

**Jamaica Money Market Brokers
(Trinidad and Tobago) Limited**

**Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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31 March 2025

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Statement of Management's Responsibilities
Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

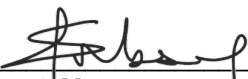
Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements of Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together defined as the Group), which comprise the separate and consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025, the separate and consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Group's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

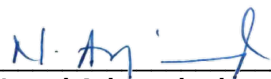
In preparing these separate and consolidated financial statements, management utilised the IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where IFRS Accounting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

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

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


Shawn Moses
Country Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 23, 2025


Naomi Arjoonsingh
Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 23, 2025



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Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Separate 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 the 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 Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and or subsidiary 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.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
June 23, 2025

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net interest income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	4	308,634	289,817
Interest expense	5	(83,582)	(76,417)
		<u>225,052</u>	<u>213,400</u>
Other revenue			
Gains on securities trading		5,966	1,305
Net loss from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		(892)	(1,216)
Fees and commission income	6	24,035	23,881
Foreign exchange gains (net)		41,760	38,586
(Loss) gain on disposal of assets		(181)	650
		<u>70,688</u>	<u>63,206</u>
Revenue net of interest expense		295,740	276,606
Other income			
Dividends		387	203
		<u>296,127</u>	<u>276,809</u>
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	7	(102,804)	(104,083)
Other expenses	8	(101,320)	(76,696)
		<u>(204,124)</u>	<u>(180,779)</u>
Profit before impairment losses and taxation		92,003	96,030
Impairment losses on financial assets	9	(29,629)	(44,615)
Profit before taxation		62,374	51,415
Taxation	10	(20,963)	(16,482)
Profit for the year		<u>41,411</u>	<u>34,933</u>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		40,555	34,933
Non-controlling interest	20(iv)	856	-
		<u>41,411</u>	<u>34,933</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit for the Year		41,411	34,933
Other Comprehensive Income			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):			
Reclassified to profit or loss		(230)	2,213
Remeasurement of investments		(4,491)	18,152
Related tax	19	1,449	(7,304)
		(3,272)	13,061
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Net gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at FVOCI		360	(1,429)
Related tax	19	(102)	438
		258	(991)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income		(3,014)	12,070
Total comprehensive income for the year		38,397	47,003
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		37,544	47,003
Non-controlling interest		853	-
		38,397	47,003

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Year ended 31 March 2025

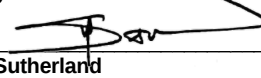
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	607,755	710,883
Interest receivable		17,190	20,887
Accounts receivable	12	52,760	45,714
Reverse repurchase agreements	13	-	10,000
Investment securities	15	1,813,553	1,919,228
Loans and notes receivable	16	1,971,730	1,755,604
Taxation recoverable		6,530	1,910
Intangible assets	17	12,552	13,584
Property and equipment	18	26,798	20,864
Right of use asset	28	20,183	17,197
Deferred tax assets	19	46,684	39,588
Total Assets		4,575,735	4,555,459
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	20(i)	277,276	208,161
Investment revaluation reserve	20(ii)	6,583	9,594
Retained earnings	20(iii)	233,234	204,278
		517,093	422,033
Non-controlling interest	20(iv)	3,639	-
Total Equity		520,732	422,033
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	21	2,730,636	2,711,311
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	22	609,646	569,970
Notes payable	24	192,897	221,101
Subordinated debt	25	140,000	173,687
Lease liability	28	23,055	19,396
Interest payable		27,292	22,423
Accounts payable	26	180,310	258,050
Due to related parties	23	141,072	148,008
Taxation payable		8,142	7,107
Deferred tax liabilities	19	1,953	2,373
Total Liabilities		4,055,003	4,133,426
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,575,735	4,555,459

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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


Archibald Campbell Director


Wayne Sutherland Director

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$'000	Investment Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Non- Controlling Interest	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 April, 2023		208,161	(2,476)	172,826	-	378,511
Profit for the year		-	-	34,933	-	34,933
<i>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</i>						
Debt instruments at FVOCI – reclassification to profit or loss		-	2,213	-	-	2,213
Net change in fair value of debt and equity instruments at FVOCI		-	9,857	-	-	9,857
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	12,070	34,933	-	47,003
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Dividends declared	27	-	-	(3,481)	-	(3,481)
Balance at 31 March 2024		208,161	9,594	204,278	-	422,033
Balance at 1 April, 2024		208,161	9,594	204,278	-	422,033
Profit for the year		-	-	40,555	856	41,411
<i>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</i>						
Debt instruments at FVOCI – reclassification to profit or loss		-	(230)	-	-	(230)
Net change in fair value of debt and equity instruments at FVOCI		-	(2,781)	-	(3)	(2,784)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(3,011)	40,555	853	38,397
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Ordinary shares issued during the year		69,115	-	-	-	69,115
Dividends declared	27	-	-	(10,184)	(164)	(10,348)
Acquisition of NCI without change in control		-	-	(1,415)	2,950	1,535
Balance at 31 March 2025		277,276	6,583	233,234	3,639	520,732

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		41,411	34,933
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	4	(308,634)	(289,817)
Interest expense	5	82,115	75,114
Taxation	10	20,963	16,482
Impairment loss on financial assets	9	29,629	44,615
Amortisation of intangible assets	8 & 17	1,032	1,032
Net gain from securities trading and assets at FVTPL & FVOCI		(5,074)	(89)
Depreciation on property and equipment	8 & 18	5,837	5,679
Depreciation on right of use asset	8 & 28	6,203	5,697
Lease liability expense	5 & 28	1,467	1,303
Loss (gain) on the disposal of assets		181	(650)
		(124,870)	(105,701)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable		(7,046)	(4,711)
Loans and notes receivable		(248,574)	(115,345)
Related parties		58,739	(21,050)
Changes in CBTT Reserve - Primary		71,713	(8,142)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		39,676	(140,295)
Customer deposits		19,325	80,060
Accounts payable		(77,740)	81,023
		(268,777)	(234,161)
Interest received		312,332	303,704
Interest paid		(77,246)	(72,251)
Taxation paid		(30,809)	(27,021)
Net cash used in operating activities		(64,500)	(29,729)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	18	(12,550)	(6,058)
Purchase of investment securities		(3,398,617)	(4,074,964)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities		3,512,201	4,186,616
Net cash from investing activities		101,034	105,594

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of lease liabilities	28	(5,710)	(5,635)
Proceeds from issue of subordinated debt	25	-	39,945
Repayment of subordinated debt	25	(33,687)	-
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	24	142,773	170,353
Repayment of debt securities	24	(170,977)	(195,466)
Reverse repurchase agreements	13	10,000	(10,000)
Dividends paid		(10,348)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(67,949)	(803)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(31,415)	75,062
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		386,402	311,340
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		354,987	386,402
Cash and cash equivalents are represented by:			
Cash and due from other financial institutions		130,013	260,514
Balance with Central Bank other than the Primary Reserve Deposit		224,974	125,888
	11	354,987	386,402

During the year, the Company converted amounts due to the parent company of \$69,115 (2024: NIL) into equity. This transaction did not result in an exchange of cash and is omitted from the cash flows above.

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Income			
Dividends		10,184	3,481
Expenses			
Other expenses	8	(833)	(653)
Profit being total comprehensive income		9,351	2,828

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Separate Statement of Financial Position

Year ended 31 March 2025

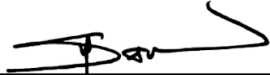
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	208	209
Accounts receivable	12	-	20,875
Investment in subsidiaries	14	288,844	264,529
Total Assets		289,052	285,613
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	20(i)	277,276	208,161
Retained earnings		7,304	8,137
Total Equity		284,580	216,298
Current Liabilities			
Due to related parties	23	3,009	68,190
Accounts payable	26	1,463	1,125
Total Liabilities		4,472	69,315
Total Equity and Liabilities		289,052	285,613

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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


Archibald Campbell Director


Wayne Sutherland Director

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023		208,161	8,790	216,951
Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income		-	2,828	2,828
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Dividends declared	27	-	(3,481)	(3,481)
Balance at 31 March 2024		208,161	8,137	216,298
Balance at 1 April 2024		208,161	8,137	216,298
Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income		-	9,351	9,351
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Ordinary shares issued during the year		69,115	-	69,115
Dividends declared	27	-	(10,184)	(10,184)
Balance at 31 March 2025		277,276	7,304	284,580

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		9,351	2,828
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable		20,876	(3,110)
Accounts payable		338	(119)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		30,565	(401)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Advances from parent company and other related parties		(20,382)	3,880
Dividends declared		(10,184)	(3,481)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(30,566)	399
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(1)	(2)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		209	211
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	11	208	209

During the year, the Company converted amounts due to the parent company of \$69,115 (2024: NIL) into equity. This transaction did not result in an exchange of cash and is omitted from the cash flows above.

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 115 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1. General Information

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited ('the Company' or 'JMMB') was incorporated on 26 January 2004 and is domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago. The registered office of the Company is DSM Plaza, Old Southern Main Road, Chaguanas, Trinidad & Tobago. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of JMMB Group Limited, which is incorporated in Jamaica.

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

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

Information on the subsidiaries is set out below:

The Company's principal activity is the holding of shares, as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	% Shareholding Held		Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities
	Parent	Subsidiary		
JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary	100		Trinidad and Tobago	Securities Dealer
JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited		100	Trinidad and Tobago	Stock broking
JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited and its subsidiary	100		Trinidad and Tobago	Commercial Banking
JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited		95	Trinidad and Tobago	Banking

The Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as "the Group". References to Group also include the Company unless otherwise stated.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited issued shares to a minority shareholder resulting in the dilution of the parent company shareholding from 100% to 95%.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

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

Details of the Group's material accounting policies are included in Note 33.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

(b) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiary

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

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

(c) Basis of preparation

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

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

(d) Functional and presentation currency

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

These financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries and the presentation currency of the Group. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

(e) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Impairment of financial assets

Loans and notes receivable accounted for at amortised cost and FVOCI are evaluated for impairment on the basis described in accounting policy Note 33(a)(iii).

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 29(a.ii)(4), which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

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

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

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments

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

The estimates of fair value arrived at from these sources may be significantly different from the actual price of the instrument in an actual arm's length transaction. (Note 31).

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

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL require significant judgement (see notes 29(a.ii) and 33 a(iii)).

