



JMMB USD INCOME FUND

Annual Report as at April 30, 2026

Management Discussions and Analysis for JMMB USD Income Fund for the financial year ended April 30, 2026

This management discussion and analysis outline the key developments and returns of the JMMB USD Income Fund for the fiscal year concluded April 30, 2026, and should be reviewed alongside the audited financial statements.

According to The International Monetary Fund (IMF) data the Trinidad & Tobago economy grew by 0.8% in 2025 and is projected to grow by 0.8% in 2026 supported by resilient non-energy sector activity and elevated global energy prices. TT Treasury yields increased year on year for short- and medium-term tenors. The 1-year rate increased by 41 bps, the 3-year rate increased by 63 bps, the 5-year rate increased by 67 bps, and the 10-year rate increased by 40 bps.

Escalating geopolitical tensions following the outbreak of war in the Middle East involving the US, Israel and Iran, have increased global economic uncertainty as there has been increased volatility in energy and financial markets, disruptions in supply chains and mounting inflationary pressure. The IMF in its April 2026 World Economic Outlook report estimated global growth will decline from 3.4% in 2025 to 3.1% in 2026. At its April 2026 meeting, the US Federal Reserve (the Fed) maintained its target range at 3.50% to 3.75%, amid increased downside risks. Similarly, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of England (BoE) both maintained their monetary policy rates in their April 2026 meeting, with the ECB indicating that despite a challenging global environment and volatile financial markets, economic activity continued to expand modestly, signalling regional resilience.

The JMMB Income Fund offerings were designed to generate consistent returns while safeguarding investor capital through strategic fixed-income allocations customized for each currency focus.

JMMB USD Income Fund was managed through periods of global uncertainty and rising inflation due to geopolitical tensions. The strategy concentrated on premium-grade dollar-denominated government and corporate securities while selectively accessing higher-yielding developing market opportunities.

Despite subdued worldwide expansion forecasts, and increased volatility in capital markets, the JMMB USD Income Fund will maintain conservative management practices while identifying value-adding investment opportunities consistent with their established risk parameters and return targets.

We are pleased to present the audited results of the JMMB USD Income Fund for the year ended April 30, 2026.

	JMMB USD INCOME FUND
	2026
	US\$
Total Investment Income	62,257
Operating expenses	(11,600)
Total Comprehensive Income	50,657

JMMB USD INCOME FUND

The Fund earned Net Profit of \$50,657 for the period.

REVENUES

Investment income for the period totaled \$62,257 comprised of interest income of \$41,342 dividend income of \$1,507, realized gains on sale of assets of \$3,293, unrealized gains of \$15,991 and Net foreign currency gain from financial assets of \$124.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the period, operating expenses totaled \$11,600 which represents trustee fees, audit fees and other expenses.

BALANCE SHEET

The Fund's financial position stands at \$1,120,212. Investments are held in Equity securities valued at \$27,008 Corporate debt securities of \$441,450, Government debt securities of \$530,900 and cash and cash equivalents of \$109,139 held in money market instruments. Receivable at year end amounts to \$11,715.

NOTES TO REPORT

Reference for additional notes can be found in the audited report previously submitted.

The principal financial accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in United States ("US") dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

1.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

1.3 Interest income and Dividends

Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes, and other discounted instruments.

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive payment has been established.

1.4 Taxation

(a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

1.5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States dollars ("USD"). USD is the functional and reporting currency of the USD Income Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in USD. The Trustee considers the functional currency to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

(a) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Interest receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

(b) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in equities is classified as fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All the investments are traded on the stock exchange, and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realized and unrealized, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

JMMB USD Income Fund

Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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JMMB USD Income Fund

Fund's Directory

As at April 30, 2026

Trustee & Custodian

First Citizens Trustee Services Limited
Trust Services Department
5th Floor East
Albion Plaza
22-24 Victoria Avenue
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

Fund Manager

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
169 Tragarete Road
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

Registered Office

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
169 Tragarete Road
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors

BDO
2nd Floor, CIC Building
122-124 Frederick Street
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

Legal Counsel

M. Hamel-Smith & Co.
Eleven Albion, Cor. Dere Albion Streets
P.O. Box 219, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago

JMMB USD Income Fund

Statement of Trustee's and Fund Manager's Responsibilities

For the year ended April 30, 2026

The Trustee, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, is responsible for the following, and has delegated these responsibilities to the Fund Manager, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements of JMMB USD Income Fund (the "Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at April 30, 2026, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policy information;
- Ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records;
- Ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied in a consistent manner;
- The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the system of internal control that gives reasonable assurance of the security of the Fund's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Fund operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Ensuring the production of reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee and Fund Manager 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 were utilized. Where the International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, the Trustee chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustee and Fund Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

The Trustee and Fund Manager affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.



