DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## ANNUAL REPORT 2025

# EVOLVING WITH PURPOSE:
## STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS, SAFEGUARDING DEPOSITORS

# Welcome

The Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) was established by the Central Bank and Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act, 1986.

The DIC plays a critical role in contributing to the stability of Trinidad and Tobago's financial system as a whole.

Its main function is to manage the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) to provide insurance protection for depositors against potential loss in the event that a member financial institution fail.

# Contents



## Online Depositor Resources

The DIC's website (www.dictt.org) provides information to assist depositors in understanding deposit insurance.

Key online resources include:

- Our Strategic Plan
- Publications
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Tips for Depositors
- Deposit Insurance Calculator
- Depositor Insurance Glossary
- Claim Forms
- Facts & Myths


## Contact Us

**Address:**

19-20 Victoria Square West
Port of Spain

**Telephone:** 1 (868) 285-9342

**Website:** www.dictt.org

**Email:** info@dictt.org

# About Us

**The Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) was established by the Central Bank and Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act, 1986, which amended the Central Bank Act Chapter 79:02.**

The DIC insures depositors of deposit-taking institutions licensed under the Financial Institutions Act, 2008. Deposit insurance becomes payable only upon the closure of an institution as a result of action taken by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

Depositors in all licensed financial institutions are insured up to a maximum of TT$200,000. Only deposits held in Trinidad and Tobago and payable in Trinidad and Tobago dollars are insured.

The DIC is supported by contributions and annual premiums levied on licensed member institutions. While the Corporation is empowered to borrow, special premiums can also be levied on all member institutions should the demand on the Fund exceed its resources.

As a key component of the financial safety net, the DIC has contributed to rebuilding confidence in Trinidad and Tobago's financial institutions and the wider financial system since the difficulties of 1986. Enhancements to supervision and inspection under the Financial Institutions Act, 2008, together with other regulatory improvements, have also contributed to reducing the risk of institutional failure.

The public can access additional information about the DIC on its website, www.dictt.org.

# Vision and Mission

## Vision

To be a dynamic contributor to the financial sector safety net.

## Mission

To promote public confidence in the banking system by:

- protecting insured deposits up to the prescribed limit;
- effective fund management; and
- facilitating the resolution of insolvent and distressed institutions.

## Core Values

- Integrity

  Behaves in a manner that is consistently transparent with high standards of ethics and adheres to codes of conduct and principles

- Adaptability

  Receptiveness to change and willingness to alter behaviours to new and changing environment

- Accountability

  Takes ownership of actions and outcomes

- Teamwork

  Commits and collaborates to the achievement of organisational goals while showing consideration and respect for others

# Chairman's Message 2025

Mr. Larry Howai - Chairman

The Deposit Insurance Fund grew by **8.93 per cent** in 2024/2025, to **$5,676.83 million**.

Increase in the insurance coverage level to **TT$200,000** effective October 1, 2024.

The premium increase contributed an additional **$58 million** to the Fund.

## International Outlook

2024/2025 was marked by disruptions such as higher tariffs, policy uncertainty and fading fiscal support. These have contributed to the slowing of global growth.

Increased tariffs have created higher trade costs and disrupted the global trading environment, impacted growth and may have pushed inflation higher in some countries. Elevated government debt levels in many countries are limiting the ability of fiscal authorities to respond and provide support.

The global economic environment remains uncertain, with the risks tilted to the downside. However, ongoing trade negotiations with the US and capital expenditure on Artificial Intelligence (AI) have the potential to lead to a pick-up in global growth. Further, the disinflation trend in some advanced economies opens the space for interest rate cuts.

## Local Economy

The 2024/2025 economic environment in Trinidad and Tobago has been characterised by limited growth. The Central Statistical Office reported a contraction of 2.1 per cent (year-on-year) in the first quarter of 2025. However, positive growth of 2.0 per cent and 3.4 per cent (year-on-year) was recorded in the third and fourth quarters of 2025, respectively. Both the energy and non-energy sectors have faced challenges. Energy sector growth has been constrained due to limited gas supplies, while the non-energy sector has been impacted by fluctuating construction and manufacturing activity. Inflation is expected to remain low due to weak domestic demand, but risks from global trade tensions could lead to higher imported inflation.

## Chairman's Message 2025 (CONTINUED)

### Financial Sector

The financial sector saw continued digital integration and regulatory improvements, with further work on cybersecurity and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) /Counter-Financing of Terrorism (CFT) compliance. The sector continues to be characterised by a stable domestic system with moderate growth, supported by strong capital and liquidity buffers.

### Deposit Insurance

The Deposit Insurance Fund grew by 8.93 per cent in 2024/2025, to $5,676.83 million.

In carrying out its mandate, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) maintained a state of readiness as a contributor to the country's financial safety net. This was achieved through technological enhancements, analytical reporting and testing exercises as well as engaging its regulatory peers and member institutions.

The DIC strengthened technology network redundancy, improving recovery time and recovery point objectives. In addition, it reinforced its cybersecurity posture.

The DIC completed the formalisation of its early warning monitoring and reporting framework in order to contribute further in its interaction with other key financial sector regulators.

Preparedness among Member Institutions continued to be reinforced through the sustained conduct of simulation exercises.

The increase in the insurance coverage limit to TT$200,000 became effective October 1, 2024. This was financed through an increase in the member premium rate, from 0.20 per cent to 0.25 per cent, in accordance with legislative amendments. This increase in premium contributed an additional $58 million to the Fund.

The DIC operationalised its risk management framework, enhancing the organisation's ability to recognise and respond to threats.

The specialisation that is deposit insurance requires the DIC to continuously build competencies in its people and to this end, it delivered 31 training programmes.

The DIC was also active in speaking at, participating in and leading various aspects of international and regional engagements. The DIC served as the region's representative on the "Core Principle High Level Steering Committee"; was invited to speak on "Operational Readiness, Testing and Simulations" at the Joint FSB - Financial Stability Board / FSI - Financial Stability Institute / BIS - Bank for International Settlements / IADI - International Association of Deposit Insurers Resolution Conference 2024 held in Basel, Switzerland; moderated the panel "Strengthening Regional Cooperation: The Role of Deposit Insurers in Cross-Border Resolutions" in Paraguay; and provided technical assistance to the Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, and the British Virgin Islands Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In line with the phased rollout of the 2023–2027 Strategic Plan, the DIC delivered a creditable performance this year and has completed and operationalised three of its eight projects outlined in the plan.

### Conclusion

I would like to thank my fellow Directors, Management and the entire team of employees at DIC for their ongoing focused dedication and commitment.

The banking sector remains robust and strong with solid capital and liquidity buffers but we continue to remain vigilant.

Mr. Larry Howai
\- Chairman

# Public Policy Objectives

The Public Policy Objectives of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) set out its statutory mandate to protect depositors and support the stability of Trinidad and Tobago's financial system.

The Public Policy Objectives of the DIC and the governing legislation supporting these objectives are as follows:

| No. | Public Policy Objectives | Supporting Extracts from the DIC's Governing Legislation (Central Bank Act - Chapter 79:02) |
|---|---|---|
| **1.** | To provide insurance against the loss of part or all of eligible deposits. | **Section 44N.** (1) The Corporation shall insure each deposit in a member institution which is payable in Trinidad and Tobago currency.<br>**Section 44N.** (2) amended by Legal Notice No. 160 of 2024. Deposit Insurance coverage is limited to two hundred thousand dollars or such other amount as the Minister may prescribe by Order save that where a depositor maintains deposits in more than one institution or in different capacities and rights, the limit shall apply to the total amount maintained on deposit in each institution in each capacity and right. |
| **2.** | To contribute to the stability of the financial system in Trinidad and Tobago. | **Section 44W.** (e) to recommend to the Bank the suspension of business or closure of any member where that member is in financial difficulty.<br>**Section 44W.** (f) in the event of a member becoming insolvent to act as receiver or liquidator of that member.<br>**Section 44W.** (g) to arrange after consultation with and on the advice of the Bank for the restructuring of a failed member whether by merger with a financially sound member or otherwise.<br>**Section 44W.** (i) to accumulate, manage and to invest funds collected, to borrow, lend, give guarantees and acquire the undertaking of any institution which is in financial difficulty. |
| **3.** | After consultation with the Central Bank, to treat with member institutions in financial distress. | **Section 44W.** (g) to arrange after consultation with and on the advice of the Bank for the restructuring of a failed member whether by merger with a financially sound member or otherwise. |

**Michelle Rolingson-Pierre**
General Manager

*Gazette* No. 147 of 2024, dated Thursday 3rd October, 2024

# Corporate Profile

## Office

19-20 Victoria Square West
Port of Spain
Tel: 1 (868) 285-9342
Hotline: 800-4DIC
E-Mail: info@dictt.org
Website: www.dictt.org

## Banker

**Central Bank of
Trinidad and Tobago**
Central Bank Building,
Eric Williams Plaza
Independence Square
Port of Spain

## Auditor

**Auditor General**
Levels 2-4,
Tower C,
The International Waterfront
Centre,
1 Wrightson Road,
Port of Spain

# Member Institutions

(As at September 30, 2025)

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited
ANSA Bank Limited
Caribbean Finance Company Limited
CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Citibank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Citicorp Merchant Bank Limited
Development Finance Limited
Fidelity Finance and Leasing Company Limited
First Citizens Bank Limited
First Citizens Depository Services Limited
First Citizens Trustee Services Limited
Guardian Group Trust Limited
JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited
JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited
Island Finance Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Massy Finance GFC Limited
NCB Merchant Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
RBC Investment Management (Caribbean) Limited
RBC Merchant Bank (Caribbean) Limited
RBC Trust (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
Republic Bank Limited
Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Scotia Investments Trinidad and Tobago Limited

# Board Members

**Mr. Larry Howai**
Chairman

**Mr. Larry Howai was appointed the 11th Governor of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago on June 24, 2025.**

His appointment continues a distinguished career of service with over 50 years of experience in both the public and private sectors, with senior roles in financial services, including developmental finance, banking, non-bank financial institutions, and insurance as well as in manufacturing and the energy sector.