4. Interest Income Calculated Using the Effective Interest Rate Method

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income from loans and notes receivable		
measured at amortised costs	207,980	184,262
Interest income from investment securities:		
- FVOCI	99,591	104,551
- FVTPL		-
Other interest income	1,063	1,004
	308,634	289,817

5. Interest Expense

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense on customer deposits	41,755	32,262
Interest expense on other debt securities	23,763	23,749
Interest expense on securities sold under		
agreements to repurchase	16,597	19,103
Lease liability expense	1,467	1,303
	83,582	76,417

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6. Fees and Commission income

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Transaction fees	12,495	10,981
Maintenance fees	6,112	5,221
Brokerage fees	4,978	4,095
Asset management	343	338
Other fees	107	296
Arrangement fees	-	2,950
	24,035	23,881

7. Staff Costs

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	70,243	73,615
Other staff benefits	21,743	21,815
Pension scheme contributions	6,619	4,666
Statutory payroll contributions	3,988	3,613
Training and development	211	374
	102,804	104,083

Other staff benefits include employee health and life plan payments, expenses for staff functions and events, sales commissions and other incentive payments, and other miscellaneous staff benefits.

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8. Other Expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising and promotion	10,318	8,720	104	89
Auditors' remuneration	3,246	3,090	290	106
Bank charges and interest	1,653	974	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	6,869	6,711	-	-
Depreciation on right of use assets [Note 28(i)]	6,203	5,697	-	-
Directors' fees [Note 23(d)]	2,021	1,438	177	-
Information technology	25,361	12,571	-	-
Legal and other professional fees	9,314	8,718	159	141
Office rental	1,115	1,181	68	2
Other	23,880	19,449	35	315
Repairs and maintenance	3,431	1,685	-	-
Security	2,851	2,669	-	-
Stationery, printing and postage	1,018	779	-	-
Travel and entertainment	657	373	-	-
Utilities	3,383	2,641	-	-
	101,320	76,696	833	653

9. Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Net impairment losses:		
Impairment loss on loans and notes receivable (Note 16(ii))	32,448	46,031
Impairment gain on investment securities	(352)	(3,524)
Impairment (gain) loss on receivables	(46)	5,618
Recoveries	(2,421)	(3,510)
	29,629	44,615

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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10. Taxation

(i) Taxation charge

Income tax is computed at 35% for banking entities and 30% for other entities in the group. Business Levy is calculated at 0.6% of gross revenue.

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Business levy	(66)	387	-	-
Current income tax:				
Provision for charge on current year's profit	25,638	22,623	-	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years	1,560	(695)	-	-
Deferred income tax relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences				
Current year	(6,273)	(5,920)	-	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years	104	87	-	-
	<u>20,963</u>	<u>16,482</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10. Taxation (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

	The Group				The Company			
	2025 %	2025 \$'000	2024 %	2024 \$'000	2025 %	2025 \$'00	2024 %	2024 \$'000
Profit before tax	100%	62,374	100%	51,415	100%	9,351	100%	2,828
Tax calculated at the rate applicable to each line of business in the group	35%	21,746	35%	18,185	30%	2,805	30%	848
Adjusted for the effects of:								
Income not subject to tax	(7%)	(4,349)	(5%)	(2,399)	(33%)	(3,055)	(37%)	(1,044)
Change in estimates related to prior years	3%	1,634	(1%)	(607)	-	-	-	-
Business levy		(66)	1%	387			-	-
Tax losses recognised	(1%)	(474)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses not allowable	4%	2,472	2%	916	3%	250	7%	196
	34%	20,963	32%	16,482	0%	-	0%	-

(iii) At the reporting date, taxation losses, subject to the agreement of the Board of Inland Revenue available for set-off against future taxable profits, amounted to approximately \$20,283 (2024: \$14,420) for the Group and NIL (2024: NIL) for the Company.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	The Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	27,490	36,833	-	-
Balances with Central Bank:				
- Primary Reserve deposit	252,768	324,481	-	-
- Balance with Central Bank other than the Primary Reserve Deposit	224,974	125,888	-	-
Balances with other financial institutions	102,523	223,681	208	209
	607,755	710,883	208	209

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12. Accounts Receivable

		The Group	
		2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
Receivable from related parties		1,802	2,910
Prepayments and other receivables		10,381	4,605
Trade receivable		45,161	42,843
Rental deposits		1,269	1,255
Impairment loss on receivables		(5,853)	(5,899)
		<u>52,760</u>	<u>45,714</u>
		The Company	
Receivable from related parties		-	20,875

13. Reverse Repurchase Agreement

		The Group	
		2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
Reverse repurchase agreement		-	10,000

The reverse repurchase agreement matured on April 29, 2024, and accrued interest at a rate of 3.5%. The fair value of collateral held pursuant to reverse repurchase agreements is NIL (2024: \$10,762).

14. Investment in Subsidiaries

		The Company	
		2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited			
Shares, at cost		125,079	100,764
JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited			
Shares, at cost		163,765	163,765
		<u>288,844</u>	<u>264,529</u>

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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15. Investment Securities

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):		
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	638,919	685,630
Other sovereign bonds	648,653	670,204
Corporate bonds	479,871	505,803
	1,767,443	1,861,637
Quoted and unquoted equity securities	8,523	8,164
	1,775,966	1,869,801
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):		
Equities	13,111	25,087
Government bonds	1,541	1,632
Corporate bonds	22,935	22,708
	37,587	49,427
	1,813,553	1,919,228

Investment securities of \$626,871 (2024: \$587,860) are pledged under the Group's sale and repurchase agreements (Note 22) and \$283,973 (2024: \$144,301) for its secured notes payable (Note 24).

The Group has designated its equity holding in the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange valued \$6,751 (2024: \$6,245), Caribbean Rating Agency (CARICRIS) valued at \$631 (2024: \$631), Bayshore Finance TT Limited valued at \$975 (2024: \$1,093) as well as other quoted shares valued \$166 (2024: \$195) as FVOCI as these are not intended for trading purposes.

During the year, dividends of \$386 on equities designated FVOCI were recognized in the profit or loss (2024: \$203).

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15. Investment Securities (continued)

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

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities		
Within 3 months	1,010	76,104
From 3 months to 1 year	37,721	40,143
From 1 year to 5 years	307,318	253,105
Over 5 years	294,411	317,910
	640,460	687,262
Other sovereign bonds:		
Within 3 months	488,675	505,574
From 3 months to 1 year	13,966	19,822
From 1 year to 5 years	96,797	77,161
Over 5 years	49,215	67,647
	648,653	670,204
Corporate bonds		
Within 3 months	22,935	25,405
From 3 months to 1 year	99,260	72,170
From 1 year to 5 years	300,573	261,983
Over 5 years	80,038	168,953
	502,806	528,511
Other		
No fixed maturity	21,634	33,251
	1,813,553	1,919,228
	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Summary		
Within 3 months	512,620	607,083
From 3 months to 1 year	150,947	132,135
From 1 year to 5 years	704,688	592,249
Over 5 years	423,664	554,510
No fixed maturity	21,634	33,251
	1,813,553	1,919,228

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16. Loans and Notes Receivable

(i) Analysis of loans and notes receivable

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Stage 1	1,820,095	1,666,274
Stage 2	211,068	126,175
Stage 3	99,720	104,628
Gross loans and notes receivable	2,130,883	1,897,077
Expected credit loss allowance	(149,562)	(134,857)
	1,981,321	1,762,220
Effect of deferred loan fees	(9,591)	(6,616)
Net loans and notes receivable	1,971,730	1,755,604

(ii) Concentration of gross loans and notes receivable

Corporate and commercial	889,669	852,463
Retail	1,241,214	1,044,614
	2,130,883	1,897,077

(iii) Impairment allowance on loans and notes receivable

Balance at 1 April	(134,857)	(109,789)
Expected credit loss allowance (Note 9)	(32,448)	(46,031)
Write off	17,743	20,963
Balance at 31 March	(149,562)	(134,857)

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17. Intangible Assets

	The Group			
	Computer Software	Customer Relationship	Trade Mark	Banking and Non-Banking Licenses
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost				
31 March 2023, 2024 and 2025	4	13,383	7,912	11,520
Amortisation				
31 March 2023	4	10,287	7,912	-
Charge for the year	-	1,032	-	-
31 March 2024	4	11,319	7,912	-
Charge for the year	-	1,032	-	-
31 March 2025	4	12,351	7,912	-
Net Book Value				
31 March 2025	-	1,032	-	11,520
31 March 2024	-	2,064	-	11,520

Impairment testing for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives:

Banking Licenses

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units (CGUs) in which the licences are included were based on value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGUs. The licences were valued using “with-and-without” (WOW) method which compares the present value of the cash flows “with the asset” in place to the present value of cash flows “without the asset.”

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amounts were as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	14%-16%	14%-16%
Long term growth rate	3%	3%
Time to obtain license	3-4 years	3-4 years

The discount rates are post-tax measures determined based on rates used for similar assets in the relevant countries, business risks and other company specific risks. The pre-tax equivalent discount rate is 22%.

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17. Intangible Assets (continued)

The cash flow projections include specific estimates for ten and eleven years and a terminal growth rate thereafter.

The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compounded annual growth rates, consistent with assumptions that a market participant would make. The ten and eleven year cash flow projections are considered reflective of a stabilized level of earnings to estimate terminal value. The estimated recoverable amounts of the CGUs were estimated to be higher than their carrying amounts and no impairment was identified.

18. Property and Equipment

	The Group				
	Capital Work-in Progress	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer Equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost					
31 March 2023	5,949	25,361	22,650	30,492	84,452
Additions	4,367	238	312	1,141	6,058
Transfer from work in progress	(6,554)	3,361	309	2,884	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	3,762	28,960	23,271	34,517	90,510
Adjustment to opening		(506)	(146)	1	(651)
Additions	9,464	1,240	542	1,304	12,550
Transfer from work in progress	(4,344)	2,140	811	1,393	-
Adjustments	(204)	(7,905)	(1,533)	146	(9,496)
31 March 2025	8,678	23,929	22,945	37,361	92,913
Accumulated Depreciation					
31 March 2023	-	21,237	17,276	25,453	63,966
Charge for year	-	1,756	1,362	2,561	5,679
Adjustments	-	1	-	-	1
31 March 2024	-	22,994	18,638	28,014	69,646
Charge for year	-	1,997	1,189	2,651	5,837
Adjustments	-	(7,879)	(1,479)	(10)	(9,368)
31 March 2025	-	17,112	18,348	30,655	66,115
Net Book Value					
31 March 2025	8,678	6,817	4,597	6,706	26,798
31 March 2024	3,762	5,966	4,633	6,503	20,864

Capital work in progress includes costs incurred for various technology and infrastructure projects which were not yet completed as at 31 March, 2025 and 2024.

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19. Deferred Taxes

Deferred income tax is calculated on temporary differences using the rate at which the tax will be paid when the temporary differences reverse. The statutory rate has been used in the calculation of tax.

