Republic Financial Holdings Limited

2024
Annual Report

YOU


Invested in
YOU

It all comes down to you. We're empowering you with the ease and precision of digital banking platforms. We're leveraging our resources to support sustainable practices, renewable energy and climate change initiatives in business. We're making a difference in the lives of the differently abled, people with aspirations in sport, the arts, education, and those in need, all through our Power to Make A Difference Programme. Where we put our resources, what we focus on, how we spend our energy, it all comes down to you. We're invested in you.

Who we are

Our Vision

Republic Financial Holdings Limited, the **Caribbean Financial Institution of Choice** for our Staff, Customers and Shareholders.
We set the Standard of Excellence in Customer Satisfaction, Employee Engagement, Social Responsibility and Shareholder Value, while building successful societies.

Our Mission

Our mission is to provide **Personalised, Efficient** and **Competitively-priced Financial Services** and to implement **Sound Policies** which will redound to the benefit of our Customers, Staff, Shareholders and the Communities we serve.

Our Core Values

Customer Focus
Integrity
Respect for the Individual
Professionalism
Results Orientation

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Our Group

Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) is the registered owner of all of the Banks in the Republic Group:

- Republic Bank Limited
- Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited
- Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited
- Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited
- Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V.
- Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC
- Republic Bank (BVI) Limited
- Cayman National Corporation
- Republic Bank (EC) Limited

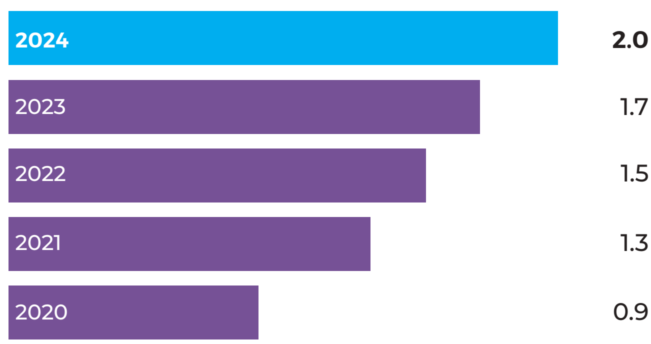
and other subsidiaries.

In keeping with international best practice, this holding company was formed with the aim of offering increased operational efficiencies and optimum management of the Republic Group; ultimately leading to greater value for our shareholders and clients while enabling greater strategic focus and diversification.

How we perform

Total Assets $B

Profit After Tax & NCI $B



Our Declaration of Purpose

We value people,
we serve with heart,
we are deeply committed
to your success...
we care

16 territories

6,275 team members

123 branches

364 ATMs

How we perform

Key Metrics

$111.93
2024 share price

$121.02
2023 share price

5.09%
2024 dividend yield

4.30%
2023 dividend yield

$12.25
2024 earnings per share

$10.69
2023 earnings per share

9.1
2024 PE ratio

11.3
2023 PE ratio

Sources of Revenue %

57.5 advances

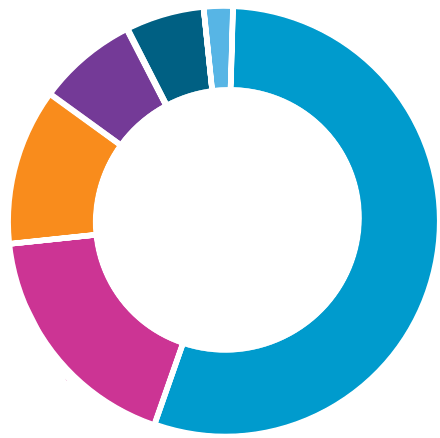
15.4 fees & commissions

10.8 investment securities

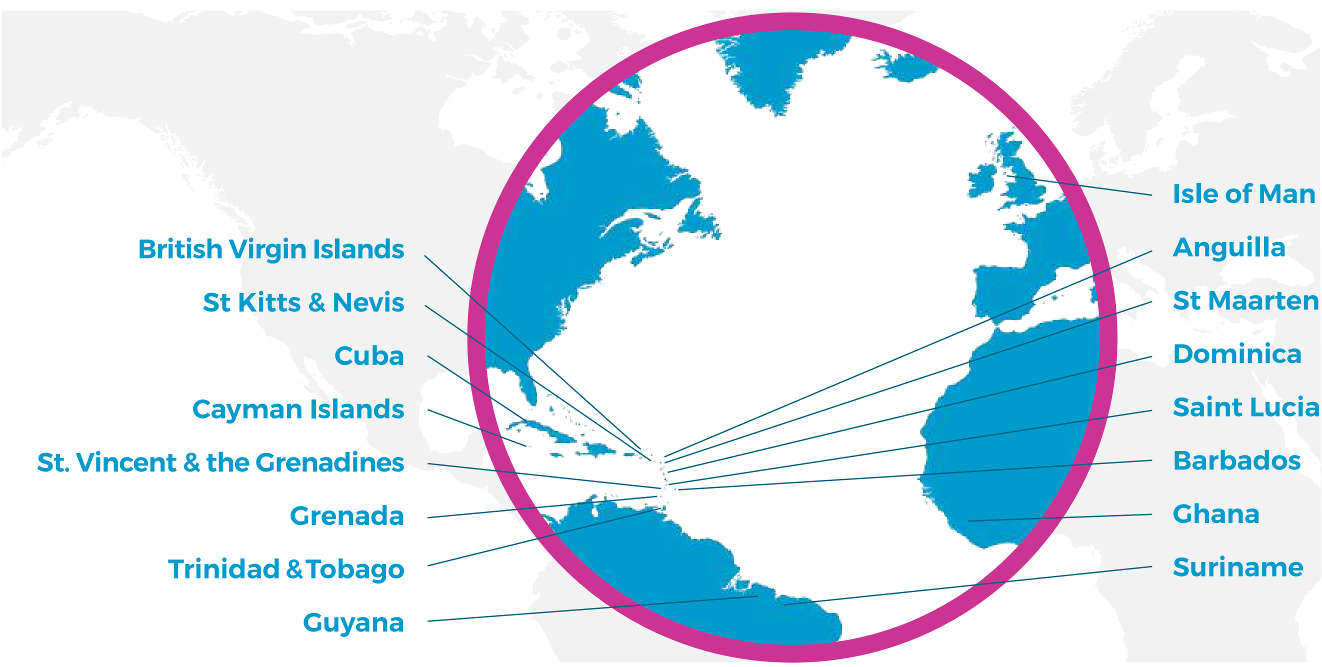
6.7 exchange earnings

6.1 liquid assets

3.5 other income



Where we operate



Notice of Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual Meeting of Republic Financial Holdings Limited will be held at Hyatt Regency Trinidad, Port of Spain on Monday, December 16, 2024, at 9:30 a.m. for the following purposes:-

1. To receive the Audited Financial Statements of Republic Financial Holdings Limited for the year ended September 30, 2024 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To take note of the Dividends paid for the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2024.

3. To elect Directors.

4. To re-appoint the Auditors, Ernst & Young and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

5. Any other business.

By order of the Board

Kimberly G. Erriah-Ali
Corporate Secretary

November 8, 2024

Notes

Persons Entitled to Notice

In accordance with Section 110(2) of the Companies Act Chap. 81:01, the Directors of the Company have fixed November 21, 2024, as the Record Date for the determination of shareholders who are entitled to receive notice of the Annual Meeting. A list of such shareholders will be available for examination by shareholders at the Office of the Registrar during usual business hours.

Proxies

Shareholders of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting are entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend, and in a poll, vote instead of them. A proxy need not be a shareholder. Any instrument appointing a proxy must be received at the Registrar's Office not less than 48 hours before the Meeting. Shareholders who return completed proxy forms are not precluded, if subsequently they so wish, from attending the Meeting instead of their proxies and voting in person. In the event of a poll, their proxy votes lodged with the Registrar, will be excluded.

Dividend

A final dividend of $3.55 declared for the financial year ended September 30, 2024, will be payable on December 4, 2024, to shareholders at the close of business on November 21, 2024.

Republic Financial Holdings Limited

This is the Ninth Annual Meeting of Republic Financial Holdings Limited since the Republic Bank Limited Vesting Order (Legal Notice #215 of 2015) and the change of name from Republic Bank Limited to Republic Financial Holdings Limited.

Documents available for Inspection

No service contracts were granted by the Company or Subsidiary Companies, to any Director or Proposed Director of the Company.

Corporate Information

Directors

Chairman

Vincent A. Pereira, *BSc (Chem.), MBA, Dip. (Petroleum Eng.)*

Group President and Chief Executive Officer

Nigel M. Baptiste, *BSc (Hons.) (Econ.), MSc (Econ.), ACIB*

Directors

Ian L. Benjamin, *BA (Hons.) (Law and Land Econ.), MA, LLM (Cantab), LLM (Syd), SC*

Dawn V. Callender, *MBA, FCCA*

Mark Loquan
ORTT, BSc (Hons.) (Chemical Eng.), MBA, Cert. (Exec. Leadership and Mgmt.)

