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investment securities measured at FVOCI, less ECL allowances recognised in profit or loss, net of deferred tax, until the assets are derecognised or impaired. For equity financial assets which are measured at FVOCI, fair value gains and losses are not recycled to the income statement.

ii Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of the freehold property.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

25 Other reserves (continue)

iii. Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation

The re-measurements of the defined benefit obligation represent actuarial gains and losses, returns on plan assets (outside of any changes recorded as net interest) and any changes in the asset ceiling (outside of any changes recorded as net interest).

iv. Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

The following table shows a breakdown of the balance sheet line item “other reserves” and the movement in these reserves during the period:

| | Financial assets at FVOCI \$'000 | Re-measurement of defined benefits obligation \$'000 | Revaluation surplus \$'000 | Foreign currency translation \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Balance as at 1 October 2024 | 540,188 | 161,985 | 135,957 | 59,213 | 897,343 |
| Reclassified to income statement | (6,282) | -- | -- | -- | (6,282) |
| Revaluation net of tax | 68,288 | -- | -- | -- | 68,288 |
| Re-measurement | -- | 86,628 | -- | -- | 86,628 |
| Currency translations | -- | -- | -- | 1,182 | 1,182 |
| Balance at 30 September 2025 | <u>602,194</u> | <u>248,613</u> | <u>135,957</u> | <u>60,395</u> | <u>1,047,159</u> |
| Balance as at 1 October 2023 | 479,924 | 187,723 | 135,592 | 55,693 | 858,932 |
| Reclassified to income statement | 6,136 | -- | -- | -- | 6,136 |
| Revaluation net of tax | 60,534 | -- | -- | -- | 60,534 |
| Re-measurement | -- | (25,738) | 365 | -- | (25,373) |
| Transfer to retained earnings | (6,406) | -- | -- | -- | (6,406) |
| Currency translations | -- | -- | -- | 3,520 | 3,520 |
| Balance at 30 September 2024 | <u>540,188</u> | <u>161,985</u> | <u>135,957</u> | <u>59,213</u> | <u>897,343</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

26 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Loans to customers | 1,629,639 | 1,520,890 |
| Investment securities: | | |
| - Fair value through other comprehensive income | 612,403 | 698,073 |
| - Amortised cost | 214,140 | 131,918 |
| - Fair value through profit or loss | <u>4,648</u> | <u>3,513</u> |
| | <u><u>2,460,830</u></u> | <u><u>2,354,394</u></u> |

27 Interest expense

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Customers' deposits | 105,016 | 64,434 |
| Other funding instruments | 190,237 | 150,132 |
| Bonds payable | <u>64,731</u> | <u>75,958</u> |
| | <u><u>359,984</u></u> | <u><u>290,524</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

28 Fees and commissions

Disaggregation of fees and commission income

The following table of fees and commissions from contracts with customers in the scope of IFRS 15 is disaggregated by major type of services. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated fees and commission income with the Group's operating reporting segments (Note 5).

| Year ended 30 September 2025 | Retail banking \$'000 | Corporate banking \$'000 | Treasury & investment banking \$'000 | Trustee & asset management \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Account service fees | 39,773 | 754 | 230 | -- | 40,757 |
| Transaction fees | 190,361 | 9,521 | 7,779 | -- | 207,661 |
| Asset management fees | 19,642 | 707 | 118,414 | 52,925 | 191,688 |
| Trustee fees | -- | -- | -- | 43,957 | 43,957 |
| Underwriting & brokerage fee | -- | 15,503 | 8,258 | -- | 23,761 |
| Financial guarantees & loan commitments | 30,484 | 14,239 | 330 | -- | 45,053 |
| Total fees and commission | 280,260 | 40,724 | 135,011 | 96,882 | 552,877 |
| Time of revenue recognition | | | | | |
| At a point in time | 190,367 | 25,023 | 16,037 | -- | 231,427 |
| Transferred over time | 89,893 | 15,701 | 118,974 | 96,882 | 321,450 |
| | 280,260 | 40,724 | 135,011 | 96,882 | 552,877 |
| Year ended 30 September 2024 | Retail banking \$'000 | Corporate banking \$'000 | Treasury & investment banking \$'000 | Trustee & asset management \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
| Account service fees | 38,617 | 1,216 | 20 | -- | 39,853 |
| Transaction fees | 173,792 | 9,306 | 7,701 | -- | 190,799 |
| Asset management fees | 20,158 | 532 | 96,652 | 51,464 | 168,806 |
| Trustee fees | -- | -- | -- | 43,467 | 43,467 |
| Underwriting & brokerage fee | -- | 7,606 | 10,766 | -- | 18,372 |
| Financial guarantees & loan commitments | 25,060 | 14,071 | 263 | -- | 39,394 |
| Total fees and commission | 257,627 | 32,731 | 115,402 | 94,931 | 500,691 |
| Time of revenue recognition | | | | | |
| At a point in time | 173,792 | 16,912 | 18,467 | -- | 209,171 |
| Transferred over time | 83,835 | 15,819 | 96,935 | 94,931 | 291,520 |
| | 257,627 | 32,731 | 115,402 | 94,931 | 500,691 |