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax assets		
Investment securities	3,789	2,305
Tax losses carried forward	6,085	4,326
Impairment losses on financial assets	26,288	23,788
Leases	1,004	769
Deferred fees	7,677	6,580
Property and equipment	1,841	1,820
	46,684	39,588
Deferred tax liabilities		
Leases	(168)	(218)
Property and equipment	(178)	(156)
Investment securities	(1,607)	(1,999)
	(1,953)	(2,373)
Net deferred tax asset	44,731	37,215

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19. Deferred Taxes (continued)

The movement in the net deferred tax balance is as follows:

2025			
The Group			
Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities	306	529	1,347
Tax losses carried forward	4,326	1,759	-
Impairment losses on financial assets	23,788	2,500	-
Leases	551	285	-
Deferred fees	6,580	1,097	-
Property and equipment	1,664	(1)	-
	37,215	6,169	1,347
			44,731

2024			
The Group			
Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities	6,637	535	(6,866)
Tax losses carried forward	2,434	1,892	-
Impairment losses on financial assets	23,170	618	-
Leases	710	(159)	-
Deferred fees	3,732	2,848	-
Property and equipment	1,566	98	-
	38,249	5,832	(6,866)
			37,215

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20. Share Capital and Reserves

(i) *Share capital*

	Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Authorised: An unlimited number of ordinary & preference shares, par value TT\$1.00		
Issued and fully paid: 277,276,106 (2024: 208,161,086) ordinary shares	277,276	208,161

During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the Company issued 66,115,020 additional shares at \$1.00 par value to its parent company.

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

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

(ii) *Investment revaluation reserve*

The investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of debt securities measured at FVOCI until the assets are derecognised or reclassified, 2025: \$6,583; (2024: \$9,594).

(iii) *Retained earnings*

In accordance with the Financial Institutions Act, 2008, the Group's subsidiaries, JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited and JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited are required to transfer at the end of each financial year no less than 10% and 9% of their net income after tax respectively to a statutory reserve fund until the amount standing to the credit of the statutory reserve fund is not less than their paid-up capital. The total held in the Statutory Reserve for the subsidiaries are \$49,953 (2024: \$45,710). On consolidation the reserve is absorbed into Retained Earnings. The reserve portion in Retained Earnings is not available for distribution as dividend or for any other form of appropriation.

(iv) *Non-controlling interest*

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025 a subsidiary in the Group, JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited issued ordinary shares to a minority shareholder which resulted in a dilution of the Parent's shareholding from 100% to 95%.

The following table summarises information relating to this non-controlling interest (NCI) in JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited before any intra-group eliminations.

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20. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

(iv) Non-controlling interest (continued)

	<u>2025</u> <u>\$'000</u>
(a) Statement of financial position:	
NCI percentage	5%
Total assets	372,282
Total liabilities	<u>(299,521)</u>
Net assets	<u>72,761</u>
Carrying amount of NCI	<u>3,639</u>
(b) Profit or loss account and other comprehensive income/(loss):	
Revenue	74,088
Profit	17,114
Other comprehensive income	<u>17,049</u>
Profit allocated to NCI, net	<u>856</u>
Other comprehensive income allocated to NCI	<u>853</u>
(c) Statement of cash flows:	
Cash flows from operating activities	8,501
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,455)
Cash flows from financing activities	<u>(3,689)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,357</u>

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21. Customer Deposits

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Savings	426,002	430,591
Demand	1,173,217	1,184,948
Time	1,131,417	1,095,772
	<u>2,730,636</u>	<u>2,711,311</u>

Sectoral analysis of deposits is as follows:

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
State enterprises	361,806	346,842
Corporate and commercial	1,402,188	1,432,095
Personal	966,642	932,374
	<u>2,730,636</u>	<u>2,711,311</u>

22. Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars	432,221	419,418
Denominated in United States dollars	177,425	150,552
	<u>609,646</u>	<u>569,970</u>

Repurchase agreements are collateralised by certain securities and other instruments held by the Group with a carrying value of \$626,871 (2024: \$587,860), (Note 15).

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23. Related Party Transactions and Balances

- (a) A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures* as the “reporting entity”) in this case, “the Company or the Group”.
- (i) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to the Company if that person:
- (1) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (2) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (3) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the company.
- (ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
- (1) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (2) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (3) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (4) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (5) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company.
 - (6) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
 - (7) A person identified in (i) (1) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (8) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the group or to the parent of the group.
 - (9) A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the company and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.
- (b) The statement of financial position includes balances, other than those specifically disclosed on the statement, arising in the normal course of business, with related parties, as follows:

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Due from related parties:		
Ultimate Parent		
Accounts receivable	5	1,360
Affiliated companies		
Accounts receivable	2,446	1,243
Directors and key management personnel and their close family members		
Loans and notes receivable	6,574	4,551
	<u>9,025</u>	<u>7,154</u>

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23. Related Party Transaction and Balances (continued)

- (b) The statement of financial position includes balances, other than those specifically disclosed on the statement, arising in the normal course of business, with related parties, as follows: (continued)

Accounts receivable have no specific condition or terms attached to the transactions. Loans and notes receivable to directors and key management personnel relate to various types of loans including vehicle loans, mortgages, overdraft facilities and unsecured lending. The tenors range from 1-22 years while the interest rates range from 4% to 7.75%.

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Due to related parties:				
Affiliate companies				
Accounts payable	70,464	48,681	-	-
Customer deposits	1,991	1,831	-	-
Other notes payable	28,305	27,625	-	-
Parent company				
Accounts payable	-	75,867	-	44,800
Subsidiary				
Accounts payable	-	-	3,009	2,515
Ultimate parent company				
Customer deposits	-	723	-	-
Subordinated debt (Note 25(ii))	-	33,687	-	-
Other notes payable	43,575	54,708	-	-
Dividend payable	-	20,875	-	20,875
Directors and key management personnel and their close family members				
Customer deposits	5,166	2,520	-	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	889	1,246	-	-
	<u>150,390</u>	<u>267,763</u>	<u>3,009</u>	<u>68,190</u>

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23. Related Party Transaction and Balances (continued)

The following balances included above are reflected in due to related parties in the Statement of Financial Position:

	The Group		The Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Due to related parties				
Accounts payable	69,342	44,800	3,009	47,315
Other notes payable	71,730	82,333	-	-
Dividend payable	-	20,875	-	20,875
	<u>141,072</u>	<u>148,008</u>	<u>3,009</u>	<u>68,190</u>

Affiliated companies are fellow subsidiaries of the JMMB group of companies.

Accounts payable have no specific condition or terms attached to the transactions.

With regard to securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other notes payable interest rates range from 2.3% to 8.75% with tenors ranging from 30 to 365 days.

Customer deposits are generally conducted at market rates on commercial terms and conditions. These balances are held in demand accounts and interest rates vary based on the average balances which is consistent to what is available to similar types of clients.

- (c) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the following income earned from, and expenses incurred in, transactions with related parties, in the ordinary course of business:

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income:		
Directors	-	-
Key management personnel	274	225
Affiliated companies	-	8
	<u>274</u>	<u>233</u>

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23. Related Party Transaction and Balances (continued)

- (c) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the following income earned from, and expenses incurred in, transactions with related parties, in the ordinary course of business:

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense:		
- Subordinated debt		
Ultimate parent company	(3,173)	(3,207)
- Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		
Affiliated companies	-	(371)
Key management personnel	(32)	(17)
- Other notes payable		
Ultimate parent company	(4,349)	(3,414)
Affiliated companies	(669)	(656)
- Customer deposits		
Affiliated companies	(1)	(30)
	<u>(8,224)</u>	<u>(7,695)</u>

- (d) Key management personnel compensation

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

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Directors fees (Note 8)	2,021	1,438
Other short-term employee benefits	21,492	20,815
Post-employment benefits	1,186	1,182
	<u>24,699</u>	<u>23,435</u>

The Company has no employees and there was no recharge for services provided during the year (2024: NIL).

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

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24. Notes Payable

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Current portion		
(i) Senior secured TT\$ note	56,700	102,380
(ii) Senior secured US\$ note	25,593	23,580
(iii) Unsecured TT\$ note	23,100	45,000
(iv) Unsecured US\$ note	45,124	-
	<u>150,517</u>	<u>170,960</u>
Non-current portion		
(i) Senior secured TT\$ note	42,380	5,000
(iii) Unsecured US\$ note	-	45,141
	<u>42,380</u>	<u>50,141</u>
	<u>192,897</u>	<u>221,101</u>

- (i) This represents fixed rate TT\$ debt issued in three tranches bearing interest from 3.10% to 3.75% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The notes mature in November 2025, November 2026 and November 2027 and are secured by investment securities (Note 15).
- (ii) This represents fixed rate US\$ debt issued bearing interest at 4.5% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures in November 2025 and are secured by investment securities (Note 15).
- (iii) This represents fixed rate TT\$ debt bearing interest at a rate of 3.75% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis. This note is unsecured and matures in November 2025.
- (iv) This represents fixed rate US\$ debt bearing interest at 4% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis. This debt is unsecured and matures in November 2025.

Analysis of changes in financing during the year

Reconciliation of movements in liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April	221,101	246,214
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	142,773	170,353
Repayment of debt securities	(170,977)	(195,466)
Balance at 31 March	<u>192,897</u>	<u>221,101</u>

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25. Subordinated debt

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Third party debt holders	100,000	100,000
(ii) Third party debt holders	40,000	40,000
(iii) JMMB Group Limited	-	33,687
	<u>140,000</u>	<u>173,687</u>

(i) This represents subordinated debt issued by a subsidiary and was for an initial term of five (5) years, to mature on 28 March 2025, at a fixed rate of 4.5% per annum. The debt was increased to \$100 million in December 2017 and investors agreed to extend the tenor of the debt to 2027 with an interest rate of 5% and was subsequently further extended to 2030. Its maturity date was most recently extended effective 28 March 2025 to 28 March 2033 at a rate of 5.75%.

(ii) In June 2024 another subsidiary issued subordinated debt of \$30 million with a 6-year tenor at 6.5% interest rate with an additional 10 million being issued in July 2024 at the same terms.

(iii) On 28 March 2025, the Group repaid its related party subordinated debt of US\$ 5,000,000.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cashflow arising from financing activities

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April	173,687	133,742
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	-	39,945
Repayment of debt securities	(33,687)	-
	<u>140,000</u>	<u>173,687</u>

26. Accounts Payable

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	131,820	104,305	-	-
Other payables	48,490	153,745	1,463	1,125
	<u>180,310</u>	<u>258,050</u>	<u>1,463</u>	<u>1,125</u>

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27. Dividend Declared

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Ordinary shares dividend	10,348	3,481

Ordinary dividend of \$0.03732 (2024: \$0.01672) per stock unit was declared and paid.