Shameer R. Mohammed, *MBA (Dist.), Cert. (Business Admin.), Cert. (Family Bus. Mgmt.)*

Jason K. Mootoo
LLB (Hons.), LLM (Lond.), SC

Michael A. Noel, *BSc (Math. and Comp. Sc.), MBA*

Robert B. Riley, *BSc (Agri. Sc.), LLB (Hons.), LEC, CMT*

Colin A. Soo Ping Chow, *FCCA*

Waltnel X. Sosa, *BA (Math. and Comp. Sc.), MBA*

Kristine G. Thompson, *B.Comm., MBA*

Group Vice Presidents

P. Vic. Salickram, *FCCA, ACMA, CGMA, CA, CFA, FRM*

Richard S. Sammy, *BSc (Hons.) (Mgmt. Studies), MBA*

Karen T. Yip Chuck, *BSc (Hons.) (Econ.), MBA, Dip. (Business Admin.), ACIB, CIA*

Senior Officers

Chief Internal Auditor

Hamant Lalla, *MBA, Cert. (IFRS), FCCA, CIA, C.Dir.*

Chief Financial Officer

Marsha Mc Leod-Marshall, *MSc (Dist.) (Int'l Fin.), FCCA, CA*

Group General Counsel/Corporate Secretary

Kimberly Erriah-Ali, *LLB (Hons.), LEC, MBA*

Chief Risk Officer

Karen Tom Yew, *BSc (Hons.) (Mgmt. Studies), LLB (Hons.), MBA (Hons.) (Fin.)*

Chief Compliance Officer

Idris Fidela Haynes, *BSc (Acct.), MBA (Fin.), CPA, C.Dir, CAMS-Audit*

Corporate Information continued

Registered Offices
Republic House, 4th Floor
9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

Group Head Office
Republic House, 4th Floor
9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies
Tel: (868) 625-4411, 623-1056
Fax: (868) 624-1323
Swift: RBNKTTPX
Email: email@rfhl.com
Website: www.rfhl.com

Registrar
Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository Limited
10th Floor, Nicholas Tower
63-65 Independence Square, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

Attorneys-at-Law
Pollonais, Blanc, de la Bastide & Jacelon
Pembroke Court
17-19 Pembroke Street, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

J.D. Sellier & Company
129-131 Abercromby Street, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

Hobsons Attorneys at Law
Sagicor Centre
21-25 Independence Avenue, San Fernando
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

Auditors
Ernst & Young Trinidad and Tobago
5-7 Sweet Briar Road
St. Clair, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies

Consolidated Financial Summary

Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated

	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Total assets	**118,540**	112,928	110,978	109,169	104,277
Advances	**67,299**	60,656	56,829	55,516	53,300
Customers' deposits	**94,404**	89,913	87,586	86,610	81,847
Stated capital	**943**	932	913	880	862
Equity	**15,485**	14,268	13,369	12,856	11,342
Actual number of shares in issue ('000)	**163,721**	163,660	162,992	162,536	162,543
Weighted average number of shares – diluted ('000)	**163,185**	163,328	163,490	163,080	163,107
Profit after taxation and non-controlling interest	**2,005**	1,750	1,526	1,308	904
Dividends based on the results of the financial year	**933**	851	736	654	439
Dividends paid during the year	**1,023**	744	661	506	626
Dividend per share based on the results of the financial year ($)	**5.70**	5.20	4.50	4.00	2.70
Dividend per share paid during the year ($)	**6.25**	4.55	4.05	3.10	3.85
Earnings per share (basic) ($)	**12.25**	10.69	9.37	8.05	5.57
Return on average assets (%)	**1.96**	1.73	1.53	1.35	1.05
Return on average equity (%)	**14.80**	13.87	12.73	11.87	8.78

Group Financial Calendar

Dividend Payments

Final dividend for year ended September 30, 2024	December 2024
Dividend for quarter ending December 31, 2024	February 2025
Dividend for half year ending March 31, 2025	May 2025
Dividend for quarter ending June 30, 2025	August 2025

Results

Publication of results for first quarter to December 31, 2024	February 2025
Publication of results for half year to March 31, 2025	May 2025
Publication of results for third quarter to June 30, 2025	August 2025
Publication of results for year ending September 30, 2025	November 2025
Report and Accounts mailing	November 2025
Annual Meeting	December 2025

empowering YOU

**Your value is our focus.
Our vision is to use our growth to help you maximise your financial potential.**

Your worth is appreciated here.
Our goal is to empower every member of our team, our customers, our shareholders, and our communities.

Board of Directors

Vincent A. Pereira

Position
Chairman

Appointment 2019

Age 69

Credentials
- Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, University of Guelph
- Master of Business Administration, Houston Baptist University
- Diploma, Petroleum Engineering, University of the West Indies

Professional Summary
- Petroleum Engineer with over 35 years' energy sector experience in Trinidad and Tobago and the United States
- Former President of BHP Trinidad and Tobago:
  - ensured long term value-enabled growth and development of BHP's business in Trinidad and Tobago
  - pioneered major offshore upstream development projects and exploration efforts in the frontier deepwater basins offshore Trinidad and Tobago
- Past Director, Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago
- Past Governor, Board of Governors of the National Energy Skills Centre

Subcommittees
- Governance and Nomination

Internal Appointments
- Chairman, Republic Bank Limited

External Appointments
- Member, Society of Petroleum Engineers
- Chairman, Atlantic LNG
- Deputy Chairman, United Way Trinidad and Tobago

Nigel M. Baptiste

Position
Group President and Chief Executive Officer

Appointment 2016

Age 58

Credentials
- Bachelor of Science in Economics with Honours, Master of Science in Economics, University of the West Indies
- Graduate, Advanced Management Programme, Harvard Business School
- Diploma with Distinction, ABA Stonier Graduate School of Banking
- Member, Chartered Institute of Bankers

Professional Summary
- Career banker with more than three decades of experience
- President and Managing Director, Republic Bank Limited
- Past General Manager, Human Resources, Republic Bank Limited
- Past Managing Director, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited

Internal Appointments
- President and Managing Director, Republic Bank Limited
- Chairman, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited, Cayman National Corporation Ltd. and Cayman National Bank Ltd.
- Board Member, Republic Bank Limited and Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC.
- Board Member, Republic Life Insurance Company Limited

Ian L. Benjamin

Position

Senior Counsel and Head, Bethany Chambers

Appointment 2018

Age 61

Credentials

- Bachelor of Arts in Law with First Class Honours, Bachelor of Arts in Land Economy with Upper Second Class Honours
- Master of Laws with Upper Second Class Honours, University of Cambridge
- Master of Laws with First Class Honours, University of Sydney
- Admitted to the Bar of England and Wales (1988), Trinidad and Tobago (1989), Dominica (2008), Grenada (2013), Anguilla (2016), St. Vincent and The Grenadines (2024)
- Appointed Senior Counsel (2018)
- Certified Mediator and Member, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators

Professional Summary

- Career advocate attorney with over 30 years' experience in practising and teaching law in Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and Australia
- Door tenant (Associate Member) of Fountain Court Chambers, London, England

Subcommittees

- Chairman, Governance and Nomination

External Appointments

- Board Member, Amitaf Investments Limited, Dobs Limited
- Volunteer Chairman, United Way Trinidad & Tobago
- Volunteer Director, Foundation for Human Development

Dawn V. Callender

Position

Consultant, Investment Executive

Appointment 2011

Age 67

Credentials

- Master of Business Administration, Henley Management College
- Fellow, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

Professional Summary

- Two decades in executive level positions
- Worked in the fields of business management, strategic financial management, implementation of business systems in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Zimbabwe
- Research interest in the fields of strategy and leadership

Subcommittees

- Audit
- Governance and Nomination

External Appointments

- Board Member, Fair Trading Commission
- Chairperson, Regulated Industries Commission
- Director, Trinidad Dry Dock Limited

Board of Directors continued

Mark Loquan

Position

Retired Energy Executive

Appointment 2023

Age 64

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering with First Class Honours, University of the West Indies
- Master of Business Administration, Duke University, Fuqua School of Business
- Certificate in Training in Executive Leadership and Management, Cornell University and IESE Business School, University of Navarra

Professional Summary

- Former President, National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago; Hydro Agri Trinidad; Upstream Business Development, Angola/Sub-Saharan Africa, Yara International
- Former Chief Executive Officer, Yara Pilbara, Australia
- Former Director, Arthur Lok Jack Global School of Business, Copyright Organisation of Trinidad and Tobago
- Former Vice Chairman, Point Lisas Energy Association
- Former Advisory Council Member, Academy of Arts, Letters, Culture and Public Affairs, University of Trinidad and Tobago

Awards

- Distinguished Alumni, University of the West Indies
- The Order of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 2024

Subcommittees

- Audit

External Appointments

- Honorary Founding Director, Music Literacy Trust

Shameer R. Mohammed

Position

Executive Director, Nutrimix Group

Appointment 2019

Age 45

Credentials

- Master of Business Administration with Distinction, Anglia Ruskin University
- Certificate in Business Administration, Association of Business Executives
- Certificate, Family Business Management, Arthur Lok Jack Global School of Business

Professional Summary

- Over two decades in senior management/executive roles in corporate management, financial and credit risk management, corporate strategic and business planning, implementation, research and marketing

Subcommittees

- Audit
- Governance and Nomination

External Appointments

- Chairman, Caribbean Airlines Limited
- Chairman, Estate Management and Business Development Company Limited
- Board Member of several local and regional companies

Jason K. Mootoo

Position
Senior Counsel, Attorney-at-Law

Appointment 2023

Age 53

Credentials
- Bachelor of Laws with Upper Second Class Honours, University of Kent at Canterbury
- Master of Laws in Corporate and Commercial Law, University of London
- Utter Barrister Degree, Inns of Court School of Law, Gray's Inn
- Legal Education Certificate, Hugh Wooding Law School

Professional Summary
- Appointed Senior Counsel, Trinidad and Tobago
- Called to the Bars of England and Wales, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Lucia
- Internationally recognised as a ranked lawyer in Chambers and Partners: Chambers Global Legal Guide

Subcommittees
- Enterprise Risk

External Appointments
- Member, Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Member, Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, London
- Past Member, Disciplinary Committee of the Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Past Tutor in Law, University of the West Indies

Michael A. Noel

Position
Founder, Chief Executive Officer, BridgeValue Consulting

Appointment 2021

Age 52

Credentials
- Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Computer Science, University of the West Indies
- Master of Business Administration, University of Texas at Austin

Professional Summary
- More than two decades as a business executive and consultant
- Extensive experience in improving digital customer experiences and achieving more flexible, resilient, and secure technology platforms
- Passionate about helping leaders build more efficient, agile, innovative and results-oriented operations
- Former Chief Operating Officer, LeadingAgile
- Past Chief Technology Officer, Manheim, a division of Cox Automotive, led the modernisation, stabilisation and extension of technology platforms that facilitated millions of vehicle sales per year
- Past Chief Information Officer and Senior Vice President of Shared Services, PRGX Global Inc. (data analytics firm)
- Consulting and leadership roles at A.T. Kearney and Infosys Consulting

Subcommittees
- Enterprise Risk
- Audit *(appointed w.e.f. August 16, 2024)*

Board of Directors continued

Robert B. Riley

Position

Executive Director,
Robert Riley Leadership and Energy Consulting

Appointment 2016

Age 67

Credentials

- Bachelor of Laws with Honours
- Bachelor of Agricultural Science with Honours
- Legal Education Certificate, Hugh Wooding Law School