Before joining the Central Bank, Mr. Howai served in the 10th Republican Parliament as Minister of Finance and the Economy from 2012–2015. Prior to his ministerial appointment, he served as Chief Executive Officer of the First Citizens Group. He has made significant contributions to the energy sector, having served as Chairman of both the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago and the National Energy Corporation.

Throughout his career, Mr. Howai has held several other board appointments, both locally and regionally. Most recently, he served as Director on the Board of ANSA McAL Limited from 2016 to 2025. His strategic vision and governance have been instrumental in advancing key national industries and further demonstrate his commitment to economic development.

Mr. Howai's achievements have been widely recognised. In 2010, he was named a Distinguished Alumnus of The University of the West Indies and received the Award of Excellence from the Caribbean Association of Indigenous Banks in 2008. In 2004, he was made an honorary Fellow of the Institute of Banking and Finance of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Ms. Cindy Pierre**
Director

**From the banking halls to the Hall of Justice, Cindy Pierre worked in the banking sector prior to becoming an Attorney-at-Law.**

While employed at RBTT Bank Limited (now RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited), Ms. Pierre advised customers on investment portfolios such as money market funds and certificates of deposit, conducting foreign currency transactions and assessing money-laundering risks based on customer profiles.

Ms. Pierre is currently State Counsel in the Office of the Treasury Solicitor, Ministry of Finance. Her experience in this capacity is extensive as the Office is responsible for providing legal advice in all matters that impact on the fiscal affairs of the State.

Ms. Pierre also held the position of Corporate Secretary for the Board of Directors of the Caribbean Corporate Governance Institute for the period 2017–2018.

Ms. Pierre graduated with a First Class Honours Bachelors of Laws from The University of the West Indies–Cave Hill, Barbados, in 2013, a Legal Education Certificate from the Hugh Wooding Law School in 2015, and an LLM in Commercial Law from the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2016. She was admitted to the Trinidad and Tobago Bar in 2016. Prior to her legal studies, Ms. Pierre obtained a B.Sc. in Management Studies (Second Class Honours) from The University of the West Indies–St. Augustine.

## Board Members (CONTINUED)

**Ms. Chintamani Sookoo**
Director

Ms. Chintamani Sookoo is Acting Director, Social and Economic Transformation in the Investments Division, Ministry of Finance.

She is a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants and holds a Masters of Business Administration from the Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh Business School. Ms. Sookoo is a career public servant with over 33 years of service and has been with the Investments Division of the Ministry of Finance for over 16 years.

She has a vast knowledge and experience of oversight and monitoring of the State Enterprise Sector and has undertaken feasibility studies of numerous State Enterprises, which include financial and operational performances.

Ms. Sookoo's experience also includes examining and evaluating strategies to be adopted by State Enterprises as well as the implementation and execution of Government's Divestment Policy including the winding-up of companies.

**Ms. Isha Marshall**
Director

Ms. Isha Marshall has been employed at the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for the past 17 years, where she currently holds the position of Assistant Manager of the Finance and Accounting Department.

She is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants with over 25 years experience in the financial services sector, covering Insurance and Banking, and holds a Masters of Business Administration with Specialism in Strategic Planning from the Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh Business School.

Ms. Marshall has performed the role of Secretary for various Committees of the Bank such as the Tenders, the Savings Plan and Pension Scheme and participated in many successful projects throughout her tenure with the Bank. She is an avid fitness enthusiast.

## Board Members (CONTINUED)

**Ms. Tashay Francis**
Director

A macroeconomist with 15 years of experience, Ms. Tashay Francis is the Assistant Manager of the Economic Management Division at the Ministry of Finance.

During her time at the Ministry, she has gained extensive knowledge and experience in macro-economic modelling, forecasting, and economic analysis and reporting. Her role also encompasses participation in national budget preparations, policy formulation and policy discussions with international institutions and credit rating agencies.

She was also assigned as Advisor and Senior Advisor to the Executive Director of the Brazilian Constituency at the World Bank, where she was Trinidad and Tobago's representative based in Washington, D.C., ensuring that the country's interests were integrated into the policies and facilities approved by the Board of Directors.

Ms. Francis obtained a B.Sc. in Economics with a minor in Accounting from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus. She also earned an M.Sc. in Energy Studies with a specialisation in Energy Economics (with distinction) from the University of Dundee in Scotland. Her professional training spans the areas of financial programming and policies, medium-term economic modelling, fiscal and revenue forecasting, tax policy analysis, management in resource-rich countries, fiscal risk management, fiscal sustainability and debt sustainability, from local, regional and international institutions.

Outside of work, Ms. Francis also holds a diploma in Fashion Management, which speaks to her creative side and love for fashion.

# The DIC Management Team

**From left to right:**

Ms. Allison Edwards - Manager, Research, Policy and Resolution
Ms. Anika Mitchell - Head, Corporate Services & Finance
Ms. Michelle Rolingson-Pierre - General Manager
Ms. Geeta Canning - Senior Internal Auditor
Ms. Ria Badree - Human Resource Officer
Ms. Nicole Fusco - Legal Counsel/Corporate Secretary
Ms. Jennifer Singh-Paulson - Executive Secretary

# The DIC Team Members

**Ms. Michelle Mangray**
Administrative Assistant

**Ms. Kavita Parag**
Receptionist/ Administrative Assistant

**Mr. Riad Mohammed**
Research/Database Assistant

**Ms. Allison Field**
Finance, Research and Market Analyst

**Ms. Sally Dhun**
Assistant Accountant

**Mr. Eon Crichlow**
Network & Systems Specialist

**Ms. Onifa Olúségun-Murray**
Hospitality Attendant

**Ms. Veneeta Ramsingh**
Legal Counsel

**Ms. Christine Baksh**
Risk Analyst

**Ms. Dixie-Ann Thom**
Communications Technician

**Ms. Tamia Griffith**
Liquidations Assistant

**Mr. Christian Emile**
Courier/Office Assistant

# Management Discussion & Analysis

## Financial Highlights[1]

**Total Assets - 2025**
$5,668.70 M
% change (YoY) - 8.94%

**Deposit Insurance Fund - 2025**
$5,676.83 M
% change (YoY) - 8.93%

**Investment Portfolio - 2025**
$5,559.67 M
% change (YoY) - 8.96%

Table 1: Statement of Financial Position – Five-Year Trend Analysis

| Statement of Financial Position As at September 30 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $M | $M | $M | $M | $M |
| **Total Assets** | 4,157.93 | 4,487.62 | 4,828.88 | 5,203.67 | 5,668.70 |
| % change (YoY) | 8.10% | 7.93% | 7.60% | 7.76% | 8.94% |
| **Deposit Insurance Fund** | 4,158.81 | 4,485.06 | 4,832.16 | 5,211.52 | 5,676.83 |
| % change (YoY) | 8.08% | 7.84% | 7.74% | 7.85% | 8.93% |
| **Investment Portfolio** | 4,081.15 | 4,411.23 | 4,746.87 | 5,102.37 | 5,559.67 |
| % change (YoY) | 8.18% | 8.09% | 7.61% | 7.49% | 8.96% |

Table 2: Statement of Net Income and Key Income Components

| Statement of Net Income and Deposit Insurance Fund For the year ended September 30 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $M | $M | $M | $M | $M |
| **Net Income** | 310.84 | 326.25 | 347.09 | 379.36 | 465.31 |
| % change (YoY) | 9.49% | 4.96% | 6.39% | 9.30% | 22.66% |
| **Interest Earned** | 140.41 | 151.26 | 171.86 | 197.05 | 224.05 |
| % change (YoY) | 9.18% | 7.73% | 13.62% | 14.66% | 13.70% |
| **Premium Income** | 183.23 | 191.38 | 192.67 | 197.18 | 257.94 |
| % change (YoY) | 8.77% | 4.45% | 0.67% | 2.34% | 30.82% |
| **Expenses** | 13.06 | 17.13 | 17.43 | 14.87 | 16.69 |
| % change (YoY) | -2.76% | 31.16% | 1.77% | -14.71% | 12.25% |

[1] All dollar values throughout the report are reflected in Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT$ millions).