	The Company	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Ordinary shares dividend	10,184	3,481

Ordinary dividend of \$0.03673 (2024: \$0.01672) per stock unit was declared and paid.

28. Leases – Right of Use Asset and Lease Liability

(a) Leases as lessee

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

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

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented as follows:

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28. Leases – Right of use Asset/ Liability (continued)

(i) Right of use assets

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

	Land and building The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April	17,197	21,190
Depreciation charge for the year [Note 8]	(6,203)	(5,697)
Additions to Right of use assets	7,675	6,448
**Remeasurement	1,514	(4,744)
Balance at 31 March	20,183	17,197
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	(6,203)	(5,697)

*** Right of use remeasurement is due to modification of the lease terms of two leases.*

(ii) Lease liability

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April	19,396	23,977
Interest expense [Note 5]	1,467	1,303
Additions to right of use liabilities (see note above)	7,675	6,448
Re-measurement (see note 28(i) above)	1,514	(4,744)
Loss (gain) on remeasurement of lease	181	(650)
Lease payments	(7,178)	(6,938)
Balance at 31 March	23,055	19,396

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28. Leases – Right of use Asset/ Liability (continued)

(iii) Lease liability maturity analysis

	The Group	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Less than one year	6,948	6,749
Between one and five years	16,193	14,535
Over 5 years	4,023	639
Interest	(4,109)	(2,527)
Present value of minimum lease payments	23,055	19,396
Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:		
Less than 1 year	5,631	5,736
Between one and five years	13,996	13,143
Over 5 years	3,428	517
	23,055	19,396

(iv) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	The Group	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Lease liability expense	1,467	1,303
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	1,211	1,712

(v) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Total cash outflows for leases	5,710	5,635
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(vi) Extension options

Where the renewal option is exercisable by the Group (lessee) and are reasonably expected to be exercised, these have been included in the lease liability.

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29. Financial Risk Management

Introduction and Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Governance

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

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

At the individual subsidiary level, the Audit and Compliance and Risk Management Committees are responsible for monitoring compliance with the Group's Risk Management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group in keeping with the risk appetite. The Audit and Compliance and Risk Committees are assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit, Compliance and Risk Units. The Internal Audit Department undertakes both planned and special reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the result of which are reported to the Audit and Compliance and Risk Committees. The Risk Management and Compliance Units ensures adherence to internal policies and procedures, and regulatory rules and guidelines.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk of the Group arises mainly from the Group's loans and notes receivable to customers and other banks and investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as the individual obligor, the obligor risk group and the obligor risk rating, country and sector risk).

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

Current global geopolitical events and the resulting macro economic fallout have caused market volatility which has increased the Group's credit risk. The downgrading of credit ratings and/or outlooks for counterparties has resulted in an increase in credit risk for debt securities and loans.

Management of credit risk

At the subsidiary level, the Board has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to its Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), the Management Credit Committee and individual Team Members as deemed necessary. A separate Group Credit Risk department, reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, is responsible for oversight of the Group's credit risk. The Group has established a credit quality review process involving regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet interest and capital repayment obligations.

The credit risk on key financial assets are managed as follows:

(i) Loans and notes receivable

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal ratings. Clients of the Group are segmented into rating classes. The Group's rating scale, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class.

Rating Grades	Description of the Grade
1	Excellent
2	Good credit
3	Average credit
4	Acceptable
5	Marginal
6	Substandard
7	Doubtful
8	Loss

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

***Management of credit risk* (continued)**

(i) Loans and notes receivable (continued)

Under the IFRS 9 'three stage' model for impairment (Note 29 (a.ii) *Expected Credit Loss Measurement*), exposures rated 1-4 are generally classified as stage 1 and requiring standard monitoring, exposures rated as 5 are classified as stage 2 and requiring special monitoring, while exposures rated 6 and above are classified as stage 3 in the default category.

Exposure to credit risk is managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular review. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risk to which it is exposed and to take corrective action.

(ii) Investments and reverse repurchase agreements

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities and with counterparties that have high credit quality. As a consequence, management's expectation of default is low. The Group has documented investment policies which facilitate the management of credit risk on reverse repurchase agreements. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions which management regards possessing acceptable credit quality and there is no significant concentration. The strength of these financial institutions is continually reviewed by the credit and risk management committees.

(iv) Receivables

Exposure to credit risk on receivables is managed through regular analysis of the ability of continuing customers and new customers to meet repayment obligations.

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

(a.i) Credit risk measurement

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

The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9. Refer to Note 29 (a.ii)(4) for more details.

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgement from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model. In addition, exposure to credit risk is managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees and for the treasury portfolio by investing in liquid securities with counterparties that have high credit quality.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Retail

After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioural score. Any other known information about the borrower which impacts their creditworthiness - such as unemployment and previous delinquency history - is also incorporated into the behavioural score. This score is mapped to a PD.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

(a.i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group: (continued)

Commercial & Corporate

For commercial and corporate business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the relationship manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower on an annual basis from sources such as financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

Treasury

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

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments at FVOCI
- Loans and notes receivable
- Loan commitments issued.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.ii) Expected credit loss measurement

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

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. A description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred is detailed below.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. A description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL is provided below in Note 29 (a.ii)(4).
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward- looking information. An explanation of how the Group has incorporated this in its ECL models, is included in Note 29 (a.ii)(5) below.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI) are those financial assets that are credit- impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

The key inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment adopted by the Group are as follows:

(1) Significant increase in credit risk

Determining when credit risk has increased significantly

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(1) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

***Determining when credit risk has increased significantly* (continued)**

The Group considers that there is a significant increase in credit risk for its loans portfolio no later than when a loan is more than 30 days past due or any two-notch downgrade in its internal ratings. The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors lined to the Group's credit risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This is the case for exposures that meet certain heightened risk criteria such as placement on a watch list as a result of specific business or environment impacts.

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

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

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

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

When contractual terms of a loan have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognising lifetime ECL are no longer met includes a history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

Management overlays have been applied to the model outputs where this is consistent with the objective of identifying a significant increase in credit risk.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(2) Definition of default

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

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its obligation to the Group.
- A decrease in internal rating beyond specific rating thresholds.
- The borrower is unlikely to pay its obligation to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security. This may arise from instances such as bankruptcy, long-term forbearance, insolvency, breach of financial covenants, death and restructuring.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

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

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

In accordance with the local regulations, during the cure period all payments towards the loans are taken to principal only. In the case of a renegotiated loan, at the end of the cure period, the loan is re-amortized to include the accrued interest and subsequently returned to stage 1. A re-amortised loan is amortised for the remaining tenor of the loan at the end of the cure period with the accrued interest being added onto the principal outstanding at that point.

(2)(a) Credit-impaired financial assets

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that it would not consider otherwise;

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

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

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component and the Group cannot distinguish the ECL separately, the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components.
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve.

(4) Computation of the expected credit loss

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

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

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

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

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

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. For loans secured by property, loan to value (LTV) ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation.

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(5) Incorporation of forward-looking information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement.

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

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(5) Incorporation of forward-looking information

2025			
Measure	Base Scenario	Upside Scenario	Downside Scenario
Debt/GDP ratio	70% to 75%- stable outlook	Less than 70%- stable outlook	Greater than 75%- stable outlook
GDP annual growth rate	-1% to 2.5%- stable outlook	Greater than 2.5%- stable outlook	Less than -1%- negative outlook
Inflation rate	0.5% to 2%- stable outlook	0% to 0.49%- stable outlook	Greater than 2%- stable outlook
Current account/GDP ratio	5% to 7%- stable outlook	Greater than 7%- stable outlook	Less than 5%- stable outlook
Net international Reserves	\$10 billion to \$12 billion US dollars- stable outlook	Greater than \$12 billion US dollars- stable outlook	Less than \$10 billion US dollars- stable outlook
Interest rates	Flat – stable outlook	Decrease – stable outlook	Increase- stable outlook
Unemployment rate	4% to 6%-stable outlook	Less than 4%- stable outlook	Greater than 6%- negative outlook

2024			
Measure	Base Scenario	Upside Scenario	Downside Scenario
Debt/GDP ratio	70% to 75% - Stable outlook	Less than 70% - Stable outlook	Greater than 75% - Stable outlook
GDP annual growth rate	2% to 4% - Positive outlook	Greater than 4% - Positive outlook	Less than 2% - Negative outlook
Inflation rate	4% to 6% - Positive outlook	Less than 4% - Positive outlook	Greater than 6% - Negative outlook
Current account/GDP ratio	2% to 6% - Positive outlook	Greater than 6% - Positive outlook	Less than 2% - Negative outlook
Net international Reserves	\$11 billion to \$13 billion US dollars - Stable outlook	Greater than \$13 billion US dollars - Positive outlook	Less than \$11 billion US dollars - Stable outlook
Interest rates	Increase - Negative outlook	Flat/Marginal Decrease - Stable outlook	Increase - Negative outlook
Unemployment rate	4% to 5% - Positive outlook	Less than 4% - Positive outlook	Greater than 5% - Negative outlook

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(5) Incorporation of forward-looking information

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

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

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

(6) Collateral held and other credit enhancements and their financial effects

Collateral

As part of its credit risk management strategy, the Group ensures sufficient collateral is taken regarding funds advanced to its clients. Policies and procedures are developed with the oversight of the respective Management and Board sub-committees as well as the Group's Risk Management department. The policies and procedures covers the specific security and their valuation that are acceptable to JMMB as collateral.

The main collateral types are as follows: -

- Mortgages over residential and commercial property.
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable.
- Charges over debt instruments and equity instruments.

Valuation of collateral is reviewed and updated at each annual review date or when the credit risk of a loan deteriorates significantly. Annual property inspections are also performed by management on the corporate and commercial portfolio. For each secured loan, the value of collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the loan that it is held against.