Professional Summary

- Attorney-at-law admitted to the Supreme Court, 1987
- Past Head of Safety and Operations Risk, Safety Risk Leadership and Culture, BP PLC, London
- Past Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, BP Trinidad and Tobago
- Past Vice President, Legal and Government Affairs, Amoco, BP/Amoco
- Past General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, BWIA
- Past Board Member, Titan Methanol; BP Trinidad and Tobago, Atlantic LNG, Sequis LLC and several corporate organisations

Awards

- Chaconia Medal (Gold) 2003
- Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa, University of the West Indies

Subcommittees

- Chairman, Enterprise Risk
- Governance and Nomination

External Appointments

- Chairman, Massy Holdings Ltd.
- Chairman, St. Augustine Campus Council of UWI

Colin A. Soo Ping Chow

Position

Retired Consultant

Appointment 2023

Age 64

Credentials

- Fellow, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

Professional Summary

- Board member of several local and regional companies
- Former Executive Chairman and Consulting Managing Partner, EY Caribbean
- Former President, Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad & Tobago (ICATT)
- Former member, ICATT Accounting and Auditing Standards Committee
- Past member, EY Americas Advisory Committee

Subcommittees

- Enterprise Risk
- Chairman, Audit

External Appointments

- Board Member, AnglPay Limited
- Board Member, Massy Holdings Ltd.
- Board Member, Caribbean Development Company Limited

Waltnel X. Sosa

Position

Consultant

Appointment 2018

Age 47

Credentials

- Bachelor of Arts, Major in Mathematics and Computer Science, Minor in Economics, Hamilton College
- Master of Business Administration, Harvard Business School

Professional Summary

- Independent Advisor with over two decades' experience at the senior level in corporate finance, strategic and corporate planning and business development
- Served in financial institutions in Trinidad and Tobago and the United States
- Held advisory and operating roles in/for multilaterals, public and private sector entities for acquisition, integration and privatisation projects
- Financial Advisor on topics including structuring and capital sourcing, real estate development, and the advancement of Caribbean-based energy initiatives
- Keen interest in the development and execution of initiatives to improve the entrepreneurship ecosystem in Trinidad and Tobago

Subcommittees

- Enterprise Risk

Kristine G. Thompson

Position

Chief Exective Officer and Managing Partner, Rise Guyana

Appointment 2015

Age 53

Credentials

- Bachelor of Commerce, Queen's University
- Master of Business Administration, Harvard Business School

Professional Summary

- Former Chief Executive Officer, Cabot Saint Lucia, Inc.
- Former Chief Executive Officer, Sunshine Snacks Limited, Associated Brands Industries Limited (ABIL) Group
- Co-founder, Chuck E. Cheese and Sixes Social Cricket
- Past Chief Executive Officer, Canboulay Energy Capital
- Past Vice President, Business Development, Guardian Holdings Group
- Past Management Consultant, Boston Consulting Group, Toronto, New York, Buenos Aires, Melbourne

Subcommittees

- Governance and Nomination

Internal Appointments

- Director, Republic Bank Limited

External Appointments

- Member, Beverage Leadership Council, ANSA McAl Group
- Director, Yay! Entertainment
- Director, Eric Solis Marketing Limited
- Director, Goddard's Manufacturing

Directors’ Report

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Financial Results and Dividends

The Directors report that Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) has achieved a profit attributable to equity holders of $2 billion for the year ended September 30, 2024.

The frequency of the payment of dividends to shareholders changed from semi-annually to quarterly in fiscal 2024.

The Directors have declared a dividend of $3.55 per share for the year ended September 30, 2024.

The first quarterly interim dividend of $0.55 per share was paid on February 29, 2024, and the second quarterly interim dividend of $0.60 per share was paid on May 29, 2024. The third quarterly interim dividend of $1.00 per share was paid on August 30, 2024, making the total dividend on each share $5.70 (2023: $5.20).

Set out below are the names of the Directors and Senior Officers with an interest in the Company as at September 30, 2024, together with their connected parties and our ten largest shareholders.

Directors and Senior Officers

Director	Personal Shareholding	Connected Party
Nigel M. Baptiste	28,957	
Ian L. Benjamin	417	8,159
Dawn V. Callender	1,000	
Shameer R. Mohammed	14,063	253,649
Vincent A. Pereira	14,991	27,222
Michael A. Noel	Nil	
Robert B. Riley	Nil	
Waltnel X. Sosa	Nil	
Kristine G. Thompson	Nil	
Jason K. Mootoo *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*	Nil	
Mark Loquan *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*	Nil	
Colin A. Soo Ping Chow	Nil	1,366
Kimberly G, Erriah-Ali	7,811	
Marsha A. Mc Leod-Marshall	4,813	
P. Vic. Salickram	20,724	
Hamant Lalla	10,399	
Karen T. Yip Chuck	52,132	
Richard S. Sammy	4,081	
Karen Tom Yew *(w.e.f. 01.01.2024)*	7,733	3,870

10 Largest Shareholders

	Name	Ordinary Shares	%
1	National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited	49,021,779	29.94
2	National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago	30,811,955	18.82
3	Trintrust Limited	10,735,866	6.56
4	Republic Bank Limited	7,630,522	4.66
5	RBC Trust (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited	5,202,583	3.18
6	Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation	5,019,425	3.07
7	Corporation Sole	4,430,161	2.71
8	First Citizens Depository Services Limited *Formerly First Citizens Asset Management Limited*	4,201,359	2.57
9	Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited	2,776,279	1.70
10	Tatil Life Assurance Limited	1,952,417	1.19

There has been no change in these interests occurring between the end of the Company's year and one month prior to the date convening the Annual Meeting.

Directors

In accordance with By-law No. 1, Paragraph 4.4, Dawn Callender retires from the Board by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election for a term expiring at the close of the second Annual Meeting following this appointment.

Further, Robert Riley, Ian Benjamin, SC, and Michael Noel also retire from the Board by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election for a term expiring at the close of the third Annual Meeting following this appointment.

Mr. Robert Wickham was appointed a Director on November 19, 2024, to fill the casual vacancy created by the retirement of Peter Ingefield on December 12, 2023. In accordance with By-law No. 1, Paragraph 4.4.5, Mr. Wickham, having been appointed since the last meeting, retires from the Board and being eligible, offers himself for re-election for a term expiring at the close of the third Annual Meeting following this appointment.

Community involvement

Fulfilling the promise of people, planet, progress and communities

Across the Caribbean, South America, and Ghana, as communities and individuals demonstrate compassion, purpose, and courage in positively shaping their futures, Republic Financial Holdings Limited strives to add value to those efforts as an ally and advocate of programmes that focus on youth development, environmental protection, entrepreneurship, social inclusion and protection, and staff volunteerism.

In its 4th year as a signatory of the United Nations (UN) Principles for Responsible Banking, in 2023-2024, the Republic Group continued to explore initiatives and support projects that showed tremendous potential.

Along that journey, long-standing bonds were strengthened, new alliances forged, and significant progress achieved as the Group pursued UN Sustainable Development Goals and followed the tenets of the Power to Make A Difference programme – the Power to Help, the Power to Care, the Power to Learn, and the Power to Succeed.

During the year in review, the Bank hosted the inaugural Republic Bank Sustainability Expo in Trinidad and Tobago, to foster decisive dialogue and action from the global community of industry leaders, thought influencers, and trailblazers.

Directors' Report continued

As steady progress continues to be made in the Group's ongoing drive to invest US$200 Million in climate financing by 2025, those efforts are strongly supplemented by focused support of regional sustainability-related projects like the "Our Climate Reality" TV series in Grenada that promotes the importance of water; the "Engaging Our Community in Caring for Our Coral Reefs" reef ecosystems restoration and conservation programme in Barbados; and the annual Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce Earth Day clean-up event.

Collaborations with the Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society, the Cayman Islands Cancer Society, the Barbados Diabetes Foundation, and Transplant Links Community, to name a few, helped provide relief to many in using the Power to Care.

In providing opportunities through the Power to Succeed, the Group partnered with the Rotary Club of Dominica, the Rotary Club of St. Vincent, the Daren Sammy Foundation in Saint Lucia, Polytechnic College Suriname, and the Anguilla Sailing Association.

Similarly, with the goal being to provide education access to many through the Power to Learn, partnerships grew stronger with Pennacool.com in Trinidad and Tobago, University of Ghana Business School and the National Partnership for Children's Trust in Ghana.

With principles of community engagement at the fore, using the Power to Help created the means to build capacity, particularly among those in need. During the period, the Group pledged support for the Garden of Rebirth in St. Kitts and Nevis for domestic violence victims; the special needs-based 721 Kids Foundation in St. Maarten, and the Women Across Differences empowerment programme for adolescent mothers in Guyana.

As more continues to be done in working alongside diverse communities to achieve sustainable growth and development, Republic Financial Holdings Limited eagerly looks ahead as this journey to build successful societies unfolds; committed to fulfilling the greatest promise of our People, Planet, Progress and Communities.

Auditors

The retiring Auditors, Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to be re-appointed and a resolution to that effect will be proposed at the Annual Meeting.

By order of the Board

Kimberly G. Erriah-Ali
Corporate Secretary

future-proofing YOU

Your needs, your convenience, these are our focus, as we anticipate your growth and provide solutions for you.

We strive to make your life easier, creating avenues for greater accessibility through features like mobile wallets, Republic*Online* and Republic*Mobile*.

We're constantly evolving because you are.

Across the Group, our teams are enabling distinctive performance, sustainable value-led growth and overall, continuing to make our Group stronger and better.

Vincent A. Pereira

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Republic Financial Holdings Limited Group (RFHL) Board of Directors, our leadership teams and all of our terrific RFHL team members, I am thrilled to share your Group's 2024 Annual Report. Your Group has enjoyed an extraordinary year. A year that showcased financial performance that highlights the quality of our most cherished asset, our team of over 6,000 people working with purpose and commitment, enabled by our ongoing digital transformation and our future-focused strategy, to deliver outcomes not previously seen within the Group's long and distinguished history. Across the Group, our teams are enabling distinctive performance, sustainable value-led growth and overall, continuing to make our Group stronger and better.