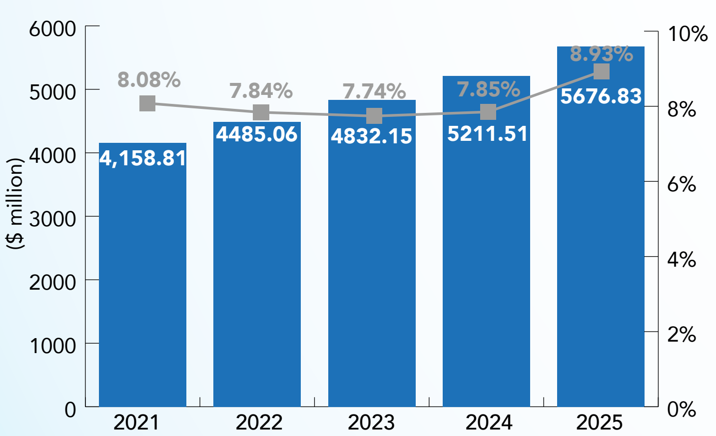
## Management Discussion & Analysis (CONTINUED)

### Deposit Insurance Fund

Section 44K of the Central Bank Act Chapter 79:02 as amended by the Central Bank and Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act, 1986 provides for the establishment of the Deposit Insurance Fund. The Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) is responsible for the management of the Fund, which is used to pay deposit insurance in the event of a member institution's failure. Membership in the Fund is compulsory for all institutions licensed by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago under the Financial Institutions Act, 2008.

The Deposit Insurance Fund was valued at $5,676.83 million as at September 30, 2025, reflecting a year-on-year increase of 8.93%. This growth was driven primarily by premium contributions and investment income, net of operating expenses. Over the past five years, the Fund has maintained a steady upward trajectory, recording an average annual growth rate of approximately 8.1%, as illustrated in Chart I.

**Chart I: Deposit Insurance Fund 2021–2025 ($M)**




Total income for the year was $482 million, an increase of $87.8 million over the year ended September 30, 2024. Fund management expenses totalled $16.7 million, compared with $14.9 million in the prior year, reflecting routine cost movements and a $1.5 million provision for staff costs pending union negotiations.

Net income (income less operating expenses) was $465.3 million, versus $379.4 million in 2024—an increase of $85.9 million (22.6%). The growth primarily reflects the premium rate adjustment to 0.25% effective October 1, 2024, following Legal Notices 159/2024 and 160/2024 associated with the increase in deposit insurance coverage to TT$200,000.

The two main contributors to income were interest earned and annual premiums. These two areas are examined below in greater detail.

### Interest Income

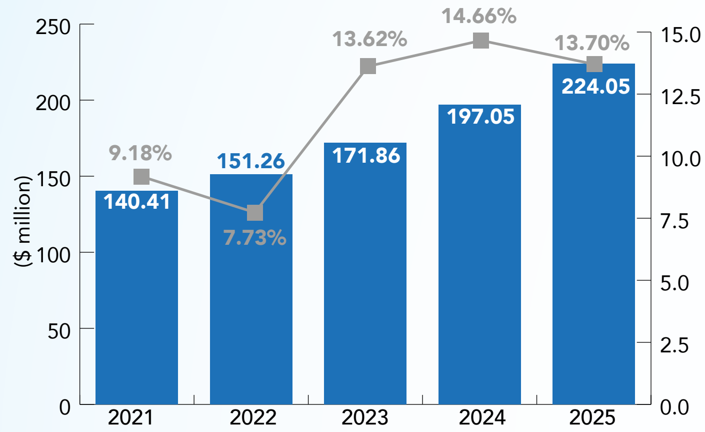
Interest income[2], derived from the Corporation's investment activities, totalled $224.05 million for the year ended September 30, 2025, up from $197.05 million in FY2024. Yields strengthened across assets: short-term deposits rose from 1.48% (September 2024) to 2.12% at year-end; corporate securities recorded an increase from 5.06% to 5.09%; and government securities increased from 3.34% to 3.88%. Overall, the portfolio's average yield improved to 4.61%, compared with 4.20% in the prior year.

Chart II below illustrates the interest earned over the past five years, which reflects an increasing trend.

[2] Interest earned is based on the effective interest and not the coupon interest.

## Management Discussion & Analysis (CONTINUED)

**Chart II: Interest Income 2021–2025 ($M)**

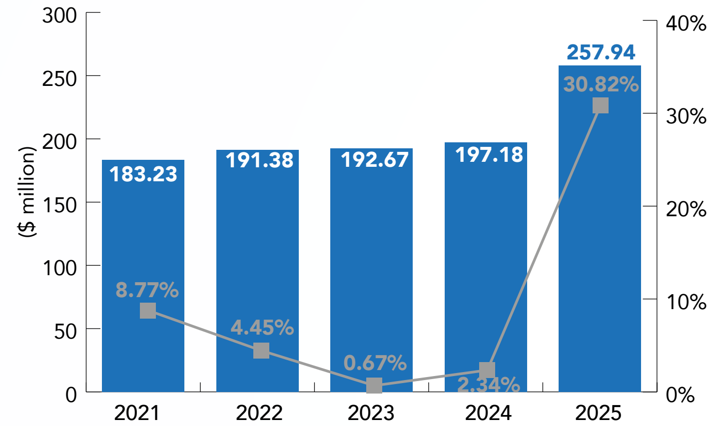



## Annual Premiums

The Corporation is mandated by law to levy each member institution and record contributions to the Deposit Insurance Fund; the first contribution is made six (6) months after the institution acquires membership status (initial contribution). Another levy follows twelve (12) months after admittance (first annual premium) and thereafter levies are made on institutions once annually at the beginning of every calendar year (annual premium). Two bye-laws provide the basis on which the levy is to be made. The initial contribution remains at 0.4% of aggregate deposit liabilities, with subsequent annual premiums subject to a phased increase linked to the coverage enhancement—from 0.25% in 2024/2025 to 0.30% in the subsequent fiscal year. The dates used in the computation are specified in the bye-laws.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, annual premiums were levied and a total of $257.9 million was collected. This represents a 30.8% increase over the $197.2 million collected in 2024. The movement in annual premiums over the past five years is visually depicted in Chart III below.

**Chart III: Premiums Income 2021–2025 ($M)**




The increase in premiums from 2024 to 2025 is directly attributable to the higher premium rate. There were neither additions nor revocations to the Fund's membership over the reporting period.

Accordingly, the total number of member institutions remained at twenty-four (24), of which seventeen (17) are deposit-taking that pay premiums as at September 30, 2025.

## Investments

(a) **Primary Investment Objectives and Approved Categories**

Under its governing legislation, the Corporation is empowered to "…accumulate, manage and invest funds collected". Under this provision, the Corporation's Board of Management has approved an Investment Policy that guides the Corporation's investment activities through specified investment objectives and approved categories.

## Management Discussion & Analysis (CONTINUED)

The primary investment objectives of the Fund's portfolio are as follows:

(i) Maintenance of Capital Value

This requires that all investments be of high credit quality, in terms of the issuer's ability to meet its obligations to the Corporation, supported by legal arrangements designed to protect the Corporation as an investor.

(ii) Provision of an Adequate Liquidity Profile

Investment choices and tenors are informed by potential, anticipated or contingent deposit insurance payouts as well as, prevailing conditions in the banking and financial sectors.

(iii) Reasonable Growth of the Fund

While efforts are made to grow the Fund, growth is pursued only after the objectives at (i) and (ii) have been satisfied. Reasonable growth is assessed relative to a margin above the risk-free interest rate. The growth rate of the Fund is significantly guided by the objectives at (i) and (ii) above.

Approved investment categories include:

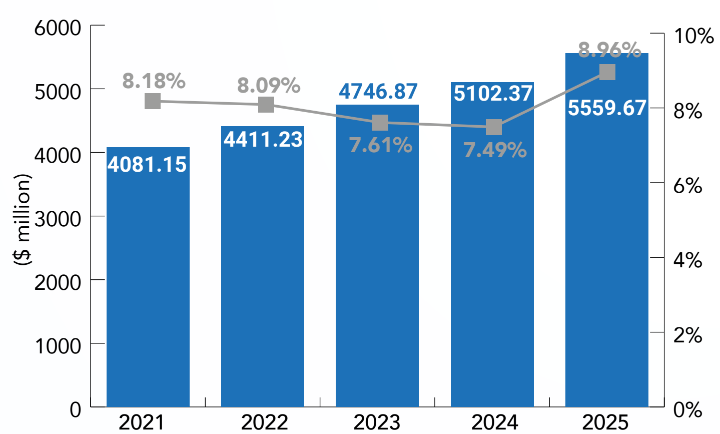
- Deposits in Member Institutions and fixed income mutual funds (0–10% of the portfolio).
- Corporate Securities (0–20% of the portfolio).
- Trinidad and Tobago Government Securities (20–100% of the portfolio).
- Foreign Investments (0–30% of the portfolio).
- Equities (0–1% of the portfolio).

(b) Status of the investment portfolio[3]

As of September 30, 2025, the investment portfolio amounted to $5,559.7 million, compared with $5,102.4 million as at September 30, 2024; representing a year-on-year increase of $457.3 million or 8.96%.

Chart IV below illustrates the consistent upward trajectory in the investment portfolio, with an average growth rate of approximately 8.07% over the past five years.

Chart IV: Investment Portfolio 2021–2025 ($M)




[3] The investment portfolio is measured at amortised cost, being the amount at which the asset is measured on initial recognition, adjusted for principal repayments, the cumulative amortisation of any premium or discount, and any write-down for impairment or irrecoverability.

