



First Citizens
Investment Services

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



First Citizens
Investment Services

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ABOUT US

First Citizens Investment Services Limited (FCIS) is a member of the First Citizens Group, one of the leading financial services groups in Trinidad and Tobago. FCIS commenced operations in Trinidad and Tobago in 2000 and is a leading full-service investment management firm in the Caribbean and licensed broker-dealers on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange, Barbados Stock Exchange and the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

FCIS is committed to the development of the financial markets in the communities in which they operate and continue to be a thought leader in the Caribbean through analytical reports and client seminars which are held in all territories in which they do business.

Client services provided:

- Wealth Management
- Portfolio and Investment Management
- Debt and equity underwriting, brokerage and advisory
- Local, regional and international bond and equity trading
- Market commentary, investment research and analysis
- Mutual Funds
- Secured income investments

OUR LOCATIONS



TRINIDAD OFFICES

Head Office - Port of Spain Centre
17 Wainwright Street, St. Clair
Port of Spain
Tel: (868) 622-3247
Email: wealth@firstcitizenstt.com

San Fernando Centre
Level 8-01, Gulf City Mall
Gulf City Avenue, Gulf View, La Romaine
Tel: (868) 657-2662
Email: southfcis@firstcitizenstt.com

REGIONAL OFFICES

Barbados
One Welches,
Welches
St. Thomas
Tel: (246) 417-6810

St Vincent
2nd Floor, Lewis Pharmacy Building,
Corner of James and Middle Streets,
Kingstown
Tel: (784) 453-2662

St Lucia
John Compton Highway
San Souci
Castries
Tel: (758) 450-2662

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shankar Bidaisee

Chairman

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Dr Sterling Frost O.R.T.T, DBA, MBA, FCG, ACC. DIR.

Deputy Chairman

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 Institute of Canada where he previously contributed to several board committees including the Audit and Risk Committee, the Examination Assessment Review Panel and the

Board of Directors (continued)

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Nichelle Granderson, MBA, BSP, OKRP, KPIP

Director

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Sandy Roopchand

Director

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Crystelle Smith

Director

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Tricia McNeil-Beckles

Director

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Jo-Anne Boodoosingh

Director

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Javan Lewis

Director

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.

OUR EXECUTIVE TEAM



Avinash Bissessar
General Manager

Avinash Bissessar is a seasoned Investment and Treasury Management Executive with over twenty years of progressive experience across finance, banking, and capital markets. He currently serves as the General Manager of First Citizens Investment Services Limited (FCIS) and oversees investment management, brokerage, and wealth solutions while driving revenue growth, enhancing product offerings, and ensuring robust governance and regulatory compliance.

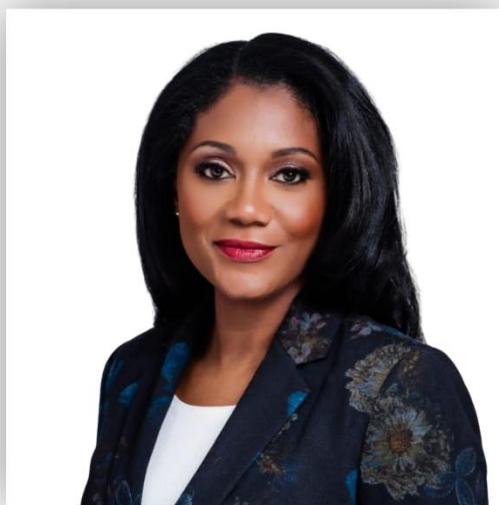
Prior to joining FCIS, Avinash held senior regional leadership roles including Chief Investment Officer and Country Treasurer, where he led group wide portfolio strategy, liquidity planning and capital allocation methodologies. His career also spans influential roles at several Banks, giving him deep expertise in liquidity management, foreign exchange, asset allocation, and performance optimization.

Avinash is known for his participative, people centric leadership style and his ability to align organisational strategy with operational excellence. He has spearheaded major transformation initiatives, improved treasury frameworks, and guided high performing teams to deliver superior risk adjusted returns across multiple Caribbean markets.

He holds an MBA from Heriot-Watt University and is an ACCA qualified finance professional.

Our Executive Team (continued)

**Norlann Gabriel-Boyce
Assistant General Manager**



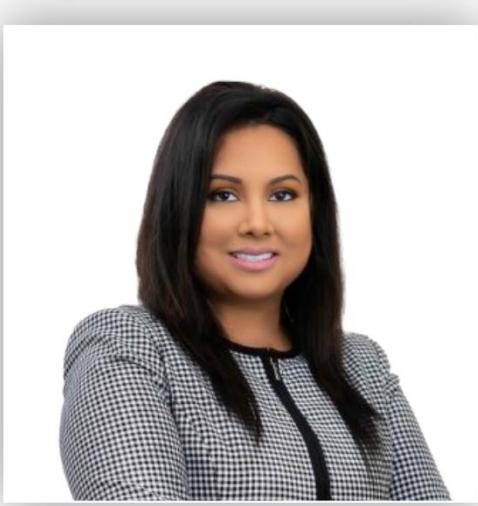
Norlann joined First Citizens Investment Services (FCIS) in 2010 and has since advanced through several senior leadership roles to her current position as Assistant General Manager. Throughout her tenure, she has led operations across every regional unit of the organization, spearheading business development and driving strategic initiatives across the Eastern Caribbean and Barbados capital markets.

Before joining FCIS, Norlann built a strong foundation in corporate finance as a Finance Business Manager at a Fortune 500 company in Dallas, Texas. In this role, she was responsible for operations planning and analysis, mergers and acquisitions, strategic financial planning, labor cost management, and corporate budgeting and forecasting.

She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) in Finance with a concentration in Economics from Midwestern State University, and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Finance from the University of North Texas.

In addition to her leadership role at FCIS, Norlann currently serves as Chair of the ECCU Bankers Association Working Group, where she continues to contribute to the advancement and development of the regional financial sector.

Our Executive Team (continued)



Xoceketzal Abbey Mohammed, CFA
**Head – Portfolio & Investment
Management Services**

Abbey has over 15 years of experience in the financial services sector, spanning both local and international markets. As Head of First Citizens Portfolio and Investment Management Services, she leads the strategy, development and delivery of investment solutions for a diverse client base, ensuring that their long-term investment objectives are met on the foundation of robust risk management standards.

Abbey has built a distinguished career across investment management, portfolio strategy, financial analysis and advisory services. Her leadership is grounded in analytical rigor, client-centric thinking and a commitment to strengthening the investment capabilities of the organisation.

She holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (with Honours) in Economics from the University of Guelph, Canada, has completed her ACCA qualification and earned her MBA (with Distinction) from Edinburgh Business School. She is also a CFA Charterholder.

Our Executive Team (continued)



Daniel Youssef
Head - Wealth Management

Daniel has two decades of experience in Financial Services Sector, with extensive knowledge and expertise in the areas of Wealth Management, Investment Advisory Services, Securities Brokerage and Investment Sales. Over the span of his career, Daniel has found great fulfilment by facilitating clients in their pursuit of their investment goals and objectives. He has held several Management positions and currently leads the Wealth Management and Business Development teams of the company.

Daniel graduated from the University of Lincoln, United Kingdom with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in International Business Administration (with honours). He also holds a Masters in Business Administration (with distinction) from Edinburgh Business School, United Kingdom.

Our Executive Team (continued)



Yuri Seedial
Head – Brokerage
and Advisory Services Ltd

Yuri has over 11 years of experience in Investment Research and Analysis, Securities Trading and Wealth Management and assumed the position as Head of First Citizens Brokerage and Advisory Services in December 2023 bringing to the role a client-centric approach and analytical expertise, thereby assisting investors to navigate the complexities of the Financial Markets and optimize their investment strategies.

Yuri possesses dual degrees, a Bachelor of Science in Finance and Bachelor of Science in Economics from the University of South Florida, Tampa.

Our Executive Team (continued)



Maritza Ferreira Ramdeen
Manager – Investment Research

Maritza is a distinguished investment professional with over eighteen years of experience spanning portfolio management, investment research, and macroeconomic analysis. Since joining First Citizens Investment Services in 2018, she has led the development and implementation of the firm's investment research framework, guiding teams in equity valuation, credit analysis, and portfolio strategy to inform and strengthen strategic decision-making. Her career also features significant tenures at First Citizens Depository Services Limited and the Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation, where she contributed deep expertise in economic and sector analysis, investment strategy formulation, and capital market research.

Maritza holds a Bachelor of Science in Management with a minor in Finance from the University of the West Indies and is a CFA Charterholder.

Our Executive Team (continued)



Beverly Durity-Baptiste
Head - Finance

Beverly is an effective finance and strategic leadership professional with over a decade of progressive experience within the First Citizens Group. Her career spans investment banking and financial services in Trinidad, digital communications in Jamaica, and a key financial role with one of the country's largest infrastructure development and project management companies.

She embodies transformational leadership and promotes a collaborative, people-centric and technical approach to strategy execution and is committed to excellence and fostering a culture of accountability, continuous improvement, and integrity across the teams she leads.

Beverly is FCCA (Fellow Certified Chartered Accountant) and holds an MBA from the University of Manchester.

Our Executive Team (continued)

Greg Ferreira

**Head – Proprietary Portfolio
Management**



Greg has over 22 years of diverse investment and portfolio management experience. He oversees the strategic direction and performance of the FCIS Proprietary Portfolio, applying a disciplined, research-driven approach. Throughout his career, Greg has gained expertise in equities, fixed income, portfolio construction and in-depth market analysis. His leadership is guided by a commitment to prudent investment practices while delivering sustainable returns.

He holds a BSc in Management Studies with a Finance Minor (First Class Honours) from the University of the West Indies and is a CFA Charterholder.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The International Economy

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) estimates that the global economy expanded by 3.3% for 2025, unchanged from 2024. This growth was driven by front-loading activity by the private sector in many economies in H1'25 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 continued to be disproportionately driven by emerging market and developing economies in 2025 (4.4%), while advanced economies remain relatively sluggish (1.7%). Meanwhile, the US economy is estimated to have expanded by 2.1% in 2025 after two prior years of near 3% growth. In the European Union (EU), GDP growth picked up slightly from 0.9% in 2024 to 1.4% in 2025 but remained dragged down by weak performances in the bloc's top three economies: Germany, France, and Italy. In China, GDP growth remained steady at 5% despite tariffs and a volatile relationship with the US that continues to weigh on their economy.

Global inflation dynamics remain complex but have ultimately been revised downward for many countries. Global inflation is estimated to have slowed from 5.8% in 2024 to 4.1% 2025 and is forecasted to decline further to 3.8% in 2026. In the US, the inflation rate also decelerated from 3% in 2024 to 2.7% in 2025, but will likely remain slightly above the Federal Reserve's 2% target in 2026 as tariffs drive import prices, according to the IMF.

Around the world, 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 17th September 2025 meeting, continuing this momentum at both its 29th October 2025 and 10th December 2025 meetings despite a lack of updated economic data in October as the US government shutdown persisted up to that point. Interest rates were cut by a cumulative 75 basis points (bps) since September 2025, to its new target range of 3.50% - 3.75%.

Despite shifting market expectations, the IMF expects the Federal Reserve to cut its interest rate gradually 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 30th October 2025 marking the third consecutive time rates were held steady.

The global economic outlook remains uncertain with overall risks generally tilted to the downside. Downside risks to global economic growth include prolonged trade policy uncertainty and an uptick in protectionist policy stance, further deterioration of labour market conditions, fiscal vulnerabilities particularly in advanced economies, changing expectations about AI-related productivity growth, and spikes in commodity prices because 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.

Chairman's Statement (continued)

Regional Economies

Real GDP growth in the Caribbean, excluding Guyana and Haiti, is estimated to have reached 1.9% in 2025, following 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 estimated 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. 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 inflation rate in the Caribbean is estimated to have increased to 6.9% year on year in 2025, compared with 6.1% in 2024. This increase was mainly driven by higher import prices, particularly food, which continues to weigh on consumer purchasing power throughout the region. The depreciation of the US dollar is also intensifying pass-through effects in economies with currency pegs or tightly managed exchange rate systems, heightening imported inflation pressures. In 2026, inflation is expected to begin easing, with the regional average forecasted to return to 6.1% as global commodity prices stabilize and supply-side conditions continue to improve.