Throughout this past year, the Group has made notable progress in implementing our strategic plan. By maximising the value of our core business segments—retail, mortgage, SME, and corporate markets—through the Group's commercial excellence programme, we continue to optimise efficiency and simplify the way the Group delivers performance. In addition to this, we continue to strategically expand in the areas of insurance and wealth management. This value-led growth approach has enabled us to solidify our market presence while continuing to create space to explore new opportunities.

During 2024, the Group continued to grow its sustainability capability and focus, ensuring that this remains a priority as we make strides in reducing our environmental footprint, improving energy efficiency, and supporting our customers through financing for sustainable growth. In line with this commitment, Republic Bank Limited hosted its inaugural Sustainability Expo in Trinidad and Tobago on September 13 and 14, 2024, featuring 126 exhibitors and attracting over 3,000 participants. The event was a success and provided a platform for like-minded businesses and consumers to explore innovative solutions aligned with the Group's sustainable finance practices and long-term growth.

As we look ahead, and as Nigel notes in his review, the global landscape remains uncertain, and the financial services industry is continually evolving. As a Board, we play a key oversight role in supporting the Group's operating and financial strength and resilience, while at the same time ensuring that the risk management framework is robust and fit for purpose for the ever-changing risk environment. We anticipate further changes and challenges in the years to come, but we are well prepared to navigate those challenges and seize all opportunities as they arise. Our strategy is working.

$12.25

2024 Earning per share

Republic Bank Limited hosted its inaugural Sustainability Expo on September 13 and 14, 2024, featuring 126 exhibitors and attracting over 3,000 participants.

$3.55

2024 Final dividend

Chairman's Report continued

The talented and committed RFHL team members across the 16 countries where we operate made possible the extraordinary year the Group enjoyed. They are exceptional. On behalf of the Board, I wish to say how immensely proud we are of our entire team. Every day and in every way, they never waver in their commitment and belief, with regards to the crucial role they play in supporting our broad universe of stakeholders and enabling so many to live their dreams.

Results

I am pleased to announce that RFHL has achieved a profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent of $2 billion for the year ending September 30, 2024. This reflects an increase of $0.25 billion, or 14.6 percent, compared to the 2023 profit of $1.75 billion. Excluding the impairment losses reported by RBL Ghana in the prior period, core profits after tax and Non-controlling interest increased by $170 million, or 9.2 percent. This strong performance was driven by solid loan growth across all business segments and effective cost management strategies, enabling us to achieve record profitability and further strengthen our capital base. This positions us well to invest in future growth opportunities.

A detailed analysis of the Group's financial performance is available in the Group President and CEO's Discussion and Analysis on pages 26 to 38 of this report.

The Board of Directors has declared a final dividend of $3.55 per share, bringing the total dividend to $5.70 per share for the fiscal year (2023: $5.20), an increase of 9.6 percent or $0.50, over the previous year. With a closing share price of $111.93, this equates to a dividend yield of 5.09 percent (2023: 4.30 percent). The Group's capital adequacy ratios remain robust across all countries and at the consolidated level.

The final dividend will be paid on December 4, 2024, to shareholders on record as of November 21, 2024.

The global economy

The global economy demonstrated resilience once again in 2024, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projecting real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). growth at 3.2 percent, a slight decline from the 3.3 percent growth recorded in 2023. This performance was supported by the continued easing of inflation, despite challenges posed by ongoing conflicts in Europe and the Middle East, rising trade tensions, and global uncertainty. Advanced economies are expected to match the 1.7 percent growth seen in 2023, while emerging market and developing economies are projected to see a modest slowdown to 4.3 percent from 4.4 percent last year. In North America, the U.S. and Canadian economies are likely to experience a slight uptick in economic activity, with the U.S. job market maintaining strong employment levels. The Eurozone saw growth improve to an estimated 0.9 percent, up from 0.5 percent in 2023, driven by strength in the services sector, which offset weaker performance in manufacturing. Despite softer growth in China and India, emerging and developing Asia is estimated to grow at 5.4 percent, surpassing growth projections for most other regions.

Global inflation continued to ease in 2024, estimated at 5.9 percent compared to 6.7 percent in 2023. This reduction was mainly due to a deceleration of price increases in goods which helped offset the persistently high inflation in services. With inflation on a downward trend, major central banks, including the Bank of England, the European Central Bank, and the U.S. Federal Reserve System, lowered their policy interest rates, initiating what is expected to be a gradual easing of monetary policy stances.

The economies in which RFHL operates

In 2024, economic activity grew across all countries where the RFHL Group operates, driven primarily by the tourism, agriculture, construction, energy, and mining sectors. Many tourism-dependent economies saw stay-over arrivals return to or even surpass pre-COVID-19 levels, fueled largely by strong demand from the U.S. market. Commodity-producing economies within the Group benefited from record-high gold prices and a slight rise in oil prices this year. Guyana stood out with robust economic growth, with real GDP growth projected to reach 42.3 percent in 2024. As commodity food prices increased at a slower pace compared to 2023, headline inflation eased across all RFHL countries. In Ghana and Suriname, IMF-supported programs played a crucial role in stabilising domestic currencies in 2024. In the previous year, both countries experienced significant currency depreciation, which contributed to inflation rates of 39.2 percent in Ghana and 52.8 percent in Suriname. For the first eight months of 2024, inflation averaged 20.1 percent in Suriname and 20.2 percent in Ghana. Despite some improvements, fiscal challenges remain a concern in several of the RFHL countries.

Outlook

With inflation on a downward trend and major central banks beginning to adopt more accommodative policies, recession fears—particularly in the U.S.—have lessened significantly, though some concerns remain. In this context, the IMF forecasts that real GDP growth in developed economies will rise slightly to 1.8 percent in 2025, while growth in emerging markets and developing economies is expected to hold steady at 4.3 percent. Overall, the global economy is projected to grow by 3.3 percent in 2025. However, this forecast faces several downside risks, including the possibility of slower-than-expected growth in key economies and a resurgence of global inflation due to unforeseen events.

Meanwhile, the conflict between Israel and Hamas has expanded, with Israel now engaged on multiple fronts, including conflicts with Iran and Hezbollah in Lebanon. These developments could draw additional countries and groups into the conflict, potentially impacting global energy supplies, shipping times, and cargo security. This escalation may also intensify global trade tensions, which could hinder growth in 2025 and contribute to the further fragmentation of the global economy along ideological lines over the long term.

Board

For more than four years, I have benefitted immeasurably from the exceptional talent of my Board colleagues. Their commitment, insights, vision and guidance have been key to ensuring the Group's strength and resilience even during the most challenging of times. Collectively they have ensured that we do the right thing, in the right way and at the right time, always. My sincerest gratitude to each member of our Board for their contribution, their trust and their partnership. I look forward to our continued work together in service of this amazing Group of Companies.

I would like to recognise and express our gratitude to Peter Inglefield, Gregory Thomson and Alison Lewis, who all retired from the RFHL Board over the past year. Peter retired on December 12, 2023, after three years of service on the RFHL Board and having served for eight years on the Republic Bank Limited Board, while both Gregory and Alison retired from the RFHL Board on November 4, 2023 after nine years of service. Throughout their tenure, these three individuals have played an essential role in guiding our strategic direction and driving our success. Their leadership and wisdom have been invaluable to the Group, and we are grateful for their years of service and commitment. On behalf of the entire Board, our leadership team, and our employees, we wish them all the best in their future endeavours.

As we say goodbye to cherished colleagues, we at the same time welcome Jason Mootoo and Mark Loquan, ORTT, who both joined the RFHL Board on November 12, 2023. The diverse backgrounds and extensive experience of Jason and Mark compliment our skill set and they provide valuable perspectives, enhancing our ability to make sound, informed decisions for the benefit of our shareholders, employees, and customers. I would like to offer my congratulations to Mark for having been recognised for his tremendous contribution to Trinidad and Tobago by being awarded the nation's most prestigious level of recognition, the Order of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

On behalf of the Board of RFHL I would like to offer my sincere thanks to our Group President and CEO, Nigel Baptiste. Nigel continues to lead the Group with distinction, delivering outcomes that may not have even been thought possible just a few short years ago. He and his executive team continually demonstrate the effort, resilience, passion for excellence and desire to ensure our many clients are served with the grace and care they deserve. Their leadership continues to be the fuel that enables the Group's success.

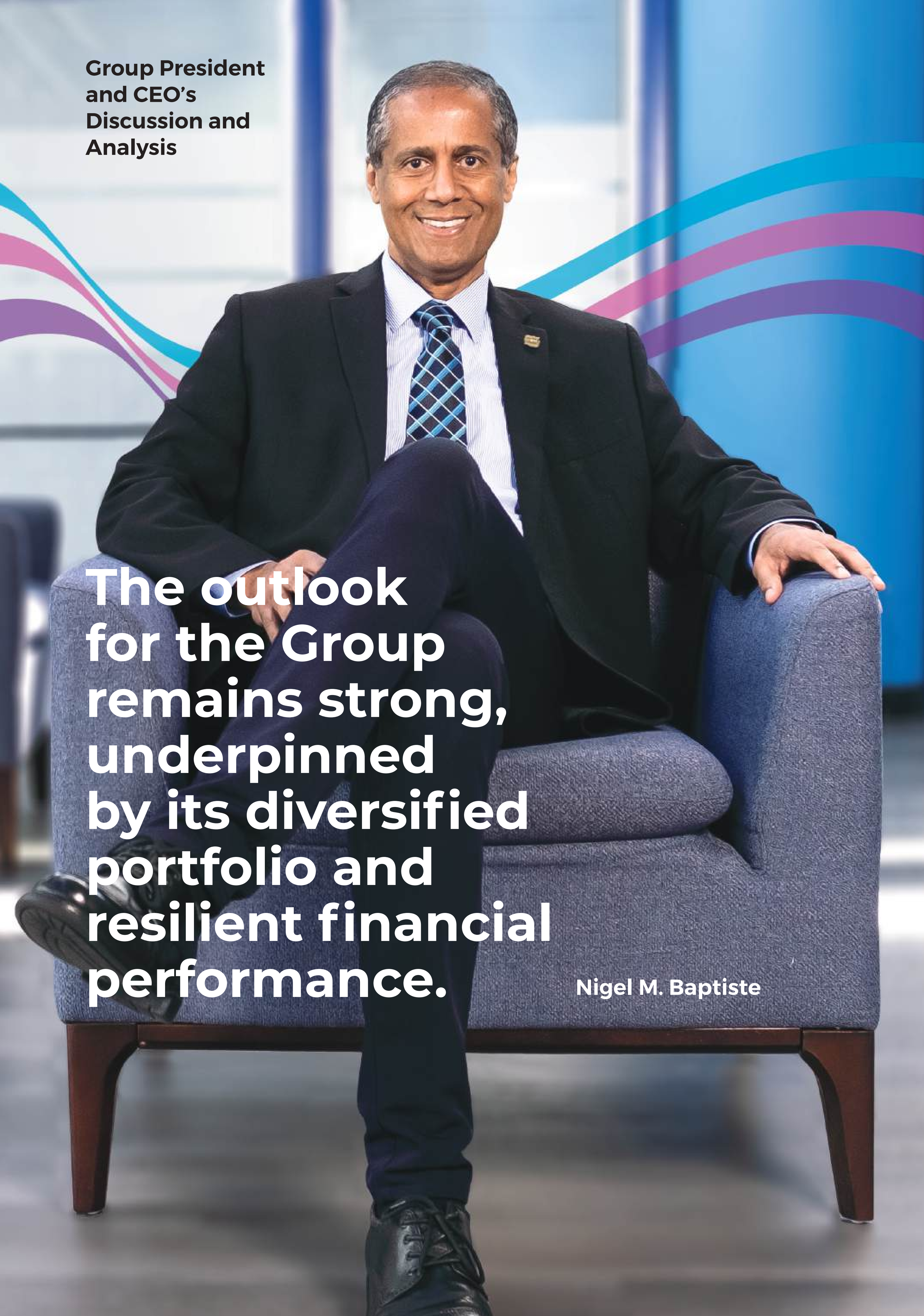
I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to our remarkable team across the RFHL family for their dedication, hard work, and resilience. Your commitment and passion drive the Group's success and enable us to reach new heights. On behalf of the Board, thank you for making RFHL a place we can all take pride in. Your efforts do not go unnoticed, and we are privileged to have such a talented team propelling us forward.