## Management Discussion & Analysis (CONTINUED)

Table 3: Investment Portfolio Mix 2021–2025

| Investment Category<br>% of Portfolio as at September 30 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Deposits and Money Market Funds (MMFs) | 2.99 | 2.41 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.27 |
| Corporate securities | 4.02 | 6.78 | 9.55 | 8.29 | 7.07 |
| Government securities | 92.64 | 90.45 | 89.96 | 91.32 | 92.63 |
| Equities | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.04 |

### Deposits

Deposit balances closed at $14.84 million as at September 30, 2025, a decrease from $16.09 million as at September 30, 2024.

### Corporate Securities

As of September 30, 2025, the value of Corporate Securities amounted to $392.98 million, compared to $423.40 million in the previous year, which represents a decrease of $30.4 million. No new purchases were made in fiscal 2024/2025. The average yield on Corporate Securities increased to 5.09% as of September 30, 2025, from 5.06% in the prior year.

### Government Securities

Approved Trinidad and Tobago Government Securities instruments, include Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, Government Bonds-GORTT and Government Bonds-State Enterprises.

#### Treasury Bills

As at September 30, 2025, Treasury Bills totalled $207.29 million, declining $75.05 million from $282.34 million in 2024. The average yield rose to 4.14% from 2.74% in 2024.

#### Treasury Notes

As at September 30, 2025, Treasury Notes amounted to $25.00 million, marginally lower than $25.03 million in September 2024, with the average yield unchanged at 2.15%.

#### Government Bonds - GORTT

Government Bonds – GORTT increased to $3,297.3 million as at September 30, 2025, from $2,746.5 million in 2024—an increase of $550.8 million. The average yield rose to 4.64%, from 4.27% in 2024.

#### Government Bonds – State Enterprises

Government Bonds – State Enterprises rose to $1,620.1 million as at September 30, 2025, from $1,605.9 million in the prior year—an increase of $14.2 million. The average yield increased to 4.57%, from 4.20% a year earlier.

### Liquidation

Since its establishment, the Corporation has made deposit insurance payouts to the depositors of nine (9) institutions, which were closed by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. For each of these closures, the Corporation was appointed Liquidator by the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago. The most recent has been the Corporation's appointment as Liquidator of Clico Investment Bank-in Compulsory Liquidation (CIB-ICL) on October 17, 2011 under the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 81:01.

Of the nine (9) liquidations, to date, the Corporation has been released from three (3) and Court orders received in 2020/2021 permitted the Corporation to resign from three (3) other liquidations. Three (3) closed institutions remain under the Corporation's purview.

# International Outreach

Throughout the year, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) deepened its international engagement as an active contributor to the global dialogue on financial stability and depositor protection by shaping emerging best practices with its significant participation with the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI). Regional alliances were further strengthened through the DIC's provision of technical support.

## Participation in IADI Committees and Policy Development

### High-Level Steering Group (HLSG) – Core Principles Review

Four DIC representatives contributed to the review of the IADI Core Principles (CPs), which aimed to update the 2014 framework based on lessons from the 2023 banking turmoil. The General Manager, Ms. Michelle Rolingson-Pierre, accompanied by the Manager of Research, Policy and Resolution, Ms. Allison Edwards, attended the joint HLSG - Executive Committee (EXCO) meeting in Basel, Switzerland, on October 31, 2024, where Draft V of the revised CPs was finalised. The revisions introduced a clearer distinction between deposit insurer and safety-net roles, "Additional Criteria" as aspirational benchmarks for advanced systems, and strengthened reimbursement requirements. The revised Core Principles are expected to be formally published following the November 2025 IADI Annual General Meeting.

### Capacity Building Technical Committee

The DIC's representative, the Human Resource Officer, Ms. Ria Badree, on IADI's Capacity Building Technical Committee led a project to optimise the utilisation of the Financial Stability Institute (FSI) Connect e-learning platform. The initiative reviewed and revised the licensing strategy to improve utilisation of over 300 tutorials covering prudential standards, supervision, deposit insurance, and resolution.

### CARICOM Policy on the Resolution of Financial Institutions

The DIC reviewed and provided feedback on the draft CARICOM Policy on the Resolution of Financial Institutions, coordinated by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and CARICOM. The DIC's contribution ensured that depositor protection and funding considerations were incorporated into the proposed regional framework for resolving systemically important financial institutions.

## Engagement at IADI Events

### Joint FSB/FSI/BIS/IADI Resolution Conference 2024

Two DIC representatives attended the Resolution Conference held in Basel, Switzerland, from October 29–30, 2024, which focused on post-crisis lessons from the 2023 banking turmoil. The General Manager, Ms. Rolingson-Pierre, participated as a panelist in the session "Be Prepared: Operational Readiness, Testing and Simulations," where she shared insights on strengthening preparedness and cross-border coordination among safety-net participants.

## International Outreach (CONTINUED)

### 9th Americas Deposit Insurance Forum

The DIC participated in the 9th Americas Deposit Insurance Forum, held in Asunción, Paraguay, from June 10–13, 2025. The Forum addressed innovations in resolution and payout systems as well as strategies for enhancing cooperation among financial safety-net participants. The DIC's Legal Counsel, Ms. Veneeta Ramsingh, served as moderator for the panel "Strengthening Regional Cooperation: The Role of Deposit Insurers in Cross-Border Resolutions."

### IADI Insights Webinar Series

All staff attended virtually the IADI Insights Webinar "Know Your Risk: Public Awareness in Times of Uncertainty" on December 3, 2024. The session showcased the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's public awareness campaign and its impact across various media platforms.

## Regional Collaboration and Technical Assistance

The DIC hosted the British Virgin Islands Deposit Insurance Corporation (BVIDIC) for a one-day knowledge-sharing session on its deposit insurance framework. The General Manager also provided technical assistance to the Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation (BDIC) and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), contributing to regional capacity-building and policy development initiatives.

## Participation in IADI Research and Surveys

The DIC participated in the 2025 IADI Annual Survey, contributing data and insights on the domestic deposit insurance system. Additionally, through its representative, the DIC served on a sub-committee of the Caribbean Regional Committee (CRC) that developed a survey on deposit insurance Coverage across Caribbean and Latin American jurisdictions. The initiative is anticipated to support IADI's efforts to strengthen regional data collection, benchmarking, and alignment with international standards.

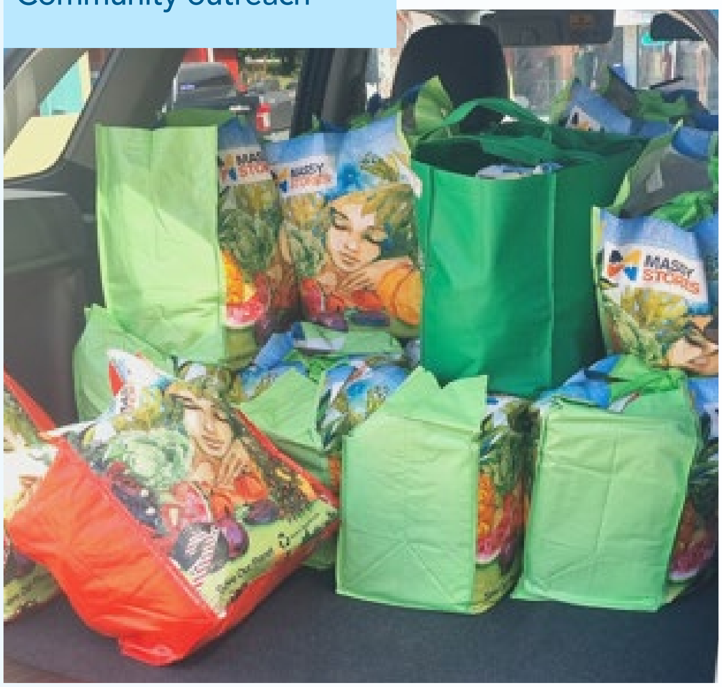
## Summary

Together, these initiatives reflect a year marked by leadership, collaboration, and influence solidifying the DIC's role as a trusted partner in shaping the future of deposit insurance both regionally and internationally.

# Team Building and Community Outreach

## December, 2024

Community outreach

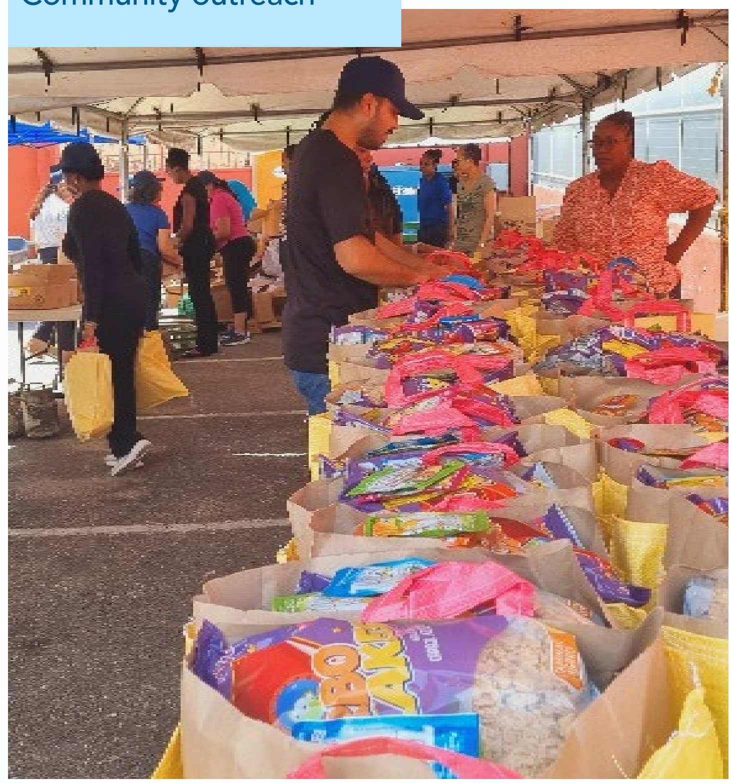



In December 2024, the staff of the DIC assisted the Touch of Joy Foundation's seasonal hamper drive and donated hampers that contained non-perishable food items and other household supplies to be distributed to families for the holiday season. This was the DIC's third consecutive year partnering with Touch of Joy, a Non-Profit Organisation established to provide assistance to families throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

In existence since 2020, Touch of Joy is involved in several charitable activities such as beach-cleanups, back-to-school programmes, medical care assistance and hamper drives.