Reposessed collateral

JMMB enforces its power of sale agreements over various types of collateral (as noted above) as a consequence of failure by borrowers or counter-parties to honour their financial obligations to JMMB. Various methodologies are utilised to obtain the current value of the collateral as an input to the impairment measurement, and once reposessed, the collateral is liquidated in the shortest possible timeframe. The proceeds, net of disposal cost are then applied to the outstanding debt. No such reposessed collateral has been recognised in the statement of financial position for the year (2024: NIL)

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(6) Collateral held and other credit enhancements and their financial effects

The Group

	Gross Exposure	Impairment Allowance	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral
<u>2025</u>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Credit impaired assets				
Retail	33,656	25,834	7,822	22,645
Corporate/Commercial	66,064	51,922	14,142	20,810
Total credit impaired loans	99,720	77,756	21,964	43,455

The Group

	Gross Exposure	Impairment Allowance	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral
<u>2024</u>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Credit impaired assets				
Retail	24,606	18,490	6,116	10,290
Corporate/Commercial	80,022	52,025	27,997	74,295
Total credit impaired loans	104,628	70,515	34,113	84,585

Loan to Value (LTV)

The LTV is a ratio of the amount of the loan against the value of the collateral. The following table shows the distribution of LTV ratios for the Group's mortgage credit-impaired portfolio:

Mortgage portfolio - LTV distribution

	Credit-impaired (Gross carrying amount)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Lower than 50%	15,310	8,471
50 to 60%	-	604
60 to 70%	9,275	4,315
70 to 80%	2,300	15,167
80 to 90%	3,540	2,814
90 to 100%	2,750	1,517
Higher than 100%	10,280	14,689
Total	43,455	47,577

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

(6) Collateral held and other credit enhancements and their financial effects

Details of Collateral held

Collateral is not usually held against investment securities and no such collateral was held at March 2025 (2024: NIL).

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans notes receivable is shown below:

The Group

	Loans and notes receivable	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Against Stage 3		
Property	43,455	47,577
Other	49,068	50,635
Against Stage 2		
Property	74,739	47,086
Other	101,070	171,209
Against Stage 1		
Property	426,022	242,960
Equities	42,333	43,627
Other	1,313,703	1,247,312
	<u>2,050,390</u>	<u>1,850,406</u>

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

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

Loans and notes receivable

The Group	2025			Total \$'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL	ECL	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Standard monitoring	1,820,095	-	-	1,820,095
Special monitoring	-	211,068	-	211,068
Default	-	-	99,720	99,720
Gross carrying amount	1,820,095	211,068	99,720	2,130,883
Loss allowance	(20,060)	(51,746)	(77,756)	(149,562)
Carrying amount	1,800,035	159,322	21,964	1,981,321
The Group				
	2024			Total \$'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL	ECL	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Standard monitoring	1,666,274	-	-	1,666,274
Special monitoring	-	126,175	-	126,175
Default	-	-	104,628	104,628
Gross carrying amount	1,666,274	126,175	104,628	1,897,077
Loss allowance	(17,577)	(46,764)	(70,516)	(134,857)
Carrying amount	1,648,697	79,411	34,112	1,762,220

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

Credit risk not recognised on the Statement of Financial Position

	The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Acceptances, guarantees, Letters of credit	4,060	4,275
Undrawn credit commitments	14,730	17,748
	<u>18,790</u>	<u>22,023</u>

The above credit exposures are classified at stage 1 requiring standard monitoring.

Investment securities

The Group

	2025		
	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
			Total \$'000
Investment grade	639,971	-	-
Watch	1,078,226	49,239	-
Default	-	-	7
Carrying amount	<u>1,718,197</u>	<u>49,239</u>	<u>7</u>
			<u>1,767,443</u>

The Group

	2024		
	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
			Total \$'000
Investment grade	627,688	-	-
Watch	1,187,771	46,171	-
Default	-	-	6
Carrying amount	<u>1,815,459</u>	<u>46,171</u>	<u>6</u>
			<u>1,861,636</u>

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

Financial instruments not subject to impairment

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

	Maximum exposure from financial assets The Group	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):</i>		
Equities	13,111	25,087
Government bonds	1,541	1,632
Corporate bonds	22,935	22,708
	<u>37,587</u>	<u>49,427</u>
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):</i>		
Equities	<u>8,523</u>	<u>8,164</u>

(a.iv) Loss allowance

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

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance

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

Loans and notes receivable

Retail

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2024	11,142	10,958	18,491	40,591
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(968)	968	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(10,818)	-	10,818	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	32	(32)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3,021)	3,021	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	8	(8)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	28,324	2,981	38,110*	69,415
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(10,018)	(2,875)	(16,880)	(29,773)
Financial assets derecognised during period	(4,317)	(2,753)	(11,340)	(18,410)
Write offs	-	-	(16,378)	(16,378)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2025	13,377	6,234	25,834	45,445

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

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable

Retail	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2023	9,401	6,174	9,597	25,172
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,463)	1,463	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(8,667)	-	8,667	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	64	(64)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1,973)	1,973	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	2	(2)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	23,428	5,947	27,702*	57,077
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(8,288)	(446)	(11,505)	(20,239)
Financial assets derecognised during period	(3,333)	(145)	(6,643)	(10,121)
Write offs	-	-	(11,298)	(11,298)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	11,142	10,958	18,491	40,591

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable

Corporate/commercial

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2024	6,435	35,804	52,027	94,266
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(5,013)	5,013	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(1,213)	-	1,213	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	372	(372)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(270)	270	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	12,320	33,434	19,057*	64,811
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(5,311)	(4,038)	(5,043)	(14,392)
Financial assets derecognised during period	(907)	(24,059)	(14,237)	(39,203)
Write offs	-	-	(1,365)	(1,365)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2025	6,683	45,512	51,922	104,117

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable (continued)

Corporate/commercial	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2023	5,805	40,679	38,133	84,617
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(9,734)	9,734	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(6,230)	-	6,230	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	2	(2)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(2,976)	2,976	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	34,038	20,827	38,181*	93,046
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(15,994)	(263)	(7,875)	(24,132)
Financial assets derecognised during period	(1,452)	(32,195)	(15,952)	(49,599)
Write offs	-	-	(9,666)	(9,666)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	6,435	35,804	52,027	94,266

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable (continued)

	The Group			
	2025			
Receivables	Stage 1 \$'000	Stage 2 \$'000	Stage 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2024	-	131	5,768	5,899
Movements with P&L impact				
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	(46)	-	(46)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2025	-	85	5,768	5,853

	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1 \$'000	Stage 2 \$'000	Stage 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2023	-	281	-	281
Movements with P&L impact				
Total net P&L charge during the period	-	(150)	5,768	5,618
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	-	131	5,768	5,899

Investment Securities

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1 \$'000	Stage 2 \$'000	Stage 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2024	2,369	1,580	2	3,951
- Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2)	2	-	-
- Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	2	-	(2)	-
Financial assets derecognised during period	(283)	(345)		(628)
New financial assets originated or purchased	443	-	-	443
FX and other changes in inputs used	(167)	-	-	(167)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2025	2,362	1,237	-	3,599

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Investment securities (continued)

Investment Securities

	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loss allowance at 1 April 2023	2,554	1,862	3,067	7,483
Financial assets derecognised during period	(948)	(59)	(3,067)	(4,074)
New financial assets originated or purchased	574	-	2	576
FX and other changes in inputs used	189	(223)	-	(34)
Loss allowance at 31 March 2024	2,369	1,580	2	3,951

There were no transfers between stages during 2024.

The following tables further explain changes in the gross carrying amount of the loans and notes receivables, receivables and investment securities to help explain their significance to the changes in the loss allowance for the same portfolio as above:

Loans and notes receivable

Retail

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	984,612	35,395	24,607	1,044,614
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(23,409)	23,409	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(12,184)	-	12,184	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	3,485	(3,485)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(4,219)	4,219	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	221	(221)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	524,458	5,985	34,267	564,710
Financial assets derecognised during the period other than write-offs & paydowns	(313,712)	(12,998)	(25,022)	(351,732)
Write offs	-	-	(16,378)	(16,378)
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,163,250	44,308	33,656	1,241,214

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Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable (continued)

Retail	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	801,168	26,054	22,175	849,397
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(11,173)	11,173	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(9,672)	-	9,672	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7,559	(7,559)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3,628)	3,628	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	103	(103)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	525,028	16,560	22,530	564,118
Financial assets derecognised during the period other than write-offs & paydowns	(328,298)	(7,308)	(21,997)	(357,603)
Write offs	-	-	(11,298)	(11,298)
Balance at 31 March 2024	984,612	35,395	24,607	1,044,614

Corporate/commercial	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	681,662	90,781	80,020	852,463
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(74,188)	74,188	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(2,598)	-	2,598	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	15,518	(15,518)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(2,484)	2,484	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	228,973	72,826	6,570	308,369
Financial assets derecognised during the period other than write-offs & paydowns	(192,522)	(53,032)	(24,244)	(269,798)
Write offs	-	-	(1,365)	(1,365)
Balance at 31 March 2025	656,845	166,761	66,063	889,669

There was no transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2.

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable (continued)

Corporate/commercial

	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	682,291	100,756	77,770	860,817
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(13,241)	13,241	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(6,230)	-	6,230	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	112	(112)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(6,216)	6,216	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	301,675	69,153	15,970	386,798
Financial assets derecognised during the period other than write-offs & paydowns	(282,945)	(86,041)	(16,500)	(385,486)
Write offs	-	-	(9,666)	(9,666)
Balance at 31 March 2024	681,662	90,781	80,020	852,463

There was no transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2.

Receivables

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	5,077	131	22,418	27,626
Movements with P&L impact				
Financial assets derecognised during the period				
New financial assets originated or purchased	(563)	(46)	-	(609)
Balance at 31 March 2025	4,514	85	22,418	27,017

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Receivables

	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	2,565	281	-	2,846
Movements with P&L impact				
Financial assets derecognised during the period	-	(150)	-	(150)
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,512	-	22,418	24,930
Balance at 31 March 2024	5,077	131	22,418	27,626

Investment securities

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,815,461	46,170	6	1,861,637
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(320)	320	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	6	-	(6)	-
Financial assets derecognised during period	(807,393)	-	-	(807,393)
New financial assets originated or purchased	726,414	-	7	726,421
FX and other changes in inputs used in ECL calculations	(15,971)	2,749	-	(13,222)
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,718,197	49,239	7	1,767,443

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Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.iv) Loss allowance (continued)

Investment securities

	The Group			
	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	1,968,717	83,792	107	2,052,616
Transfers:				
Financial assets derecognised during period	(1,048,492)	(44,155)	(107)	(1,092,754)
New financial assets originated or purchased	908,932	-	6	908,938
FX and other changes in inputs used in ECL calculations	(13,696)	6,533	-	(7,163)
Balance at 31 March 2024	<u>1,815,461</u>	<u>46,170</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,861,637</u>

(a.v) Write-off policy

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

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The outstanding contractual amounts of such assets written off during the year ended 31 March, 2025 was \$17,743 (2024: \$20,963). The Group still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed, but which have been partially written off.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(a.vi) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration by location for loans and notes receivable is measured based on the location of the obligor. Concentration by location for investment securities is measured based on the location of the issuer of the security.