Trustee
July 24, 2026



Fund Manager
July 24, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of
JMMB USD Income Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JMMB USD Income Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at April 30, 2026, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at April 30, 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustee'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 Fund'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 Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

The BDO logo consists of the letters 'BDO' in a blue, stylized, cursive font.

July 24, 2026

*Port of Spain,
Trinidad, West Indies*

JMMB USD Income Fund

Statement of the Financial Position

As at April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	999,358	876,082
Cash and cash equivalents	7	109,139	147,492
Interest receivable		11,715	12,704
Other receivables		-	3,678
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,120,212	\$1,039,956
LIABILITIES			
Fund expenses payable	9	2,864	4,592
Trustee fees payable		8,057	3,947
Accounts payable		772	-
Total LIABILITIES		11,693	8,539
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		1,108,519	1,031,417
TOTAL EQUITY		1,108,519	1,031,417
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$1,120,212	\$1,039,956
Key Figures			
		2026	2025
Class A units outstanding		88,168.73	86,125.70
Net asset value per Class A unit		\$12.57	\$11.98

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

On July 24, 2026, the Board of Directors of First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, the Trustee of JMMB USD Income Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

Director

Director

JMMB USD Income Fund

Statement of the Comprehensive Income

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Dividend income		1,507	1,430
Interest income		41,342	54,967
Net foreign currency gain from financial assets		124	-
Net realised gain on available for sale financial asset		3,293	7,043
Net change in unrealised gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		15,991	1,794
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME		62,257	65,234
EXPENSES			
Fund expenses	9	(1,490)	(4,060)
Trustee fees		(10,110)	(11,348)
Net foreign currency loss from financial assets		-	(9,339)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(11,600)	(24,747)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		\$50,657	\$40,487

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

JMMB USD Income Fund

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Unitholder balances # of units	Nominal amount	Retained Earnings	Net assets attributable to unitholders
Year ended April 30, 2026				
Balance as at beginning of year	86,125.70	872,616	158,801	1,031,417
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	8,342.84	103,217	-	103,217
Redemption of redeemable units	(6,299.81)	(76,772)	-	(76,772)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	50,657	50,657
Balance as at end of year	88,168.73	\$899,061	\$209,458	\$1,108,519
Year ended April 30, 2025				
Balance as at beginning of year	85,702.98	867,630	118,314	985,944
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	1,522.27	17,846	-	17,846
Redemption of redeemable units	(1,099.55)	(12,860)	-	(12,860)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	40,487	40,487
Balance as at end of year	86,125.70	\$872,616	\$158,801	\$1,031,417

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

JMMB USD Income Fund

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Total comprehensive income for the year		50,657	40,487
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Interest income		(41,342)	(54,967)
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(3,293)	(7,043)
Net change in unrealised (gain)/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(15,991)	(1,794)
Net cash used in operating activities		(9,969)	(23,317)
Decrease in due from JMMB		-	1,782
Decrease in other receivables		3,678	44
Decrease in fund expenses payable		(1,728)	(2,652)
Increase/(decrease) in trustee fees payable		4,110	(10,651)
Increase in other payables		772	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(3,137)	(34,794)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(565,334)	(120,068)
Proceeds on disposal/maturities of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		461,342	199,000
Interest received		42,331	55,000
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(61,661)	133,932
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units		103,217	17,846
Redemptions paid		(76,772)	(12,860)
Net cash provided by financing activities		26,445	4,986
Net (decrease/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(38,353)	104,124
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of year		147,492	43,368
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of year	7	\$109,139	\$147,492

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

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1. General information

JMMB USD Income Fund (formerly AIC TT (US\$) Income Fund) (the “Fund”) was established by AIC Financial Group Limited (the “Former Fund Manager”) under a Trust Deed dated November 2, 2004. The Former Fund Manager resigned effective February 23, 2014, and at a unitholder’s meeting on March 20, 2014, it was resolved to appoint JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the “Fund Manager”) as the new Fund Manager.

