

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Financial Statements

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Contents	Page
Statement of Management's Responsibilities	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 3
Income Statement	4
Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 52

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

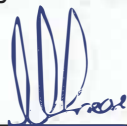
Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, the income statement, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and material accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company 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 Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Company operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and The Financial Institutions Act, 2008 (The Act).
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited financial statements, management utilised 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 Company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

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



Chief Executive Officer

11 December 2025



Head - Finance

11 December 2025



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the Company) as at 30 September 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include 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 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 Company 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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

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

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

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

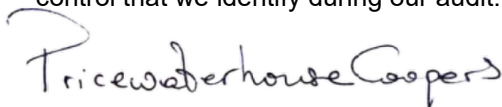
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
16 December 2025

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Income Statement

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2025 \$	2024 \$
Operating income			
Interest income		80,558,891	78,936,094
Interest expense		<u>(61,153,004)</u>	<u>(53,247,847)</u>
Net interest income	4	<u>19,405,887</u>	<u>25,688,247</u>
Fee and commission income	5	<u>11,352,096</u>	<u>4,385,118</u>
Net gains on foreign currency and investment activities	6	15,568,539	13,196,423
Dividend income		153,804	65,044
Net impairment gains/(losses) on investment securities		127,468	(190,777)
Net impairment (losses)/gains on loans	14	(647,079)	94,064
Other operating income		<u>127,393</u>	<u>51,318</u>
		<u>15,330,125</u>	<u>13,216,072</u>
Net operating income		<u>46,088,108</u>	<u>43,289,437</u>
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	7	9,889,667	9,392,357
Other operating expenses	8	9,713,359	10,601,605
Depreciation and amortisation		1,753,100	1,538,700
Finance cost	17	<u>172,703</u>	<u>112,450</u>
		<u>21,528,829</u>	<u>21,645,112</u>
Profit before taxation		24,559,279	21,644,325
Taxation	9	<u>(7,370,874)</u>	<u>(7,785,976)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>17,188,405</u>	<u>13,858,349</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Year ended 30 September	
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit for the year	17,188,405	13,858,349
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Expected credit (losses)/gain on debt instruments as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	(124,187)	190,703
Net losses on investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	<u>(8,454,731)</u>	<u>(10,559,745)</u>
	<u>(8,578,918)</u>	<u>(10,369,042)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>8,609,487</u>	<u>3,489,307</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Statement of Financial Position


(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	As at 30 September	
		2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Cash in hand and balances at Central Bank	10	78,407,818	54,762,671
Due from other banks		311,226,850	238,517,040
Reverse repurchase agreements	11	25,279,916	--
Investment securities	12	405,236,071	311,534,040
Pledged assets	13	803,381,321	916,203,251
Loans and advances, net of expected credit losses	14	357,688,749	321,291,527
Intangible assets	15	3,377,318	3,973,130
Property and equipment	16	181,265	253,284
Right-of-use asset	17	2,502,921	851,217
Deferred income tax asset	18	7,375,449	3,517,867
Income tax recoverable		4,766,145	4,911,982
Other assets	19	<u>27,630,082</u>	<u>5,651,323</u>
Total assets		<u>2,027,053,905</u>	<u>1,861,467,332</u>
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	20	986,652,613	814,031,451
Repurchase agreements	21	748,245,711	842,920,176
Dividend payable	30	9,561,670	6,790,000
Deferred income tax liability	18	411,846	--
Lease liabilities	17	2,568,269	1,039,325
Other liabilities	22	<u>93,690,426</u>	<u>16,600,827</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,841,130,535</u>	<u>1,681,381,779</u>
Equity			
Share capital	23	82,921,789	82,921,789
Fair value reserve	24	(14,205,307)	(5,626,389)
Statutory reserve fund	25	22,240,823	20,522,013
Retained earnings		<u>94,966,065</u>	<u>82,268,140</u>
Total equity		<u>185,923,370</u>	<u>180,085,553</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,027,053,905</u>	<u>1,861,467,332</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

 Director

 Director

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	Share capital \$	Fair value reserve \$	Statutory reserve fund \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2023		82,921,789	4,742,653	19,136,179	76,585,625	183,386,246
Profit for the year		--	--	--	13,858,349	13,858,349
Other comprehensive income		--	(10,369,042)	--	--	(10,369,042)
Total comprehensive income for the year		--	(10,369,042)	--	13,858,349	3,489,307
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	25	--	--	1,385,834	(1,385,834)	--
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends declared to company's shareholders	30	--	--	--	(6,790,000)	(6,790,000)
Balance at 30 September 2024		<u>82,921,789</u>	<u>(5,626,389)</u>	<u>20,522,013</u>	<u>82,268,140</u>	<u>180,085,553</u>
Balance at 1 October 2024		82,921,789	(5,626,389)	20,522,013	82,268,140	180,085,553
Profit for the year		--	--	--	17,188,405	17,188,405
Other comprehensive income		--	(8,578,918)	--	--	(8,578,918)
Total comprehensive income for the year		--	(8,578,918)	--	17,188,405	8,609,487
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	25	--	--	1,718,810	(1,718,810)	--
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends declared to company's shareholders	30	--	--	--	(2,771,670)	(2,771,670)
Balance at 30 September 2025		<u>82,921,789</u>	<u>(14,205,307)</u>	<u>22,240,823</u>	<u>94,966,065</u>	<u>185,923,370</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		17,188,405	13,858,349
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities	26	<u>93,426,639</u>	<u>278,097,571</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>110,615,044</u>	<u>291,955,920</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	16	(19,834)	(236,922)
Acquisition of intangible assets - computer software	15	--	(463,305)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		5,775	--
Purchases of investment securities		(806,479,265)	(937,555,104)
Proceeds from sales/maturities of investment securities		<u>818,600,060</u>	<u>742,352,266</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		<u>12,106,736</u>	<u>(195,903,065)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal elements of lease payments		(1,086,907)	(1,007,140)
Dividends paid	30	<u>--</u>	<u>(6,479,000)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(1,086,907)</u>	<u>(7,486,140)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		121,634,873	88,566,715
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		<u>293,279,711</u>	<u>204,712,996</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u>414,914,584</u>	<u>293,279,711</u>
Comprising:			
Cash in hand and balances at Central Bank	10	78,407,818	54,762,671
Due from other banks		311,226,850	238,517,040
Reverse repurchase agreements		<u>25,279,916</u>	<u>--</u>
		<u>414,914,584</u>	<u>293,279,711</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 Incorporation and business activities

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (formerly NCB Global Finance Limited and initially AIC Finance Limited) (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 5 November 1982, and commenced operations in January 1983. Effective 11 August 1993, the Company was licensed under the Financial Institutions Act 1993 as a financial institution. On 26 August 2003, the Company’s application for a merchant bank’s licence was approved by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT), thereby authorising the Company to conduct the additional activity of foreign exchange dealing.