## February, 2025

Community outreach



On February 27, 2025, members of the DIC staff assisted the Living Water Community located at Frederick Street, Port of Spain with packaging of food items and household supplies into hampers. A variety of food items such as rice, flour, canned foods, sugar and pasta as well personal care items had to be sorted and repackaged into hundreds of hamper bags for distribution to persons located in Port of Spain and environs.

The Living Water Community is an ecclesial community founded in 1975 with a mission to serve marginalised communities through outreach and humanitarian work.

## Team Building and Community Outreach (CONTINUED)

### Community outreach

In the end, staff successfully packaged a total of 523 hampers.

The DIC thanks the Living Water Community for the opportunity to participate and contribute to this worthy cause.

## Team Building and Community Outreach (CONTINUED)

### May, 2025

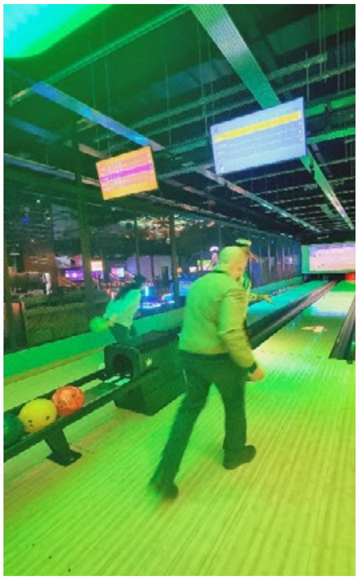
#### Teambuilding activity

On May 22, 2025, the DIC staff participated in a teambuilding activity at The Alley, East Gates Mall, Trincity and took the opportunity to say farewell to Ms. Jacqueline Davis-Mc Kree as she proceeded on pre-retirement leave.

Fun and challenging word games and puzzles stimulated interactions and conversations between staff, fostering camaraderie and team spirit.

The day was crowned by staff engaging in some competitive bowling, showcasing their time management, coordination and strategy skills, while improving coordination and teamwork. Those new to the sport were provided with an opportunity to acquire a new skill.

This teambuilding activity was not only engaging and exciting, but created synergy between staff members and fostered improved communication and relationships.



# 2025 Audited Financial Statements

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

on the

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

of the

**DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

for the year ended

**September 30, 2025**

# Report Of The Auditor General Of The Republic Of Trinidad And Tobago On The Financial Statements Of The Deposit Insurance Corporation For The Year Ended September 30, 2025

## Opinion

The Financial Statements of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (the Corporation) for the year ended September 30, 2025 have been audited. The statements as set out on pages 3 to 29 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at September 30, 2025, a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 18 including a summary of material accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Deposit Insurance Corporation as at September 30, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

## Basis For Opinion

3. The audit was conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The Auditor General's responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. The Auditor General is independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the Financial Statements and other ethical responsibilities have been fulfilled in accordance with these requirements. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the above audit opinion.

## Other Matter

4. The Financial Statements of the Corporation, for the year ended September 30, 2024, were audited by another auditor, who expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those statements in their report dated 12 December 2024.

## Responsibilities Of Management And Those Charged With Governance For The Financial Statements

5. Management of the Corporation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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.

6. In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities For The Audit Of The Financial Statements

8. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on the audit and to report thereon in accordance with section 39 of Exchequer and Audit Act, Chapter 69:01.

9. The Auditor General's 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 audit report that includes her opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs 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.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs, the Auditor General exercises professional judgment and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit. The Auditor General also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an 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.

- Obtains 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 Corporation's internal control.

- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concludes 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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If, the Auditor General concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the Auditor General is required to draw attention in her audit report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify her opinion. The Auditor General's conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of her audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluates 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.

11. The Auditor General communicates 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 were identified during the audit.

**SUBMISSION OF REPORT**

12. This Report is being submitted to the Minister of Finance in accordance with Section 39 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, Chapter 69:01.

**9TH DECEMBER, 2025**
**PORT OF SPAIN**

**JAIWANTIE RAMDASS**
**AUDITOR GENERAL**

# Statement of Management Responsibility

For the year ended September 30, 2025

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "Corporation") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.
- Ensuring that the Corporation 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 the security of the Corporation's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Corporation's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

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

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

Chairman
Date: December 4, 2025

Director
Date: December 4, 2025

# Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

| | Notes | 30 September 2025 $'000 | 30 September 2024 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Current Assets** | | | |
| Property and equipment | 6 | 19,982 | 18,839 |
| Intangible assets | 7 | 44 | 82 |
| Investments | 8 | 4,595,502 | 3,771,113 |
| **Total Non-Current Assets** | | **4,615,528** | **3,790,034** |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Liquidation advances recoverable | | 11 | 5 |
| Accounts receivable | 9 | 13,582 | 9,231 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 20,763 | 24,918 |
| Investments | 8 | 1,018,812 | 1,379,484 |
| **Total Current Assets** | | **1,053,168** | **1,413,638** |
| **Total Assets** | | **5,668,696** | **5,203,672** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Stated capital | 11 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Revaluation Reserve | | (13,000) | (11,625) |
| Deposit Insurance Fund | | 5,676,819 | 5,211,515 |
| **Total Equity** | | **5,664,819** | **5,200,890** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| Balance due to Central Bank | 15 | - | - |
| Accounts payable | | 3,877 | 2,782 |
| **Total Liabilities** | | 3,877 | 2,782 |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **5,668,696** | **5,203,672** |

These audited financial statements have been approved by the Board of Management on December 4, 2025.

**Chairman** **Director**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

| | Notes | 30 September 2025 $'000 | 30 September 2024 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | | |
| Investment income | 2(k)(ii) | 224,053 | 197,049 |
| Initial contributions and annual premia | 2(k)(i) | 257,940 | 197,175 |
| Other income | | 6 | 2 |
| | | **481,999** | **394,226** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Staff costs | 12 | 11,343 | 9,773 |
| General and administrative | 13 | 4,718 | 4,574 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 6,7 | 634 | 521 |
| | | **16,695** | **14,868** |
| **Net income for the year** | | **465,304** | **379,358** |
| **Other comprehensive (loss)/income** | | | |
| Unrealised loss on investments | | (1,374) | (6,059) |
| **Total other comprehensive loss** | | **(1,374)** | **(6,059)** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **463,930** | **373,299** |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

| | Stated Capital $'000 | Revaluation Reserve $'000 | Deposit Insurance Fund $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at October 1, 2024 | 1,000 | (11,625) | 5,211,515 | 5,200,890 |
| Net income | - | - | 465,304 | 465,304 |
| Other comprehensive loss | - | (1,374) | - | (1,374) |
| **Balance as at September 30, 2025** | **1,000** | **(13,000)** | **5,676,819** | **5,664,819** |
| Balance as at October 1, 2023 | 1,000 | (5,566) | 4,832,157 | 4,827,591 |
| Net income | - | - | 379,358 | 379,358 |
| Other comprehensive loss | - | (6,059) | - | (6,059) |
| **Balance as at September 30, 2024** | **1,000** | **(11,625)** | **5,211,515** | **5,200,890** |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| Net income for the year | 465,304 | 379,358 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 634 | 521 |
| Investment income | (224,053) | (197,049) |
| **Operating surplus before working capital changes** | 241,884 | 182,830 |
| Net change in liquidation advances recoverable | (6) | 1 |
| Net change in accounts receivable | (4,351) | (8,609) |
| Net change in balance due to Central Bank | - | (1) |
| Net change in accounts payable | 1,094 | 1,498 |
| **Cash provided by operating activities** | **238,621** | **175,719** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Investment income received | 199,793 | 170,146 |
| Purchase of Government Treasury Bills | (207,292) | (282,345) |
| Proceeds from maturity of Government Treasury Bills | 282,345 | 123,730 |
| Purchase of Government Treasury Notes | - | (25,049) |
| Proceeds from maturity of Corporate Bonds | 29,525 | 29,745 |
| Purchase of Government Bonds - Local | (1,597,027) | (610,344) |
| Proceeds from maturity of Government Bonds | 1,051,619 | 425,291 |
| Proceeds from sale of Equities | - | 12 |
| Purchase of Property and equipment | (1,712) | (149) |
| Purchases of Intangible assets | (28) | - |
| **Cash used in investing activities** | **(242,776)** | **(168,963)** |
| **Net change in cash and cash equivalents** | **(4,155)** | **6,756** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year** | **24,918** | **18,162** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents, end of year** | **20,763** | **24,918** |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year ended 30 September 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 1. Establishment and Principal Activity

The Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "Corporation") was established by the Central Bank and Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Act No. 2 of 1986), which amended the Central Bank Act Chapter 79:02 (the "Act").