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

	Loans and Notes Receivable		Investment Securities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross amount	2,130,883	1,897,077	1,813,553	1,919,228
Concentration by sector				
Corporate/commercial	889,669	852,463	492,978	531,634
Sovereign	-	-	1,293,384	1,357,465
Bank	-	-	27,191	30,129
Retail	1,241,214	1,044,614	-	-
	2,130,883	1,897,077	1,813,553	1,919,228
Concentration by location				
Trinidad	2,097,264	1,866,225	1,104,915	1,182,049
Regional	33,619	30,852	162,481	206,434
Other	-	-	546,157	530,745
	2,130,883	1,897,077	1,813,553	1,919,228

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Settlement risk

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

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Management of liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity limits

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

Liquidity ratios

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

Market triggers

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

Liquidity Stress Testing

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

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

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

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

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

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) *Liquidity risk* (continued)

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

The Group's expected cash flows on some financial assets and financial liabilities vary significantly from contractual cash flows. The principal differences are as follows:

- retail savings and demand deposits from customers are expected to remain stable or increase; and
- unrecognized loan commitments are not all expected to be drawn down immediately.

	The Group					
	2025					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Contractual Cash flow	Carrying Amount
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Cash and cash equivalents	607,755	-	-	-	607,755	607,755
Loans and notes receivable	140,237	300,349	1,049,441	825,321	2,315,348	1,971,730
Investment securities	516,666	156,204	821,935	444,322	1,939,127	1,813,553
Interest receivable	-	17,190	-	-	17,190	17,190
Accounts receivable	-	52,760	-	-	52,760	52,760
	<u>1,264,658</u>	<u>526,503</u>	<u>1,871,376</u>	<u>1,269,643</u>	<u>4,932,180</u>	<u>4,462,988</u>
Customer deposits	2,022,085	695,543	131,971	2,068	2,851,667	2,730,636
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	224,501	365,301	24,739	-	614,541	609,646
Subordinated debt	1,296	4,069	72,119	117,266	194,750	140,000
Lease liability	1,400	4,559	13,669	3,427	23,055	23,055
Interest payable	27,292	-	-	-	27,292	27,292
Accounts payable	180,310	-	-	-	180,310	180,310
Due to related parties	112,917	-	28,305	-	141,222	141,072
Notes payable	151,046	-	42,522	-	193,568	192,897
Total Financial liabilities	<u>2,720,847</u>	<u>1,069,472</u>	<u>313,325</u>	<u>122,761</u>	<u>4,226,405</u>	<u>4,044,908</u>
Bonds, Guarantees and Letters of Credit	3,846	23	191	-	4,060	4,060
Undrawn Credit Commitments	<u>14,730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,730</u>	<u>14,730</u>
Total Credit Commitments	<u>18,576</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,790</u>	<u>18,790</u>

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Year ended 31 March 2025

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

	The Group					
	2024					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Contractual Cash flow	Carrying Amount
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Cash and cash equivalents	710,883	-	-	-	710,883	710,883
Loans and notes receivable	154,626	270,021	773,747	801,741	2,000,135	1,755,604
Reverse repurchase agreement	10,081	-	-	-	10,081	10,000
Investment securities	605,719	136,927	1,206,080	934,286	2,883,012	1,919,228
Interest receivable	-	20,887	-	-	20,887	20,887
Accounts receivable	-	45,714	-	-	45,714	45,714
	<u>1,481,309</u>	<u>473,549</u>	<u>1,979,827</u>	<u>1,736,027</u>	<u>5,670,712</u>	<u>4,462,316</u>
Customer deposits	1,952,334	750,341	116,473	1,986	2,821,134	2,711,311
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	228,644	317,548	32,352	-	578,544	569,970
Subordinated debt	2,899	7,917	76,918	146,296	234,030	173,687
Lease liability	1,172	5,590	14,523	639	21,924	19,396
Interest payable	22,423	-	-	-	22,423	22,423
Accounts payable	258,050	-	-	-	258,050	258,050
Due to related parties	120,566	-	-	27,636	148,202	148,008
Notes payable	-	171,521	50,330	-	221,851	221,101
Total Financial liabilities	<u>2,586,088</u>	<u>1,252,917</u>	<u>290,596</u>	<u>176,557</u>	<u>4,306,158</u>	<u>4,123,946</u>
Bonds, Guarantees and Letters of Credit	3,843	368	64	-	4,275	4,275
Undrawn Credit Commitments	<u>17,748</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,748</u>	<u>17,748</u>
Total Credit Commitments	<u>21,591</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,023</u>	<u>22,023</u>

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) *Liquidity risk* (continued)

	The Company				
	2025				
	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Nominal Cash flow	Carrying Value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	208	-	-	208	208
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-
	208	-	-	208	208
Financial Liabilities					
Owed to related party	3,009	-	-	3,009	3,009
Accounts payable	1,463	-	-	1,463	1,463
	4,472	-	-	4,472	4,472

	The Company				
	2024				
	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Nominal Cash flow	Carrying Value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	209	-	-	209	209
Accounts receivable	-	20,875	-	20,875	20,875
	209	20,875	-	21,084	21,084
Financial Liabilities					
Owed to related party	68,190	-	-	68,190	68,190
Accounts payable	1,125	-	-	1,125	1,125
	69,315	-	-	69,315	69,315

With regard to the amounts due to related party, payments will only be made when the Company cashflows allow.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk

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

Management of market risks

At the subsidiary level, the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) (formerly Board Risk Committee) reviews and approves the risk policies recommended by management and makes recommendation to the Board of Directors as appropriate. Overall management of market risk is vested in the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). The Group's Risk Unit is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

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

Value at Risk (VaR)

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

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

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

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risks (continued)

Value at Risk (VaR) (continued)

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

	31 March \$'000	Average for Year \$'000	Maximum during Year \$'000	Minimum during Year \$'000
2025 Overall VaR	44,097	41,609	80,338	27,666
2024 Overall VaR	50,350	36,168	68,788	16,695

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that it undertakes in foreign currencies that give rise to the net currency gains and losses recognised during the year. Such exposures comprise the assets and liabilities of the Group that are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective subsidiaries. The Group ensures that the risk is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring its value at risk exposure.

The techniques to manage currency risk vary subject to market conditions. Assets are primarily funded from liabilities of the same currency, thus eliminating currency risk. Foreign currency transactions have not required the use of interest rate swaps, foreign currency options or other derivative instruments. Currency exposure resides mainly in trading activity where the Group buys and sells currencies in the spot markets. Foreign exchange trading portfolios are managed with the intent to buy and sell over short periods, rather than to hold positions. Explicit limits are established by currency, position and term, and daily reports are reviewed for compliance.

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

At the reporting date, the Trinidad and Tobago dollar equivalents of net foreign currency assets were as follows:

	The Group		Exchange rates	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025	2024
United States dollars	534,156	560,576	6.73	6.75
Great Britain Pound	3,685	3,120	8.99	9.16
Euro	8,672	18,506	8.25	7.81
Canadian dollars	(1,682)	722	5.71	5.56
Jamaican dollars	-	2	0.04	0.04

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity to foreign exchange rate movements

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of the effect on profit in local currency of a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates at the reporting date:

	The Group			
	Change in Currency Rate 2025	Effect on Profit 2025	Change in Currency Rate 2024	Effect on Profit 2024
	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
Currency:				
BBD	6	2	6	1
CAD	6	(101)	6	(43)
EUR	6	520	6	1,110
GBP	6	221	6	187
USD	6	17,966	6	31,132
		<u>18,608</u>		<u>32,387</u>

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

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

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

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

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

There were no changes in the Group's approach to managing its interest rate risk during the year.

The following table summarises the carrying amounts of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity to arrive at the Group's and Company's interest rate gap based on the earlier of contractual repricing and maturity dates.

The negative gap within 3-month bucket is primarily as a result of the treatment of savings and demand deposits. This risk is significantly mitigated by the Group's historical high retention rates for these deposits. The Group also mitigates this risk by maintaining sufficient liquidity in the form of cash and other highly liquid assets to meet any runoff in these deposits.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						Total
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
31 March 2025							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	607,755	607,755
Loans and notes receivable	119,175	81,404	1,163,488	352,200	255,463	-	1,971,730
Investment securities	512,620	56,423	114,320	699,473	407,542	23,175	1,813,553
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	17,190	17,190
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	52,760	52,760
Total financial assets	631,795	137,827	1,277,808	1,051,673	663,005	700,880	4,462,988
Financial liabilities							
Customer deposits	1,940,731	336,823	333,529	117,608	1,945	-	2,730,636
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	224,501	122,328	238,227	24,590	-	-	609,646
Lease liability	1,400	1,336	3,222	13,669	3,428	-	23,055
Due to related party	43,440	-	-	28,290	-	69,342	141,072
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	27,292	27,292
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	180,310	180,310
Notes payable	150,517	-	-	42,380	-	-	192,897
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	140,000	-	140,000
Total financial liabilities	2,360,589	460,487	574,978	226,537	145,373	276,944	4,044,908
Total interest sensitivity gap	(1,728,794)	(322,660)	702,830	825,136	517,632	423,936	418,080
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(1,728,794)	(2,051,454)	(1,348,624)	(523,488)	(5,856)	418,080	-

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
31 March 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	710,883	710,883
Loans and notes receivable	92,407	57,594	1,001,741	320,392	283,470	-	1,755,604
Reverse repurchase agreement	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Investment securities	607,081	78,925	53,210	592,250	552,879	34,883	1,919,228
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	20,887	20,887
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	45,714	45,714
Total financial assets	709,488	136,519	1,054,951	912,642	836,349	812,367	4,462,316
Financial liabilities							
Customer deposits	1,876,483	327,595	400,647	104,752	1,834	-	2,711,311
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	225,239	106,778	206,503	31,450	-	-	569,970
Lease liability	1,439	1,459	2,850	13,131	517	-	19,396
Due to related party	54,708	-	-	-	27,625	65,675	148,008
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-	22,423	22,423
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	258,050	258,050
Notes payable	-	-	170,960	50,141	-	-	221,101
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	173,687	-	173,687
Total financial liabilities	2,157,869	435,832	780,960	199,474	203,663	346,148	4,123,946
Total interest sensitivity gap	(1,448,381)	(299,313)	273,991	713,168	632,686	466,219	338,370
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	(1,448,381)	(1,747,694)	(1,473,703)	(760,535)	(127,849)	338,370	-

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						Total \$'000
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non - Interest Bearing	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
31 March 2025							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	208	-	-	-	-	-	208
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	208	-	-	-	-	-	208
Financial liabilities							
Due to related party	-	-	-	-	-	3,009	3,009
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	1,463	1,463
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,472	4,472
Total interest sensitivity	208	-	-	-	-	(4,472)	(4,264)
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	208	208	208	208	208	(4,264)	-