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

The Caribbean's external position is expected to weaken. After recording an average current account surplus of 2.6% of GDP in 2024, the region is estimated to have shifted 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.

Chairman's Statement (continued)

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 developments between the US and Venezuela 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.

Trinidad and Tobago

Latest data from the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) indicated that for the period January, 2025 to August, 2025, energy production increased for both oil and natural gas. Crude oil and condensate production increased by 4.5% to 53,205 barrels of oil per day when compared to the same period in 2024; with increased production being experienced in each month of the period. Natural gas production increased by 2.9% to an average of 2,574 Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day (MMSCF/D) when compared to the same period in 2024; monthly production gains were experienced since May, 2025, as the Cypre and Mento gas projects came online.

Despite existing pressures, the non-energy sector is expected to remain broadly supportive of growth in 2026, particularly through services-related activity and spillover effects from energy sector investment. The medium-term outlook for the economy remains anchored by further recovery in the energy sector. New upstream investment and continued progress on major projects, including the Manatee field, are expected to underpin higher natural gas output over the medium term. The Manatee development is projected to increase natural gas production toward approximately 3.2 billion cubic feet per day by 2027, supporting higher export earnings, fiscal revenues, and overall economic growth. However, external risks remain a key consideration for the 2026 outlook. The imposition of a 15% tariff by the United States on selected exports from Trinidad and Tobago is expected to weigh on external competitiveness, although exemptions for certain agricultural products provide partial mitigation. S&P estimates real GDP growth of 1.0% in 2025, followed by 1.0% in 2026 and 1.2% in 2027.

Inflation in T&T was recorded at 0.5% for December 2025, unchanged from a month prior. Inflation was driven by increases in food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.8%), alcoholic beverages (22.2%), and accommodative services (1.4%); while deflation was experienced in clothing (0.8%), Recreation and Culture (0.8%), and Transport (1.3%). Over the medium term, the IMF projects inflation to remain broadly subdued, averaging 2.23% in 2026, and 2.22% in 2027.

Data from the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) indicates that the current account posted a surplus of USD161.5mn in the second quarter of 2025, a significant decline from the USD268.9mn surplus recorded in the corresponding period of 2024. The current account surplus for full year 2024 stood at USD1.23bn. 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 and 4.8% in 2027.

Chairman's Statement (continued)

Latest data indicates that foreign exchange reserves stood at USD5.4Bn (6.3 months of import cover) as of December 2025, up 10.1% from a month prior, but 4.2% lower than December 2024. The 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 Stabilization Fund stood at USD6.35bn at the end of September 2025, representing an increase of approximately USD315.7mn compared to the balance recorded one year earlier.

According to the Review of the Economy 2025, Trinidad and Tobago recorded a fiscal deficit of TTD8.73bn for FY2025, an improvement from the TTD9.05bn deficit registered in FY2024. For fiscal 2026, budgeted figures indicate that total revenue is projected to rise by 9.5% to TTD55.37bn relative to FY 2025, while total expenditure is expected to marginally decline by 0.1% to TTD59.23bn when compared to 2025 revised figures.

Consequently, the fiscal deficit is anticipated to narrow significantly to TTD3.87bn (2.17% of GDP). The total stock of Adjusted General Government Debt increased by 4.4% to TTD146,914.0mn (84.4% of GDP) as at 30 September 2025, from TTD140,656.7mn (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 December 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 MPC 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 a softer non-energy sector, decelerating business credit growth, low inflation and the narrowing interest rate gap between T&T and the US. While the energy sector rebounded in the second quarter of 2025 driven by two new gas fields coming on stream, this was partially offset by broad-based sluggishness in the non-energy sector, creating an opportunity for supportive policy stance.

Acknowledgements

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

GENERAL MANAGER'S STATEMENT

The 2025 financial year unfolded against a backdrop of global uncertainty, yet it presented important opportunities for growth, resilience, and disciplined execution. While geopolitical tensions and shifting trade dynamics influenced global sentiment, several areas of the international economy demonstrated renewed stability, and key regional markets showed encouraging signals of gradual improvement.

Globally, the year began with heightened volatility. Shifts in U.S. policy, primarily from the regime change in the United States by President Donald Trump, included new tariff regimes and rapid implementation of trade reforms, created waves of uncertainty across financial markets. Equity markets adjusted sharply following the announcement of broad based “Liberation Day” tariffs in April, while geopolitical events in the Middle East further contributed to risk aversion in the first half of the year. The environment however, improved notably in the third quarter as key trade partners advanced negotiations with the U.S., helping ease immediate downside risks. The Federal Reserve’s first rate cut of the year, a 25-basis point adjustment reinforced expectations for a more accommodative policy stance aimed at supporting growth.

Domestically, Trinidad & Tobago experienced a period of gradual stabilisation throughout 2025. While the economy continued to contend with persistent foreign exchange pressures and softer energy revenues due to reduced natural gas output, several indicators pointed to a slow but improving trajectory. These were primarily based on moderating inflation and progress on upcoming energy projects, which contributed to a cautiously optimistic medium-term outlook for 2025/2026. Government financing operations, including higher domestic bond issuance and lower net fiscal injections into the economy, contributed to a tightening of system liquidity during the year. Although tighter liquidity conditions tempered domestic financial flows, stabilising inflation and progress on future energy projects provided important counterbalances. As a result, the medium-term outlook remains cautiously constructive, albeit subject to the pace of recovery in both energy production and foreign exchange availability.

In **Europe**, economic sentiment remained mixed. The region faced headwinds from the EU–U.S. trade negotiations and political transitions, including Germany’s prolonged coalition impasse and fiscal uncertainty in France. Emerging markets initially absorbed the spillover from global trade disruptions but rallied strongly later in the year as negotiations progressed and investor risk appetite returned.

In the **U.S.**, the Treasury yield curve steepened for much of 2025, as short term yields declined more sharply than longer dated maturities. This move reflected increasingly dovish central bank communication, which conditioned markets to expect further near-term policy easing. By contrast, longer term yields remained comparatively resilient, easing only modestly as investors continued to price a persistent inflation risk.

In the **Trinidad & Tobago** capital market, equity indices declined during the first ten months of 2025, reflecting broader investor caution. The All T&T Index fell 9.58%, the Composite Index 8.57%, and the Cross-Listed Index 5.40%. Meanwhile, the domestic yield curve continued its gradual steepening. Short- and medium-term rates rose by 30 - 35 basis points, while long-term yields increased more modestly, maintaining an environment supportive of fixed-income investors seeking duration opportunities.

General Manager's Statement (continued)

Our **Wealth Management** Services continued to deliver exceptional value in 2025, driven by a highly trained and dedicated Wealth Management Team committed to providing sound, client centred advisory services. Through a disciplined and consultative approach, the team guided clients in defining and achieving their long-term wealth objectives, offering tailored strategies aligned with their individual financial profiles. Leveraging a broad suite of investment solutions, our advisors ensured that clients received the most appropriate and effective products to support their evolving needs, reinforcing our position as a trusted partner in wealth creation and financial planning.

In the **regional** market, FCIS sustained its position as the premier brokerage house, successfully raising XCD 1.2 billion on behalf of our clients across multiple jurisdictions. We further expanded our footprint by arranging XCD 230 million in private and public Treasury bond placements for one of the region's foremost financial institutions, an achievement that underscores our technical expertise, our structuring capabilities, and our continued leadership in delivering sophisticated, high-value capital-raising solutions.

Coming off an outstanding performance in 2024, **First Citizens Brokerage & Advisory Services** (FCBAS) continued to distinguish itself in 2025 as a market leader in execution excellence, client service, and strategic innovation. The firm recorded the highest number of trades executed in the domestic market while maintaining an impeccable operational record with zero trading errors. In support of our goal to broaden investor participation and deliver greater value, FCBAS implemented a strategic reduction in commission rates for smaller investors, a deliberate step toward enhancing inclusivity within the capital markets. The team also advanced its digital transformation agenda, achieving full automation of processing protocols for online orders routed through the TOP platform, significantly improving efficiency, accuracy, and the overall client experience. Further demonstrating its technical expertise and leadership, FCBAS served as Lead Broker for Agostini's Limited's takeover bid for Prestige Holdings Limited, securing acceptances from more than 90% of PHL's unconnected shareholders as of September 11th, 2025, with the transaction now awaiting final regulatory approval.

Our mutual fund subsidiary, **First Citizens Portfolio Investment Management Services** (FCPIMS), also achieved a significant milestone, with assets under management surpassing TT\$18 billion. Equally noteworthy, the firm's funds outperformed their benchmarks on average. This success reflects FCPIMS's disciplined portfolio construction, rigorous research processes, and unwavering commitment to generating superior risk-adjusted returns for our investors, reinforcing its position as one of the leading asset managers in the region.

As we look ahead to 2026, we do so with confidence, discipline, and a steadfast commitment to creating enduring value for all our stakeholders. While the operating environment will continue to evolve, shaped by global uncertainties, technological disruption, and a shifting competitive landscape, we remain firmly positioned to navigate these dynamics with clarity and purpose. The achievements of 2025 have laid a strong foundation upon which we will build. With a talented team, a resilient business model, and a clear strategic vision, we are poised to seize new opportunities, elevate our performance, and advance our role as a leading force in the financial services industry.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the twelve months ended September 30, 2025, First Citizens Investment Services Limited delivered a Profit After Tax (PAT) of TTD 144.4 million, representing an increase of TTD 5.5 million (4%) compared to the corresponding period in 2024. This outcome reflects the Company's ability to sustain earnings growth despite a challenging interest rate environment and subdued capital market conditions.

Interest Income increased by 7% year-on-year, supported by continued investment portfolio expansion and the disciplined deployment of assets throughout the financial year. However, this improvement was offset by a contraction in Net Interest Income, driven primarily by elevated funding costs, as interest rates remained high and borrowing costs expanded during the reporting period. This resulting margin compression highlights the impact of prevailing market conditions on funding dynamics.

Non-interest income performance was mixed. Other Income declined relative to the prior year, reflecting lower capital market fees, together with reduced dividend inflows from equity investments. These pressures were partially mitigated by strong fee and commission income, underpinned by continued growth and effective management of the mutual fund portfolios. In addition, trading gains improved compared to the corresponding period, contributing positively to overall revenue performance for the period.

As at September 30, 2025, the Company's Shareholders' Equity stood at TTD1.6 billion, representing an increase of TTD93 million compared to September 2024. This reported improvement was driven primarily by a positive revaluation in Other Reserves, in addition to an increase in retained earnings, net of dividend payouts during the period.

The strengthened equity position continues to provide a solid capital base to support ongoing business growth, regulatory requirements, and strategic initiatives.

Net Interest Income

Net Interest Income totaled TTD121.2 million for the financial period ended September 30, 2025, compared to TTD131.7 million for the prior year which reflected an 8% decrease. This reduction was as a result of increased cost of funding which resulted from the increase in interest rates.

Fees & Commission Income

Fees and commission increased by TTD19.3million. The 18% year on year increase was primarily as a result of higher investment management fees.

Trading Gain/ (Loss)

In September 2025 there were trading gains of TTD6.2 million compared to the September 2024 position of a trading loss of TTD8.7 million. This recovery resulted from overall improvement on the performance of the investment portfolio.

Net Foreign Exchange (Loss)/Gain

There was a TTD.9 million foreign exchange loss in September 2025 compared to the September 2024 loss of TTD5 million. The 2024 position was mainly due to cross currency transactions within the regional branches.

Review of Financial Performance (continued)

Other Income

Other income decreased from TTD22 million in September 2024 to TTD11.1 million in 2025 due to higher equity investment dividend income and brokerage fees earned in 2024.

Administrative and Operating Expenses

Total overhead expenses decreased by 3% compared to the twelve months ended September 2024. The main factors contributing to this were lower technical and professional fees and property expenses.