The Corporation's principal objective is to manage a Deposit Insurance Fund (the "Fund") established by the Act to provide insurance coverage on deposits held with member institutions to a maximum of $200,000 per depositor in each capacity and right in each institution. Membership of the Fund is compulsory for all institutions licensed under the Financial Institutions Act, 2008.

Section 44W of the Act authorises the Corporation to take such action as it deems necessary to fulfil its mandate including levying premia and contributions from member institutions, hiring of staff, borrowing, lending, arranging for the restructuring of a failed member whether by merger with a financially sound member or otherwise and acquiring the undertaking of any member institution which is in financial difficulty. The Corporation may also act as receiver or liquidator of an insolvent member institution.

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

### a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand and are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

### b) Use of estimates

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

### c) New accounting standards and interpretations

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Corporation

The Corporation adopted the following new Standard and amendments with a transition date of October 1, 2024. There were no significant changes made to these financial statements resulting from the adoption of this new standard/amendment.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Corporation (continued)

- IAS 1 — Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and IAS 1 — Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments). Clarifies that classification is based on rights in existence at the reporting date and how covenants affect classification (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024).
- IFRS 16 — Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendment). Clarifies the measurement of the lease liability arising in a sale-and-leaseback transaction (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024).
- Supplier Finance Arrangements — Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.
  Introduce qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024).

(ii) 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 Corporation'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 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 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. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.
- On 9 April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 sets out overall presentation and disclosure requirements, introduces defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, clarifies classification into operating/investing/financing, and strengthens aggregation/disaggregation and note-structuring guidance. The Standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted (continued)

- On 9 May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries that apply IFRS recognition and measurement to provide reduced disclosures and sets out the applicable disclosure requirements. The Standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 (early application permitted).

Other standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards in issue but not yet effective are not considered to be relevant to the Corporation and have not been disclosed.

(iii) Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Corporation. The Corporation did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

### d) Financial instruments

#### (i) Financial assets

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

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

Based on the Corporation's business model, financial assets are classified into the following 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 recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 2 d) iii). Interest income from these financial assets is included in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets (continued)

*Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

At initial recognition, the Corporation made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of its investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income, as they are not held for trading. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the Corporation's right to receive payment of the dividend is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Corporation, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

*Debt instruments*

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

a) The cash flow characteristics of the asset; and

b) The Corporation's business model for managing the asset.

*Corporation's business model*

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

- The stated objective and policies of the portfolio and the operation of those in practice. More specifically whether the Corporation's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows from the sale of assets.
- Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected.
- Determination of performance targets for the portfolio, how evaluated and reported to key management personnel.
- Management identification of and response to various risks, which includes but not limited to liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk.
- How managers are compensated e.g. if compensation is based on the fair value of assets managed or contractual cash flows collected.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets (continued)

*Corporation's business model (continued)*

Arising out of the assessment, the Corporation's debt portfolio was deemed to have the 'hold to collect' business model.

The Corporation reclassifies debt instruments when, and only when, its business model for managing those assets changes. The classification 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.

*Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)*

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows the Corporation assesses whether flows represent solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Corporation 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 is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition/de-recognition of financial assets

All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date - the date on which the Corporation commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Corporation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

#### (ii) Impairment

The Corporation assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The Corporation 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (iii) Expected credit loss measurement

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

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Corporation.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses 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 pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

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

**Change in credit quality since initial recognition**

| **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** |
|---|---|---|
| **(Initial recognition)** | **(Significant increase in credit risk)** | **(Credit-impaired assets)** |
| 12 month expected credit losses | Lifetime expected credit losses | Lifetime expected credit losses |

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

| Criteria | Investment Grade Portfolio | Single "B" Speculative Grade Portfolio |
|---|---|---|
| **Absolute Measure** | PD - 15% or higher | PD - 25% or higher |
| **AND** | **AND** | **AND** |
| **Relative Measure** | One notch downgrade (investment securities rating scale) | One notch downgrade (investment securities rating scale) |

The Corporation has used the low credit risk exemption for all of its financial instruments as at September 30, 2025. The Corporation considers the following characteristics to be low credit risk:

- Direct Government instruments
- Government guaranteed instruments
- Investments with a minimum long term investment grade rating:
  - BBB (Standard and Poor's)
  - BBB (Fitch Ratings)
  - Baa2 (Moody's)
  - CariAA(+/-) (CariCRIS)

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### v) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

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

*Quantitative criteria*

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

*Qualitative criteria*

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

The borrower formally files for bankruptcy or there is a commencement of foreclosure proceedings. The obligation is classified as doubtful or worse as per the Corporation's classification process.

A modification to the terms and conditions of the original agreement that would not normally be considered is executed.

Restructure proceedings or an indication of the intention to restructure is initiated by the issuer.

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

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (vi) Measuring ECL– Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

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

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per-Definition of default and credit-impaired above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Corporation expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Corporation's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by seniority of the claim and product type, while the availability of collateral is factored before LGD is considered. LGD is expressed as the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the debt instrument.

The ECL is determined by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD after taking into consideration the discounted present value of the EAD and collateral enhancements. The EAD is determined by reducing the outstanding balance from the discounted collateral value. The cost of disposal of the collateral item is factored together with the time frame for disposal before discounting to present values. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate.

The EAD is considered as follows:

- For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12 month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For revolving products, the exposure at default is calculated by taking the current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on an analysis of the product's usage over a two-year period.
- The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post-default.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

**d) Financial instruments (continued)**

**(vi) Measuring ECL– Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)**

The Investments PDs are taken from the transaction matrices of Standard and Poor's, Fitch Ratings, Moody's and CariCRIS.

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

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

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

The most significant assumption affecting the ECL allowance for the investment portfolio is the sovereign credit risk rating - given the significant impact on Corporation performance and collateral valuations.

**(viii) Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities include the balance due to Central Bank and accounts payable. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired).

**(ix) Determination of fair value**

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

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and these prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive.

Indicators that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or a significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions. For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques using input existing at year-end.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### d) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (ix) Determination of fair value (continued)

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

### e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is adjusted to reflect the revised estimate.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash- generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis.

### f) Stated capital

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

### g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### h) Foreign currency translation

#### i) Functional and presentation currency

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

#### ii) Transactions and balances

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

### i) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives for all asset groups. Land is not depreciated.

The rates used are as follows:

| | | Rate | Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buildings | - | 2% | Straight line |
| Buildings improvements | - | 2% | Straight line |
| Motor vehicles | - | 25% | Straight line |
| Furniture and fixtures | - | 10% | Straight line |
| Office equipment | - | 20% | Straight line |
| Computer equipment | - | 25% | Straight line |
| Computer software | - | 25% | Straight line |

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date.

*Subsequent expenditure*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

*Disposal*

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with their carrying amounts and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

### j) Intangible assets

*Computer software*

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Corporation are recognised as intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38 Intangible Assets. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as expenses when incurred. Computer software costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives of four (4) years on a straight line-basis.

### k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Corporation and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

#### (i) Initial contributions and annual premia

Initial contributions and annual premia is recognised on the accruals basis. Annual premia in respect of a given year are paid on the basis of a rate of 0.25 per centum of the average deposit liabilities existing at the end of each of the quarters in the preceding calendar year, except that for a new institution the first year's levy is based on its average deposit liabilities existing in the first year of operation.

#### (ii) Investment income

Investment income is accrued on the time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable under the effective interest rate method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability and is not revised subsequently. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Corporation estimates the future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not the future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premia that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.

### l) Other assets

Other assets are generally measured at amortised cost.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

**m) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

**n) Levy of initial contributions**

All institutions are required to pay an initial contribution on becoming members, and annual premia in subsequent years. Initial contributions paid by member institutions are matched by the Central Bank (Section 44M).

The payment of initial contributions is based on a rate of 0.4 per centum of the average deposit liabilities existing at the end of the first and second quarters of the first twelve (12) months of operation.

**o) Exemption from the provisions of taxation and insurance legislation**

The Corporation is exempt from the provisions of any Act relating to income taxation or corporation taxation and from payment of stamp duty, and is also exempt from the provisions of the Insurance Act 2018.

**p) Expenses**

Staff costs, and general and administrative expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

**q) Pensions**

The Corporation maintains a voluntary contribution plan for its employees. This is a funded scheme and the Corporation's contributions are charged in the profit or loss for the year as incurred.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 3. Financial Risk Management:

### Financial risk factors

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk, compliance risk and reputation risk arising from the financial instruments that it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Corporation to manage these risks are discussed below:

#### a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk through the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of interest rates on interest bearing financial assets and liabilities, including investments in bonds and other funding instruments.

The exposure is managed through the matching of funding products with financial services and monitoring market conditions and yields.

##### i) Bonds

The Corporation invests mainly in medium to long term bonds consisting of fixed rate instruments.