All fees and commissions are specific to the service contract and are recognised as stated in note 2.p.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29 Other Income

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Foreign exchange transaction gains less losses | 198,910 | 155,974 |
| Foreign exchange translation gains less losses | (9,657) | (12,283) |
| Other Income | <u>19,994</u> | <u>31,793</u> |
| | <u><u>209,247</u></u> | <u><u>175,484</u></u> |

30 Credit impairment write back on investments securities

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Write back to impairment allowances | 4,508 | 8,531 |
| Net gain on derecognition of financial assets | <u>786</u> | <u>1,140</u> |
| | <u><u>5,294</u></u> | <u><u>9,671</u></u> |

31 Administrative expenses

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Staff expenses | 602,909 | 631,061 |
| Pension expenses (note 15.f) | 64,659 | 53,218 |
| Audit Fees | 8,830 | 8,026 |
| Other administrative expenses | 49,417 | 54,418 |
| Depreciation | 102,050 | 100,145 |
| Amortisation charges | <u>27,055</u> | <u>25,887</u> |
| | <u><u>854,920</u></u> | <u><u>872,755</u></u> |

The number of permanently employed staff as at the year-end was as follows:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Employees | % | Employees | % |
| First Citizens Bank Limited and its Subsidiaries | 1,529 | 83 | 1,530 | 83 |
| Subsidiaries | <u>320</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>311</u> | <u>17</u> |
| | <u><u>1,849</u></u> | <u><u>100</u></u> | <u><u>1,841</u></u> | <u><u>100</u></u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

32 Other operating expenses

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Property expenses | 65,645 | 66,001 |
| Technical and professional – non audit services | -- | 796 |
| Technical and professional | 26,296 | 55,336 |
| Advertising expenses | 9,466 | 9,737 |
| Hardware and software maintenance | 96,359 | 86,050 |
| Deposit insurance (see below) | 54,514 | 41,642 |
| Credit card expenses | 189,684 | 161,839 |
| Equipment rental & maintenance | 11,100 | 15,780 |
| Communication charges | 18,325 | 14,578 |
| Security services | 18,204 | 18,265 |
| Stationery and service-related expenses | 13,772 | 16,716 |
| Tax on assets | 11,656 | 10,848 |
| Operating expenses | <u>119,252</u> | <u>119,644</u> |
| | <u>634,273</u> | <u>617,232</u> |

The Central Bank and Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act No.2 of 1986 established a Deposit Insurance Fund for the protection of depositors. By the Central Bank (Deposit Insurance) Order 1986, dated 17 September 1986, an annual premium of 0.2% of the aggregate deposit liabilities outstanding as at the end of each quarter of the preceding year divided by four is levied. On 1 October 2024, Central Bank (Deposit Insurance) Order 2024, dated 26 August 2024, came into effect, revoking the 1986 and 1987 Orders of the same name. Under this new Order, the annual premium levied has been increased to 0.25% from 1 October 2024, and subsequently to 0.3% from 1 October 2025 onwards.

The Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation (BDIC), established under the Deposit Insurance Act-29 of 2006, came into operation on 8 June 2007. The deposit insurance initial contribution and premium was set at 0.05% of the insurable deposits held by the member during the calendar year preceding the calendar year for which the premium is payable.