On 13 December 2013, NCB Capital Markets Limited (the “Parent”) acquired 100% of the shareholding of AIC Finance Limited from AIC Financial Group Limited (AICFG). NCB Capital Markets Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited (“the Bank”). The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of NCB Financial Group Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. NCB Financial Group Limited is a 49.02% subsidiary of AIC (Barbados) Limited. The ultimate parent company is Portland Holdings Inc. incorporated in Canada and controlled by Hon. Michael A. Lee-Chin, OJ, Chairman of the Bank.

Shares in NCB Financial Group Limited are listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited is authorised to carry on the following classes of business: finance company, confirming house/acceptance house, leasing corporation, mortgage institution, merchant bank, trust company, unit trust and financial services.

In January 2016, the Company was issued a Broker-Dealer license from the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission which allows the Company to conduct the following activities:

- (1) Broker-Dealer as agent;
- (2) Broker-Dealer as principal;
- (3) Investment adviser and
- (4) Underwriter.

In July 2018, the CBTT granted approval for the Company to be included in the group of Second Tier Primary Dealers. This allows the Company to participate in up to 50% of the Open Market Operations (OMO) auctions staged by the CBTT in its efforts to manage liquidity in the Banking system.

In April 2021, the Company rebranded from NCB Global Finance Limited to NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited.

In June 2021, the Company gained membership to the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange (TTSE) making the Company the seventh equity brokerage firm in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Company’s registered office is located at 6th Floor, Newtown Centre, 30-36 Maraval Road, Port-Of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements of the NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

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

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement of certain financial assets measured at fair value.

The Company has prepared these financial statements to file with The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago in accordance with The Financial Institutions Act, 2008.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

(i) *Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective during the current year*

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The Company has assessed the relevance of all such new interpretations and amendments, and has adopted the following, which are relevant to its operations:

- Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statement's, on classification of liabilities, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. It also requires additional disclosures for liabilities that are classified as non-current but are subject to covenants that further details if the facts and circumstances indicate that an entity has difficulty complying with the future covenants.

The Company does not present its statement of financial position split between current and non-current. The Company is exposed to the current/non-current distinction only within the notes to the financial statements where maturity disclosures are required. While the company may be required to make disclosures about its covenants where breaches will result in the immediate liabilities, such disclosures is required only where the likelihood of a breach occurring is higher than remote. This is not the case for the company, and therefore these amendments had no impact on the company's financial statements.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation(continued)

(i) Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective during the current year (continued)

- Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier finance (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis. The amendment had no significant impact on the operation or financial statements of the Company.

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.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which are not effective at the date of the statement of financial position, and which the Company has not early adopted.

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after.

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025). An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this amendment.
- Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', 'the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). On 30 May 2025, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments: (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The amendments in (b) are most relevant to financial institutions, but the amendments in (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to all entities. It is not anticipated that the amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(i) Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective during the current year (continued)

- IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, 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 with defined subtotals;
 - requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss
 - required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's 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.

Management is assessing the impact of this new standard on the Company's financial statements.

Annual improvements to accounting standards – volume 11 includes narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7. The amendments clarify the wording or correct minor conflicts between requirements, including specific guidance on the derecognition of lease liabilities under IFRS 9 and "day one" gain or loss disclosures under IFRS 7.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. The Group has not early adopted these amendments and does not anticipate a material impact on its financial position or performance upon adoption.

The Company does not expect any significant impact on the financial statements from adoption of these amendments.

IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early adoption permitted. This is subject to the adoption of the standards by local jurisdictions.

b. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency.

(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 income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through the profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

c. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value,

d. Financial assets

(i) Business model assessment

The business models are determined at the level which best reflects how the Company manages portfolios of assets to achieve business objectives. Judgement is used in determining business models, supported by relevant and objective evidence including:

- How the performance and risks of a portfolio of assets is managed, evaluated and reported to key management and how the managers of the portfolio are compensated;
- How the Company intends to generate profits from holding the portfolio of assets;
- The past experience on how the cash flows of the portfolio of assets were collected;
- The historical and future expectations of asset sales within a portfolio.

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

(ii) Solely repayments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

Where the business model is to collect or, to collect and sell a financial instruments' contractual cash flows, the Company assesses whether those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The cash flows of financial assets which contain an embedded derivative are not disaggregated when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest but are considered in their entirety. Principal amounts include par repayments from lending and financing arrangements, and interest primarily relates to basic lending returns, including compensation for credit risk and the time value of money associated with the principal amount outstanding over a period of time. Interest can also include other basic lending risks and costs (for example, liquidity risk, servicing or administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a period of time, and a profit margin.

(iii) Equity instruments

The Company has elected to measure equity holdings that fall under IFRS 9 at Fair value through Profit or loss (FVPL), unless they form part of a strategic acquisition that is not held for trading purposes.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

(iv) Debt instruments

The Company classifies portfolios of debt instruments based on:

- (a) the Company's business model for managing the asset; and
- (b) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

(v) Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to a contractual provision of the instrument. At initial recognition, regular purchase of financial assets are recorded at fair value. The carrying value of financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs. Purchases of financial assets are recognised on the date on which the Company becomes the beneficial owner of the security.

(vi) De-recognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

(vii) Classification of financial assets

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured based on the business model and the resulting classification. As required by IFRS 9, the Company applies a principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets on its business model and the nature of the cash flows of the asset.

Financial instruments are classified as either:

- fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") or
- fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

(vii) Classification of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial instruments are classified in this category if they meet one of the criteria set out below and are so designated irrevocably at inception:

- this designation removes or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; or
- when a group of financial assets and liabilities or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, or
- the financial instrument is held for trading purposes.
- The financial instrument is a derivative that is not designated as a hedge.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets held for a business model that is achieved by both collecting and selling contractual cash flows and that contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in net gains/(losses) on investment securities. Foreign exchange gains or losses are presented in foreign exchange income and impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

(viii) Impairment of financial assets

Under IFRS 9 the Company applies an impairment model that recognises expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees which were previously provided for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

At initial recognition, an allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months) ('12-month ECL').

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) an allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL'). The company has considers the following as SICR: 1. The rating for the credit has fallen below investment grade 2. The rating is already below investment grade and falls to a lower level. 3. The obligor has missed a payment obligation due to financial difficulties or liquidity challenges and that payment remains outstanding for over 30 days 4. The obligor is deemed to be in default based on other observations (e.g. declaration of suspension of payments, declaration of possible default etc.). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in stage 3'.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

(viii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

To determine whether the life-time credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available, including information from the past as well as forward-looking information. Factors such as whether payments of principal and interest are in delinquency, an adverse change in credit rating of the borrower and adverse changes in the borrower's industry and economic environment are considered in determining whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the borrower. The company has accepted the 30 days presumption per IFRS 9 as one of the indicators of significant increase in credit risk for in relation to obligations on investment securities and loans and advances.

Definition of default

The Company determines that a financial instrument is in default, credit-impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for 90 days or more;
- there are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay such as that a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition; and
- the financial asset is otherwise considered to be in default.

If such unlikelihood to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is past due for 90 days or more .