AIC TT (US\$) Income Fund was renamed JMMB USD Income Fund, with effect from March 20, 2014.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide US dollar capital preservation over the medium-term and to earn income by investing primarily in fixed-income instruments, denominated in US dollars.

Classes of Units

The Fund is authorised to issue an unlimited number of classes of redeemable units and may issue an unlimited number of units of each class. The Fund currently offers two classes of units - Mutual Fund Units (Class A Units) and Class F Units. The Fund Manager may establish additional classes of units and may determine the rights of those classes. The principal difference between the Class A Units and the Class F Units relates to the management fee and the expenses payable by the unitholders of each class. All units are entitled to participate in the Fund’s assets on liquidation on a class basis.

Unitholders may change Class A units to Class F units of the same Fund once they are eligible. If for any reason a member ceases to be eligible to hold Class F units, the Fund Manager may convert these units to Class A units after giving 30 days’ notice. The dealer may charge a Front-End Sales charge. As at April 30, 2026, there were no outstanding Class F Units (2025: Nil).

Management fees are assessed on the weighted net asset value of each class of units during each month and is calculated daily and payable monthly. The Class F Units have lower management fees due to cost savings from not paying distribution, servicing or trailing commissions. Instead, the investor pays a fee directly to the dealer. The annual management fees are as follows:

Class A Units - 2%

Class F Units - 1.25%

Subscriptions

The minimum initial investment by an investor is US\$150 per account and the minimum subsequent investment is US\$100; these minimums may be reduced or increased at any time at the discretion of the Fund Manager.

Distributions

The Fund distributes its net investment income and net realised gains on a quarterly basis at the discretion of the Fund Manager. Distributions are automatically reinvested and used to purchase additional units of the same class unless instructions are received to do otherwise.

Redemptions

Redemption of units may be made on each trading day at the net asset value on the relevant trading day as defined in the Fund’s Prospectus.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Material accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in United States (US) dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

The Fund adopted the following new amendments with a transition date of May 1, 2025. There were no significant changes made to these financial statements resulting from the adoption of these new amendments:

- On August 15, 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability which amended IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* (the Amendments). The Amendments arose as a result of a submission received by the IFRS Interpretations Committee about the determination of the exchange rate when there is a long-term lack of exchangeability. IAS 21, prior to the Amendments, did not include explicit requirements for the determination of the exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, which led to diversity in practice.

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

- In July 2024, the IASB published the Exposure Draft Climate-related and Other Uncertainties in the Financial Statements. The exposure draft proposes eight examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to report the effects of climate-related and other uncertainties in its financial statements.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) *New and amended standards adopted by the Fund (continued)*

- On June 23, 2025, the IASB issued IFRS Practice Statement 1 Management Commentary to replace the previous IFRS Practice Statement 1 Management Commentary that was issued in December 2010.

The revised Practice Statement emphasises the importance of focusing on key matters that influence the company's prospects, drawing on material information used in internal management. The Practice Statement supports consistency across financial reports and requires a coherent, fact-based narrative structured around six core content areas: business model, strategy, resources and relationships, risks, external environment, and financial performance and position.

(c) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted*

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Fund's future financial statements in the period of initial application. In all cases the entity intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the note below.

- On July 25, 2024, the IASB published the Exposure Draft *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*. The Exposure Draft makes amendments IAS 21 to require an entity to translate all amounts (assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses, including comparative amounts) to a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

The Exposure Draft introduces requirements not to include this project in its broader considerations regarding a possible hyperinflation project, when to translate amounts using the closing rate of the most recent statement of financial position and when exceptions apply, and which information to disclose.