I also extend my profound thanks to our valued shareholders, our customers and business partners, for your continued support and trust in RFHL. Your commitment is the foundation of our success, and we are grateful for the confidence you place in us. Over the past year, we have made great strides towards the achievement of our strategic goals. These accomplishments are possible because of your unwavering belief in our vision and your dedication to our journey. We remain committed to delivering long-term value and are focused on building a sustainable and prosperous future for all stakeholders. Thank you for being an essential part of our story. We look forward to sharing more successes with you as we work together to continue to grow and strengthen our organisation.

I am excited by what lies ahead for the Republic Financial Holdings Limited Group.

Vincent A. Pereira
Chairman

Group President and CEO's Discussion and Analysis



The outlook for the Group remains strong, underpinned by its diversified portfolio and resilient financial performance.

Nigel M. Baptiste

Introduction

Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) recorded a profit attributable to equity holders of the parent of $2.0 billion for the year ended September 30, 2024, an increase of $255 million or 14.6 percent over the profit of $1.75 billion reported in the prior year. These results reflect the returns from growth in the Group's advances and investment portfolios, and reduced credit loss expenses.

Based on these results, the Board of Directors has declared a final dividend of $3.55 per share for the year ended September 30, 2024. When combined with the three interim dividends totaling $2.15 per share, this brings the total dividend for the year to $5.70 per share, an increase of $0.50 or 9.6 percent over the amount declared for 2023. At a share price of $111.93 as at September 30, 2024, this results in a dividend yield of 5.09 percent on an RFHL share.

Net Profit

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	**2023**	**Change**	**% Change**
Profitability				
Net interest income	**5,066**	4,664	402	8.6
Other income	**2,101**	2,029	72	3.5
Share of profits of associated companies	**9**	6	3	50.0
Less:				
- Operating expenses	**4,034**	3,851	(183)	-4.8
- Credit loss expense on financial assets	**109**	181	72	39.8
- Net monetary loss	**25**	68	43	63.2
Profit before taxation	**3,008**	2,599	409	15.7
Less taxation	**736**	667	(69)	-10.3
Profit after taxation	**2,272**	1,932	340	17.6
Less non-controlling interest	**267**	182	(85)	-46.7
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent	**2,005**	**1,750**	**255**	**14.6**
Trinidad and Tobago	**2,778**	2,136	642	30.1
Barbados	**213**	1,005	(792)	-78.8
Guyana	**124**	84	40	47.6
Cayman Islands	**368**	373	(5)	-1.3
Eastern Caribbean	**194**	109	85	78.0
Suriname	**51**	21	30	142.9
Ghana	**60**	(49)	109	222.4
British Virgin Islands	**89**	64	25	39.1
Less eliminations and other adjustments	**(1,872)**	(1,993)	121	6.1
Total	**2,005**	**1,750**	**255**	**14.6**

The following is a detailed discussion and analysis of the financial results of RFHL and its subsidiaries. This should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated financial statements, contained on pages 78 to 181 of this report. All amounts are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

Group President and CEO's Discussion and Analysis continued

Net interest income and Net interest margins

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Interest income	**6,136**	5,497	639	11.6
Less Interest expense	**1,070**	833	(237)	-28.5
Net interest income	**5,066**	**4,664**	**402**	**8.6**
Trinidad and Tobago	**2,379**	2,171	208	9.6
Barbados	**374**	365	9	2.5
Guyana	**436**	370	66	17.8
Cayman Islands	**683**	699	(16)	-2.3
Eastern Caribbean	**602**	532	70	13.2
Suriname	**167**	122	45	36.9
Ghana	**288**	281	7	2.5
British Virgin Islands	**137**	124	13	10.5
Total	**5,066**	**4,664**	**402**	**8.6**
Average Total Assets	**115,734**	**111,953**	**3,781**	**3.4**
Net interest margin	**4.38%**	**4.17%**		

The Group earned Net interest income of $5.1 billion for year ended September 30, 2024, an increase of $402 million or 8.6 percent above the prior year.

With robust growth in core business segments and disciplined cost management, the Group is well-positioned to capitalise on market opportunities.

14.80%

2024 Return on average equity

13.87%

2023 Return on average equity

Average total assets increased by $3.8 billion or 3.4 percent in the fiscal, with the net interest margin increasing from 4.17 percent in 2023 to 4.38 percent in 2024.

- In Trinidad and Tobago, Net interest income grew by $208 million, being the net impact of increases in Interest income and interest expense of $283 million and $75 million respectively. The increase in Interest income was generated primarily from the growth in the advances portfolio, coupled with the continued higher interest rates on US-dollar denominated investments in the earlier part of the year.
  The $75 million increase in interest expense mainly stemmed from higher interest rates on the Bank's US$150 million debt. Due to the increasing interest rates, a strategic decision was made to repay this bond in June 2024.
- In Guyana, Net interest income rose by $66 million, driven by a $68 million increase in Interest income and a $2 million rise in interest expense. These changes were mainly attributed to growth in advances, investment securities, and liquid assets, while a higher deposit portfolio led to increased interest expenses.
- Our operations in the Cayman Islands reported a $16 million reduction in Net interest income, driven by a $106 million increase in Interest income and a $122 million rise in interest expense. The increased Interest income was due to higher yields on US-dollar investment securities, while the increased interest expense stemmed from increased interest rates on customer deposits in the Cayman market and a growing deposit portfolio.
- The subsidiaries in the Eastern Caribbean (EC) recorded growth in Net interest income by $70 million due to increases in Interest income and interest expense by $80 million and $10 million respectively. This resulted from higher portfolio balances for advances and customer deposits in the EC islands, while interest rates remained fairly constant.
- In Suriname, the increase of $45 million was mainly due to higher Interest income, which was attributable to growth in the advances and Treasury Bill portfolios.
- In the British Virgin Islands the change of $13 million in Net interest income was due to increased Interest income and interest expense by $25 million and $12 million respectively. Increased yields on advances, investments and customer deposits accounted for the increased income and expense.

Other income

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Fees and commission income	**1,257**	1,387	(130)	-9.4
Net exchange trading income	**551**	529	22	4.2
Gains from disposal of investments	**9**	4	5	125.0
Other operating income	**284**	109	175	160.6
Total Other Income	**2,101**	**2,029**	**72**	**3.5**
Trinidad and Tobago	**1,124**	1,064	60	5.6
Barbados	**115**	293	(178)	-60.8
Guyana	**222**	181	41	22.7
Cayman Islands	**311**	306	5	1.6
Eastern Caribbean	**350**	280	70	25.0
Suriname	**39**	69	(30)	-43.5
Ghana	**113**	114	(1)	-0.9
British Virgin Islands	**39**	51	(12)	-23.5
Less eliminations and other adjustments	**(212)**	(329)	117	35.6
Total	**2,101**	**2,029**	**72**	**3.5**

Group President and CEO's Discussion and Analysis continued

Other income increased by $72 million or 3.5 percent over the year.

- In Trinidad and Tobago, the improvement of $60 million is primarily due to increased fees and commissions on loans of $17 million resulting from the growth in the loan portfolio, combined with increased shared services income of $57 million, which is eliminated on consolidation. These increases were offset by declines in fees and commissions from credit cards of $20 million due to reduced credit card transaction volumes in the current year, following the decrease in the US$ credit card limits.
- In Barbados, the reduction of $178 million was mainly due to a gain from the sale of a subsidiary which took place in 2023, and did not recur in 2024. This gain was however eliminated on consolidation at the Group level.
- In Guyana, the increase of $41 million was mainly due to higher exchange earnings resulting from increased foreign exchange volumes from the energy sector as well as increased fee and commission income.
- The increase of $70 million in the Eastern Caribbean was mainly due to increased fee and commission income and exchange income resulting from increased economic activity.
- In Suriname, the $30 million decrease was primarily attributed to reduced foreign exchange gains on the Bank's US dollar denominated assets following the appreciation of the Surinamese dollar against the US dollar.