The market values of the fixed rate bonds are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The longer the maturity of the bonds, the greater is the sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Because these assets are being held to maturity and are not traded, any changes in market values will not impact profit or loss.

The Corporation actively monitors bonds with maturities greater than ten years, as well as the interest rate policies of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

##### ii) Interest rate sensitivity gap

The Corporation's exposure to interest rate risk is summarised in the table below, which analyses assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts categorised according to their maturity dates.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 3. Financial Risk Management (continued)

**Financial risk factors (continued)**

**a) Interest rate risk (continued)**

**ii) Interest rate sensitivity gap (continued)**

| | Up to 1 year $'000 | 2 to 5 years $'000 | Over 5 years $'000 | Non-Interest Bearing $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Assets as at September 2025** | | | | | |
| Investments | 1,018,812 | 3,418,937 | 1,128,373 | 48,192 | 5,614,314 |
| Liquidation advances recoverable | - | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| Accounts receivable | - | - | - | 13,236 | 13,236 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 20,763 | - | - | - | 20,763 |
| | 1,039,575 | 3,418,937 | 1,128,373 | 61,439 | 5,648,324 |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | - | - | 3,877 | 3,877 |
| | - | - | - | 3,877 | 3,877 |
| **Interest rate sensitivity gap** | **1,039,575** | **3,418,937** | **1,128,373** | **57,562** | **5,644,447** |
| **Financial Assets as at September 2024** | | | | | |
| Investments | 1,379,718 | 2,836,544 | 930,860 | 3,475 | 5,150,597 |
| Liquidation advances recoverable | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Accounts receivable | - | - | - | 8,842 | 8,842 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 24,918 | - | - | - | 24,918 |
| | 1,404,636 | 2,836,544 | 930,860 | 12,322 | 5,184,362 |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | - | - | 2,782 | 2,782 |
| | - | - | - | 2,782 | 2,782 |
| **Interest rate sensitivity gap** | **1,404,636** | **2,836,544** | **930,860** | **9,540** | **5,181,580** |

The Corporation is not subject to significant interest rate changes as interest rates are fixed on investments at amortised cost. Therefore, changes in interest rates will not have a significant impact on the Corporation.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 3. Financial Risk Management (continued)

**Financial risk factors (continued)**

**b) Credit risk**

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the statement of financial position date.

Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Corporation has policies to limit the amount of exposure to any single financial institution.

The Corporation also actively monitors global economic developments and government policies that may affect the growth rate of the local economy.

The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by amounts included for investments, liquidation advances recoverable, accounts receivables and cash and cash equivalents on the statement of financial position.

**c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity dates of assets and liabilities do not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Corporation has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Corporation is able to make daily calls on its available cash resources to settle financial and other liabilities. The Corporation's liabilities at the reporting date are due within the next six months and are not considered material for disclosure purposes.

**d) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Corporation's measurement currency. The Corporation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the United States Dollar. The Corporation's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

The Corporation's net exposure to currency risk is as follows:

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| United States Dollars | 236 | 95 |
| Other Foreign Currencies | 33 | - |
| | 269 | 95 |

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 3. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### e) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial investment will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instruments or its issuer or factors affecting all investments traded in the market. The Corporation has no significant exposure to other price risks.

### f) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk derived from deficiencies relating to the Corporation's information technology and control systems, as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The Corporation's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously. Supervisory controls are also installed to minimise human error.

### g) Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations of the state. The risk is limited to a significant extent due to the supervision applied by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, as well as by the monitoring controls applied by the Corporation.

### h) Reputation risk

The risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the Corporation's operations (whether true or false) may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal cases against the Corporation. The Corporation engages in public social endeavours to engender trust and minimise this risk.

### i) Capital management – adequacy of the Deposit Insurance Fund

The Corporation's capital comprises stated capital and the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF). The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements, and there were no changes in what the Corporation considers as capital, and management of capital was performed on a basis consistent with that of prior years. The key mechanisms used to manage the level of capital are premia assessments and borrowings, if necessary.

The Corporation's principal objective is to establish and manage a scheme for the insurance of deposits, or part thereof, held by Member Institutions against the risk of loss of deposits up to a maximum of **$200,000** per depositor, in each right and capacity, in each institution.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 3. Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### i) Capital management – adequacy of the Deposit Insurance Fund (continued)

As at September 30, 2025, there were 24 member institutions with total eligible deposits estimated at $101.5 billion (2024: $100.1 billion). Deposit Insurance coverage is limited to two hundred thousand dollars or such other amount as the Minister may prescribe by Order save that where a depositor maintains deposits in more than one institution or in different capacities and rights, the limit shall apply to the total amount maintained on deposit in each institution in each capacity and right. The annual premia to be paid to the Fund by every member of the Fund shall be based on a rate of 0.25 per centum of the aggregate of the deposit liabilities of the member outstanding at the end of each quarter of the preceding year divided by four. In relation to its insurance obligations, two areas of exposure exist as follows (1) the need to borrow should the fund be inadequate to meet an obligation (2) if the monetised assets of a liquidated entity are insufficient to repay the DIC as the subrogated entity.

If a Member Institutions  future viability or solvency is deemed by the prudential regulator to be at risk and the Corporation is required to intervene by providing financial assistance or payout depositors in accordance with its resolution powers under the Act, and if the DIF is insufficient to meet the obligation, the Corporation has the power to borrow, as well as, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, prescribe the levying of additional premia payable by Member Institutions.

### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies. See Note 2 (b).

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Corporation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

However, actual results could differ from those estimates as 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 within the next financial year are discussed below:

Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the estimate is changed, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

The critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are as follows:

i) Whether investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost.

ii) Whether arrangements are classified as leases, in accordance with IFRS 16.

iii) Which depreciation method for property and equipment is used.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date (requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements) that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

### a) Impairment of assets

Management assesses at each statement of financial position date whether assets are impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. Recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows. Provisions are made for the excess of the carrying value over its recoverable amount.

### b) Property and equipment

Management exercises judgement in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalised and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

### c) Determining fair values using valuation techniques

The determination of fair values for financial assets for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques which utilises various degrees of judgements affecting the specific investment.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 5. Assets Under Administration

There exist three (3) failed non-banking financial institutions for which the Corporation serves as liquidator. These companies and their year of liquidation are as follows:

- Trade Confirmers Limited (in liquidation) 1986
- Swait Finance Limited (in liquidation) 1986
- CLICO Investment Bank Limited (in compulsory liquidation) 2011

In its role as liquidator, the Corporation is engaged in liquidating the assets of these failed institutions in an attempt to settle the outstanding liabilities associated with these institutions.

The Corporation with respect to CLICO Investment Bank (in Compulsory Liquidation) submits reports every six (6) months to The Registrar General's Department and the Chief State Solicitor. Reports with respect to Trade Confirmers Limited (in liquidation) and Swait Finance Limited (in liquidation) are submitted to the Supreme Court of T&T and the Chief State Solicitor wherein details of receipts and payments are recorded for the period being reported. The Corporation in due course intends to make application to the Court to resign as Liquidator of Trade Confirmers Limited (in liquidation) and Swait Finance Limited (in liquidation).

The statement of financial position does not include the assets of these closed financial institutions under the administration of the Corporation. However, the table presented hereunder provides in summary, the balances as at September 30, 2025. In relation to the table, the following points should be noted:

a) The assets at closure are reported at net realizable value representing a reasonable estimate of the amount for which the assets could have been sold.

b) Total realisations represent the amount received to date from the sale of liquidated assets.

c) The liabilities at closure represent the total amount owing by the failed institutions, inclusive of deposit liabilities, as at the date of closure.

d) Liabilities incurred represent liquidation expenses from the date of closure up to the end of the reporting period.

e) Total payments represent liquidation expenses paid, and insurance payments recovered as at the reporting date.

f) Remaining liabilities represent the balance due to unsecured creditors as at the reporting date.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 5. Assets Under Administration (continued)

The legislation authorises the Deposit Insurance Corporation to recover insurance paid from the sales proceeds of liquidated assets in priority to unsecured creditors.