Impairment Gain on Financial Assets

Net impairment gain on financial assets moved from TTD6.8 million in September 2024 to TTD3.1 million in September 2025. This position resulted from the reduction on ECL – Expected Credit Losses with noted improvements on the outlook for securities held within the OECS.

Investment Securities

Total investment securities were TTD 6.5 billion at 30 September 2025, compared to 30 September 2024 of TTD6.2 billion. September 2025 position reflected a net increase of TTD 212 million from the net movement of purchases, sales and maturities of TTD 151 million. This was also affected by a net increase in the fair value of the portfolio of TTD42 million on the Group's Statement of Financial Position between October 2024 and September 2025.

Borrowings

Borrowings increased slightly from September 2024 to September 2025 due to net movement on accrued interest expense.

Securities Under Repurchase Agreements (Repos)

The repo balances increased from TTD3,468 million as at 30 September 2024 to TTD3,619 million at the period ended 30 September 2025, which represented net additions and maturities.

Loan from Parent Company

The loan from our Parent Company reflected a net decrease from 30 September 2024 of TTD39 million. At the Group's Statement of financial position date 30 September 2025, the drawn down amount was USD31.2/TTD209.1 million.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity which comprises of share capital, retained earnings and fair value reserves, stood at TTD1.6 billion at 30 September 2025 which represented an increase of TTD93 million from year ended 30 September 2024. This net increase resulted from earned Profit after Tax of TTD144.4 million net of dividend payment and an improvement in fair value movements for the financial year.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements of First Citizens Investment Services Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, and the consolidated statements of income, 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 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; and
- 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.



General Manager
18 November 2025



Head of Finance
18 November 2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of First Citizens Investment Services Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of First Citizens Investment Services 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 statement of income 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.

Other information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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.

When we read the Annual Report and the Prospectus for the offer of Repurchase Agreements, 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 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.

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

- 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
19 November 2025

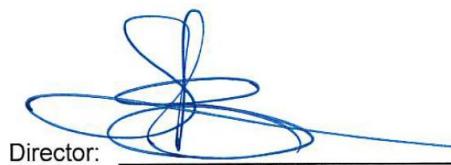
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	As at 30 September	
		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and due from Banks	5	314,399	315,965
Financial assets			
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	6	2,485,381	2,455,952
- Amortised cost	7	3,974,437	3,791,997
- Fair value through profit or loss	8	891	564
Intangible assets	9	4,224	4,937
Property and equipment	10	46,657	48,493
Right of use assets	10	3,462	3,787
Other assets	11	109,928	45,760
Deferred income tax asset	17	535	6,176
Tax recoverable		<u>14,205</u>	<u>16,203</u>
Total assets		<u>6,954,119</u>	<u>6,689,834</u>
Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	1,299,316	1,299,310
Funds under management		6,005	6,081
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	13	3,619,012	3,468,033
Creditors and accrued expenses	14	154,923	103,708
Intercompany Loan	15	209,057	248,497
Lease liabilities	16	3,786	4,288
Deferred income tax liability	17	27,494	20,398
Tax payable		<u>8,320</u>	<u>6,315</u>
Total liabilities		<u>5,327,913</u>	<u>5,156,630</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	18	637,697	637,697
Retained earnings		968,801	902,432
Other reserves	19	<u>19,708</u>	<u>(6,925)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>1,626,206</u>	<u>1,533,204</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>6,954,119</u>	<u>6,689,834</u>

The notes on pages 38 to 106 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On 18 November 2025, the Board of Directors of First Citizens Investment Services Limited authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue.

Director:  Director: 

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest income	20	296,357	276,232
Interest expense	21	(175,150)	(144,566)
Net interest income		121,207	131,666
Fees and commissions	22	125,352	106,098
Net gain/(loss) realised on financial assets	23	6,223	(8,707)
Foreign exchange loss		(919)	(5,048)
Other income	24	11,115	21,963
Total net revenue		262,978	245,972
Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets	25	3,118	6,832
Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	26	--	3,241
Administrative expenses	27	(45,903)	(44,414)
Other operating expenses	28	(43,597)	(48,266)
Profit before taxation		176,596	163,365
Taxation charge	29	(32,215)	(24,448)
Profit for the year		144,381	138,917

The notes on pages 38 to 106 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	Year ended 30 September	
		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit for the year		144,381	138,917
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Net gain on revaluation of property and equipment	19	66	66
		--	--
Net gains/(losses) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	19	15,210	(4,187)
		15,210	(4,187)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Net gains on investments in debt instruments designated at FVOCI	19	67,433	67,433
		11,423	11,423
Total other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		<u>63,312</u>	<u>63,312</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>171,014</u>	<u>202,229</u>

The notes on pages 38 to 106 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Share capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 October 2024	<u>637,697</u>	<u>902,432</u>	<u>(6,925)</u>	<u>1,533,204</u>
Profit for the year	--	144,381	--	144,381
Other comprehensive income	--	--	26,633	<u>26,633</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	<u>144,381</u>	<u>26,633</u>	<u>171,014</u>
<i>Transactions with owners</i>				
Dividends paid	--	(78,012)	--	<u>(78,012)</u>
Total transactions with owners	--	<u>(78,012)</u>	--	<u>(78,012)</u>
Balance at 30 September 2025	<u>637,697</u>	<u>968,801</u>	<u>19,708</u>	<u>1,626,206</u>
Balance at 1 October 2023	<u>637,697</u>	<u>845,575</u>	<u>(70,237)</u>	<u>1,413,035</u>
Profit for the year	--	138,917	--	138,917
Gains on disposal of equity instrument recognised in FVOCI	--	77	--	<u>77</u>
Other comprehensive income	--	--	63,312	<u>63,312</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	<u>138,994</u>	<u>63,312</u>	<u>202,306</u>
<i>Transactions with owners</i>				
Dividends paid	--	(82,137)	--	<u>(82,137)</u>
Total transactions with owners	--	<u>(82,137)</u>	--	<u>(82,137)</u>
Balance at 30 September 2024	<u>637,697</u>	<u>902,432</u>	<u>(6,925)</u>	<u>1,533,204</u>

The notes on pages 38 to 106 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Year ended 30 September	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	176,596	163,365
Adjustments to reconcile profit to		
net cash provided by operating activities:		
Impairment gain on financial assets	(3,118)	(6,832)
Impairment gain on non-financial assets	--	(3,241)
Interest income	(296,357)	(276,232)
Interest expense	175,150	144,566
Interest on right of use assets	216	367
Depreciation	3,346	2,798
Depreciation for right of use assets	1,412	1,816
Amortisation of financial assets	859	1,561
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	4	3
Gain on disposal of right of use assets	--	(14)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	132	168
Unrealised gain on financial assets	(4)	(67)
Cash inflows from operating activities before		
changes in operating assets and liabilities	58,236	28,258
Net change in fair value through		
other comprehensive income financial assets	(4,640)	(3,869)
Net change in amortised cost financial assets	(11,885)	(16,251)
Net change in fair value through profit or loss assets	(324)	64
Purchase of investment securities		
Fair Value through other comprehensive income	(718,584)	(982,028)
Amortised Cost	(906,379)	(203,365)
Proceeds from maturities/sales and redemptions of investment securities		
Fair Value through other comprehensive income	733,997	627,674
Amortised Cost	741,036	188,284
Net change in other assets	(32,128)	117,251
Net change in securities sold under repurchase agreements	138,749	257,327
Net change in creditors and accrued expenses	19,012	(79,236)
Net change in funds under management	(76)	(14)
Net change in borrowings	(3,748)	41,230
Cash inflows/(outflows) from operations	13,266	(24,675)
Interest received	291,590	272,885
Interest paid	(159,932)	(166,920)
Income taxes paid	(26,750)	(21,740)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	118,174	59,550

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		--	1
Purchase of intangible assets		(146)	(419)
Purchase of property and equipment		<u>(1,514)</u>	<u>(2,969)</u>
Net cash outflows from investing activities		<u>(1,660)</u>	<u>(3,387)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	16	(1,805)	(1,775)
Repayment of intercompany loan		(38,281)	(24,994)
Ordinary dividend paid		<u>(78,012)</u>	<u>(82,137)</u>
Net cash outflows from financing activities		<u>(118,098)</u>	<u>(108,906)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(1,584)</u>	<u>(52,743)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>313,473</u>	<u>366,216</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	<u>311,889</u>	<u>313,473</u>
 Represented by:			
Cash and due from banks		311,107	312,714
Short-term investments – maturity within 3 months		<u>782</u>	<u>759</u>
	5	<u>311,889</u>	<u>313,473</u>

The notes on pages 38 to 106 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 General information

First Citizens Investment Services Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (together “the Group”) is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The Group operates in Trinidad and Tobago as well as in St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados through branches. Its principal business includes dealing in securities and such other business as is authorised pursuant to its registration under the Securities Act 2012 of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Effective 2 February 2009, First Citizens Bank Limited (the Bank), assumed control of the Group. On 18 October 2021, First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited FCGFH, became the parent company of First Citizens Bank Limited (the Bank) and replaced the Bank as the listed entity whose shares are publicly traded on the Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange. Effective from 1 October 2024, all the shares owned by First Citizens Bank Limited in the Company became vested in First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited (FCGFH), whereupon the Company became a fully owned subsidiary of FCGFH. First Citizens Holdings Limited (Holdings), a company owned by the Government of Trinidad & Tobago (GORTT) is the majority shareholder of FCGFH, with shareholding interest of 60.1%.

The Group’s registered office is 17 Wainwright Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

The Group’s subsidiaries, all wholly-owned, are:

- First Citizens Portfolio Investment and Management Services Limited;
- First Citizens Brokerage and Advisory Services Limited;
- First Citizens Investment Services (Barbados) Limited;
- Caribbean Money Market Brokers (Trincity) Limited; and
- FCIS Nominees Limited

2 Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated

The financial statements are for the Group consisting of the Company and its subsidiaries

a. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. These consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The consolidated 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 and financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(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 and Non-current liabilities with covenants. (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.

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) IFRS Accounting 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.

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).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(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*

- 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.

(iii) 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b. Consolidation

(i) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Group and its wholly owned subsidiaries as outlined in Note 1. The financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the parent company's reporting date. The consolidation principles are unchanged.

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) Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities, (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

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

(iii) Business combinations and goodwill

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is 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 accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b. *Consolidation (continued)*

(iii) *Business combinations and goodwill (continued)*

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 statement of income.

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 functional and presentation currency.

The exchange rate between the TT dollar and the US dollar at 30 September 2025 was TT\$6.6926 = US\$1.00 (2024: TT\$6.6926 = US\$1.00), the TT dollar and the XCD dollar was TT\$2.5190 = XC\$1.00 (2024: TT\$2.5190 = XC\$1.00), the TT dollar and the Barbados dollar was TT\$3.4102 = BB\$1.00 (2024: TT\$3.4102 = BB\$1.00) and the TT dollar and the Jamaican dollar was TT\$0.0417 = JM\$1.00 (2024: TT\$0.0423 = JM\$1.00).

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. *Foreign currency translation (continued)*

(iii) *Group companies*

The results and financial position of all the Group 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 statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- (b) income and expenses for each statement of 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. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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
- Hold for trading

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

• *Amortised cost*

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at Fair value though profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets are adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 3.a.iii. 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 recognised directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

• Amortised cost (continued)

For purchased or originated credit-impaired ('POCI') financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired (see definition on note 3 a vi) 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.

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through 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, also foreign exchange on non-monetary assets which are measured in accordance to 2.c.ii above. 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 "Gain/ loss on financial assets".

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 and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. The interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest Income" using the effective interest rate method.

• Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised and presented in the consolidated statement of income within "Loss realised on financial assets". All equity gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income except for those designated at initial recognition to FVOCI or for those equities which are held for the strategic business operations.

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 ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(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) Group's business model

The business model reflects how the Group manages the 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. Specifically, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is it 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.
- Management's identification of and response to various risks, which includes but not limited to, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk.
- Management considers, in classifying its assets, the level of historical sales and forecasted liquidity requirements.