	The Company						Total \$'000
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non - Interest Bearing	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
31 March 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	209	-	-	-	-	-	209
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	20,875	20,875
Total financial assets	209	-	-	-	-	20,875	21,084
Financial liabilities							
Due to related party	-	-	-	-	-	68,190	68,190
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	1,125
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	69,315	69,315
Total interest sensitivity	209	-	-	-	-	(48,440)	(48,231)
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	209	209	209	209	209	(48,231)	-

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest sensitivity of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

The Group			The Group		
31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
Change in basis points:	Effect on Net Profit	Effect on Equity	Change in basis points:	Effect on Net Profit	Effect on Equity
	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
-100	(264)	53,681	-100	(164)	58,870
+100	264	(52,133)	+100	164	(56,668)

(iii) Equity price risk

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

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

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The Group follows the three lines of defence governance model, encompassing the organizational roles and responsibilities for the management of operational risks.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of control and procedures;
- requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of a contingency plan;
- training and professional development;
- ethical business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(e) Operational risk (continued)

Sound Operational Risk Management allows the Group to better understand and mitigate its risks. Operational Risk Management encompasses:

- **Risk Identification and Assessment:** The Group utilises key tools such as Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSA), Business Process Mapping, Scenario Analysis, Audit Reviews, Key Risk Indicators, Operational Loss Data and Analysis to identify and assess Operational Risks inherent in all material products, activities, processes, systems, third-party arrangements, as well as ongoing monitoring post-implementation of Operational Risk, to ensure that inherent risks and incentives are well understood. Additionally, these tools help risk owners understand and proactively manage operational risk exposures. Management uses outputs of these tools to make informed risk decisions.
- **Control and mitigation:** Another critical element to sound Operational Risk Management is the existence of a sound internal control system. Internal controls are embedded into JEF's day-to-day business activities and are designed to ensure, to the extent possible, that the Group's activities are efficient and effective; that information is reliable, timely and complete; and that the Group is compliant with applicable laws and regulations.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** An effective monitoring process is essential for managing Operational Risk as it assists in early detection and correction of emerging Operational Risk issues. Additionally, appropriate reporting mechanisms are implemented at the Business Unit, Senior Management and Board levels to support proactive management of Operational Risk and to establish the overall operational risk profile of the Group. Any changes to the operational risk profile that are not aligned to our business strategy or operational risk appetite are identified and discussed at the Management and Board Committees.

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

(i) Cyber Risk and IT Governance Security

The Group acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally, have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Group's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss. The Group has adopted a proactive, enterprise-wide approach and has implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touch points to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders.

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29. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(e) Operational risk (continued)

(i) Cyber Risk and IT Governance Security (continued)

Specifically, cybersecurity risk is managed and monitored using a separate risk dashboard and a cybersecurity response plan is in place to manage cyber-attacks. These controls are supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of its team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

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

(ii) Business continuity

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

The objectives of the Group's BCP are to:

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

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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30. Capital Management

Regulatory capital

The Group's lead regulator, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT), sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company and its subsidiaries. In implementing current capital requirements, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago requires that the Company and its banking subsidiaries maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets.

The Financial Institutions (Capital Adequacy) Regulations 2020 were promulgated effective 14 May 2020 and set out the industry's Basel II/III framework and regulatory limits as follows:

- (i) Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 4.5%
- (ii) Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 6%
- (iii) Capital adequacy ratio of at least 10%
- (iv) Each financial organization must document and implement an internal capital adequacy assessment process which must be approved by the Board of Directors

Based on the regulations, Tier I capital is comprised of:

- (a) Common equity Tier I Capital which includes inter alia fully paid issued ordinary share capital and surplus, statutory reserve fund, capital and general reserves (excluding those created for asset revaluation and losses on assets) and audited retained earnings.
- (b) Fully paid up non-cumulative preference shares and related surplus.

The composition of Tier II capital includes inter alia:

- (a) Perpetual cumulative preference shares where the issue has no right to defer or eliminate dividends
- (b) Limited life preference shares not less than five years in original maturity
- (c) Capital instruments which consist of both debt and equity and are permanent in nature
- (d) Subordinated term debt with an original maturity of no less than five years
- (e) Unaudited profits
- (f) General reserves or provisions for losses on assets.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised, and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Group and the individually regulated subsidiaries complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

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30. Capital Management (continued)

Regulatory capital (continued)

The Group's approach to capital management has been consistent with that of prior years.

The regulated companies within the Group with prescribed capital requirements are Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, (JMMB TT Group), JMMB Bank T&T Limited and its subsidiary (JMMB Bank Group), JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited.

	Regulatory Limit	JMMB (TT) Group 2025 \$'000	JMMB (TT) Group 2024 \$'000
Tier 1 capital		460,187	363,920
Tier 2 capital		194,127	227,277
Total regulatory capital		<u>654,314</u>	<u>591,197</u>
Risk-weighted assets:			
Total risk weighted assets -credit risk		2,705,520	2,633,942
Total risk weighted assets -market risk		1,129,827	1,353,043
Total risk weighted assets –operational risk		407,290	367,904
		<u>4,242,637</u>	<u>4,354,889</u>
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	4.5%	<u>10.85%</u>	<u>8.36%</u>
Tier 1 Capital ratio	6.0%	<u>10.85%</u>	<u>8.36%</u>
Capital Adequacy Ratio	10.0%	<u>15.42%</u>	<u>13.58%</u>

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are recognised on the statement of financial position and the fair value of financial instruments that are not recognised on the statement of financial position are based on the valuation methods and assumptions set out in the material accounting policies (Note 33).

(a) Valuation models

The Group's accounting policies on measurement and disclosure require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

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

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

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

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

The following table shows the accounting classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and their fair values.

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

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

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

The Group								
31 March 2025								
	Amortised Cost \$'000	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) \$'000	Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) \$'000	Total \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	-	638,919	1,541	640,460	-	640,460	-	640,460
Other sovereign	-	648,653	-	648,653	505,272	143,381	-	648,653
Corporate bonds	-	479,871	22,935	502,806	-	502,806	-	502,806
Quoted and unquoted equities	-	8,523	13,111	21,634	13,277	-	8,357	21,634
	-	1,775,966	37,587	1,813,553	518,549	1,286,647	8,357	1,813,553
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	607,755	-	-	607,755				
Interest receivable	17,190	-	-	17,190				
Loans and notes receivable	1,971,730	-	-	1,971,730				
Accounts receivable	52,760	-	-	52,760				
	2,649,435	-	-	2,649,435				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Customer deposits	2,730,636	-	-	2,730,636				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	609,646	-	-	609,646				
Lease liability	23,055	-	-	23,055				
Interest payable	27,292	-	-	27,292				
Accounts payable	180,310	-	-	180,310				
Due to related parties	141,072	-	-	141,072				
Subordinated debt	140,000	-	-	140,000				
Notes payable	192,897	-	-	192,897				
	4,044,908	-	-	4,044,908				

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

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

					The Group			
					31 March 2024			
	Amortised Cost \$'000	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) \$'000	Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) \$'000	Total \$'000	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities	-	685,630	1,632	687,262	-	687,262	-	687,262
Other sovereign	-	670,204	-	670,204	525,397	144,807	-	670,204
Corporate bonds	-	505,803	22,708	528,511	-	528,511	-	528,511
Quoted and unquoted equities	-	8,164	25,087	33,251	25,282	-	7,969	33,251
	-	1,869,801	49,427	1,919,228	550,679	1,360,580	7,969	1,919,228
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	710,883	-	-	710,883				
Interest receivable	20,887	-	-	20,887				
Reverse repurchase agreement	10,000	-	-	10,000				
Loans and notes receivable	1,755,604	-	-	1,755,604				
Accounts receivable	45,714	-	-	45,714				
	2,543,088	-	-	2,543,088				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Customer deposits	2,711,311	-	-	2,711,311				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	569,970	-	-	569,970				
Lease liability	19,396	-	-	19,396				
Interest payable	22,423	-	-	22,423				
Accounts payable	258,050	-	-	258,050				
Subordinated debt	173,687	-	-	173,687				
Notes payable	221,101	-	-	221,101				
	4,123,946	-	-	4,123,946				

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

(1) Loans and advances

Loans and advances to customers are granted at market rates and their values are not adversely affected by unusual terms. The estimated future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate based on market rates at the reporting date for similar type facilities.

The fair value of the loan portfolio is considered to approximate to the amortised cost in the absence of an active market.

(2) Short-term financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(3) Lease liabilities

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

(4) Subordinated debt

The fair value approximates \$137,276 (2024: 185,215) which is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate used to present value the cash flows is based on current market rates.

(5) Notes payable

The fair value approximates \$190,160 (2024: 220,783) which is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate used to present value the cash flows is based on current market rates.

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The Company				
31 March 2025				
Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Other Liabilities	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	208	-	-	208
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-
208	-	-	-	208
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Due to related party	-	-	3,009	3,009
Accounts payable	-	-	1,463	1,463
-	-	-	4,472	4,472

The Company				
31 March 2024				
Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Other Liabilities	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	209	-	-	209
Accounts receivable	20,875	-	-	20,875
21,084	-	-	-	21,084
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Due to related party	-	-	68,190	68,190
Accounts payable	-	-	1,125	1,125
-	-	-	69,315	69,315

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Reconciliation

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the Group for the year end 31 March 2025.

	Equities	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	7,969	7,969
Disposals	(118)	(118)
Total gains or losses:		
- in OCI	<u>506</u>	<u>506</u>
Closing balance	<u>8,357</u>	<u>8,357</u>
Opening balance	8,247	8,247
Additions	1,093	1,093
Total gains or losses:		
- in OCI	<u>(1,371)</u>	<u>(1,371)</u>
Closing balance	<u>7,969</u>	<u>7,969</u>

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31. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Level 3 fair value measurements

(ii) Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

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

Type of Financial Instrument	Fair Values at 31 March 2025 \$'000	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	(1) Range	(2) Weighted Average
Equities	(\$8,357:2024 \$7,969)	Discounted cashflow	Revenue growth cost of equity Volatility of earnings	5% above and below	68.97-100 per share

Significant unobservable inputs are developed as follows:

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

(e) Valuation techniques for investments

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

Financial Instrument	Fair value estimation technique
(i) Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, accounts payable, and repurchase agreements	Considered to approximate their carrying values, due to their short-term nature and are classified as level 1
(ii) Quoted equities	Quoted market bid prices.
(iii) Non-Trinidad and Tobago sovereign bonds and corporate bonds	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers
(iv) Government of Trinidad and Tobago securities: • Eurobonds • Other	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers. Estimated using model valuation.
(v) Interest in money market funds	Considered to be the carrying value because of the short-term nature and variable interest rate.
(vi) Loans and notes receivable	The fair value of the loan portfolio is considered to be the amortised cost in the absence of an active market
(vii) Demand deposits and other accounts with no specific maturity	Considered to be the amount payable on demand on the reporting date.
(viii) Deposits and other liabilities maturing after one year	Discounting future cash flows using reporting date yields of similar investments.