- In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The Amendments modify the following requirements in IFRS 9 and IFRS 7:
 - Derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfers.
 - Elements of interest in a basic lending arrangement (the solely payments of principal and interest assessment - 'SPPI test')
 - Contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows
 - Financial assets with non-recourse features
 - Investments in contractually linked instruments
 - Disclosures in investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The Amendments may significantly affect how entities account for the derecognition of financial liabilities and how financial assets are classified.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (c) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted (continued)*

The Amendments permit an entity to early adopt only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures and apply the remaining amendments later. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

- On December 18, 2024, the IASB issued amendments to improve the reporting by companies of the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts that are often structured as power purchase agreements (“PPAs”). Nature-dependent electricity contracts assist companies to secure their electricity supply from wind and solar power sources. Since the amount of electricity generated under these contracts may vary based on uncontrollable factors related to weather conditions, current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company’s performance. In response, the IASB has made targeted amendments to *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* and *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to improve the disclosure of these contracts in the financial statements. The amendments include clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements; permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

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

IFRS 18, which was published by the IASB on April 9, 2024, sets out significant new requirements for how financial statements are presented, with particular focus on:

- The statement of profit or loss, including requirements for mandatory sub-totals to be presented. IFRS 18 introduces requirements for items of income and expense to be classified into one of five categories in the statement of profit or loss. This classification results in certain sub-totals being presented, such as the sum of all items of income and expense in the operating category comprising the new mandatory ‘operating profit or loss’ sub-total.
- Aggregation and disaggregation of information, including the introduction of overall principles for how information should be aggregated and disaggregated in financial statements.
- Disclosures related to management-defined performance measures (“MPMs”), which are measures of financial performance based on a total or sub-total required by IFRS Accounting Standards with adjustments made (e.g. ‘adjusted profit or loss’). Entities will be required to disclose MPMs in the financial statements with disclosures, including reconciliations of MPMs to the nearest total or sub-total calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (c) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted (continued)*

The aim of the IASB in publishing IFRS 18 is to improve comparability and transparency of companies' performance reporting. IFRS 18 has also resulted in narrow changes to the statement of cash flows.

- (d) *Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Fund*

The Fund did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

2.2 Foreign currency

- (a) *Functional and presentational currency*

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States ("US") dollars. US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in US dollars. The Trustee considers the US dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

- (b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Valuation principles

The Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, based on the valuation of its underlying assets and liabilities pertaining to the close of business on that business day. All subscriptions and redemptions are based on the Fund's equity as determined by the Fund Manager at the close of each business day.

The net asset value per unit is expressed in US dollars and is determined by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the close of each business day.

The net asset attributable to unitholders of the Fund comprise the principal aggregate of all the investments owned by the Fund, cash, bills, accrued interest, or other property of any kind as defined by the Trustee, from which are deducted the management fees, custodian payments and administrative expenses, the aggregate amount of any borrowings, any interest or other charges, or other liabilities of any kind as defined by the Trustee.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and interest receivable, due from JMMB Bank and accounts receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Interest receivable, due from JMMB Bank and accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Certain equity instruments and investment in corporate and government bonds are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.7 Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive payment has been established.

2.8 Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently stated at its amortised cost less repayments.

2.9 Distributions payable to the holders of redeemable units

The Fund distributes net investment income quarterly based on the Fund Manager's discretion. Distributions are accrued on a daily basis. Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

2.10 Taxation

a) *Tax levied on Unitholders*

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

b) *Tax levied on the Fund*

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that reduces the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All financial assets investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on long equity and debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, they are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, investment policy approval and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the management and risk management committee of the Fund Manager as appropriate.

(b) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk-related procedures to ensure an independent control process. The Chief Risk Officer and Credit Risk Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits in the three key areas of market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Risk Management Committee (continued)

The day to day management of these risks is carried out by the Fund Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Currency risk

The Fund does not hold significant financial assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than US dollars, the functional currency. Foreign currency risk, as defined in IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* arises as the value of future transactions, recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. IFRS 7 considers the foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities to be a component of market price risk not foreign currency risk. In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Fund Manager monitors the Fund's monetary and non-monetary foreign exchange exposure on a daily basis, and the Fund Manager's Board reviews it on a monthly basis.

The table below summarises the Fund's assets, monetary and non-monetary, which are denominated in a currency other than US dollars.