Write-off

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Recognition and measurement of ECL

The general approach to recognising and measuring ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;
- 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.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

(viii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement of ECL (continued)

Expected credit losses are calculated by multiplying the following three main components:

- the probability of default (“PD”)
- the loss given default (“LGD”) and
- the exposure at default (“EAD”), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Management has calculated these inputs based on the estimated forward looking economic and historical experience of the portfolios adjusted for the current point in time. A simplified approach to calculating the ECL is applied to other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. Generally, these receivables are due within 12 months unless there are extenuating circumstances. Under this approach, an estimate is made of the life-time ECL on initial recognition. For ECL provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. The PD, LGD and EAD models which support these determinations are reviewed periodically. Therefore, the underlying models and their calibration, including how they react to forward-looking economic conditions remain subject to review and refinement. This is particularly relevant for lifetime PDs, which have not been previously used in modelling and for the incorporation of scenarios which have not generally been exercised to experience gained through stress testing.

The exercise of judgement in making estimations requires the use of assumptions which are subjective and sensitive to risk factors, in particular to changes in economic and credit conditions across geographical areas. Many of the risk factors have a high degree of interdependency and there is no single factor to which impairment allowances as a whole are sensitive. Therefore, sensitivities are considered in relation to key portfolios which are particularly sensitive to a few factors and these results are not extrapolated to the wider population of financial assets.

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions.

For a revolving commitment, the Company includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

For defaulted financial assets, based on management’s assessment of the borrower, a specific provision of expected life-time losses which incorporates collateral recoveries, is calculated and recorded as the ECL. The resulting ECL is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

Forward looking information

The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgment. PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the expected credit loss calculation have forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables. The estimation of expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios. The base case scenario is based on macroeconomic forecasts that are publicly available. Upside and downside scenarios are set relative to the base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions.

Scenario design, including the identification of additional downside scenarios occurs on at least an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant. Scenarios are probability-weighted according to the best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights are updated on an annual basis or more frequently as warranted. The base scenario reflects the most likely outcome and is assigned the highest weighting.

The weightings assigned to each economic scenario as at 1 October 2024 and 30 September 2025 were as follows:

	Base	Optimistic	Pessimistic
Scenarios	90%	5%	5%

Impairment on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, recognise impairment gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value on FVOCI assets are measured in other comprehensive income and the loss allowance is recycled to profit or loss in the credit loss provision line. When the asset is sold, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to investment income and the impairment on these financial assets will be reversed to provision for credit losses in the profit and loss.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Company seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

e. Assets leased to customers under finance leases

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable and is reported on the statement of financial position in "loans and advances, net provisions for credit losses". The difference between the gross and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

f. *Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the 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. *Property and equipment*

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis at annual rates that will write off the carrying value of each asset over the period of its expected useful life.

The expected useful life of the assets are as follows:

Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles - 5 years

Leasehold Improvements – period of lease

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within net trading gain/loss in the income statement.

h. *Financial Liabilities*

The Company's financial liabilities comprise primarily customer deposits and repurchase agreements and other liabilities. These financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

i. *Intangible assets*

Computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis at annual rates that will write off the carrying value of the asset over its expected useful life. The expected useful life for computer software is 3 - 10 years.

j. *Borrowings*

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

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

k. *Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions*

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions. The difference between the sale/purchase and repurchase/resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

l. *Loans and advances and provisions for credit losses*

Loans and advances are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

See Note 2 d (viii) for details of provision for credit losses determined under the requirements of IFRS 9.

m. *Share capital*

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments as consideration for the acquisition of a business are included in the cost of acquisition.

n. *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable 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. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. 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 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.

o. *Income tax*

(i) *Current income tax*

Income tax payable (receivable) is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in Trinidad and Tobago and is recognised as an expense (income) for the period except to the extent that current tax related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or to equity (for example, current tax on unrealised gains on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income).

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

o. *Income tax (continued)*

(ii) *Deferred income tax*

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. 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.

The principal temporary differences arise from accelerated tax depreciation, revaluation of financial assets and tax losses carried forward.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available in the foreseeable future against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except where it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case, deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity.

p. *Interest income and expenses*

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses.

The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

q. *Fees and commissions*

Arrangement fees

Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as the acquisition of loans, shares of other financial assets or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised over the period the service is provided.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

q. *Fees and commissions (continued)*

Origination fees

Fees relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset other than under IAS 39 classified as a financial asset 'at fair value through profit or loss' are amortised over the expected life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method.

r. *Brokerage Fees*

Brokerage fees are recognized as revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied, which occurs at the point the trade is executed. The amount recognised in the income statement reflects the consideration to which the firm expects to be entitled, net of any rebates or discounts.

s. *Dividend income*

Dividends are recognised in the income statement in "dividend income" when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

t. *Leases*

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company's financial statements and its financial results are influenced by accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and management judgements, which necessarily have to be made in the course of preparation of the financial statements.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with IFRS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standard. Estimates and assumptions are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events.

Accounting policies and management's judgements for certain items are especially critical for the Company's results and financial situation due to their materiality.

a. *Income and deferred income taxes*

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes and deferred income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets on temporary differences from accelerated tax depreciation, revaluation of financial assets.

b. *Expected credit losses*

In determining amounts recorded for impairment losses in the financial statements, management makes judgements as to whether there are any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from financial assets. The evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

c. *Fair value of financial assets*

The fair value of financial assets where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases, the fair values are estimated using models. These models are validated and periodically reviewed by independent qualified personnel. See Note 28 for further details.

4 Net interest income

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Interest income</i>		
Loans and advances	17,005,175	19,851,531
Investment securities		
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	62,892,436	58,887,597
Deposits and other	80,574	112,742
Reverse repurchase agreements	580,706	84,224
	<u>80,558,891</u>	<u>78,936,094</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4	Net interest income (continued)	2025	2024
		\$	\$
	<i>Interest expense</i>		
	Customer deposits	(33,509,142)	(27,746,142)
	Repurchase agreements	<u>(27,643,862)</u>	<u>(25,501,705)</u>
		<u>(61,153,004)</u>	<u>(53,247,847)</u>
	Net interest income	<u>19,405,887</u>	<u>25,688,247</u>
5	Fee and commission income		
	Arrangement fees	6,066,487	3,710,116
	Broker fees	4,643,847	37,988
	Registrar, trustee and paying agent fees	477,818	372,613
	Loan commitment fees	88,034	192,913
	Other fees	<u>75,910</u>	<u>71,488</u>
		<u>11,352,096</u>	<u>4,385,118</u>
6	Net gains on foreign currency and investment activities		
	Net foreign exchange gains	7,841,757	7,202,591
	Gains on investment securities:		
	- Realised gain on debt securities	7,645,048	5,597,369
	- Unrealised gains on equity securities	<u>81,734</u>	<u>396,463</u>
		<u>15,568,539</u>	<u>13,196,423</u>
	Net foreign exchange gains include gains and losses arising from translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as well as those arising from foreign currency dealing activities.		
7	Staff costs		
	Wages, salaries, allowances and benefits	9,568,375	9,062,152
	Payroll taxes	<u>321,292</u>	<u>330,205</u>
		<u>9,889,667</u>	<u>9,392,357</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8	Other operating expenses	2025	2024
		\$	\$
	Insurance	2,024,035	1,509,083
	Licence and Transaction Processing Fees	1,777,947	2,105,409
	Technical, Consultancy and Professional Fees	1,498,002	999,057
	Property, Maintenance and Utilities	1,320,735	1,159,364
	Marketing Advertising and Donations	581,146	1,856,741
	Auditors Remuneration	513,130	504,918
	Service Level Agreement (IT Support)	481,570	523,550
	Irrecoverable Value Added Tax	386,615	432,547
	Travelling Courier and Telecommunication	379,712	353,043
	Green Fund Levy	362,000	331,344
	Other Expenses	222,923	746,800
	Commissions	128,780	37,809
	Stationery	36,764	41,940
		<u>9,713,359</u>	<u>10,601,605</u>
9	Taxation		
	Corporation tax	7,605,000	7,695,000
	Prior year over provision	--	(127,770)
	Deferred tax (Note 18)	<u>(234,126)</u>	<u>218,746</u>
		<u>7,370,874</u>	<u>7,785,976</u>
	The tax on the profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:		
	Profit before taxation	<u>24,559,278</u>	<u>21,644,325</u>
	Tax calculated at a tax rate of 30%	7,367,783	6,493,299
	Income not subject to tax	(716,492)	(574,903)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	234,002	210,961
	Prior year over provision	--	(127,770)
	Prior year over provision -deferred tax	<u>485,581</u>	<u>1,784,389</u>
		<u>7,370,874</u>	<u>7,785,976</u>
10	Cash in hand and balances at Central Bank		
	Statutory deposit with Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	78,392,790	54,734,759
	Cash in hand	<u>15,028</u>	<u>27,912</u>
		<u>78,407,818</u>	<u>54,762,671</u>