Total operating expenses

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Staff costs	**1,871**	1,706	(165)	-9.7
General administrative expenses	**1,287**	1,232	(55)	-4.5
Property-related expenses	**208**	186	(22)	-11.8
Depreciation	**429**	384	(45)	-11.7
Advertising and public relations	**165**	142	(23)	-16.2
Other	**74**	201	127	63.2
Total operating expenses	**4,034**	**3,851**	**(183)**	**-4.8**
Trinidad and Tobago	**1,990**	1,861	(129)	-6.9
Barbados	**376**	311	(65)	-20.9
Guyana	**261**	237	(24)	-10.1
Cayman Islands	**527**	523	(4)	-0.8
Eastern Caribbean	**668**	605	(63)	-10.4
Suriname	**88**	102	14	13.7
Ghana	**235**	233	(2)	-0.9
British Virgin Islands	**82**	95	13	13.7
Less eliminations and other adjustments	**(193)**	(116)	77	66.4
Total	**4,034**	**3,851**	**(183)**	**-4.8**

The Group incurred total operating expenses of $4.0 billion for the year ended September 30, 2024. This reflects an increase of $183 million or 4.8 percent above the prior year. This increase is due to the net effect of several areas as follows:

- Staff costs increased by $165 million, mainly due to increased salaries in Cayman Islands, Suriname, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago.
- General administrative expenses increased by $55 million or 4.5 percent mainly due to the net effect of the following across the Group:

- In Trinidad and Tobago there was an increase of $98.8 million, primarily driven by higher credit card expenses and higher IT costs as the Bank continues to focus on our digitisation strategy.
- A $26 million decrease was recorded in Suriname, mainly due to the appreciation of the Surinamese dollar.
- In Guyana and BVI, expenses decreased by $3.7 million and $13.3 million respectively due to the prudent management of expenses during the year.

- Depreciation increased by $45 million due to the impact of capitalisation of computer hardware and software, and properties in Trinidad and Tobago, with smaller increases seen across the Group.
- The $23 million increase in advertising and public relations was mainly due to increased spend to raise the awareness of the Republic Brand across the region.
- Other expenses mainly decreased due to the impairment of goodwill in Ghana of $117 million in 2023 which did not recur in 2024.

Credit loss expense on financial assets

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	**2023**	**Change**	**% Change**
Loans and advances	**140**	289	149	51.6
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**(44)**	(247)	(203)	-82.2
Other assets	**13**	139	126	90.6
Total	**109**	**181**	**72**	**39.8**

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Group incurred total Expected Credit Loss expense (ECL) on financial assets of $109 million, a decrease of $72 million or 39.8 percent compared to the prior financial year.

$118.54B

2024 Total assets

The Group's strategic investments, particularly in digital transformation and expansion of its service offerings, are expected to drive further efficiency and profitability.

Group President and CEO's Discussion and Analysis continued

ECLs on loans and advances and other assets reduced by $149 million and $126 million respectively. The credit loss recovery on debt instruments reduced by $203 million, mainly due to a large write-back in Barbados in the prior year which did not recur this year.

Credit loss expense – loans and advances

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Retail lending	**114**	159	45	28.3
Corporate and commercial lending	**67**	110	43	39.1
Mortgages	**(41)**	20	61	305.0
	140	**289**	**149**	**51.6**
Trinidad and Tobago	**100**	210	110	52.4
Barbados	**3**	(26)	(29)	-111.5
Guyana	**6**	24	18	75.0
Cayman Islands	**1**	8	7	87.5
Eastern Caribbean	**8**	30	22	73.3
Suriname	**(2)**	9	11	122.2
Ghana	**17**	19	2	10.5
British Virgin Islands	**7**	15	8	53.3
Total	**140**	**289**	**149**	**51.6**

Credit loss expense on loans and advances for the year ended September 30, 2024, totaled $140 million, a decrease of $149 million or 51.6 percent compared to the previous year. This movement was mainly due to the impact of reductions in Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and the Eastern Caribbean of $110 million, $18 million and $22 million respectively, due to lower stage 2 and stage 3 ECLs. These declines were offset by an increase in Barbados due to higher provisions in the stage 3 category compared to the prior year.

Credit loss (recovery)/expense on debt security instruments measured at amortised cost

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Trinidad and Tobago	**2**	1	(1)	-100.0
Barbados	**(28)**	(328)	(300)	-91.5
Guyana	**(1)**	–	1	100.0
Cayman Islands	**(8)**	(1)	7	700.0
Eastern Caribbean	**(5)**	(3)	2	66.7
Suriname	**–**	(62)	(62)	-100.0
Ghana	**(2)**	146	148	101.4
British Virgin Islands	**(2)**	–	2	100.0
Total	**(44)**	**(247)**	**(203)**	**-82.2**

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Group experienced a net recovery of $44 million in credit losses on debt security instruments measured at amortised cost. This represents a decrease in recoveries of $203 million or 82.2 percent when compared to the previous year.

The decrease in Barbados was primarily due to a one-time write-back on government debt in the prior year, which did not recur in 2024. Similarly, the decline in Ghana was a result of a significant ECL related to the restructuring of the Government of Ghana's debt in 2023, which did not occur in 2024.

Review of the Consolidated statement of financial position

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	**2023**	**Change**	**% Change**
Financial position				
Total assets	**118,540**	112,928	5,612	5.0
Liquid assets	**23,217**	24,635	(1,418)	-5.8
Investments	**20,516**	20,216	300	1.5
Advances	**67,299**	60,656	6,643	11.0
Total deposits and other funding instruments	**97,869**	93,563	4,306	4.6
Total equity	**15,485**	14,268	1,217	8.5

Total assets

At September 30, 2024, the Group's total assets stood at $118.5 billion, an increase of $5.6 billion or 5.0 percent over the asset base of 2023. This increase was mainly due to the combined effect of a $6.6 billion growth in advances offset by a decrease in liquid assets of $1.4 billion.

Investments

Investments increased by $0.3 billion, the net effect of increases of $0.7 billion in Cayman Islands, $0.2 billion in Guyana and $0.2 billion in Trinidad and Tobago, offset by decreases in Barbados, Ghana and British Virgin Islands of $0.3 billion, $0.3 billion and $0.2 billion respectively, with smaller variances in the other countries.

Deposits and other funding instruments

Deposits and other funding instruments, the Group's main source of liquidity, increased by $4.3 billion or 4.6 percent over the prior year. $1.1 billion of the growth emanated from the Eastern Caribbean, $1.8 billion from Guyana, $1.0 billion from Cayman Islands, and $0.2 billion from Suriname. These increases were offset by smaller declines in other countries.

Total equity

Total equity as at September 30, 2024, increased by $1.2 billion or 8.5 percent from the prior year, the net effect of profits and dividend payments. The Group's capital adequacy ratio remains robust at 14.75 percent at September 30, 2024, underscoring the Group's ability to maintain adequate capital levels.

Loans and advances

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Retail lending	**9,761**	8,819	942	10.7
Corporate and commercial lending	**21,488**	19,154	2,334	12.2
Mortgages	**36,050**	32,683	3,367	10.3
	67,299	**60,656**	**6,643**	**11.0**
Trinidad and Tobago	**34,203**	30,183	4,020	13.3
Barbados	**5,973**	5,610	363	6.5
Guyana	**4,234**	3,688	546	14.8
Cayman Islands	**8,375**	7,615	760	10.0
Eastern Caribbean	**10,205**	9,451	754	8.0
Suriname	**1,034**	837	197	23.5
Ghana	**1,252**	1,277	(25)	-2.0
British Virgin Islands	**2,023**	1,995	28	1.4
Total	**67,299**	**60,656**	**6,643**	**11.0**

Loans and advances increased by $6.6 billion or 11.0 percent, from $60.7 billion in 2023 to $67.3 billion in 2024, a reflection of the successful execution of the Group's 5-year strategic plan.

We continue to focus on the roll-out of our strategic initiatives, whilst driving innovation, enhancing customer experience, and strengthening our sustainability practices.

1.96%

2024 Return on average assets

- In Trinidad and Tobago, total advances increased by $4.0 billion or 13.3 percent. This growth was experienced across all portfolios.
- In Barbados, total advances increased by $363 million or 6.5 percent, reflective of growth in the corporate and commercial and mortgages portfolios.
- In Guyana and Cayman Islands, total advances increased by $545 million or 14.8 percent and $760 million or 10.0 percent respectively, reflective of growth across all segments.
- The Eastern Caribbean increased by $752 million or 8.0 percent mainly through growth in the retail, mortgage and credit card portfolios.

Loans and advances by country/region

All figures are stated in TT$ millions

	Trinidad and Tobago	Barbados	Guyana	Cayman Islands	Eastern Caribbean	Suriname	Ghana	British Virgin Islands	Total 2024	Total 2023
Performing loans	33,935	5,680	4,219	8,345	9,584	1,042	1,132	1,887	**65,824**	59,349
Non-performing loans	1,362	379	44	125	903	22	223	227	**3,285**	3,294
Gross loans	35,297	6,059	4,263	8,470	10,487	1,064	1,355	2,114	**69,109**	62,643
Allowance for ECL losses	(945)	(75)	(15)	(60)	(243)	(25)	(100)	(72)	**(1,535)**	(1,741)
Unearned loan origination fees	(149)	(11)	(14)	(35)	(39)	(5)	(3)	(19)	**(275)**	(246)
Net loans	**34,203**	**5,973**	**4,234**	**8,375**	**10,205**	**1,034**	**1,252**	**2,023**	**67,299**	**60,656**
Allowances for ECL										
Stage 1	232	15	11	27	65	8	13	11	**382**	411
Stage 2	98	4	–	3	49	8	3	5	**170**	263
Stage 3	615	56	4	30	129	9	84	56	**983**	1,067
Total ECL	**945**	**75**	**15**	**60**	**243**	**25**	**100**	**72**	**1,535**	**1,741**
Non-performing loans (NPLs) to gross loans (%)	**3.9**	**6.3**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**8.6**	**2.1**	**16.5**	**10.7**	**4.8**	**5.3**
Stage 3 ECLs as a % of NPLs	**45.2**	**14.8**	**9.1**	**24.0**	**14.3**	**40.9**	**37.7**	**24.7**	**29.9**	**32.4**
Total ECL as a % of gross loans	**2.7**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**7.4**	**3.4**	**2.2**	**2.8**

As at September 30, 2024, the Non-performing Loans (NPLs) to gross loans ratio for the Group stood at 4.8 percent, a reduction of 0.5 percent from the 5.3 percent reported in 2023. This decrease emanated mainly from Trinidad and Tobago where the NPL ratio fell from 4.2 percent in 2023 to 3.9 percent in 2024, following the improvement in the credit quality of the loan portfolio.