As at April 30, 2026	TTD Exposure
Assets	
Monetary and non-monetary assets	35,351
As at April 30, 2026	\$35,351
As at April 30, 2025	TTD Exposure
Assets	
Monetary and non-monetary assets	34,929
As at April 30, 2025	\$34,929

The Fund's liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, are all denominated in US dollars.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(a) *Currency risk (continued)*

As at April 30, 2026, had the TTD strengthened or weakened by 5%, with all other variables held constant, net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares would have decreased or increased by approximately \$1,767 (2025: \$1,746).

(b) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The Fund manages its exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring the daily interest sensitivity gap and attempts to ensure that an appropriate mix of interest-bearing securities are held.

As at April 30, 2026, if interest rates on assets and liabilities had been lower by 1% with all other variables held constant, the increase in equity would have been \$10,815 (2025: \$10,189), as the Fund has no floating rate bonds.

Concentration of interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Fund's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Year ended April 30, 2026	Up to one year	Over one year	Interest bearing but not exposed	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	-	-	972,350	27,008	999,358
Cash and cash equivalents	4,936	-	104,203	-	109,139
Interest receivable	-	-	-	11,715	11,715
Other receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	4,936	-	1,076,553	38,723	1,120,212
Current liabilities				11,693	11,693
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	11,693	11,693
Interest Sensitivity Gap	\$4,936	\$-	\$1,076,553	\$27,030	\$1,108,519
Year ended April 30, 2025	Up to one year	Over one year	Interest bearing but not exposed	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	-	-	871,365	4,717	876,082
Cash and cash equivalents	126,670	-	20,822	-	147,492
Interest receivable	-	-	-	12,704	12,704
Other receivable	-	-	-	3,678	3,678
Total Financial Assets	126,670	-	892,187	21,099	1,039,956
Current liabilities	-	-	-	8,539	8,539
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	8,539	8,539
Interest Sensitivity Gap	\$126,670	\$-	\$892,187	\$12,560	\$1,031,417

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(c) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to price risk on its equity securities. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits set by the Fund Manager's Board of Directors. If the market prices at April 30, 2026, had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have led to a corresponding increase or decrease in equity of approximately \$49,968 (2025: \$43,804).

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments in debt securities. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances. The Fund aims to mitigate this risk by carefully screening debt issuers prior to purchase and ensuring that deposits are maintained only with high-quality financial institutions.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Fund monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis while the Fund Manager's Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at year-end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	Maximum Exposure 2026	Maximum Exposure 2025
Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss	972,350	871,364
Cash and cash equivalents	109,139	147,492
Interest receivable	11,715	12,704
Other receivable	-	3,678
Total Financial Assets	\$1,093,204	\$1,035,238

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

The clearing and depository operations for the Fund's transactions are with various custodians or brokers that are considered to be highly reputable for creditworthiness and providing quality services. At April 30, 2026, and 2025, all financial assets were within their custody.

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Fund'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 Fund's operations.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Fund's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

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

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

Compliance with the Fund's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's major liquidity exposure is the settlement of daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is, therefore, to invest a suitable portion of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Fund Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as of April 30, 2026, and 2025 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at April 30, 2026	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
Fund expenses payable	-	2,864	-	2,864
Trustee fees payable	-	8,057	-	8,057
Other Liabilities	-	772	-	772
Total	\$-	\$11,693	\$-	\$11,693
As at April 30, 2025	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
Fund expenses payable	-	4,592	-	4,592
Trustee fees payable	-	3,947	-	3,947
Total	\$-	\$8,539	\$-	\$8,539

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by equity. The amount of equity can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's strategy is to:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.

Restrict same-day redemptions to 1% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. If the amount requested for redemption exceeds 1% of the total net asset value of the Fund, only the portion of the redemption request up to 1% of the total Net Asset Value will be processed. The balance of the redemption request is settled on a subsequent day.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Climate Related Risks

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to the Fund and its clients with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate change risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is comprised of both physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets or otherwise impact their value or productivity.

Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, business practices and market preferences to address climate change can lead to changes in the value of assets. Climate change risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other categories of risk, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputational risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries and operational risk from physical climate risks to the Fund's facilities.

The Fund currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties.

4. Fair value classification

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

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.