The reserve account is non-interest bearing and is not available for investment, lending or other use by the Company. As per Section 57(1) of the Financial Institution's Act 2008, the Company is required to hold and maintain as a deposit with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, a cash reserve balance known as the reserve account, which shall bear a ratio to prescribed liabilities as stipulated by the Central Bank.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

11 Reverse repurchase agreement

The Company entered into collateralised reverse repurchase agreements which may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. The reverse repurchase agreements plus accrued interest receivable is \$25,279,916 (2024 - \$0.00). At September 30, 2025, the Company held \$25,795,832 in Government of Trinidad and Tobago bonds as collateral for reverse repurchase agreements..

12 Investment securities	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<u>Classified as FVPL</u>		
Quoted and unquoted equity securities		
Net carrying amount	7,766,045	5,540,246
<u>Classified as FVOCI</u>		
Government of Trinidad and Tobago debt securities	1,054,021,121	1,085,243,428
Other government securities	35,035,622	46,216,493
Corporate debt securities	93,239,968	71,688,320
Interest receivable	<u>18,554,636</u>	<u>19,048,804</u>
Carrying amount	<u>1,200,851,347</u>	<u>1,222,197,045</u>
Total investment securities	<u>1,208,617,392</u>	<u>1,227,737,291</u>
Less: pledged assets (Note 13)	<u>(803,381,321)</u>	<u>(916,203,251)</u>
Amount reported in the financial statements	<u>405,236,071</u>	<u>311,534,040</u>
Current portion	59,013,043	66,354,121
Long term portion	<u>346,223,028</u>	<u>245,179,919</u>
	<u>405,236,071</u>	<u>311,534,040</u>

13 Pledged assets

Investment securities classified as FVOCI pledged as collateral for:

Repurchase agreements	760,011,698	872,533,616
Letter of credit	3,425,214	3,449,293
Overdraft facility	<u>39,944,409</u>	<u>40,220,342</u>
	<u>803,381,321</u>	<u>916,203,251</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Loans and advances, net of provisions for credit losses

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Installment loans	292,488,212	250,524,750
Finance leases	26,835,029	29,766,264
Mortgage loans	<u>38,926,155</u>	<u>41,824,468</u>
Gross loans and advances	358,249,396	322,115,482
ECL allowance	<u>(3,360,127)</u>	<u>(2,713,048)</u>
	354,889,269	319,402,434
Interest receivable	<u>2,799,480</u>	<u>1,889,093</u>
	<u>357,688,749</u>	<u>321,291,527</u>
Current	47,743,910	27,992,358
Non-current	<u>309,944,839</u>	<u>293,299,169</u>
	<u>357,688,749</u>	<u>321,291,527</u>
<i>Present value of minimum lease payments</i>		
Gross investment (future minimum lease payments)	52,453,959	56,534,640
Future finance charges	<u>(25,618,930)</u>	<u>(26,768,376)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>26,835,029</u>	<u>29,766,264</u>
<i>Finance leases</i>		
Not later than 1 year	2,196,782	2,382,898
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>24,638,247</u>	<u>27,383,366</u>
Net investment in finance leases	<u>26,835,029</u>	<u>29,766,264</u>
The movement in the provision for credit losses is as follows:		
Balance at beginning of year	2,713,048	2,525,806
Net increase in provision during the year	<u>647,079</u>	<u>187,242</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>3,360,127</u>	<u>2,713,048</u>
Provision for impairment - specific	3,003,058	2,345,541
Provision for impairment – expected credit loss	<u>357,069</u>	<u>367,507</u>
	<u>3,360,127</u>	<u>2,713,048</u>
<i>During the year, the following gains/(losses) were recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired loans:</i>		
Amounts recovered during the year	--	281,296
Increase in provision during the year	<u>(647,079)</u>	<u>(187,242)</u>
	<u>(647,079)</u>	<u>94,054</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

15 Intangible assets	Computer software	
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Net book amount at beginning of year	3,973,130	4,094,721
Additions	--	463,305
Amortisation charge (Note 26)	(595,812)	(584,896)
Net book amount at end of year	<u>3,377,318</u>	<u>3,973,130</u>
Cost	11,513,212	11,533,212
Accumulated amortisation	(8,155,894)	(7,560,082)
Net book amount	<u>3,377,318</u>	<u>3,973,130</u>

16 Property and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture & equipment & motor vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At Cost			
At 30 September 2023	44,077	3,115,118	3,159,195
Additions	162,308	74,614	236,922
At 30 September 2024	206,385	3,189,732	3,396,117
Additions	--	19,833	19,833
Disposals	--	(117,469)	(117,469)
At 30 September 2025	206,385	3,092,096	3,298,481
Accumulated depreciation			
At 30 September 2023	4,408	3,079,420	3,083,828
Charge for the year	39,203	19,802	59,005
At 30 September 2024	43,611	3,099,222	3,142,833
Charge for the year	57,199	24,404	81,603
Disposals	--	(107,220)	(107,220)
At 30 September 2025	100,810	3,016,406	3,117,216
Net book amount			
30 September 2025	<u>105,575</u>	<u>75,690</u>	<u>181,265</u>
30 September 2024	<u>162,774</u>	<u>90,510</u>	<u>253,284</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

17 Leases

This note provides information for the lease where the Company is a lessee.