Arising out of the assessment, the portfolios were deemed to have the business models identified as follows:

Hold to collect	Hold to collect and sell	Hold for trading
Bonds Issued by or guaranteed by Government of Trinidad & Tobago (GORTT) maturing in more than 3 years at recognition	Bonds Issued by or guaranteed by Government of Trinidad & Tobago maturing in less than 3 years at recognition	Actively Traded (Capital Gains) Portfolio
Non-Eurobonds maturing in greater than 3 years at recognition	Eurobonds	Equities
Securities sold under repurchase agreements to clients and brokers	Non-Eurobonds maturing in less than 3 years at recognition	
Long Term Borrowings from brokers in the form of Total Return Swaps	Equities initially designated to OCI	
Medium Term Notes		

Financial assets are classified on recognition based on the business model for managing the contractual cash flows.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(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) Group's business model (continued)

Hold to collect

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

Hold to collect and sell

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect and sell, it incorporates the above assessment of SPPI. In addition, the Group manages liquidity and credit risk using both expected and contractual cash flows, through its fair value OCI portfolio and through the disposal of assets.

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. There was no reclassification for 2025 (2024: nil).

Hold for trading

Hold for trading refers to equity instruments whose fair value movements are recognised through the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. 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.iii provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(c) Modification of financial assets

The issuer of financial assets sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of an instrument. 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.
- Significant extension of the term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.

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).

(d) 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as and 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 for trading (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

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)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. *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). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

f. *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.

g. *Determination of fair value*

For financial instruments traded in an active market, the determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and these prices represent actual and regular occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indicators that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions. When a market becomes inactive, the valuation technique is the Group's internally developed model which is based on discounted cash flow analysis.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques using input existing at the year end.

The Group uses an internally developed model which is generally consistent with other valuation models used in the industry. Valuation models are used to value unlisted debt securities and other debt securities for which the market has become or is illiquid. Some of the inputs of this model may not be market observable and are therefore based on assumptions.

h. *Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities*

Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements (repos) are retained on the consolidated statement of financial position as investment securities and the counterparty liability is included in securities sold under repurchase agreement and borrowings.

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

The difference between the 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)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

i. *Lease transactions*

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as “a contract that conveys the right-of-use of 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, plant 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 consolidated statement of income. 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)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

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. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the assets 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 statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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 statement of income.

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' useful lives and residual values 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(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 statement of income, 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 statement of financial position date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in 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 statement of financial position 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 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 not 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 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 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

l. Employee benefits

(i) Pension plan – First Citizens defined benefit pension plan

The Group participates in a defined benefit pension plan which is administered and operated by the Bank for the benefit of its employees based in Trinidad and Tobago. The plan is funded through contributions made by both the employees and the Group. Employee contributions are deducted from salaries, while the Group's share of contributions is settled through the intercompany recharge process.

(ii) Profit sharing and bonus plans

The Company 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.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances on hand, deposits with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased, that are readily redeemable to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n. Net interest income and expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the consolidated statement of income 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, Promissory Notes (PNotes) and accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments. When a financial asset is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

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 includes transaction cost, premium, discounts and interest 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 to the carrying value net of the expected credit loss provision.

For financial assets classified as Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI), interest income is calculated by applying a Credit-Adjusted Effective Interest Rate (CAEIR) (based on an initial expectation of further credit losses) to the amortised cost of these POCI assets. The CAEIR is lower than the effective interest rate as the cash flows of the instruments are adjusted downwards for the impact of expected credit losses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

o. Dividend income

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

p. Fee and commission income

IFRS 15 's core underlying principle is that an entity should recognise revenue in a manner that depicts the pattern of the transfer of goods and services to customers. The Group's performance obligations are very contract specific for the various services: wealth managed client accounts, private placements, portfolio management fees and commissions and mutual funds portfolio management.

Fees and commissions are recognised at a point in time when the service has been provided. Commissions and fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses are recognised at a point in time on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts usually on a time apportioned basis, which is normally on a monthly billing cycle at a point in time.

Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised rateably over the period the service is provided and accrued in accordance with pre-approved fee scales. The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time. Performance linked fees or fee components are recognised when the performance criteria are fulfilled at a point in time.

p. Fee and commission income (continued)

Brokerage & advisory fees are generally recognised 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.

q. Borrowings

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

r. Dividend distribution

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

s. *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is 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.

t. *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets comprise separately identifiable items arising from business combinations, computer software licenses and other intangible assets. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and provisions for impairment, if any, plus reversals of impairment, if any. 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. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised.

(i) *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.

u. *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).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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 or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

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

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors of First Citizens Group Financial Holdings Limited has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the First Citizens Group risk management framework. To assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its duties, two Board sub-committees were established to monitor and report to the Board of Directors on the overall risks within the First Citizens Group - the First Citizens Group Enterprise Risk Management Committee and the Board Credit Committee; and two Senior Management Committees- the Senior Management Enterprise Risk Management Committee (SMERMC) and the Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO).

The First Citizens Group Enterprise Risk Management Unit, headed by the Group Chief Risk Officer (GCRO), reports to both Sub-Committees of the Board of Directors through the Senior Management Committees. This unit is responsible for the management, measurement, monitoring and control of operational, market and credit risk for the First Citizens Group through the First Citizens Group Operational Risk and Controls Unit, Group Credit Risk Management Unit, Group Market Risk Unit and Group Business Continuity Planning Unit. The First Citizens Group Enterprise Risk Management Unit reports into the SMERMC to allow monitoring of the adherence to risk limits and the impact of developments in the aforementioned risk areas on strategy and how strategy should be varied in light of the developments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

The ALCO was established to manage and monitor the policies and procedures that address financial risks associated with changing interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other 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 Bank and the Group's various companies via the Treasury and International Trade Centre. The Treasury and International Trade Centre's primary role and responsibility is to actively manage the First Citizens Group's liquidity and market risks. The ALCO is also supported in some specific areas of activity by the First Citizens Group's Market Risk Committee.

As part of its mandate, FCGFH Board of Directors establishes written principles for overall risk management, as well as ensuring that policies are in place covering specific areas of risk, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, the First Citizens Group Internal Audit Department is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment and reports its findings and recommendation to the Board Audit Committee.

Credit risk is managed by the Risk Management Committee (RMC), a subcommittee of the Board of Directors, which has oversight and monitors the risk appetite for the investment portfolio for the First Citizens Investment Services Limited and its subsidiaries. ("the Group").

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

a. *Credit risk*

Credit risk is a significant risk for the First Citizens Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a First Citizens Group Credit Risk Management Unit which reports regularly to the Group Chief Risk Officer and the Board Credit Committee.

Credit risk arises mainly 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(i) *Credit risk management*

In its management of credit risks, the First Citizens Group has established an organisational structure which supports the lending philosophy of the First Citizens Group. This structure comprises the Board of Directors, the Board Credit Committee (BCC), Senior Management Enterprise Risk Committee (SMERC), the Group Chief Risk Officer (GCRO), the 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 First Citizens 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 and credit requests exceeding the authority of management. The SMERC 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 the Credit Risk Management Unit 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 First Citizens Group's written Credit Policy Manual.

(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.

Investment securities

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

S&P published ratings are continuously monitored and updated. The PD's associated with each rating are determined based on realised default over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(ii) *Credit risk grading (continued)*

Investment securities (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)	Interpretation
Investment Grade	AAA, AA+	A+	Extremely Low Risk
	AA, AA-	A	
	A+, A	A-	
	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	B+	
Speculative Grade	BB+, BB, BB-	B	Moderate Risk
	B+, B, B-	B-	High Risk
	CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC+, CC, CC-, C+, C, C-	C	Very High Risk
	D	D	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 First Citizens 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. Please refer to note 3.a.iv for a description of how The First Citizens Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to note 3.a.vi for a description of how The First Citizens Group defines credit-impaired and default.
- For financial instruments in Stage 1, the respective ECL's are measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 respective ECL's are measured based on the expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 3.a.vii for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

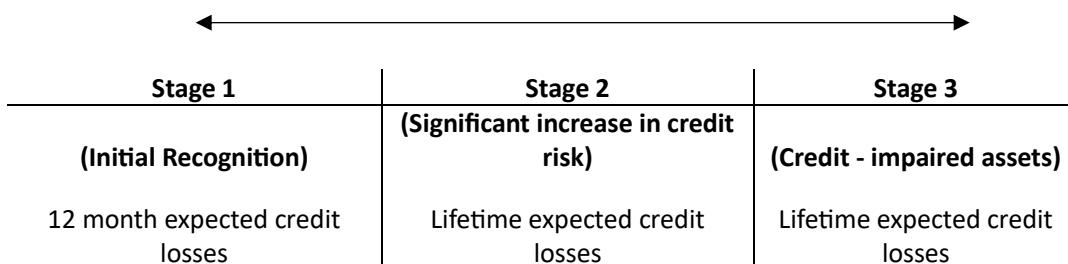
(iii) *Expected credit loss measurement (continued)*

- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. Note 3.a.viii includes an explanation of how The First Citizens Group has incorporated this in its ECL models.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

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

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

Change in credit quality since initial recognition



(iv) *Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)*

The First Citizens 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:

Criteria	Investment Grade Portfolio	Single "B" Speculative Grade Portfolio
Absolute Measure	PD - 15% or higher	PD - 25% or higher
AND	AND	AND
Relative Measure	One notch downgrade (investment securities rating scale)	One notch downgrade (investment securities rating scale)
OR	OR	OR
Special Consideration	Eurobonds with Trigger 3 Breaches	Eurobonds with Trigger 3 Breaches

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(v) *Significant decrease in credit risk (SDCR)*

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

Criteria	Investment Grade Portfolio	Single "B" Speculative Grade Portfolio
Absolute Measure	PD – 12.5% or lower	PD - 25% or lower
AND	AND	AND
Relative Measure	Credit rating reverts to level just prior to the SICR	One notch upgrade (investment securities rating scale)
OR	OR	OR
Special Consideration	No credit stop loss breaches	No credit stop loss breaches

(vi) *Definition of default and credit-impaired assets*

The First Citizens Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit- impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

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

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, 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 or restructure proceedings or an indication of the intention to restructure is initiated by the borrower.
- The obligation is classified doubtful or worse as per The First Citizens Group's classification process.
- A modification to terms and conditions of the original investment that would not normally be considered is executed and where the change in the present value of the cashflows of the new proposed investment versus the original exceed 10%.

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 expected loss calculations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(vi) *Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)*

Qualitative criteria (continued)

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 or 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.

(vii) *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.vi), 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, either 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 investment.
- LGD - For sovereign investment securities, LGDs are obtained from Moody's Investor Services' Data Report on Sovereign Default and Recovery Rates (1983-2024). 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.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(viii) *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.

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 a priori 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 incorporate the global economic conditions as at that particular point in time.

The following are the lead sovereign indicators used in the macroeconomic overlay which remained unchanged from the prior year unless indicated:

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:

Lead Indicators:

- WTI Oil Price
- China GDP Growth Rate (Sept 2024: US GDP Growth Rate)

Both indicators are negatively correlated to sovereign risk, suggesting that higher oil price and China GDP Growth will positively impact upon the economy and therefore reduce ECLs.

BARBADOS

Lead Indicators:

- Tourist Arrivals (2024: US Unemployment Rate)
- US GDP Growth Rate (2024: UK Unemployment Rate)

Both indicators are negatively correlated to sovereign risk, such that both the tourist arrivals and US GDP Growth rate move in the opposite direction as Barbados' sovereign risk. This suggests that higher arrivals and US GDP Growth may positively impact upon Barbados' economy and therefore likely to reduce ECLs.

ST LUCIA/ ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES/ ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Lead Indicators:

- US GDP Growth Rate
- US Unemployment Rate

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

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

Determination of macroeconomic scenarios and probabilities (continued)

US GDP growth rate is negatively related to sovereign risk of the ECCU members, suggesting that increases in US GDP growth reduces ECL, while US unemployment rate is positively related to sovereign risk, indicating that as US unemployment rate rises, the ECCU economies are negatively impacted, resulting in higher ECLs.