33 Taxation

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Current tax | 345,642 | 305,717 |
| Prior period under provision | 30,609 | 12,564 |
| Deferred tax on financial assets charged to income | 3,127 | -- |
| Deferred tax (Note 22) | <u>(4,117)</u> | <u>(5,639)</u> |
| | <u>375,261</u> | <u>312,642</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

33 Taxation (continued)

The tax on profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic rate of tax as follows:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Profit before taxation | 1,364,843 | 1,285,092 |
| Tax calculated at 35% (2023 - 35%) | 477,695 | 449,781 |
| Income exempt from tax | (224,111) | (208,016) |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 106,423 | 82,778 |
| Prior period under/(over) provision | 30,236 | 12,564 |
| Effects of different tax rates in other countries and businesses within the group | (14,982) | (24,465) |
| | <u>375,261</u> | <u>312,642</u> |

34 Dividends

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Ordinary dividend paid per share – final for 2023 (2023) | 215,565 | 166,500 |
| Ordinary dividend paid per share – interim for 2024 (2024) | 389,605 | 364,945 |
| Preference dividend paid | 2,922 | 2,922 |
| | <u>608,092</u> | <u>534,367</u> |

35 Related party transactions and balances

a. Directors and key management personnel

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | 71,039 | 63,242 |
| Loans and receivables | 22,330 | 18,940 |
| Interest income | 1,062 | 860 |
| Customers' deposits | 28,674 | 23,401 |
| Interest expense | 311 | 268 |
| Other funding instruments | 1,050 | 669 |
| Interest expense- other funding instruments | 20 | 33 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

35 Related party transactions and balances (continued)

b. Transactions with associate

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Loans and receivables | 219,155 | 153,828 |
| Interest Income | 10,590 | 7,845 |
| Customer Deposit | 9,105 | 6,420 |
| Interest expense | 7 | 3 |

c. Transactions with related party

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Customers' deposits | 64,149 | 63,521 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|

d. Pension plan

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Employer's contribution (Note 15.d) | 64,044 | 55,306 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|

e. Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

On the formation of the Bank, it was agreed that the assets and liabilities of the predecessor financial institutions would be transferred to the Bank and the non-performing portfolio sold to a liquidating company in consideration for an equivalent amount of Government-guaranteed notes and commercial paper.

In 2009, the Bank entered into a Liquidity Support Agreement with GORTT and the Central Bank in relation to the acquisition of the shares of Caribbean Money Market Brokers Limited, now First Citizens Investment Services Limited which provided indemnification of the Bank against certain losses (Note 3.a.vii).

Reimbursement amounts based on claims made over the period are disclosed below: -

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Liabilities | | |
| Due to GORTT (Note 19) | <u>40,186</u> | <u>27,672</u> |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

35 Related party transactions and balances (continued)

f. Other transactions with the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

In addition to the balances in (e) above, the Group in its ordinary course of business enters into lending, deposit and investment transactions with the GORTT, other state-owned institutions, state agencies and local government bodies. Transactions and balances between the Group and these related parties are as follows:

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Loans and receivables | 2,777,574 | 2,886,497 |
| Interest income | 193,561 | 211,031 |
| Customers' deposits | 10,809,712 | 10,276,138 |
| Interest expense | 39,024 | 22,672 |
| Investment securities - FVOCI | 7,388,940 | 6,553,022 |
| Investment securities - Amortised cost | 518,987 | 417,535 |
| Investment income | 426,523 | 359,140 |

g. The (COVID – 19) Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) Stimulus Loan is an initiative the GORTT embarked upon, geared specifically towards bringing relief to the Small and Medium Enterprises businesses that were negatively affected as a result of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The GORTT provided a guarantee for 75% or 100% of the loan value. The interest on these loans will be paid by the GORTT for the duration of the loan.

| | 2025 \$'000 | 2024 \$'000 |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| SME loans | 36,382 | 52,874 |
| Interest income | 1,326 | 1,734 |

36 Commitments

a. Capital commitments

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Capital expenditure approved by the Directors but not provided for in these accounts | 826,937 | 158,010 |
|--|---------|---------|

b. Credit commitments

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Commitments for loans approved not yet disbursed | 1,055,846 | 862,315 |
|--|-----------|---------|

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

37 Contingent liabilities

a. *Litigation*

The Group is involved in claims and counterclaims arising from the conduct of its business. Based on the facts now known to the Group, the Directors believe that the outcome of these matters would not have a material adverse effect on the position of the Group.

b. *Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit*

These represent the Group's potential liability, for which there are claims against its customer in the event of a call on these commitments.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Acceptances | 4,086 | 12,250 |
| Guarantees | 142,453 | 152,355 |
| Letters of credit | <u>11,354</u> | <u>12,441</u> |
| | <u><u>157,893</u></u> | <u><u>177,046</u></u> |

38 Subsequent events

On 4 December 2025, the Board of Directors declared a final dividend payment of \$0.91 per ordinary share payable to shareholders.

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First Citizens

We put you first