The Company leases 2 floors of building space. The first lease is made for a fixed period of 2 years with an extension option of 2 years and the second lease is for a fixed period of 15 months with an extension option of 2 years. In March 2025, the Company gave notice to landlord to terminate the second lease in September 2025.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:

Right-of-use asset	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Building	<u>2,502,921</u>	<u>851,217</u>
Lease liabilities		
Building	<u>2,568,269</u>	<u>1,039,325</u>
Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:		
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Building (Note 26)	<u>1,075,683</u>	<u>894,799</u>
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	<u>172,703</u>	<u>112,450</u>

18 Deferred income tax

Net (asset)/liability at beginning of year	(3,517,867)	788,992
Deferred tax (credit)/charge in the income statement (Note 9)	(234,126)	218,746
Deferred tax (credit)/charge on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	<u>(3,623,456)</u>	<u>(4,525,605)</u>
Net deferred tax asset at end of year	<u>(7,375,449)</u>	<u>(3,517,867)</u>
(Assets)/liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position are as follows:		
Deferred tax asset	<u>(7,375,449)</u>	<u>(3,517,867)</u>
Net asset	<u>(7,375,449)</u>	<u>(3,517,867)</u>
Deferred income tax assets:		
Accelerated depreciation	(1,066,520)	(795,566)
Leases	(19,604)	(56,432)
Investment securities – at fair value through other comprehensive income.	<u>(6,289,325)</u>	<u>(2,665,869)</u>
	<u>(7,375,449)</u>	<u>(3,517,867)</u>
Net asset at end of year	<u>(7,375,449)</u>	<u>(3,517,867)</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Deferred income tax (continued)

The amounts shown in the statement of financial position include the following:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	<u>(1,066,520)</u>	<u>(795,566)</u>

The amounts recognised in the income statement were due to:

Accelerated tax depreciation	(270,954)	181,500
Leases	<u>36,828</u>	<u>37,246</u>
	<u>(234,126)</u>	<u>218,746</u>

Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income was due to the following items:

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>(3,623,456)</u>	<u>(4,525,605)</u>
---	--------------------	--------------------

19 Other assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Client balances	23,328,759	1,821,091
Prepayments	3,581,337	2,901,603
Vat recoverable	487,008	766,083
Intercompany receivables	<u>232,978</u>	<u>162,546</u>
	<u>27,630,082</u>	<u>5,651,323</u>

20 Customer deposits

Deposit balances	969,350,419	800,875,353
Accrued interest	<u>17,302,194</u>	<u>13,156,098</u>
	<u>986,652,613</u>	<u>814,031,451</u>

21 Repurchase agreements

The security pledged for the repurchase agreements were all Government of Trinidad and Tobago bonds with total market value plus accrued interest of \$760,011,698 (2024: \$872,533,616) as per Note 13. The tenors of the agreements range from 90 days and 730 days.

22 Other liabilities

Client balances	91,816,865	20,869,224
Accrued staff benefits	1,297,021	1,334,161
Accrued other operating expenses	576,540	1,171,977
Inter-company payables	<u>--</u>	<u>15,465</u>
	<u>93,690,426</u>	<u>23,390,827</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

23	Share capital	2025	2024
		\$	\$
	Authorised		
	An unlimited number of shares of no par value		
	Issued and fully paid		
	92,698,531 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>82,921,789</u>	<u>82,921,789</u>

24 Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve represents the unrealised gains/(losses) on securities measured at FVOCI, the ECL allowances recognised in profit or loss with the respective deferred tax asset or liability.

25 Statutory reserve fund

The Financial Institutions Act, 2008 requires that a minimum of 10% of the profit for the year in each period be transferred to a statutory reserve account until the balance on this reserve is not less than the paid-up capital.

As at September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company has complied with the above requirement.

26 Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities

	Notes	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Depreciation of property and equipment	16	81,604	59,005
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	595,813	584,896
Depreciation right of use asset	17	1,075,683	894,799
Net provision on credit losses		519,611	377,116
Interest income		(80,558,891)	(78,936,094)
Interest expense		61,153,004	53,247,847
Income tax expense	9	7,370,874	7,785,976
Unrealised revaluation exchange (gain)/loss on investments		(117,198)	(389,217)
Net gain on disposal of financial assets		(7,645,048)	(5,597,369)
Gains on investment securities at fair value through profit or loss		(81,734)	(396,463)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances		(36,133,914)	159,372,985
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(21,978,759)	184,468
Increase/(decrease) in customer deposits		168,475,066	(45,399,536)
(Decrease)/Increase in repurchase agreements		(94,716,003)	171,783,015
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		<u>79,861,268</u>	<u>(7,513,467)</u>
		77,901,376	256,057,961
Interest received		80,142,673	80,244,714
Interest paid		(56,965,370)	(50,854,984)
Income taxes paid		<u>(7,652,040)</u>	<u>(7,350,120)</u>
		<u>93,426,639</u>	<u>278,097,571</u>

The net provision on credit losses of \$519,611 (2024: \$377,116) above includes an increase in loan provision during the year - \$647,079 (2024: \$186,412) and a decrease in ECL allowances on investment securities through profit or loss - \$ 127,468 (2024: \$190,704).

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

27 Related party transactions

	The parent and entities with significant influence over the entity		Directors and key management personnel (and their families)	
	2025 \$	2024 \$	2025 \$	2024 \$
Loans and advances				
Balance at 1 October	--	--	691,635	770,499
Issued during the year	--	--	267,251	150,000
Repayment during the year	--	--	(433,139)	(228,864)
Balance at 30 September	--	--	525,747	691,635
Interest income earned (loans)	--	--	27,838	31,190
Investment Securities				
Balance at 1 October	135,228	177,515	--	--
Net movement during the year	15,000,092	(42,287)	--	--
Balance at 30 September	15,135,320	135,228	--	--
Other assets	232,978	162,546	--	--
Other liabilities	--	15,465	--	--
Fees and commission earned	9,799,806	2,554,216	--	--
Customer deposits	--	--	--	--
Interest expense (customer dep)	--	--	--	--
Repurchase agreement (Repo)	40,532,400	14,573,392	--	--
Interest expense on Repo	114,479	737,053	--	--
Other operating expenses	481,570	523,550	--	--
Dividends payable	9,561,670	6,790,000	--	--

There is no allowance account for impaired receivables in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of impaired receivables due from related parties as none of the outstanding balances are considered impaired.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

27 Related party transactions (continued)

Key management compensation

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short term benefits	<u>5,219,625</u>	<u>4,926,170</u>

28 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. These risks include liquidity risk, credit risk, and market risk which includes; interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk limits and benchmarks are integral to the risk management process, as they characterise the Board's risk tolerance and also that of the Regulator. Limits are established for:

- Credit and Counterparty risk - exposures to individuals, group, counterparty, country
- Market risk - rate gap exposure, currency exposure, market value exposure
- Liquidity risk - liquidity gaps, funding exposures/liability diversification and liquid assets levels.

Limits and benchmarks are monitored on an ongoing basis and reported to the relevant governance committees.

Policies and procedures

Policies and operational procedures are established throughout the organisation and are approved by the relevant management personnel and/or governance committees.