IFRS 13 requires the Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2)
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Fair value classification (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at:

As at April 30, 2026

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	27,008	-	-	27,008
Debt securities	4,167	968,183	-	972,350
Total assets	\$31,175	\$968,183	-	\$999,358

As at April 30, 2025

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	4,718	-	-	4,718
Debt securities	27,787	843,577	-	871,364
Total assets	\$32,505	\$843,577	\$-	\$876,082

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets and therefore classified within level 1 include active listed equities.

Level 2 investments include corporate debt securities that are listed on a stock exchange but not actively traded.

Investments classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Level 3 instruments include certain corporate debt securities. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Fund has used valuation techniques and broker quotes to derive the fair value.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Fund using reputable pricing sources (such as pricing agencies) or indicative prices from bond/debt market makers. Broker quotes as obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding. The Fund would exercise judgement and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Where no market data is available, the Fund may price positions using its own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models are primarily earning multiples and discounted cash flows. The models used to determine fair values are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel at the Fund Manager, independent of the party that created them. The models used for debt securities are based on net present value of estimated future cash flows, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, and credit and market risk factors.

In instances where it is not possible to value the investments based on models due to lack of available data, the investments are carried at cost. Such investments are reviewed annually for impairment.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2026		2025	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Equity securities	35,017	27,008	34,920	4,718
Corporate debt securities	437,792	441,450	322,684	317,677
Government debt securities	535,815	530,900	537,343	553,687
	\$1,008,624	\$999,358	\$894,947	\$876,082
Movement during the year			2026	2025
Balance brought forward			876,082	946,177
Purchases			565,334	120,068
Disposals/maturities			(461,342)	(199,000)
Net realised gain			3,293	7,043
Net change in unrealised gain			15,991	1,794
Balance carried forward			\$999,358	\$876,082

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

7. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with an original maturity of fewer than 90 days:

	2026	2025
Cash at bank	4,936	126,670
Short term deposits	104,203	20,822
Total	\$109,139	\$147,492

8. Due from JMMB Bank

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

The Fund utilises the services of JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited ("JMMB Bank") to process subscription and redemption transactions with unitholders and pay certain fund expenses on behalf of the Fund. As at the year-end, the balance due from JMMB Bank for the above transactions was \$nil (2025: \$nil).

9. Fund expenses

The expenses of the Fund related to its operations, including regulatory filing fees, custodian fees, bank charges, legal fees, audit fees, director's fees, trustee fees and the cost of financial reporting are allocated between the classes as applicable. Each class bear separately any expense item that can be specifically attributed to such class. Common expenses are allocated on one of the following bases depending on the nature of the expense: the relative Net Asset Value of each class, or the relative amount of sales or redemptions of units and account activity of each class during any given period, or the relative number of investors in each class. Any transfer agent and administrative services provided by the Fund Manager are charged to the Fund and are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Total fund expenses for the year amounted to \$1,490 (2025: \$4,060) which was included in fund expenses payable of \$2,864 (2025: \$4,592) at April 30, 2026.

10. Related Parties

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

Management fee

The Fund Manager of the Fund, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited is a related party by virtue of common directors and is entitled to management fees for Class A of up to 2% per annum based on the net asset value of the Fund. For the year ended April 30, 2026, the Fund Manager accepted a fee return of 0% (2025: 0%) on the net asset value of the Fund. The management fee for the year ended April 30, 2026, totalled \$nil (2025: \$ nil) of which \$nil was payable as at April 30, 2026 (2025: \$nil).

11. Geopolitical risk

The ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Europe pose geopolitical risks that could lead to market volatility and disruptions to international trade. While the Fund has no direct exposure to these geographical areas, there can be indirect impacts through global financial markets. While the Trustees believe that these impacts have been largely priced in, they continue to monitor the situation and take any developments into account in its management strategies and will respond as the situation evolves.

JMMB USD Income Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended April 30, 2026

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

12. Subsequent events

The Fund evaluated all events that occurred from May 1, 2026, through July 24, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During the period, the Fund did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, other than those disclosed below.

Subscriptions and redemptions

From May 1, 2026, through July 24, 2026, the Fund had subscriptions of \$125,450, redemptions of \$Nil.