The Group recorded a provision coverage ratio of 29.9 percent for its Non-performing (Stage 3) facilities as at September 2024, down from 32.4 percent in September 2023.

Including expected credit losses for the Group's performing portfolio designated as stage 1 and stage 2 under IFRS 9, the Group maintains total provisions of $1.5 billion, which represents 2.2 percent of gross loans, a decline when compared with the 2.8 percent in 2023.

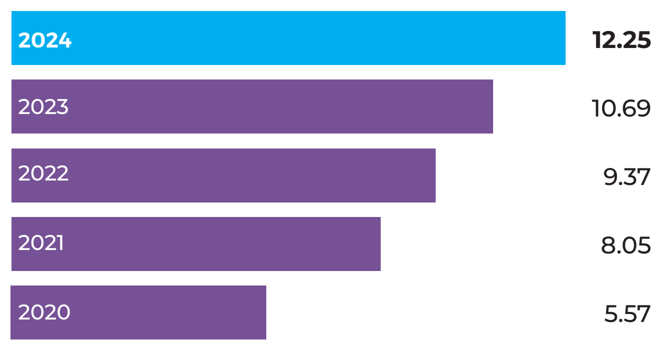
Performance ratios

Return on assets %

Return on equity %

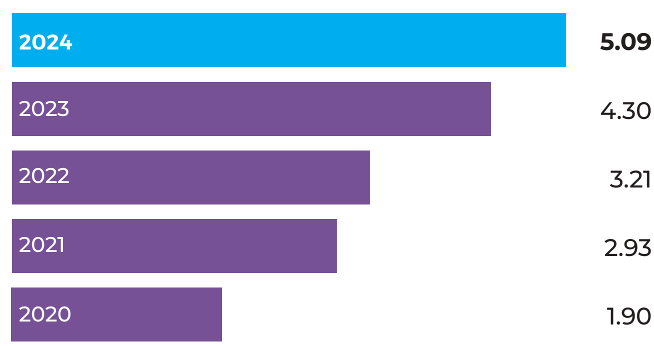
Share price $

Earnings per share $



Price earning ratio

Dividend yield %



The increase in profitability is reflected in the rise in most key ratios in 2024, with the Return on Average Assets (ROA) ratio increasing from 1.73 percent in 2023 to 1.96 percent in 2024, and the Return on Average Equity (ROE) ratio increasing from 13.87 percent in 2023 to 14.80 percent in 2024.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) also increased from $10.69 in 2023 to $12.25 in 2024, an increase of $1.56 per share. RFHL's share price closed at $111.93 as at September 30, 2024, a decline of $9.09 or 7.5 percent over the past year, while the Price/Earnings (P/E) ratio decreased from 11.3 times in 2023 to 9.1 times in 2024.

Capital adequacy ratio

	2024 %	2023 %
Basel II		
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	**14.75**	14.18
Republic Bank Limited	**15.70**	14.04
Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited	**17.10**	16.64
Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC.	**15.59**	17.48
Cayman National Bank	**27.99**	26.03
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	**19.23**	20.25
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	**12.72**	–
Republic Bank (EC) Limited	**13.79**	–
Basel I		
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	**–**	12.70
Republic Bank (EC) Limited	**–**	16.66
Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V.	**21.03**	15.09
Atlantic Financial Limited	**66.52**	68.81
Republic Bank (BVI) Limited	**32.47**	27.79

The Group's policy is to diversify its sources of capital, to allocate capital within the Group efficiently and to maintain a prudent relationship between capital resources and the risk of its underlying business. Capital adequacy is monitored by each member of the Group, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practice (the Basel Committee), as implemented by the respective Central Banks for supervisory purposes. In Trinidad and Tobago, the Basel II Regulations were promulgated in May 2020. Under these regulations, the risk-based capital guidelines require a minimum ratio of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5 percent, a minimum ratio of core capital (Tier I) to risk-weighted assets of 6 percent, and a minimum total qualifying capital (Tier I plus Tier II) ratio of 12.5 percent, including a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) for the RFHL Group. Core (Tier I) capital comprises mainly of shareholders' equity.

All companies within the Group maintain capital ratios well in excess of the regulatory requirement and the Group continues to maintain a strong capital base, reflected in a Group capital adequacy ratio of 14.75 percent as at September 2024, well in excess of the 12.5 percent minimum requirement under Basel II.

In June 2024, Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited and Republic Bank (EC) Limited commenced capital reporting under Basel II, in accordance with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank regulations, in the prior year both banks reported under Basel I.

In addition to the capital guidelines, an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is submitted on an annual basis, to the respective regulatory bodies in Trinidad and Tobago, the Eastern Caribbean, and the Cayman Islands.

Group President and CEO's Discussion and Analysis continued

Outlook

The outlook for the Group remains strong, underpinned by its diversified portfolio and resilient financial performance. With robust growth in core business segments and disciplined cost management, the Group is well-positioned to capitalise on market opportunities. The Group's strategic investments, particularly in digital transformation and expansion of its service offerings, are expected to drive further efficiency and profitability. While external factors such as fluctuating economic conditions, geopolitical tensions, and regulatory changes remain a consideration, the Group's solid statement of financial position and proactive risk management provide a solid foundation for sustained growth and enhanced shareholder value.

In the coming year, we will continue to focus on the roll-out of our strategic initiatives, whilst driving innovation, enhancing customer experience, and strengthening our sustainability practices. We see exciting opportunities on the horizon and are confident that our strategic direction will enable us to capitalise on them.

As we close out another successful year, I would like to take a moment to reflect on where we have reached and where we are headed. Thanks to the hard work of our employees, the guidance of our Board, and the support of our shareholders, we have built a strong foundation that positions us well for future growth.

We must, however, remain mindful of the challenges ahead. The global economic environment remains dynamic, and we must remain agile and prepared to adapt. By leveraging our core strengths, investing in innovation, and staying focused on our mission, I am confident we will continue to create lasting value for our stakeholders.

Nigel M.Baptiste
Group President
and CEO

Group Vice Presidents

P. Vic. Salickram

Joined June 14, 2004

Credentials

- Chartered Financial Analyst, Charterholder (CFA)
- Financial Risk Manager, Global Association of Risk Professionals (FRM)
- Fellow, Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA)
- Member, Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)
- Member, Chartered Institute of Global Management Accountants (CGMA)
- Graduate, Harvard Business School Advanced Management Programme

Professional Summary

- A member of the Republic Group for two decades. He previously served as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer of the Group.

Internal Appointments

- Vice President, Republic Bank Limited
- Chairman, Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V.
- Board Member, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited
- Board Member, Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC.
- Board Member, Republic Life Insurance Company

Richard S. Sammy

Joined March 1, 2009

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science with Honours in Management Studies, University of the West Indies
- Master of Business Administration, Warwick Business School
- Graduate, Advanced Management Program, The Wharton School

Professional Summary

- Distinguished banker with over two decades of experience
- Former General Manager, Corporate and Investment Banking, Republic Bank Limited; Managing Director, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited; Regional Manager, Corporate Business – South and Investment Banking Division, Republic Bank Limited
- Former Chairman, Guyana Association of Bankers Inc.
- Former Director, American Chamber of Commerce of Guyana and Caribbean Association of Banks Inc.

Internal Appointments

- Vice President, Republic Bank Limited
- Chairman, Republic Bank (BVI) Limited
- Chairman, Republic Life Insurance Company Limited
- Chairman, Republic Wealth Management Limited
- Chairman, Republic Investments Limited
- Chairman, Republic Insurance Cayman Company Ltd.
- Board Member, Cayman National Corporation Ltd. and Cayman National Bank Ltd.

External Appointments

- Director, The Heroes Foundation

Group Vice Presidents continued

Karen T. Yip Chuck

Joined October 1, 1990

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science in Economics with Honours, University of the West Indies
- Master of Business Administration, Heriot Watt University of Edinburgh
- Graduate, Advanced Management Programme, Harvard Business School
- Diploma in Business Administration, Heriot Watt University of Edinburgh
- Certified Internal Auditor and Associate, Chartered Institute of Banking

Professional Summary

- Career banking professional with more than 30 years' experience including numerous senior management and executive leadership positions in the Bank
- Past General Manager, Commercial and Retail Banking, Corporate and Investment Banking, Wealth Management, Internal Audit, Republic Bank Limited

Internal Appointments

- Chairperson, Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited, Republic Bank Trinidad & Tobago (Barbados) Limited, Republic Bank (EC) Limited, Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited, Republic Bank (St Maarten) N. V., Republic Bank (Anguilla) Limited

External Appointments

- Vice President, Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- Director, United Way
- Chancellor's Nominee, UWI Campus Council

focused on YOU

You have the strength of the Caribbean region's largest indigenous Bank on your side.

What this means is, you can trust us to dedicate our efforts to create a strong, financially stable environment for you, and **to better serve you**.

Trinidad & Tobago

Republic Bank Limited

Republic Bank Limited is one of the largest and longest serving indigenous banking and financial services organisations in Trinidad and Tobago, offering a complete range of products and services to retail and commercial banking customers, corporate clients, and governments.

The Bank's extensive presence is unmatched in the twin island republic. It offers the largest number of branches (37) and the widest reaching network of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs): 131 ATMs in 83 locations, and it is currently the nation's largest credit card operator.