These policies and procedures incorporate requirements for compliance monitoring, maintenance of contingency plans and the provision of reports to management and the relevant governance committees and/ or the Board of Directors.

a. *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counter-party fails to meet contractual obligations, or to perform as agreed. This risk is managed through credit appraisal governed by adherence to credit risk policies in compliance with regulatory requirements. The major classes of credit facilities advanced are installment loans, mortgage loans, finance leases and trade financing.

Authorisation limits are established for different credit facilities with approval levels for Group Risk Management Division, the Risk Management Committee and the Board.

Portfolio management is the key in managing the performance of the installment loans, mortgage loans, finance leases and trade financing. In that regard, focus is on relationship management and monitoring of repayments to ensure that they are not only paid but paid in a timely manner. Having the relevant legal support in cases of default is also a critical component of ensuring early redress of the situation to minimise loss through default. In addition, particular attention is paid to ensuring the maintenance of collateral.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets are as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Balances with Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	78,392,790	54,734,759
Due from other banks	311,226,850	238,517,040
Reverse repurchase agreements	25,279,916	--
Investment securities	1,182,296,712	1,203,148,241
Loans and advances, net of provision for credit losses	<u>357,688,749</u>	<u>321,291,527</u>
	<u>1,954,885,017</u>	<u>1,817,691,567</u>

The credit quality of loans is summarised as follows:

Unimpaired	346,959,527	310,793,922
Impaired	<u>23,097,554</u>	<u>19,781,000</u>
	370,057,081	330,574,922
Less: provision for credit losses	<u>(3,360,127)</u>	<u>(2,713,048)</u>
Net	<u>366,696,954</u>	<u>327,861,874</u>

The ageing analysis of past due unimpaired loans is as follows:

Less than 30 days	343,431,535	308,771,141
31 to 60 days	2,589,467	1,565,575
61 to 90 days	737,845	360,414
Greater than 90 days	<u>200,680</u>	<u>96,792</u>
	<u>346,959,527</u>	<u>310,793,922</u>

Of the aggregate amount of gross past due but not impaired loans, \$377,623,723 was secured (2024: \$334,906,406).

Credit exposures

(i) Loans

The following table summarises the credit exposure to businesses and government by sector:

Central government	242,083,991	189,957,906
Construction and land development	39,172,809	42,075,803
Other financial institutions	7,321,453	5,031,756
Distribution	26,399,219	31,665,854
Mining and processing	1,068,446	1,712,381
Personal	14,441,561	16,495,835
Professional and other services	20,626,244	26,693,369
Tourism	7,135,666	7,328,395
Transportation, storage and communication	<u>7</u>	<u>1,154,183</u>
	358,249,396	322,115,482
Expected credit losses	<u>(3,360,127)</u>	<u>(2,713,048)</u>
Interest receivable	<u>2,799,480</u>	<u>1,889,093</u>
	<u>357,688,749</u>	<u>321,291,527</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

Credit exposures (continued)

(ii) *Debt securities*

	2025	2024
	\$	\$

The following table summarises the Company's credit exposure for debt securities at their carrying amounts, as categorised by issuer:

Government of Trinidad and Tobago	1,054,021,121	1,085,243,407
Corporate	93,239,969	71,688,320
Foreign governments	<u>35,035,623</u>	<u>46,216,514</u>
	1,182,296,713	1,203,148,241
Interest receivable	18,554,635	19,048,804
Total ECL	<u>(441,058)</u>	<u>(565,244)</u>
	<u>1,200,410,290</u>	<u>1,221,631,801</u>

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available).

External credit ratings (Standard and Poor's)

AA+	35,035,644	46,216,514
BBB	--	1,088,802
BBB-	1,106,457,933	1,136,227,886
BB+	33,811,350	19,615,039
BB-	<u>6,991,786</u>	<u>--</u>
	<u>1,182,296,713</u>	<u>1,203,148,241</u>

(iii) The following tables contain analyses of the credit risk exposure of financial investments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amounts of investments below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

Alternate classification for internal rating – S&P or equivalent	Classification	External
Low risk	Investment Grade	AAA – BBB
Medium risk	Non-Investment Grade	BB – B
High risk	Non-Investment Grade	CCC - C
Default	Default	D

30 September 2025	ECL staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Debt securities	\$	\$	\$	\$
Risk rating				
Low	1,166,193,576	--	--	1,166,193,576
Medium	<u>40,803,136</u>	--	--	<u>40,803,136</u>
Gross carrying amount	<u>1,206,996,712</u>	--	--	<u>1,206,996,712</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposures (continued)

30 September 2024

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	ECL staging Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Debt securities				
Risk rating				
Low	1,183,533,202	--	--	1,183,533,202
Medium	19,615,039	--	--	19,615,039
Gross carrying amount	<u>1,203,148,241</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,203,148,241</u>

30 September 2025

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	ECL staging Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Loans and advances				
risk rating				
Low	343,488,759	3,487,423	11,273,214	358,249,396
Gross carrying amount	343,488,759	3,487,423	11,273,214	358,249,396
Loss allowance	(353,993)	(21,718)	(2,984,416)	(3,360,127)
Carrying amount	<u>343,134,766</u>	<u>3,465,705</u>	<u>8,288,798</u>	<u>354,889,269</u>

30 September 2024

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	ECL staging Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Loans and advances				
risk rating				
Low	308,791,786	2,002,136	11,321,560	322,115,482
Gross carrying amount	308,791,786	2,002,136	11,321,560	322,115,482
Loss allowance	(367,185)	(17,312)	(2,328,551)	(2,713,048)
Carrying amount	<u>308,424,601</u>	<u>1,984,824</u>	<u>8,993,009</u>	<u>319,402,434</u>

30 September 2025

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	ECL staging Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Other assets				
risk rating				
Low	27,630,082	--	--	27,630,082
Gross carrying amount	<u>27,630,082</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>27,630,082</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposures (continued)

30 September 2024	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Other assets risk rating				
Low	5,651,323	--	--	5,651,323
Gross carrying amount	5,651,323	--	--	5,651,323

The following tables contain an analysis of the expected credit losses:

30 September 2025	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Debt securities risk rating				
Low	382,606	--	--	382,606
Medium	58,452	--	--	58,452
Loss allowance	441,058	--	--	441,058

30 September 2024	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Debt securities risk rating				
Low	487,242	--	--	487,242
Medium	78,002	--	--	78,002
Loss allowance	565,244	--	--	565,244

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposures (continued)

30 September 2025	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Loans and advances risk rating				
Low	353,993	21,718	2,984,416	3,360,127
Loss allowance	<u>353,993</u>	<u>21,718</u>	<u>2,984,416</u>	<u>3,360,127</u>

30 September 2024	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Loans and advances risk rating				
Low	(367,135)	(17,312)	(2,238,551)	(2,713,048)
Loss allowance	<u>(367,135)</u>	<u>(17,312)</u>	<u>(2,238,551)</u>	<u>(2,713,048)</u>

Loss allowance

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

Debt securities	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Loss allowance as at 1 October 2024	565,244	--	--	565,244
New financial assets originated or purchased	85,894	--	--	85,894
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(13,927)	--	--	(13,927)
Changes to principal	(18,792)	--	--	(18,792)
Changes to inputs in ECL model	(151,299)	--	--	(151,299)
Foreign exchange movement	(26,062)	--	--	(26,062)
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	<u>441,058</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>441,058</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposures (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