While there are other components that may impact upon the final ECLs, from a macroeconomic perspective, by using the link between the lead economic variables and sovereign risk, we generalise that once the lead indicators positively impact the economies, ECLs are likely to decline. On the other hand, if the lead indicators negatively impact the economies, ECLs are likely to increase.

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

For example, the following credit ratings were forecasted for the next three years using these macroeconomic scenarios for Trinidad and Tobago. The weightings applied to the forecasted ratings were 60% for year 1, 20% each for year 2 and 3. These weightings were determined based on management's judgment and experience.

September-2025										
Current rating	2026			2027			2028			
	BBB-	Base	Worst	Best	Base	Worst	Best	Base	Worst	Best
Negative	BB+	BB+	BBB-	BB+	BB+	BBB-	BB-	BB+	BB+	BBB-
Probability of Transition including Outlook change (in %)										
		29.63%	70.37%	50.2%	49.8%	70.77%	29.23%			

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

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

Determination of macroeconomic scenarios and probabilities (continued)

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 estimate 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.

(ix) *Risk limit control and mitigation policies*

The First Citizens Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product and by country are approved annually by the Group’s Board of Directors. Actual exposures against limits are monitored regularly and reported to the Group’s Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

(a) *Single investor or 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 First Citizens 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 for the various country exposure categories based on the risk ranking.

(b) *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 rating agencies or the Group’s own internal assessment of the economic and political stability of the target. 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.

(c) *Collateral*

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of collateral to secure investments. 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(ix) *Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)*

(c) *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 GORTT continues to recognize its commitment under the LSA by way of granting consecutive extensions in the form of supplemental agreements from 15 May 2015.

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.

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 Agreement:

- 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 Agreement, 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(ix) *Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)*

(d) *Liquidity support agreement(continued)*

CLF obligation under the LSA as at September 30, 2025

	US \$ '000	TT \$ '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: USD 108.5M and TTD 266.1M (net of repayments). These assets are classified under Financial assets at Amortized Cost in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Total recoveries received from CLF liquidators (TTD 12.5M) has been recognised as a liability payable to the GORTT as at September 30, 2025, in line with the indemnity framework.

Total amount recovered and payable to the GORTT pursuant to the LSA is TTD27.6M as at September 30 2025,(refer to Note 14)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

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

Credit risk exposures relating to financial assets carried on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Due from banks	314,385	315,951
Financial assets		
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	2,161,412	2,153,828
- Amortised cost	3,987,928	3,805,414
Other assets (note 11)	100,414	36,012
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,564,139	6,311,205

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.

For on-consolidated statement of financial position assets, the exposures set out above are based on gross carrying amounts before impairment. There are no credit risk exposures relating to off-consolidated statement of financial position items.

As shown above, 6% of the total maximum exposure is derived from due from banks and receivables (2024: 6%); while 94% represents investments in other debt securities (2024: 94%).

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Group resulting from both its cash and due from banks and assets held at amortised cost portfolio and its other debt securities based on the following:

- The Group has maintained a stringent selection process for investing in securities with none of the impaired assets coming from new investments made in the current financial year.
- The collateral package or financial assurances in place in support of receivables minimises the probability of losses on this portfolio.
- As at 30 September 2025, more than 55.8 % (2024: 56%) of the investments in debt securities and other bills have at least a BBB- based on Standards & Poor's Ratings.
- As per Note 3.a.ix.d 'Risk limit control and mitigation policies- Liquidity Support Agreement', management is confident that given the extension of the LSA supplemental agreement to 2033 and an effective repayment schedule, the financial assets are not impaired. The amount outstanding to the Group stood at TT\$266.1M and US\$108.5M as at 30 September 2025 (2024: TT\$284M and US\$116.2M) and continues to accrue interest.
- The Group's portfolio carries exposure to the credit risk of the Government of Barbados securities which at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date accounted for BB\$125M, 6.92% of the value of Investment Securities (2024: BB\$122M, 6.96%). Included in this portfolio are POCI bonds with an amortized value of BB\$ 124M (2024: BB\$119M) and a face value of BB\$ 132M (2024:BB\$132M).
- The Group's exposure to the GORTT debt included in financial assets as at 30 September 2025 was TT\$ 2.2B, 36.4% (2024: TT\$1.9B, 32.52%).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(xi) *Debt and other investment securities*

The table below presents an analysis of debt securities by internal, external and equivalent rating agency designation.

30 September 2025

	Fair value through other comprehensive income securities \$'000	Amortised cost securities \$'000	Total \$'000
Investment grade	1,762,771	1,667,869	3,430,640
Speculative grade	398,641	2,320,059	2,718,700
Total	2,161,412	3,987,928	6,149,340

30 September 2024

	Fair value through other comprehensive income securities \$'000	Amortised cost securities \$'000	Total \$'000
Investment grade	1,812,797	1,525,838	3,338,635
Speculative grade	341,031	2,279,576	2,620,607
Total	2,153,828	3,805,414	5,959,242

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(xi) *Debt and other investment securities (continued)*

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

	Investments				
	30 September 2025				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000	POCI \$'000	Total \$'000
Credit rating					
Investment grade	3,430,641	--	--	--	3,430,641
Non-investment grade	2,304,552	--	--	414,147	2,718,699
Gross investments	5,735,193	--	--	414,147	6,149,340
Loss allowance - ECL	(15,505)	--	--	--	(15,505)
Carrying balance	5,719,688	--	--	414,147	6,133,835
 Investments					
30 September 2024					
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000	POCI \$'000	Total \$'000
	Credit rating				
	3,338,635	--	--	--	3,338,635
Investment grade	2,216,350	--	--	404,257	2,620,607
Gross investments	5,554,985	--	--	404,257	5,959,242
Loss allowance - ECL	(15,475)	--	--	--	(15,475)
Carrying balance	5,539,510	--	--	404,257	5,943,767

(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 regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(xii) *Loss allowance (continued)*

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL \$'000	ECL \$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance as at 1 October 2024	(15,475)	--	--	(15,475)
Movement with P&L Impact				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	--	--	--	--
New financial assets originated	(1,882)	--	--	(1,882)
Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs	1,008	--	--	1,008
Disposal/ Maturities	844	--	--	844
FX and other movements	--	--	--	--
Total net P&L charge during the period: (Note 25)	(30)	--	--	(30)
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	(15,505)	--	--	(15,505)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL \$'000	Lifetime ECL \$'000	ECL \$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance as at 1 October 2023	(22,600)	(555)	--	(23,155)
Movement with P&L Impact				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	(555)	555	--	--
New financial assets originated	(539)	--	--	(539)
Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs	5,664	--	--	5,664
Disposal/ Maturities	1,139	--	--	1,139
FX and other movements	1,416	--	--	1,416
Total net P&L charge during the period: (Note 25)	7,125	555	--	7,680
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	(15,475)	--	--	(15,475)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(xii) *Loss allowance (continued)*

The following table further explains changes in the gross carrying amount of the Investment portfolio to help explain their significance to the changes in the loss allowance.

Investments	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000	POCI \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross carrying balance as at 1 October 2024					
	5,554,985	--	--	404,257	5,959,242
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	--	--	--	--	--
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	--	--	--	--	--
New financial assets originated	1,624,963	--	--	--	1,624,963
Disposal/Maturities	(1,475,033)	--	--	--	(1,475,033)
Unwind of discounts	30,278	--	--	9,890	40,168
FX and other movements	--	--	--	--	--
Change in the carrying value	180,208	--	--	9,890	190,098
Gross carrying balance as at 30 September 2025					
	<u>5,735,193</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>414,147</u>	<u>6,149,340</u>

Investments	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$'000	POCI \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross carrying balance as at 1 October 2023					
	5,050,055	22,371	--	397,671	5,470,097
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	22,371	(22,371)	--	--	--
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	--	--	--	--	--
New financial assets originated	1,185,392	--	--	--	1,185,392
Disposal/Maturities	(814,758)	--	--	--	(814,758)
Unwind of discounts	111,925	--	--	6,586	118,511
FX and other movements	--	--	--	--	--
Change in the carrying value	504,930	(22,371)	--	6,586	489,145
Gross carrying balance as at 30 September 2024					
	<u>5,554,985</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>404,257</u>	<u>5,959,242</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(xiii) *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 repossess collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The outstanding contractual amounts of such assets written off during the year ended 30 September 2025 was nil (2024: nil). The Group still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been partially written off due to no reasonable expectation of full recovery.

(xiv) *Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure – Geographical sectors*

The following table breaks down the Group's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical region. For this table, the Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties. The Group's investment portfolio, comprising cash and cash equivalents, financial assets – receivables, fair value through other comprehensive income, amortised cost, held for trading and repurchase receivables, is diversified across 17 countries. Limits for each country are reviewed on an annual or more frequent basis and the exposures are monitored on a daily basis. The country exposures are categorised into five regional sectors and the sector concentrations within the portfolio are as follows:

At 30 September 2025	South & Central America					Total \$000
	Asia \$000	North America \$000	Central America \$000	Caribbean \$000	Other countries \$000	
Cash and due from Banks	--	68,955	--	245,444	--	314,399
Financial assets:						
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	109,958	962,651	165,518	880,613	40,658	2,159,398
- Amortised cost	--	20,420	--	3,954,017	--	3,974,437
Other assets	--	189	--	100,225	--	100,414
	109,958	1,052,215	165,518	5,180,299	40,658	6,548,648

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(xiv) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure – Geographical sectors (continued)

At 30 September 2024	Asia	North	South & Central America	Caribbean	Other countries	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and due from Banks	--	46,972	--	268,993	--	315,965
Financial assets:						
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	53,649	1,107,944	170,125	767,346	52,706	2,151,770
- Amortised cost	--	--	--	3,791,997	--	3,791,997
Other assets	--	17,022	--	18,990	--	36,012
	53,649	1,171,938	170,125	4,847,326	52,706	6,295,744

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 prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency 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 and equity prices.

The market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities are measured separately by the First Citizens Group Market Risk department who submit reports to the Senior Management Enterprise Risk Management Committee on a regular basis and also reports via the First Citizens Group Enterprise Risk Management Unit to the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee to enable Board oversight of market risk issues. Additionally, on a monthly basis, the First Citizens 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 for the consideration of the Group ALCO technical information that may be relevant to current and developing market conditions from time to time.

Trading portfolios are those positions entered into primarily to take advantage of market movements to generate capital gains.

Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from investments held as collateral for repurchase agreements. Non-trading portfolios also entail foreign exchange and equity risks arising from the Group's amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income investments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Market risk (continued)*

(i) *Market risk measurement techniques*

As part of the management of market risk, the Group uses duration management and other portfolio strategies to manage market risk. The major measurement techniques used to measure and control market risk are outlined below.

Value at risk

The Group applies a 'value at risk' methodology (VAR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. VAR measurements capture potential losses arising from changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted for the Group's, trading and non-trading portfolios, which are monitored on a daily basis by First Citizens Group Market Risk Unit.

VAR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Group might lose, at a certain level of confidence (99%) under normal market conditions.

The VAR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (10 days for Eurobonds and 30 days for other securities). For comparability purposes, the 1-day VAR for the portfolio segments are disclosed in the following section. A parametric approach is used in calculating VAR which uses the volatility, correlation and relative weights of the securities in the portfolio. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and parameters/factors used in the VAR calculation.

The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Actual exposure against limits is monitored by Risk Management on a daily basis. There are Board approved limits set on the portfolio VAR. A breach in these limits would trigger actions by the management of the Group to reduce risk on the portfolio. These actions can include hedging of the portfolio or specific positions or sale of securities to bring the portfolio back within limit.

The quality of the VAR model is continuously monitored by back-testing the VAR results. All back-testing exceptions and any exceptional revenues on the profit side of the VAR distribution are investigated.

Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress tests carried out by risk management include interest rate stress testing, where movements in the yield curve are applied to each investment.

The Group stress tested the portfolio at 30 September 2025 based on a 100 basis point (1%) upward parallel shift in all yield curves which resulted in unrealized mark to market losses of \$288.52M (2024: \$191.46M).