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| **a) Total value of assets at closure of Financial Institutions** | **6,052,802** | **6,052,802** |
| **b) Total subsequent realisations** | **6,859,316** | **6,857,185** |
| c) Total liabilities at closure of Financial Institutions | (11,826,397) | (11,826,397) |
| d) Total addition liabilities incurred | (3,801,605) | (3,801,599) |
| e) Total subsequent payments | 10,459,739 | 10,454,852 |
| **f) Outstanding liabilities at year end** | **(5,168,263)** | **(5,173,144)** |

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 6. Property and equipment

| | Land and Buildings $'000 | Building Improvements $'000 | Motor Vehicles $'000 | Furniture and Fixtures $'000 | Office Equipment $'000 | Computer Equipment $'000 | Work in Progress $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended September 30, 2025** | | | | | | | | |
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at October 1, 2024 | 15,859 | 5,097 | 240 | 1,235 | 2,014 | 1,629 | - | 26,074 |
| Additions | - | - | 647 | - | 25 | 38 | 1,000 | 1,712 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (6) | (1) | - | - | (7) |
| **Balance as at September 30, 2025** | **15,859** | **5,097** | **887** | **1,229** | **2038** | **1,667** | **1,000** | **27,779** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at October 1, 2024 | 1,716 | 787 | 240 | 1,052 | 1,995 | 1,445 | - | 7,235 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 173 | 102 | 92 | 79 | 20 | 102 | - | 569 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (6) | (1) | - | - | (7) |
| **Balance as at September 30, 2025** | **1,890** | **890** | **332** | **1,125** | **2,013** | **1,547** | **-** | **7,797** |
| **Net book value as at September 30, 2025** | **13,969** | **4,207** | **555** | **104** | **25** | **120** | **1,000** | **19,982** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 6. Property and equipment (continued)

| | Land and Buildings $'000 | Building Improvements $'000 | Motor Vehicles $'000 | Furniture and Fixtures $'000 | Office Equipment $'000 | Computer Equipment $'000 | Work in Progress $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended September 30, 2024** | | | | | | | | |
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at October 1, 2023 | 15,859 | 5,061 | 240 | 1,208 | 2,368 | 1,582 | 10 | 26,328 |
| Additions | - | 36 | - | 41 | - | 72 | - | 149 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (14) | (354) | (25) | (10) | (403) |
| **Balance as at September 30, 2024** | **15,859** | **5,097** | **240** | **1,235** | **2,014** | **1,629** | **-** | **26,074** |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at October 1, 2023 | 1,560 | 696 | 240 | 998 | 2,351 | 1,365 | - | 7,210 |
| Charge for the year | 156 | 91 | - | 68 | (2) | 103 | - | 416 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (14) | (354) | (23) | - | (391) |
| **Balance as at September 30, 2024** | **1,716** | **787** | **240** | **1,052** | **1,995** | **1,445** | **-** | **7,235** |
| **Net book value as at September 30, 2024** | **14,143** | **4,310** | **-** | **183** | **19** | **184** | **-** | **18,839** |

Comparatives: 2024 Office Equipment figures have been updated for a minor reclassification between PPE classes; NBV and profit are unaffected.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 7. Intangible Assets

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025** **$'000** | **2024** **$'000** |
| **Computer software** | | |
| **Cost** | | |
| Balance as at October 1 | 5,541 | 5,541 |
| Additions | 28 | - |
| **Balance as at September 30** | **5,569** | **5,541** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | |
| Balance as at October 1 | 5,459 | 5,354 |
| Charge for the year | 66 | 105 |
| **Balance as at September 30** | **5,525** | **5,459** |
| **Net book value as at September 30** | **44** | **82** |

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 8. Investments

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| **Amortised cost** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| Government Treasury Bills | 211,533 | 285,153 |
| Government Treasury Notes | 25,236 | - |
| Government Bonds | 629,532 | 1,062,580 |
| Corporate Bonds | 152,511 | 31,751 |
| | **1,018,812** | **1,379,484** |
| **Non-current** | | |
| Government Treasury Notes | - | 25,260 |
| Government Bonds | 4,346,072 | 3,343,527 |
| Corporate Bonds | 247,330 | 398,851 |
| | **4,593,402** | **3,767,638** |
| | **5,612,214** | **5,147,122** |
| **Fair value through other comprehensive income** | | |
| Equities | 2,100 | 3,475 |
| | **2,100** | **3,475** |
| | **5,614,314** | **5,150,597** |

### 9. Accounts Receivable

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| Prepayments | 346 | 389 |
| Loan receivable | 46 | 75 |
| Interest receivable | 13 | 11 |
| Other receivables[1] | 13,177 | 8,756 |
| | **13,582** | **9,231** |

1 Part-principal payments due in September 2025 were received in October 2025, totalling $13.17 million.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2025<br>$'000 | 2024<br>$'000 |
| Cash held at the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago | 15,633 | 20,103 |
| Cash held at other financial institutions | 5,094 | 4,789 |
| Cash on hand | 36 | 26 |
| | **20,763** | **24,918** |

## 11. Stated Capital

The Corporation is a statutory body, the authorised and issued capital of which is fixed by the Central Bank Act Chapter 79:02 in the amount of $1,000,000. However, an increase may be approved by the Minister to whom the responsibility for finance is assigned.

## 12. Staff Cost

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2025<br>$'000 | 2024<br>$'000 |
| Salaries and overtime | 5,796 | 6,002 |
| Staff allowance | 2,121 | 1,847 |
| Accrued Bonus | 1,321 | 216 |
| Pension contributions | 623 | 471 |
| Staff benefits | 566 | 353 |
| Directors' fees | 314 | 316 |
| National Insurance contributions | 263 | 263 |
| Gratuity | 173 | 173 |
| Medical and workmen compensation insurance | 166 | 132 |
| | **11,343** | **9,773** |
| Number of Employees | 19 | 18 |

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 13. General and Administrative Expenses

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025** **$'000** | **2024** **$'000** |
| Information technology | 1,271 | 915 |
| Security services | 715 | 705 |
| Public relations and advertising | 540 | 524 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 536 | 504 |
| Janitorial services | 339 | 325 |
| Professional fees | 265 | 363 |
| Utilities | 206 | 209 |
| International Association of Deposit Insurers membership fees | 184 | 186 |
| Property services | 148 | 142 |
| Meeting expenses/Conferences and Official Visits | 123 | 293 |
| Telecommunications | 112 | 136 |
| Training and education | 108 | 111 |
| Printing and stationery | 105 | 94 |
| Motor vehicles repairs and maintenance | 25 | 23 |
| Archiving | 12 | 12 |
| Miscellaneous | 10 | 12 |
| Rates and taxes | 9 | 9 |
| Library services | 9 | 11 |
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | 1 | - |
| | **4,718** | **4,574** |

### 14. Retirement Benefits

The Corporation does not operate a pension plan but a non-compulsory arrangement exists whereby the Corporation contributes 150% of an employee's contribution to an approved individual annuity or the Individual Retirement Unit Account of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation up to a maximum of 10% of an employee's base salary. Costs incurred during the year ended September 30, 2025 were $622,715 (2024: $470,847).

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 15. Related Party Transactions

Related party balances

A party is related to the Corporation if:

a. The party is an associate of the Corporation;
b. The party is, directly or indirectly, either under common control with the Corporation or has significant or joint control over the Corporation;
c. The party is a close family member of a person who is part of key management personnel or who controls the Corporation;
d. The party is controlled or significantly influenced by a member of key management personnel or by a person who controls the Corporation;
e. The party is a joint venture in which the Corporation is a venture partner;
f. The party is a member of the Corporation's or its parent's key management personnel;

Significant aspects of the relationship between the Corporation and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (the Central Bank) are as follows:

(a) Capital contribution

The paid-up capital has been contributed entirely by the Central Bank.

(b) Representation on the Board of Management (Section 44Q (1) (a))

Two members represent the Central Bank on the Board of Management Corporation.

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| Transactions with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago | | |
| Balance as at October 1 | - | 1 |
| Personnel and administration expenses reimbursable to the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago | (3) | (5) |
| Reimbursements made by the Corporation | 3 | 4 |
| **Balance as at September 30** | **-** | **-** |

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 15. Related Party Transactions (continued)

**Key management personnel compensation**

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025 $'000** | **2024 $'000** |
| Short-term employee benefits | 3,706 | 3,966 |
| Post-employment benefits | 185 | 171 |
| **Balance as at September 30** | **3,891** | **4,137** |

### 16. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Corporation determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

**(a) Valuation models**

The Corporation's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in accounting policy 2 (d) (ix).

The Corporation measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

There were no transfers of financial instruments between levels during the year, neither were there any changes in the categorisation from the prior year.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

## 16. Fair Values of Financial Instruments (continued)

### (b) Financial instruments measured at fair value – fair value hierarchy

At year-end, the following financial instruments were measured at fair value.

| | Level 1<br>$'000 | Level 2<br>$'000 | Level 3<br>$'000 | Total<br>$'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at September 30, 2025** | | | | |
| Investment - equities | 2,100 | - | - | 2,100 |
| **As at September 30, 2024** | | | | |
| Investment - equities | 3,475 | - | - | 3,475 |

The following financial instruments were not measured at fair value.

| | 30 September | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2025<br>$'000 | 2024<br>$'000 |
| **As at September 30** | | |
| Investment at amortised cost | 5,612,214 | 5,147,122 |

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2025 | Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars

### 17. Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and the categories of financial instruments.

| | **Fair value Through other Comprehensive Income $'000** | **Amortised Cost $'000** | **Total $'000** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year ended September 30, 2025** | | | |
| **Assets** | | | |
| Investments | 2,100 | 5,612,214 | 5,614,314 |
| Liquidation advances recoverable | - | 11 | 11 |
| Accounts receivable | - | 13,236 | 13,236 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | 20,763 | 20,763 |
| **Total financial assets** | **2,100** | **5,646,224** | **5,648,324** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | 3,877 | 3,877 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | - | 3,877 | 3,877 |
| **Year ended September 30, 2024** | | | |
| **Assets** | | | |
| Investments | 3,475 | 5,147,122 | 5,150,597 |
| Liquidation advances recoverable | - | 5 | 5 |
| Account receivable | - | 8,842 | 8,842 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | 24,918 | 24,918 |
| **Total financial assets** | **3,475** | **5,180,887** | **5,184,362** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | 2,782 | 2,782 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **-** | **2,782** | **2,782** |

### 18. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated the possibility of subsequent events existing in the Corporation's financial statements from October 1, 2025, through December 4, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

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