	ECL staging			Total \$
	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Loans and advances				
Loss allowance as at 1 October 2024	367,185	17,312	2,328,551	2,713,048
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(9,641)	--	9,641	--
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	--	(9,294)	9,294	--
New financial assets originated or purchased	128,474	2,645	--	131,119
Financial assets derecognised during this period	(69,003)	(2,995)	--	(71,998)
Changes to inputs in ECL model	(2,782)	15,279	--	12,497
Changes to principal	(60,240)	(1,229)	636,930	575,461
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	<u>353,993</u>	<u>21,718</u>	<u>2,984,416</u>	<u>3,360,127</u>

Sensitivity analysis

Set out below are the changes in ECL that would result from reasonably possible changes in the PDs and LGDs used by the Company:

Financial Assets	2025		
	Actual PD ranges applied	% Change in PD	Impact on ECL \$
Debt securities	0.002% – 0.20%	10% - 30%	42,015
Loans and advances	0.415% - 0.61%	10% - 30%	6,738
Reverse repurchase agreement	0.005% -0.01%	10% - 30%	236
Total			<u>48,989</u>
Financial Assets	2024		
	Actual PD ranges applied	% Change in PD	Impact on ECL \$
Debt securities	0.004% - 5.18%	10% - 30%	723,999
Loans and advances	0.001% - .84%	10% - 30%	6,567
Total			<u>730,566</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

b. *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The Company's liquidity management process is carried out by the Company's Treasurer as follows:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. These include replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers.
- Maintaining a portfolio of marketable assets that can be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow.
- Managing the concentration and profile of maturities.
- Use of liquidity gap analysis.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below present the contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) of the financial liabilities based on the remaining period.

As at 30 September 2025

	Within 1 month \$	2 to 3 months \$	4 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
Liabilities						
Customers deposits	108,615,398	119,623,363	530,993,394	257,503,371	--	1,016,735,526
Repurchase agreements	30,788,793	129,902,142	603,644,380	--	--	764,335,315
Lease liabilities	58,306	118,181	550,531	1,841,251	--	2,568,269
Other liabilities	93,690,426	--	--	--	--	93,690,426
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	233,152,923	249,643,686	1,135,188,305	259,344,622	--	1,877,329,536
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	480,466,249	29,923,332	15,091,895	250,346,628	1,195,483,165	1,971,311,269

As at 30 September 2024

	Within 1 month \$	2 to 3 months \$	4 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
Liabilities						
Customers deposits	45,816,132	121,177,647	496,323,710	176,213,255	--	839,530,744
Repurchase agreements	8,487,200	117,118,053	729,170,626	3,395,359	--	858,171,238
Lease liabilities	99,421	200,850	264,775	474,279	--	1,039,325
Other liabilities	16,600,827	--	--	--	--	16,600,827
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	71,003,580	238,496,550	1,225,759,111	180,082,893	--	1,715,342,134
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	350,619,692	24,099,284	11,246,746	81,068,465	1,350,685,313	1,817,719,500

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. *Market risk*

The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is defined as the potential for loss arising from changes in the market value of the organisation's financial instruments due to changes in certain market variables, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, market liquidity and credit spreads.

The Company incurs market risk primarily in treasury, trading and structural banking activities. The Company manages the risk in accordance with the Group's risk management framework. This includes:

- Oversight provided by the relevant governance committees.
- An independent market risk oversight function.
- Limit setting mechanisms and a monitoring process.

(i) *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk occurs when the Company takes an open position in a currency. To control this exchange risk, the Company has approved limits for net open positions in each currency for both intra-day and overnight.

The Company also has transactional currency exposure. Such exposure arises from having financial assets in currencies other than those in which financial liabilities are expected to be settled. The Company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign assets to address short term imbalances.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

The tables below summarises the Company's TTD equivalent exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as at the date of the statement of financial position.

As at September 2025

	TTD \$	JMD \$	US\$ \$	CAN\$ \$	Other \$	Total \$
Assets						
Cash and balances at Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	78,394,888	--	12,930	--	--	78,407,818
Due from other banks	180,522,305	42,097	129,117,027	1,481,524	63,897	311,226,850
Reverse repurchase agreements	25,279,916	--	--	--	--	25,279,916
Investment securities(including pledged assets)	1,049,421,467	--	159,195,925	--	--	1,208,617,392
Loans and advances net of provision	320,387,638	--	37,301,111	--	--	357,688,749
Other assets	9,419,797	--	18,205,969	4,316	--	27,630,082
Total assets	1,663,426,011	42,097	343,832,962	1,485,840	63,897	2,008,850,807
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	834,606,269	--	152,046,344	--	--	986,652,613
Repurchase agreements	637,259,165	--	110,986,546	--	--	748,245,711
Lease Liabilities	2,568,269	--	--	--	--	2,568,269
Dividend payable	9,561,670	--	--	--	--	9,561,670
Other liabilities	97,793,625	72,854	3,929,807	1,455,810	--	103,252,096
Total liabilities	1,581,788,998	72,854	266,962,697	1,455,810	--	1,850,280,359
Net on-balance sheet position	81,637,013	(30,757)	76,870,265	30,030	63,897	158,570,448

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

As at September 2024

	TTD \$	JMD \$	US\$ \$	CAN\$ \$	Other \$	Total \$
Assets						
Cash and balances at Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	54,739,496	--	23,175	--	--	54,762,671
Due from other banks	179,766,894	77,932	56,724,828	1,900,003	47,383	238,517,040
Reverse repurchase agreements	--	--	--	--	--	--
Investment securities(including pledged assets)	1,080,827,854	--	146,909,437	--	--	1,227,737,291
Loans and advances net of provision	284,797,201	--	36,494,326	--	--	321,291,527
Other assets	5,171,717	--	475,174	4,432	--	5,651,323
Total assets	1,605,303,162	77,932	240,626,940	1,904,435	47,383	1,847,959,852
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	692,078,260	--	121,953,191	--	--	814,031,451
Repurchase agreements	800,208,995	--	42,711,181	--	--	842,920,176
Lease liabilities	1,039,325	--	--	--	--	1,039,325
Dividend payable	6,790,000	--	--	--	--	6,790,000
Other liabilities	3,928,737	--	10,803,465	1,868,625	--	16,600,827
Total liabilities	1,504,045,317	--	175,467,837	1,868,625	--	1,681,381,779
Net on-balance sheet position	101,257,845	77,932	65,159,103	35,810	47,383	166,578,073

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table indicates the currencies to which the Company has significant exposures on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis represents the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for changes in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes loans and advances to customers, investment securities and deposits.

	% Change in currency rate 2025	Effect on net profit 2025	Effect on equity 2025	% Change in currency rate 2024	Effect on net profit 2024	Effect on equity 2024
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Currency						
USD	2%	1,537,405	1,537,405	2%	1,303,182	1,303,182
USD	-4%	(3,074,811)	(3,074,811)	-4%	(2,606,364)	(2,606,364)
CAD	2%	601	601	2%	716	716
CAD	-4%	(1,201)	(1,201)	-4%	(1,432)	(1,432)

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. *Market risk (continued)*

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises when the Company's principal and interest cash flows from balance sheet items have mismatched re-pricing dates. The short-term impact is experienced on the Company's net interest income and long term impact is felt on its equity.