The results of the stress tests are reviewed by senior management, the Risk Management Committee and by the Board of Directors.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Market risk (continued)*

(i) *Market risk measurement techniques (continued)*

Stress tests (continued)

Based on net foreign currency positions at 30 September 2025 and 2024, the effect of a 2.5% depreciation in the Trinidad and Tobago dollar against the respective currencies is as follows:

	USD \$'000	EC \$'000	JMD \$'000	BBD \$'000
At 30 September 2025				
Gain/(loss)	26,163	(7,633)	7,939	2,087
At 30 September 2024				
Gain/(loss)	25,622	(6,880)	7,383	1,637
<i>Group 1-day VAR by portfolio</i>				
	30 September 2025			30 September 2024
	Average \$'000	High \$'000	Low \$'000	Average \$'000
Trading	6,617	10,083	5,068	6,204
Non-trading	8,663	9,240	8,015	13,779
Total VAR	15,280	19,323	13,083	19,983
				27,374
				14,064

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Market risk (continued)*

(ii) *Foreign exchange 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. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for all positions, which are monitored periodically. 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. The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 30 September 2025. Included in the table are the Group's financial instruments at TTD equivalents, categorised by currency.

	TT \$'000	US \$'000	EC \$'000	JMD \$'000	BBD \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 September 2025							
Assets							
Cash and due from Banks	149,187	91,873	63,974	111	8,720	534	314,399
Financial assets							
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	4,502	2,160,652	107	316,448	3,672	--	2,485,381
- Amortised cost	2,011,819	859,279	667,932	--	435,407	--	3,974,437
- Fair value through profit or loss	332	265	--	--	294	--	891
Other assets	50,816	37,875	2,350	9,039	334	--	100,414
Total assets	2,216,656	3,149,944	734,363	325,598	448,427	534	6,875,522
Liabilities							
Borrowings	200,633	1,098,683	--	--	--	--	1,299,316
Funds under management	4,762	376	--	--	780	87	6,005
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,674,937	575,062	1,009,554	--	359,459	--	3,619,012
Intercompany Loan	--	209,057	--	--	--	--	209,057
Creditors and accrued expenses	58,474	54,738	37,751	--	3,960	--	154,923
Total liabilities	1,938,806	1,937,916	1,047,305	--	364,199	87	5,288,313
Net on-consolidated statement of financial position	277,850	1,212,028	(312,942)	325,598	84,228	447	1,587,209

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Market risk (continued)*

(ii) *Foreign exchange risk (continued)*

	TT \$'000	US \$'000	EC \$'000	JMD \$'000	BBD \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 September 2024							
Assets							
Cash and due from Banks	119,938	97,664	87,741	110	10,136	376	315,965
Financial assets							
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	4,150	2,153,015	68	294,808	3,911	--	2,455,952
- Amortised cost	1,805,539	918,036	641,566	--	426,856	--	3,791,997
- Fair value through profit or loss	--	225	--	--	339	--	564
Other assets	16,604	3,803	7,193	7,991	421	--	36,012
Total assets	1,946,231	3,172,743	736,568	302,909	441,663	376	6,600,490
Liabilities							
Borrowings	200,633	1,098,677	--	--	--	--	1,299,310
Funds under management	4,762	376	--	--	860	83	6,081
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,421,008	696,917	985,969	--	364,139	--	3,468,033
Intercompany Loan	--	248,497	--	--	--	--	248,497
Creditors and accrued expenses	42,034	18,085	32,693	(1)	10,897	--	103,708
Total liabilities	1,668,437	2,062,552	1,018,662	(1)	375,896	83	5,125,629
Net on-consolidated statement of financial position	277,794	1,110,191	(282,094)	302,910	65,767	293	1,474,861

Included in the "Other" category are assets and liabilities held in UK pound sterling, Euro and Canadian dollars. A 2.5% increase or decrease in any of these currencies would not significantly impact the Group's profit.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Market risk (continued)*

(iii) *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. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may also reduce resulting in losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. 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 table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risks.

	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
At 30 September 2025							
Assets							
Cash and due from Banks	117,559	782	2,510	--	--	193,548	314,399
Financial assets							
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	7,396	45,252	519,115	930,706	656,929	--	2,159,398
- Amortised cost	9,246	23,957	283,380	1,705,926	1,951,928	--	3,974,437
Other assets	--	--	--	--	--	100,414	100,414
Total assets	134,201	69,991	805,005	2,636,632	2,608,857	293,962	6,548,648
Borrowings	194,678	--	1,104,638	--	--	--	1,299,316
Funds under management	5,225	--	--	--	--	780	6,005
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	334,687	777,426	1,993,527	513,372	--	--	3,619,012
Intercompany Loan	27,407	--	9,619	172,031	--	--	209,057
Creditors and accrued expenses	--	--	--	--	--	154,923	154,923
Total liabilities	561,997	777,426	3,107,784	685,403	--	155,703	5,288,313
Interest sensitivity gap	(427,796)	(707,435)	(2,302,779)	1,951,229	2,608,857	138,259	1,260,335

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Market risk (continued)*

(iii) *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
At 30 September 2024							
Assets							
Cash and due from Banks	114,137	759	2,492	--	--	198,577	315,965
Financial assets							
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	7,867	178,480	276,119	1,088,738	600,566	--	2,151,770
- Amortised cost	45,688	25,428	1,594,849	798,530	1,327,502	--	3,791,997
Other assets	--	--	--	--	--	36,012	36,012
Total assets	167,692	204,667	1,873,460	1,887,268	1,928,068	234,589	6,295,744
Borrowings	15,926	--	1,131	1,282,254	--	--	1,299,311
Funds under management	--	--	--	--	--	6,081	6,081
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	484,740	720,302	1,809,583	453,408	--	--	3,468,033
Intercompany Loan	8,882	--	239,615	--	--	--	248,497
Creditors and accrued expenses	--	--	--	--	--	104,278	104,278
Total liabilities	509,548	720,302	2,050,329	1,735,662	--	110,359	5,126,200
Interest sensitivity gap	(341,856)	(515,635)	(176,869)	151,606	1,928,068	124,230	1,169,544

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. If interest rates were to move by 1%, the impact on net interest income would be \$16M (2024: \$14.9M).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(iv) Other price risk

Other price risk arises due to the possibility that the fair value or 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 2024, the Group's significant holding is as follows:

Originating currency	Functional currency
JMD	TTD
'000	'000

Equities instruments recognised in OCI

As at 1 October 2024

Equity Instruments	6,969,466	294,808
Disposals	--	--
FX	--	(4,182)
MTM Movement	619,207	25,822
As at 30 September 2025	7,588,673	316,448

Equities instruments recognised in OCI

As at 1 October 2023

Equity Instruments	7,022,097	302,653
Disposals	(25,800)	(1,200)
FX	--	(5,510)
MTM Movement	(26,831)	(1,135)
As at 30 September 2024	6,969,466	294,808

Price sensitivity

These securities are listed in Jamaica; if prices for equities 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 TTD 47.5M (2024: TTD44.8M)

FX sensitivity

If the JMD appreciates by 250 basis points against the USD, the OCI would increase by TTD1.8 million (2024: increase by TTD1.2 million). The average change for the last three (3) years was 19 basis points (2024: 21 basis points). The change for 2025 was 18 basis points (2024: 29 basis points).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. *Liquidity risk*

The 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 fluctuation in cash flows. The Group is exposed to daily liquidity risk of its available cash resources from its current accounts, funds under management, borrowing arrangement and margin calls. 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 First Citizens Group's liquidity management process is carried out by the Treasury and International Trade Centre and monitored by the Group's Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO). The First Citizens 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-statement of financial position or off-statement of financial position 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 through its investment portfolio strategy for its business model. The Group would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by accessing additional funding sources such as the existing facility with its parent company, asset-backed financing from commercial banks and securities brokers.

Compliance with liquidity policies and risk limits is tracked by First Citizens Group Market Risk Unit and reported into the SMERMC and via the First Citizens Group Enterprise Risk Management Unit to the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. *Liquidity risk (continued)*

The table below analyses financial assets and liabilities of the Group by remaining contractual maturities at the consolidated statement of financial position 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
At 30 September 2025						
Assets						
Cash and due from Banks	314,534	--	--	--	--	314,534
Financial assets						
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	31,709	35,940	588,156	1,151,696	842,288	2,649,789
- Amortised cost	48,709	24,208	357,374	1,923,124	2,157,943	4,511,358
Other assets	<u>100,416</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>100,416</u>
Total assets	495,368	60,148	945,530	3,074,820	3,000,231	7,576,097
Liabilities						
Borrowings	195,385	--	1,143,485	--	--	1,338,870
Funds under management	6,005	--	--	--	--	6,005
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	320,271	781,142	2,039,357	538,201	--	3,678,971
Intercompany Loan	27,407	--	9,619	196,284	--	233,310
Lease liabilities	138	284	1,317	1,663	--	3,402
Creditors and accrued expenses	<u>155,303</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>155,303</u>
Total liabilities	704,509	781,426	3,193,778	736,148	--	5,415,861
Net liquidity position	(209,141)	(721,278)	(2,248,248)	2,338,672	3,000,231	2,160,236

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

c. *Liquidity 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	Total \$'000
At 30 September 2024						
Assets						
Cash and due from Banks	316,062	--	--	--	--	316,062
Financial assets						
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	155,175	42,447	371,773	1,159,119	812,578	2,541,092
- Amortised cost	47,946	47,142	1,742,971	1,226,676	1,899,313	4,964,048
Other assets	46,611	--	--	--	--	46,611
Total assets	565,794	89,589	2,114,744	2,385,795	2,711,891	7,867,813
Liabilities						
Borrowings	21,772	--	51,232	1,341,551	--	1,414,555
Funds under management	6,081	--	--	--	--	6,081
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	430,266	723,165	1,846,176	478,781	--	3,478,388
Intercompany Loan	8,882	--	245,977	--	--	254,859
Lease liabilities	122	245	1,313	2,774	--	4,454
Creditors and accrued expenses	103,971	--	--	--	--	103,971
Total liabilities	571,094	723,410	2,144,698	1,823,106	--	5,262,308
Net liquidity position	(5,300)	(633,821)	(29,954)	562,689	2,711,891	2,605,505

Assets available to meet all of the Group's liabilities include cash and due from banks; receivables and liquid debt securities. In the normal course of business, a proportion of liabilities to customers under securities sold under repurchase agreements repayable within one year will be extended. The Group's business model allows for the management of its liquidity risk using both expected and contractual cash flows. The Group would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by accessing additional funding sources such as the existing facility with its parent company, asset-backed financing from commercial banks and securities brokers.

(i) *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:

- (a) Cash deposits at Bank
- (b) Government bonds
- (c) Secondary sources of liquidity in the form of liquid instruments in the Group's investment portfolios.

(ii) *Loan commitments*

As at 30 September 2025, the Group has no financial instruments that commit it to taking up new receivables or other debt securities (2024: nil).

(iii) *Capital commitments*

At 30 September 2025, the Group had capital commitments towards a Information Communication Technology (ICT) project and building equipment to the value of TT\$8.1M (2024: TT\$3.1M).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

d. *Fiduciary activities*

The Group provides custody, mutual funds 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.

e. *Fair value of financial assets and liabilities*

(i) *Financial instruments not measured at fair value*

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	Sept 2025 \$000	Sept 2024 \$000	Sept 2025 \$000	Sept 2024 \$000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,974,437	3,791,997	4,082,951	3,803,570
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings and bank overdraft	1,299,316	1,299,310	1,485,351	1,351,826
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	3,619,012	3,468,033	3,850,379	3,512,819
Intercompany Loan	209,057	248,497	213,340	250,215

The fair value of the borrowings and securities sold under repurchase agreements are based on the fair value of the financial assets of the underlying securities less the accrued interest.

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 banks, other assets and funds under management.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

e. *Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)*

(i) *Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)*

Amortised cost investments

The Non-Eurobond investment securities prices are determined by the Group Market Risk (GMR) Department using the spot/zero curves produced and the internal Bond Pricing Model. The spot rates for each curve generated by the internal Bootstrapping model and Bloomberg is used to determine the future cash flows for the securities. For other bonds, a credit spread is determined based on the cash flows term to maturity and the determination of a discount factor. The fair value of the amortised cost portfolio is computed for disclosure purposes only.