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32. Contingencies and Commitments

(a) Litigation

As at 31 March 2025, there were two legal proceedings outstanding against the Group. Based on legal advice, the directors do not expect the outcome of those actions to have a material impact on the Group's financial position and as such no provisions were required (2024: NIL).

(b) Credit Commitments

As at 31 March 2025, the Group's credit commitments were as follows:

	The Group	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Undrawn commitments for loans and advances	14,730	17,748
Loan and advances approved pending finalisation of documents	83,392	89,922

The Group's assessment of the expected credit loss (ECL) for loans and advances includes commitments for such facilities. The Group has assessed the ECL on these credit commitments as not material for both the current and prior financial years.

33. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Financial instruments

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

(a) Loans and notes receivable

The Group's loans and notes receivable are debt instruments with fixed or determinable payments and that are managed mainly for the collection of the contractual cash flows that management has classified within a hold to collect business model and are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. The detailed classification and measurement criteria are noted below.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

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

(b) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions. These are classified within a hold to collect business model and are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. 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 yield method.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and equivalents include notes and coins on hand, deposits held with other financial institutions, which are highly liquid financial assets with less than 90 days to maturity from the date of acquisition, are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(d) Balances with Central Bank

Balances with Central Bank include deposits held with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (Central Bank). Under the provisions of Financial Institutions Act (2008)), the JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited and its subsidiary are required to hold and maintain as a deposit with the Central Bank a cash reserve balance equivalent to 10% and 9% (2024: 14% and 9%) respectively of prescribed liabilities. The surplus deposits are held in the CBTT to facilitate interbank settlements, local investment trades and other local transactions.

(e) Accounts receivables

Receivables are recognised on trade date, that is, the date the transactions are contracted with counterparties. Receivables are measured at amortised cost less impairment. The expected credit loss impairment is determined as outlined in Note 29 (a.ii)(4).

(f) Investment securities

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

(g) Customer deposits

Deposits from customers are the Group's main source of funding and fall under the categories of savings, demand or time deposits, and are measured at amortised cost according to the business model for managing these instruments.

(h) Debt securities in issue

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

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33. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Financial instruments

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

(i) Accounts payable

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

(j) Share capital

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

(k) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

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

- The amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in Note 29(a.ii)(4); and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

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

(l) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the separate statement of financial position when, and only when, JMMB has a current legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends to either settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

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

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

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

Interest income

Presentation

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

- Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

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

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

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 29(a)(ii)(4). Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in 'Gains on securities trading'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the period.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Equity instruments

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

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

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

Impairment

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

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
 - The time value of money; and
 - Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.
- Note 29 (a.ii) (4) provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Modification of loans

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

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan;
- Material change of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in;
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

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

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

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial Assets

Derecognition other than on a modification

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

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

(iv) Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

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

(ii) Derecognition

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

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Derecognition (continued)

In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

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

(b) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised on the accruals basis in profit or loss for all interest bearing instruments using the effective interest rate method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investment and trading securities as well as accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other instruments. Interest income is reversed when loans are 90 days overdue and considered "default".

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

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

In accordance with the local regulations, during the cure period all payments towards the loans are taken to principal only. In the case of a renegotiated loan, at the end of the cure period, the loan is re-amortized to include the accrued interest and subsequently returned to stage 1. A re-amortised loan is amortised for the remaining tenor of the loan at the end of the cure period with the accrued interest being added onto the principal outstanding at that point.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Gains on securities trading (net)

Gains on sale of debt securities classified as FVOCI (net of any losses incurred) are recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income on trade date, after recycling from the investment revaluation reserve.

(iii) Fees and commissions

Unless included in the effective interest calculation in accordance with IFRS 9, the majority of the Group's fees are transactional in nature and are recognised on an accrual basis as the service is provided. Commissions and fees not integral to the effective interest arising from negotiating or participating in negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognised on the completion of the underlying transaction.

(iv) Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL

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

(v) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for quoted equity securities. Dividends are reflected as a component of net trading income, net income on other financial instruments at fair value or other operating income based on the underlying classification of the equity instrument.

(vi) Foreign exchange gains

Foreign exchange gains represent gains recorded from trading in foreign currencies.

(c) Foreign currency

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

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the estimated useful life and the period of the lease
Computer equipment	20% - 25%
Furniture and Fixtures	10% - 20%

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

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs meeting the criteria of IAS 38, are not capitalised and the expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at a minimum at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss.

i. Trade mark

Trade mark is carried at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on the straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets at a rate of 25% per annum.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Intangible assets (continued)

ii. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, net of liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed. When the excess is negative ("negative goodwill"), it is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

iii. Customer relationships

Acquired customer lists are measured initially at historical cost. Customer lists have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the expected retention period within the Group, which approximates 12 years.

iv. Banking and Non-banking Licenses

The banking and securities licenses acquired for JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited and JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited, have indefinite useful lives. These are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

v. Other intangibles

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(f) Taxation

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

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (as for deferred tax).

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Taxation (continued)

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

(h) Leases – where the Group is the lessee

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

(i) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Leases – where the Group is the lessee (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Group in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, bonuses, National Insurance Scheme contributions, annual leave, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care and loans, post-employment benefits such as pensions, and other long-term employee benefits such as termination benefits.

Employee benefits that are earned as a result of past or current service are recognised in the following manner: short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability, net of payments made, and charged as expense.

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(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Post employment

The Group operates a two-tiered defined contribution arrangement with Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited, which is in compliance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act of Trinidad & Tobago section 134(6). Under the terms of employment, the Group is obligated to contribute on behalf of all eligible employees an amount of 10% of the employees' pensionable salary directly to the Company's plan. Under this plan contribution are issued in the name of each eligible employee but is separate from the 5% plan contributed to by the employee.

In addition, all eligible employees contribute an amount of 5% of their pensionable salary to individual annuities.

The Group's contribution expense to this Plan is charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate. For the current financial year, 31 March 2025, the Group's contributions amounted to \$6,619 (2024: \$4,666).

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(k) Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that occurs because a specified debtor failed to make payments in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

The Group's commitments under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit have been excluded from these financial statements because they do not meet the criteria for recognition. These commitments as at 31 March 2025 totalled \$4,060 (2024: \$4,666). In the event of a call on these commitments, the Group has equal and offsetting claims against its customers.

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Year ended 31 March 2025

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Certain new amended standards that came into effect during the current financial year. The Group has assessed them and has adopted those which are relevant to its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements apply retrospectively and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments clarify how a Company classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares – e.g. convertible debt.

When a liability includes a counterparty conversion option that involves a transfer of the Company's own equity instruments, the conversion option is recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the host liability under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The IASB has now clarified that when a Company classifies the host liability as current or non-current, it can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity.

Companies may have interpreted the existing IAS 1 requirements differently when classifying convertible debt. Therefore, convertible debt may become current.

The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current. The amendments require new disclosures for non-current liabilities that are subject to future covenants.

The adoption of this standard had no effect on the Group's financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

(m) New and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective:

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

- Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards effective January 1, 2026:
 - Amendments remove conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured. Under IFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price e.g. when the transaction price is variable. Conversely, IFRS 9 requires that companies initially measure trade receivables without a significant financing component at the transaction price. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15.
 - If a lease liability is derecognised, then the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The IASB's amendment states that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how they distinguish between derecognition and modification of a lease liability. The IASB has indicated that it may consider this issue as part of a future project.

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33. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) New and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (continued):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. Events after the Reporting Period

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

35. Climate Related Risk

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

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35. Climate Related Risk (continued)

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

Transition risks arise from the shift towards a low-carbon economy. These risks are varied and include changes in policy and regulations, technological advancements, and consumer preferences which can have financial and reputational impacts on our operations. These changes could affect the viability of certain sectors or businesses, collateral valuation, and ultimately, borrower creditworthiness.

There are also the risks associated with shifts in supply and demand, changes in energy prices, changes in asset valuations or changing sentiment towards certain industries that could affect the financial performance of our clients and impact our own investment and credit portfolios.

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

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited

GLOSSARY

Year ended 31 March 2025

IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	Standardized accounting standards across international boundaries
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board	Independent account standard-setting body of the IFRS Foundation
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Comprising items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss	Comprising items of income and expense that are recognised in profit or loss
ECL	Expected Credit Losses	Measurement of expected credit losses that result from default of financial assets e.g. loans and investments
SICR	Significant increase in credit risk	Significant change in estimated default risk
PD	Probability of default	The likelihood of failure by borrower to repay debt
EAD	Exposure at default	The total value a bank is exposed to when a counterparty defaults
IG	Investment grade	A level of credit rating for counterparties and issues regarded as carrying a minimal risk to investors
LGD	Loss given default	The loss incurred by a financial institution when a borrower defaults on a loan
NCI	Non-controlling interest	An ownership position wherein a shareholder own less than 50% of outstanding shares and has no control over decisions.
VaR	Value at Risk	Tool used to measure and control market risk exposures within a firm, portfolio or position over a specified time
Bp	Basis point	Used in expressing differences of interest rates
BCP	Business continuity plan	Process involved in creating a system of prevention and recovery from potential threats to a company
POCI	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Assets that are credit impaired at initial recognition/purchase
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest	Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest
ROU	Right of Use Asset	The lessees right to use an asset over the life of a lease
	Standard Monitoring	This classification applies to financial assets that are current and whose original source of repayment is adequate. It has adequate collateral support and does not carry more than a normal risk of loss.
	Watch listed	This classification applies to financial assets that are of acceptable quality. However, due to particular weaknesses, it requires more than usual management attention to prevent deterioration.
	Credit Grades	Credit grades refer to the credit quality of an issuer and/or a specific debt investment security. The JMMB Group categorizes credit grades as either 'investment grade', 'watch', 'speculative' or 'default'.

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GLOSSARY (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Investment Grade	Investment grade refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security to be 'investment grade' when its credit risk rating is 'BBB-' or better on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.
	Watch	Watch refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security as 'watch' when its credit risk rating is 'B-' or better but worse than 'BBB-' on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.
	Speculative	Speculative refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security as 'speculative' when its credit risk rating is 'C' or better but worse than 'B-' on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.
	Default	'Default' refers to a credit grade. The JMMB Group considers a debt investment security as 'Default' when its credit risk rating is 'D' or 'SD' on JMMB Group's internal rating scale.