The Company incurs interest rate mismatches from its interest bearing assets and liabilities with the size of such exposure being heavily dependent on the direction and degree of interest rate movements in addition to the size and maturity structure of the mismatched position. The Company's policy requires that such mismatches are managed. Accordingly, a comprehensive system of limits and gap analysis is used to manage the Company's exposure.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

As at 30 September 2025

	Within 1 month \$	2 to 3 months \$	4 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets							
Cash and balances at Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	78,407,818	78,407,818
Due from other banks	311,226,850	--	--	--	--	--	311,226,850
Reverse repurchase agreements	10,077,639	15,202,277	--	--	--	--	25,279,916
Investment securities	35,035,644	--	--	161,875,372	1,003,944,587	7,761,789	1,208,617,392
Loans and advances net of provision	43,795,415	21,055	12,292,415	90,502,368	208,278,016	2,799,480	357,688,749
Other assets	--	--	--	--	--	27,630,082	27,630,082
Total assets	400,135,548	15,223,332	12,292,415	252,377,740	1,212,222,603	116,599,169	2,008,850,807
Liabilities							
Customer deposits	91,123,705	118,850,323	517,834,361	241,542,030	--	17,302,194	986,652,613
Repurchase agreements	30,460,690	126,009,459	580,878,868	--	--	10,896,694	748,245,711
Lease liabilities	58,306	118,181	550,531	1,841,251	--	--	2,568,269
Dividend payable	--	--	--	--	--	9,561,670	9,561,670
Other liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	93,690,426	93,690,426
Total liabilities	121,642,701	244,977,963	1,099,263,760	243,383,281	--	131,450,984	1,840,718,689
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	278,492,847	(229,754,631)	(1,086,971,345)	8,994,459	1,212,222,603		
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	278,492,847	48,738,216	(1,038,233,129)	(1,029,238,670)	182,983,933		

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

As at 30 September 2024

	Within 1 month \$	2 to 3 months \$	4 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets							
Cash and balances at Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	54,762,671	54,762,671
Due from other banks	238,517,040	--	--	--	--	--	238,517,040
Reverse repurchase agreements	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Investment securities	16,840,285	24,069,404	6,396,008	20,016,688	1,154,874,660	5,540,246	1,227,737,291
Loans and advances net of provision	38,610,603	29,880	4,851,119	61,453,426	214,457,406	1,889,093	321,291,527
Other assets	--	--	--	--	--	5,651,323	5,651,323
Total assets	293,967,928	24,099,284	11,247,127	81,470,114	1,369,332,066	67,843,333	1,847,959,852
Liabilities							
Customer deposits	484,644,115	163,380,796	32,584,312	120,266,130	--	13,156,098	814,031,451
Repurchase agreements	8,240,000	114,070,874	706,566,146	3,188,000	--	10,855,156	842,920,176
Lease liabilities	99,421	200,850	264,775	474,279	--	--	1,039,325
Other liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	6,790,000	6,790,000
Total liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	16,600,827	16,600,827
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	492,983,536	277,652,520	739,415,233	123,928,409	--	47,402,081	1,681,381,779
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(199,015,608)	(253,553,236)	(728,168,106)	(42,458,295)	1,369,332,066		

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the income statement and stockholders' equity.

	Effect on net profit 2025 \$	Effect on net equity 2025 \$	Effect on net profit 2024 \$	Effect on net equity 2024 \$
Change in basis points				
-100 bps	(1,829,839)	(1,829,839)	(1,461,368)	(1,461,368)
+100 bps	1,829,839	1,829,839	1,461,368	1,461,368

(iii) Other price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held classified as fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

	Effect on net profit 2025 \$	Effect on net equity 2025 \$	Effect on net profit 2024 \$	Effect on net equity 2024 \$
Percentage change in share price				
10% decrease	(776,605)	(776,605)	(554,025)	(554,025)
10% increase	776,605	776,605	554,025	554,025

d. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The statutorily required capital is \$15 million. The Company meets its objectives for managing capital and ensures adherence to the requirements of regulatory authorities by continuous monitoring and ensuring awareness of the regulations and by ensuring that the relevant procedures and controls are in place within the Company's systems.

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28 Financial risk management (continued)

d. Capital management (continued)

The regulatory qualifying capital ratio for the Company is:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Qualifying capital	<u>200,486</u>	<u>186,081</u>
Risk adjusted assets	<u>869,770</u>	<u>630,652</u>
Capital ratio	<u>23.05%</u>	<u>29.51%</u>

The licensed non-banking financial institutions in Trinidad and Tobago are required to maintain a qualifying capital ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 8%. On 13 December 2013, the date of the acquisition of NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited by NCB Capital Markets Limited, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) stated that the Company's minimum capital ratio should not fall below 10%. The Company has complied with all the regulatory capital requirements.

29 Fair value estimation

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following tables provide an analysis of financial instruments held as at the date of the statement of financial position that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value. The financial instruments are grouped into levels 1 to 3, based on the degree to which the fair value is observable, as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the instrument, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

29 Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets measured at fair value at financial year ended:

As at 30 September 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Financial assets</i>				
<i>Investment securities classified as FVOCI</i>				
Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Securities	1,776,996	1,052,244,125	--	1,054,021,121
Foreign Gov't debt Securities	35,035,644	--	--	35,035,644
Corporate debt securities	--	93,239,969	--	93,239,969
	<u>36,812,640</u>	<u>1,145,484,094</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,182,296,734</u>

Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

Equity securities	<u>5,680,157</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2,085,888</u>	<u>7,766,045</u>
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As at 30 September 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Financial assets</i>				
<i>Investment securities classified as FVOCI</i>				
Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Securities	1,733,655	1,083,509,752	--	1,085,243,407
Foreign Gov't debt Securities	--	46,216,514	--	46,216,514
Corporate debt securities	--	71,688,320	--	71,688,320
	<u>1,733,655</u>	<u>1,201,414,586</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,203,148,241</u>

Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

Equity securities	<u>5,540,246</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>5,540,246</u>
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The movement in the Company's financial assets classified as Level 3 were as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
At start of year	--	--
Acquisitions	<u>2,085,888</u>	<u>--</u>
At end of year	<u>2,085,888</u>	<u>--</u>

NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

30 September 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

30 **Dividends**

On 31 March 2025, the Company declared a dividend of \$2,771,670 for the financial year ended 30 September 2024, being 20% of the net profit reported in the audited financial statements. These dividends were unpaid as at 30 September 2025.

31 **Contingent liabilities**

The Company is not a party to any material pending legal proceedings other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business. It is not expected that the disposition of such litigation will have a material effect on the Company's financial position.

32 **Capital commitments**

The Company has no capital commitments.

33 **Subsequent events**

There are no other events, situations or circumstances have occurred which might significantly affect the Company's equity or financial position, which have not been adequately contemplated or mentioned in these financial statements.