Borrowings, Funds under Management and Securities sold under Repurchase Agreements

The above include maturities ranging from 1 day to 5 years and are subject to interest reset on a regular basis. The fair value of those amounts with maturities of less than one year is approximately equal to their carrying value. For long term fixed rate liabilities, the fair value of these amounts is estimated using fair value of the underlying securities and accrued finance cost to date.

Intercompany Loan

The fair value of these facilities is calculated using the secured overnight financing rate (SOFR). These facilities accrue interest rates of 3 months SOFR plus 248 basis points and 5.25%. The fair value of those amounts with maturities of less than one year is approximately equal to their carrying value.

(ii) *Financial instruments measured at fair value using a valuation technique*

The total amount of the change in fair value estimated using a valuation technique that was recognised in profit or loss during the period ended September 2025: \$nil (2024: nil).

IFRS 13 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 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-Measurements involving 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-Measurements involving significant inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

e. *Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)*

(ii) *Financial instruments measured at fair value using a valuation technique (continued)*

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
--	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------

As at 30 September 2025

Fair value securities

- Investment securities - debt	--	2,161,412	--	2,161,412
- Investment securities - equity	<u>317,339</u>	--	9,535	<u>326,874</u>
 Total investments	 <u>317,339</u>	 2,161,412	 9,535	 <u>2,488,286</u>

As at 30 September 2024

Fair value securities

- Investment securities - debt	--	2,153,827	--	2,153,827
- Investment securities - equity	<u>295,372</u>	--	9,374	<u>304,746</u>
 Total investments	 <u>295,372</u>	 2,153,827	 9,374	 <u>2,458,573</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year. Reconciliation of Level 3 items are as follows:-

Reconciliation of Level 3 items

	2025 Equity \$	2024 Equity \$
Opening Balance	9,374	8,489
Fair value movement	161	885
Closing Balance	<u>9,535</u>	<u>9,374</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

f. *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 Securities Exchange Commission Repo guidelines
- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the securities markets where 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 daily by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the requirements of the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission), for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Commission on a regular basis as required.

The Commission requires each securities company to hold the minimum paid up share capital of five million Trinidad and Tobago dollars. In addition to the minimum level of regulatory capital, the Group's management also monitors capital adequacy using relevant national and international benchmarks. Capital adequacy calculations are reported monthly to the Group's Risk and Portfolio Strategy Committee, the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Group complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject for the periods ended 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances:

a. *Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance*

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income 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 debt instruments defaulting). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 3.a.vii. The main sensitivity to the ECL is in the macroeconomic overlay scenarios which are explained in note 3.a.viii.

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; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

a. *Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance (continued)*

The Loss Given Default rate on corporate senior unsecured bonds is estimated to be 51.6% (2024: 60%) based on the standard terms for North American corporate entities CDS contracts, taken from Moody's Annual Corporate Default Study 2024. The Loss Given Default rate on sovereign senior unsecured bonds is estimated to be 47% (2024: 50%) based on the average Loss Given Default rate on Sovereign bonds during the period 1983 to 2024 as reported by Moody's Investors Service.

b. *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:

- 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;
- Recent prices of similar properties in less active market, with adjustments to reflect any changes in economic conditions since the date of the transactions that occurred at those prices; and
- 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.
- The First Citizens Group engages external, independent and qualified valuators to determine the fair value of the Group's land and buildings at least every three years. The last valuations were performed as at September 2024.

5 Cash and due from banks

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Cash and due from banks	311,107	312,714
Short-term investments	<u>3,292</u>	<u>3,251</u>
	<u>314,399</u>	<u>315,965</u>
Short-term investments:		
- Maturity within 3 months	782	759
- Maturity over 3 months	<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,492</u>
	<u>3,292</u>	<u>3,251</u>

The average effective interest rate on cash and due from bank was 0.81% (2024: 0.94%).

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalent if they have a maturity of twelve months or less from the date of acquisition and repayable within 24 hours' notice with no loss of interest.

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flow:

Cash	14	14
Short-term investments – maturity within 3 months	782	759
Due from Banks	<u>311,093</u>	<u>312,700</u>
	<u>311,889</u>	<u>313,473</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Financial assets - fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<i>Debt securities</i>		
Unlisted	2,161,412	2,153,828
	<u>2,161,412</u>	<u>2,153,828</u>
Less provision for impairment	(2,014)	(2,058)
	<u>2,159,398</u>	<u>2,151,770</u>
<i>Equity securities</i>		
Listed	316,448	294,808
Unlisted	9,535	9,374
	<u>325,983</u>	<u>304,182</u>
	<u>2,485,381</u>	<u>2,455,952</u>

The movement in financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income may be summarised as follows:

At start of year	2,455,952	2,004,231
Exchange difference - bonds	--	--
Exchange difference - equity	(4,182)	(5,509)
Additions - bonds	718,584	982,028
Disposal of bonds	(733,997)	(626,474)
Disposal of equity	--	(1,200)
Amortisation of discounts	6,234	7,396
Gains from changes in fair value of bonds	16,764	95,968
Gains/ (Losses) from changes in fair value of equity	25,982	(250)
Net movement in provision for impairment	44	(238)
At end of year	<u>2,485,381</u>	<u>2,455,952</u>

Included in these are financial assets amounting to \$ 2.1B (2024: \$1.9B) that have been pledged to third parties under sale and repurchase agreements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets - amortised cost

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<i>Debt securities</i>		
Unlisted	3,987,928	3,805,414
	3,987,928	3,805,414
Less provision for impairment	(13,491)	(13,417)
	<u>3,974,437</u>	<u>3,791,997</u>

Included in the unlisted amortised cost portfolio are Government of Barbados Series D bonds which have been classified as POCI with a face value of BB\$132M (2024: BB\$132M).

The movement in financial assets held at amortised cost for the year may be summarised as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
At beginning of year	3,791,997	3,753,853
Exchange differences	--	--
Additions	906,379	203,365
Redemptions/ Maturities/ Disposals	(741,036)	(188,284)
Movement on GOB POCI bonds	9,890	6,586
Net amortisation of discounts	7,817	9,220
Amortisation of unrealised loss on reclassified assets	(536)	(660)
Movement of provision for impairment	(74)	7,917
At end of year	<u>3,974,437</u>	<u>3,791,997</u>

Included in these are financial assets amounting to \$ 3B (2024: \$3.9B) that have been pledged to third parties under sale and repurchase agreements.

8 Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss

Listed equity	891	564
	<u>891</u>	<u>564</u>

The movement for the year may be summarised as follows:

At start of year	564	560
Additions	4,211,145	4,681,519
Disposals	(4,215,277)	(4,687,167)
Gain from changes in fair value	4,459	5,652
At end of year	<u>891</u>	<u>564</u>

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

9 Intangible assets

Computer software

Movements are as follows:	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
At beginning of the year	4,937	6,079
Additions	146	419
Amortisation	(859)	(1,561)
At end of year	<u>4,224</u>	<u>4,937</u>
Cost	11,775	11,628
Accumulated amortisation	(7,551)	(6,691)
Net book amount	<u>4,224</u>	<u>4,937</u>

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

10 Property and equipment

	Land & building \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Office equipment & furniture \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 September 2025							
Opening net book amount	41,818	3,846	1,706	86	175	862	48,493
Additions	--	--	902	--	29	583	1,514
Transfer	--	--	728	--	--	(728)	--
Disposals	--	--	(527)	--	(203)	--	(730)
Depreciation charge	(1,513)	(887)	(798)	(54)	(94)	--	(3,346)
Depreciation charge on disposal	--	--	526	--	200	--	726
Closing net book amount	40,305	2,959	2,537	32	107	717	46,657
 At 30 September 2025							
Cost/revaluation	56,554	9,122	15,224	447	2,235	717	84,299
Accumulated depreciation	(16,249)	(6,163)	(12,687)	(415)	(2,128)	--	(37,642)
Net book amount	40,305	2,959	2,537	32	107	717	.46,657

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10 Property and equipment (continued)

	Land & building \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Office equipment & furniture \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Computer equipment \$'000	Work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 September 2024							
Opening net book amount	39,774	--	1,308	140	177	3,598	44,997
Additions	--	1,061	906	--	140	862	2,969
Transfer	--	3,598	--	--	--	(3,598)	--
Disposals	--	(1,760)	(262)	--	(378)	--	(2,400)
Revaluation	3,328	--	--	--	--	--	3,328
Depreciation charge	(1,284)	(813)	(508)	(54)	(139)	--	(2798)
Depreciation charge on disposal	--	1,760	262	--	375	--	2,397
Closing net book amount	41,818	3,846	1,706	86	175	862	48,493
 At 30 September 2024							
Cost/revaluation	56,554	9,122	14,121	447	2,409	862	83,515
Accumulated depreciation	(14,736)	(5,276)	(12,415)	(361)	(2,234)	--	(35,022)
Net book amount	41,818	3,846	1,706	86	175	862	48,493
 At 30 September 2023							
Cost/revaluation	53,226	6,224	13,477	447	2,647	3,598	79,619
Accumulated depreciation	(13,452)	(6,224)	(12,169)	(307)	(2,470)	--	(34,622)
Net book amount	39,774	--	1,308	140	177	3,598	44,997

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10 Property and equipment (continued)

a. *Recognised right of use asset*

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening net book amount	3,787	5,270
Additions – Building	1,087	543
Disposals	--	(210)
Depreciation	(1,412)	(1,816)
Closing net book amount	<u>3,462</u>	<u>3,787</u>

The statement of income reflects the following amount relating to leases:-

Interest expenses (included in finance cost)	216	367
	<u>216</u>	<u>367</u>

Within right of use assets, there are two building leases with 5 and 2 year terms, as well as motor vehicle leases with 3 to 4 year tenors.

Motor vehicle balance as at 2025: \$0.6M (September 2024: \$0.4M)

b. *Recognised fair value measurements*

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 consolidated financial statements.

(i) *Fair value hierarchy*

Level 3		
Leasehold land	8,448	8,448
Building on lease land	27,860	27,860
Freehold land and building	<u>20,246</u>	<u>20,246</u>
	<u>56,554</u>	<u>56,554</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 3 fair values*

The basis of valuation is the market value, which is defined as the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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10 Property and equipment (continued)

b. *Recognised fair value measurements (continued)*

(ii) *Valuation techniques used to determine level 3 fair values (continued)*

Level 3 fair values of land have been derived using the sales comparison approach. Commercial rental income of comparable land and buildings in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

If freehold premises were stated on the historical cost basis, the amount would be as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Cost	47,900	47,900
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(16,248)</u>	<u>(14,736)</u>
Net book amount	<u>31,652</u>	<u>33,164</u>

11 Other assets

Prepayments	4,142	4,377
Fees and coupons receivable	15,325	18,372
Due from related party	23	34
Amounts due from brokers	302	205
Other receivables	<u>90,136</u>	<u>22,772</u>
	<u>109,928</u>	<u>45,760</u>

Other receivables include dividend income (TT\$9M) and amounts receivable from disposal of debt financial asset (TT\$24.3M). In addition to receivable amount from principal repayment on financial instruments (TT\$49.5M) as at September 2025.

12 Borrowings

Medium term borrowings	484,960	484,954
Short term borrowings	<u>814,356</u>	<u>814,356</u>
	<u>1,299,316</u>	<u>1,299,310</u>

Medium term borrowings represent unsecured borrowings: US\$41.7M, and TT\$200M from clients for a period of two to three years (September 2024: US\$41.7M and TT\$200M). Interest on these debt instruments accrue at rates of 4.75% and 5.75% on the USD and on the TTD at 3.4% for the twelve months ended September 30 2025 (September 2024: 4.5% & 5.75% USD and 3.4% TTD). The average rate for the twelve months ended September 2025 was 4.63% (Sep 2024: 3.95%).

Short term borrowings represents one facility of US\$120M (Sep 2024: US\$120M) which is secured by the Group's investment securities. This facility was established in July 2024 when the prior facility matured. The current facility will mature in July 2026. Average interest rate is 5.60% (September 2024: 5.60%).

The market value of the investment security held as collateral for the short-term facility amounted to US\$149M (2024: US\$130M).

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13 Securities sold under repurchase agreements

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Invested principal	3,565,014	3,426,849
Accrued interest	53,998	41,184
	<u>3,619,012</u>	<u>3,468,033</u>

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are analysed by sector as follows:

Public institutions	582,166	555,382
Private institutions	2,019,156	1,945,679
Consumer	1,017,690	966,972
	<u>3,619,012</u>	<u>3,468,033</u>
Current portion	3,105,640	3,014,625
Non-current portion	513,372	453,408
	<u>3,619,012</u>	<u>3,468,033</u>

These financial instruments accrue interest at rates between 1% and 3.4% (2024: 1% and 5.35%).

14 Creditors and accrued expenses

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Accrued expenses	11,788	11,050
Due to brokers	198	325
Other liabilities	92,932	61,092
Related parties	50,005	30,241
	<u>154,923</u>	<u>103,708</u>

Balances due to related parties include an amount of \$40.2M (2024: \$27.6M) owed to the Bank. This relates to an amount owing to GORTT by the Bank in respect of payments made on claims which were subsequently recovered pursuant to the Liquidity Support Agreement discussed in Note 3.a. ix.

Other liabilities balance as at 30 September 2025 includes amounts due for equity and bond settlements \$74M (2024: \$32.8M).

15 Intercompany Loan

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Intercompany Loan (note 3 e.i.)	<u>209,057</u>	<u>248,497</u>

This comprises Unsecured Medium Term US facility approved for US\$37.7M, at a rate of 5.25%. Drawn down balance as at September 2025: US\$30.5M (2024: US\$36.9M at 4%), repayable April 2028. This is currently held with a fellow subsidiary of FCGFH.

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16 Lease liabilities

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Opening lease liability	4,288	5,378
Additions	1,087	542
Disposals	--	(224)
Interest on lease liability	216	367
Repayment of lease principal	(1,805)	(1,775)
Lease liability	<u>3,786</u>	<u>4,288</u>
Current lease liability	2,093	1,560
Non-current lease liability	<u>1,693</u>	<u>2,728</u>
	<u>3,786</u>	<u>4,288</u>

17 Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using tax rates of 30% for Trinidad and Tobago and 9% for Barbados respectively (2024: 30% and 9%).

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

At beginning of year	14,222	(13,019)
Other reserve – (Note 19)	1,276	26,324
Statement of income charge (Note 29)	<u>1,461</u>	<u>917</u>
	<u>26,959</u>	<u>14,222</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

17 Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, the deferred tax charge/credit in the Consolidated statement of income and fair value reserve – financial assets are attributable to the following items:

	Opening balance Oct 2024 \$'000	Statement of Other Comprehensive Income -Fair Value Reserves \$'000		(Credit)/Charge to statement of income \$'000	Closing balance Sept 2025 \$'000
		2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,118)	6,105		--	(13)
Corporate tax losses	--	--		(469)	(469)
Accelerated tax depreciation	(48)	--		5	(43)
Unrealised exchange losses	(10)	--		--	(10)
<i>Deferred tax asset</i>	<u>(6,176)</u>	<u>6,105</u>		<u>(464)</u>	<u>(535)</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,465	5,366		--	6,831
Amortisation of premiums and discounts on financial assets	780	(195)		--	585
Unrealised exchange gains	6,137	--		(40)	6,097
Zero coupon instruments	9,145	--		1,841	10,986
Fair Value measurement on building	28	--		--	28
Accelerated tax depreciation	2,812	--		124	2,936
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	31	--		--	31
<i>Deferred tax liability</i>	<u>20,398</u>	<u>5,169</u>		<u>1,925</u>	<u>27,494</u>
<i>Net deferred tax liability</i>	<u>14,224</u>	<u>11,274</u>		<u>1,461</u>	<u>26,959</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

17 Deferred tax (continued)

		Statement of Other Comprehensive Income - Fair Value Reserves \$'000	(Credit)/Charge to statement of income \$'000	Closing balance Sept 2024 \$'000
	Opening balance Oct 2023 \$'000			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(32,213)	26,095	--	(6,118)
Accelerated tax depreciation	(53)	--	5	(48)
Unrealised exchange losses	(10)	--	--	(10)
<i>Deferred tax asset</i>	<i>(32,276)</i>	<i>26,095</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>(6,176)</i>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,064	401	--	1,465
Amortisation of premiums and discounts on financial assets	978	(198)	--	780
Unrealised exchange gains	6,187	--	(50)	6,137
Zero coupon instruments	7,929	--	1,216	9,145
Fair value measurement on building	--	28	--	28
Accelerated tax depreciation	3,088	--	(276)	2,812
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	11	--	20	31
<i>Deferred tax liability</i>	<i>19,257</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>20,398</i>
<i>Net deferred tax (asset)/liability</i>	<i>(13,019)</i>	<i>26,326</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>14,222</i>

Deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Within 12 months	--	--
After 12 months	535	6,176
	<u>535</u>	<u>6,176</u>

Deferred tax liabilities are expected to be realised as follows:

Within 12 months	--	--
After 12 months	27,494	20,398
At end of year	<u>27,494</u>	<u>20,398</u>

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18 Share capital

These shares are not traded in an open market and during the year there were no movements

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Authorised		
An unlimited number of shares at par value		
Issued and fully paid		
637,697,000 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>637,697</u>	<u>637,697</u>

19 Other reserves

i *Fair value reserve – Financial assets*

For debt financial assets, the fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets, net of deferred tax, until the assets are derecognised or impaired. For equity financial assets, any movement in fair value is recognised through other comprehensive income and are not recycled to the consolidated statement of income.

ii *Fair value reserve – Land and buildings*

The fair value reserve comprises of the net fair value of the Group's land and building, which are valued by an independent valuator every three years.

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Financial assets	19,054	(7,579)
Land and building	654	654
	<u>19,708</u>	<u>(6,925)</u>

Financial assets

DEBT

Opening balance	(29,012)	(96,444)
Net gains from changes in fair value	16,107	95,308
Deferred tax (charge)	(4,684)	(28,000)
Exchange differences	--	125
Debt at end of year	<u>(17,589)</u>	<u>(29,011)</u>

EQUITY

Opening balance	21,433	25,619
Net Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	21,800	(5,760)
Deferred tax (charge)/credit	(6,590)	1,680
Deferred tax due to change in effective tax rates	--	(107)
Equity at end of year	<u>36,643</u>	<u>21,432</u>
Total financial assets at end of year	<u>19,054</u>	<u>(7,579)</u>

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19 Other reserve (continued)

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
<i>Land and building</i>		
At beginning of year	654	588
Net gains from changes in fair value	--	87
Deferred Tax on building revaluation	--	(28)
Exchange differences	--	7
At end of year	<u>654</u>	<u>654</u>

20 Interest income

Amortised cost	191,749	189,743
Fair value through other comprehensive income	99,960	82,976
Other	4,648	3,513
	<u>296,357</u>	<u>276,232</u>

21 Interest expense

Securities sold under repurchase agreements	94,470	72,609
Borrowings	67,446	59,456
Loan from parent company	13,230	12,475
Other	4	26
	<u>175,150</u>	<u>144,566</u>

22 Fees and commissions

Portfolio management	87,911	67,238
Wealth management	29,183	28,094
Capital markets - placement fees	6,343	9,184
Brokerage & advisory - equity	1,915	1,582
	<u>125,352</u>	<u>106,098</u>

23 Gains/(losses) realised on financial assets

Net realised gains on disposal of fair value through profit or loss assets	5,184	5,640
Net realised gains/(losses) on disposal of fair value through other comprehensive income assets	1,039	(14,347)
	<u>6,223</u>	<u>(8,707)</u>

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24 Other income

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Dividend income	9,361	14,490
Other income	1,360	7,079
Rental income	394	394
	<u>11,115</u>	<u>21,963</u>

25 Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets

Impairment (charge)/write back on financial assets	(816)	6,527
Impairment write back on sales/maturities of financial assets	786	1,153
Net impairment (charge)/writeback	(30)	7,680
Impairment writeback/(charge) on assets purchased originated credit impaired	3,148	(848)
	<u>3,118</u>	<u>6,832</u>

26 Reversal of Impairment loss on non-financial assets

Reversal of impairment loss on building	--	3,241
	<u>--</u>	<u>3,241</u>

27 Administrative expenses

Staff costs (Note 27.a)	40,285	38,239
Depreciation	4,758	4,614
Amortisation	860	1,561
	<u>45,903</u>	<u>44,414</u>

a. *Staff costs*

Wages and salaries	26,302	24,979
Directors Fees & Expenses	792	788
Pension	3,344	3,342
National insurance	1,183	1,156
Other	8,664	7,974
	<u>40,285</u>	<u>38,239</u>

28 Other operating expenses

Information technology expenses	5,600	6,522
Office expenses	6,481	7,915
Consultancy & other professional services	5,631	6,880
Management charges	18,879	17,688
Other expenses	7,006	9,261
	<u>43,597</u>	<u>48,266</u>

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29 Taxation

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Corporation tax	30,607	24,180
Prior year under/(over) provision	147	(649)
Deferred tax (Note 17)	1,461	917
	<u>32,215</u>	<u>24,448</u>

The tax on profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic rate of tax as follows:

Profit before tax	176,837	163,361
Tax calculated at tax rates applicable to profits in respective countries	57,031	53,711
Income exempt from tax	(41,772)	(42,720)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	13,922	14,133
Under/(over) provision prior year	147	(649)
Net effect of other charges and allowances	2,887	(27)
	<u>32,215</u>	<u>24,448</u>

30 Assets under management

Assets under management, which are not beneficially owned by the Group, but which are managed by the Group on behalf of investors are listed below at carrying amount.

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Off-consolidated statement of financial position		
Investments	<u>18,003,640</u>	<u>17,881,779</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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31 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include purchase of investment securities and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

a. *Directors and key management personnel*

Statement of financial position

Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(1,050)	(669)
	<u>(1,050)</u>	<u>(669)</u>

Statement of income

Interest expense	(20)	(33)
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	(6,575)	(6,130)
	<u>(6,575)</u>	<u>(6,130)</u>
	<u>(6,595)</u>	<u>(6,163)</u>

b. *Related companies*

The following related party transactions are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of income for the year to September 2025:

	Related Companies	GORTT
Income Statement		
Interest Income	513	71,400
Interest expense	(31,468)	--
Group Service Level & Other expenses	(21,644)	--
	<u>(52,599)</u>	<u>71,400</u>
Assets:		
Cash & cash equivalents	169,666	--
Other assets	--	--
Financial assets	--	2,163,030
Liabilities:		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(585,684)	--
Creditors & accruals	(50,561)	--
Leases	(659)	--
Loan note	(209,057)	--
	<u>(676,295)</u>	<u>2,163,030</u>

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31 Related party transactions (continued)

The following related party transactions are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of income for the year to September 2024:

	Parent \$'000	Related companies \$'000	GORTT \$'000
<i>Statement of income</i>			
Interest income	230	4	73,381
Interest expense	(12,475)	(8,155)	--
	<u>(12,245)</u>	<u>(8,151)</u>	<u>73,381</u>
<i>Statement of financial position</i>			
<i>Assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	150,943	10,131	--
Financial assets	--	35	--
Other Assets	--	--	1,735,490
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	--	(520,726)	--
Creditors and accrued expenses	(29,333)	(1,397)	--
Leases	(489)	--	--
Intercompany loan	(248,497)	--	--
	<u>(127,376)</u>	<u>(511,957)</u>	<u>1,735,490</u>

32 Contingent liabilities

At the consolidated statement of financial position date, there were no contingent liabilities (2024: nil).

33 Subsequent events

There were no events after the financial position date which were material to the financial statements and should have resulted in adjustment to the financial statement or disclosures when the financial statements were authorised for issue.