Registered Office

Republic House
9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies
Tel: (868) 625-4411, 623-1056
Fax: (868) 624-1323
Swift: RBNKTTPX
Email: email@rfhl.com
Website: www.republictt.com

Nigel M. Baptiste

President and Managing Director

Joined March 1, 1991

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science in Economics with Honours, Master of Science in Economics, University of the West Indies
- Graduate, Advanced Management Programme, Harvard Business School
- Diploma with Distinction, ABA Stonier Graduate School of Banking
- Member, Chartered Institute of Bankers

Professional Summary

- Career banker with more than three decades of experience
- Group President and Chief Executive Officer, Republic Financial Holdings Limited
- Past General Manager, Human Resources, Republic Bank Limited
- Past Managing Director, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited

Internal Appointments

- Group President and Chief Executive Officer, Republic Financial Holdings Limited
- Chairman, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited, Cayman National Corporation Ltd. and Cayman National Bank Ltd.
- Board Member, Republic Financial Holdings Limited, Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC. and Republic Life Insurance Company Limited

P. Vic. Salickram
Vice President
FCCA, ACMA, CGMA, CA, CFA, FRM

Joined June 14, 2004

Richard S. Sammy
Vice President
BSc (Hons.) (Mgmt. Studies), MBA

Joined March 1, 2009

Karen T. Yip Chuck
Vice President
BSc (Hons.) (Econ.), MBA,
Dip. (Bus. Admin.), ACIB, CIA

Joined October 1, 1990

Trinidad & Tobago continued

Bevon Alvarez
General Manager,
Credit Risk Management

Bsc (Hons.) (Mgmt. Studies), MBA (Cantab), CFA

Joined March 1, 2021

John Peter Clarke
General Manager,
Wealth Management

MA (Cantab)

Joined November 18, 2013

Riah Dass-Mungal
General Manager,
Corporate and Investment Banking

BSc (Hons.) (Acct.), FCCA

Joined March 8, 2004

Kimberly Erriah-Ali
Group General Counsel
and Corporate Secretary

LLB (Hons.), LEC, MBA

Joined April 1, 2002

Preston George
General Manager,
Group Marketing and
Communications

BSc (Hons.) (Soc.), LLB (Hons.), EMBA (Dist.)

Joined January 2, 2014

Idris Fidela Haynes
Group Chief Compliance Officer
and General Manager, Compliance

BSc (Acct.), MBA (Fin.), CPA, C.Dir., CAMS-Audit

Joined November 28, 2013

Ray Klien
General Manager,
Shared Services

BA (Econ.), MBA (Fin.)

Joined October 1, 2016

Hamant Lalla
General Manager,
Internal Audit

MBA, Cert. (IFRS), FCCA, CIA, C.Dir.

Joined February 27, 2007

Marsha Mc Leod-Marshall
General Manager,
Planning and Financial Control

MSc (Dist.) (Int'l Fin.), FCCA, CA

Joined November 1, 2006

Shazard Mohammed
General Manager,
Data Governance and Management

BSc (Hons.) (Econ.), PgDip. (Mktg.), NPS,
EMBA (Dist.), C.Dir., ACIM,

Joined July 19, 2010

Marlon Persad
General Manager,
Group Digital Technology Division

BSc (Comp. Sci.), MSc (Comp. Sci.),
EMBA (Dist.), CGEIT, AMLCA, PSM1

Joined January 1, 2007

Aldrin Ramgoolam
General Manager,
Commercial and Retail Banking

BSc (Comp. Sci.), MBA (Dist.),
Dip. (Bus. Mgmt.)

Joined December 18, 1989

Baldath Ramkissoon
General Manager,
Group Human Resources

BSc (Hons.) (Mgmt.), MSc (Dist.) (Fin.), MBA

Joined June 1, 1993

Denyse Ramnarine
General Manager,
Group Technology Support Division

BSc (Comp. Sci. and Phys.),
MSc (Telecom.), MBA, P.Grad (Info Tech.),
Dip. (Bus. Mgmt.)

Joined March 4, 1996

David Robinson
General Manager,
Group Treasury

BA (Econ.), EMBA, CFA

Joined February 26, 1996

Houston Ross
Group Chief Information and
Digital Transformation Officer

BSc (Mgmt. Info. Systems), MBA

Joined June 1, 2023

Karen Tom Yew
General Manager,
Group Enterprise Risk

BSc (Hons.) (Mgmt. Studies),
LLB (Hons.), MBA (Hons.) (Fin.)

Joined November 13, 1995

Michael Walcott
General Manager,
Group Business Transformation

BA (Acct.)

Joined November 5, 2007

Trinidad & Tobago continued

Republic Life Insurance Company Limited

Republic Life Insurance Company Limited (RLIC), a dynamic subsidiary of Republic Financial Holdings Limited, has quickly established itself as a formidable player in the life insurance industry since its registration under the Insurance Act, 2018, on August 16, 2021. Officially starting operations in 2022, RLIC has already marked a significant milestone with its groundbreaking launch in February 2024 as the Caribbean's first fully end-to-end digital life insurance platform. This innovative service offers both Whole Life and Term to 100 insurance options, streamlining the entire process for customers across Trinidad and Tobago. This expansion into the insurance sector represents a major leap for the Republic Group, aligning with RFHL's strategic goal of broadening the Republic brand's product range. Combining the agility of a startup with the robust legacy of its parent company, Republic Life is poised to redefine life insurance by integrating fresh perspectives and cutting-edge solutions to help clients secure a brighter future.

Registered Office

Republic House
9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies
Tel: (868) 625 1056
Email: rlicl@rfhl.com

Robert L. Soverall

Managing Director,
Republic Life Insurance Company Limited
General Manager, Creditor Protection,
Republic Bank Limited

Joined February 10, 2020

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science, Actuarial Science with Upper Second Class Honours, City, University of London
- Diploma in Business Management, School of Business, University of the West Indies
- CFA Charter Holder, CFA Institute

Professional Summary

- An experienced financial services executive with demonstrated industry expertise in insurance, risk management, investment management, governance and business-planning built-up over the course of more than two decades
- Past Director, Wealth Management, Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited
- Past Managing Director, Scotia Investments Trinidad and Tobago Limited with responsibility for leading the Group's wealth/asset management segments within Trinidad and Tobago
- Past Managing Director and General Manager, ScotiaLife Trinidad and Tobago Limited
- Past Manager, Investments, Trust and Asset Management Division, Republic Bank Limited
- Past Manager, Money Market (Group Treasury), Republic Bank Limited

Republic Wealth Management Limited

Republic Wealth Management Limited is one of the most experienced wealth management firms in Trinidad and Tobago. The firm currently provides a comprehensive range of investment advisory and financial planning services tailored to suit the objectives and needs of individual and corporate clients. Republic Wealth Management offers a diverse suite of investment options, including mutual funds and retirement products, while also providing specialised asset management services for both individual and institutional clients. A member of the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange for more than a decade, Republic Wealth Management Limited is registered as a broker-dealer with the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission and provides full-service stockbroking on the local stock exchange and via intermediaries on regional and international stock exchanges.

Registered Office

Ellerslie Plaza
#8 Rapsey Street, Maraval
Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies
Tel: (868) 623-0435
Fax: (868) 623-0441
Email: email@rfhl.com

John Peter Clarke

General Manager

Joined November 18, 2013

Credentials

- MA (Cantab) in Land Economy, Management Studies, Cambridge University

Professional Summary

- General Manager, Credit and Enterprise Risk, Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited
- Head, Investment Banking Division, Republic Bank Limited
- Senior Branch Manager, Independence Square and Promenade Centre
- Investment Manager, Corporate and Investment Banking Division, Republic Bank Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Internal Appointments

- Director, Republic Insurance Company (Cayman) Limited
- Director, Republic Wealth Management Limited
- Director, Republic Trustee Services Limited

External Appointments

- Director, Trintrust Limited
- Director, Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange

Barbados

Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited

Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited is one of the longest operating banks in Barbados, having proudly served the nation for more than 40 years. Formerly Barbados National Bank Inc. (BNB), Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited has one of the largest networks in the country with seven conveniently located branches and 26 ATMs. As a leading financial institution, the Bank offers an array of financial services such as personal and commercial lending, as well as premium and corporate banking.

Registered Office

Independence Square
Bridgetown
Barbados, West Indies
Tel: (246) 431-5999
Fax: (246) 429-2606
Swift: BNBABBBB
Email: rbbbinfo@rfhl.com
Website: www.republicbarbados.com

Carlene Seudat

Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer

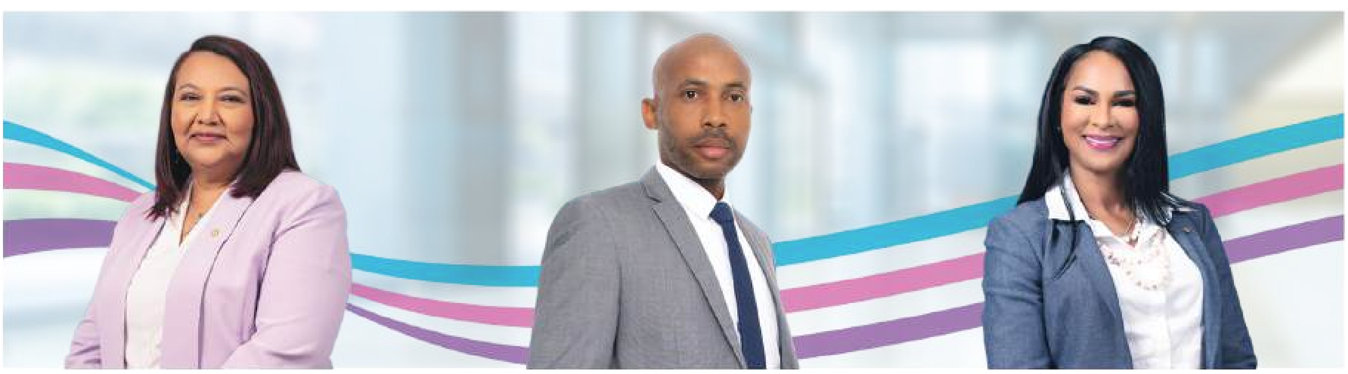
Joined February 10, 2020

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science in Accounting and Business Management, University of the West Indies
- Executive Training Rotation in corporate banking; capital markets and trade finance; risk management; collections; credit; corporate and board governance through various campuses, The Bank of Nova Scotia

Professional Summary

- General Manager, Shared Services Division, Republic Bank Limited, Trinidad and Tobago
- Vice President, International Operations; Regional Director – Collections; General Manager, Risk Management; Group Head Execution – Corporate Banking; Senior Relationship Manager – Corporate Banking; Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited



Joy Inniss

General Manager,
Finance and Administration

MSc (Intl. Fin.), FCCA, ACCA

Joined September 3, 2007

Steven Jordan

General Manager,
Credit and Enterprise Risk

BSc (Acct.), CGA

Joined November 26, 1996

Sharon Zephirin

General Manager,
Retail and Operations

BSc (Acct.), EMBA

Joined October 10, 1989

Republic Bank (BVI) Limited

Republic Bank (BVI) Limited officially became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Republic Financial Holdings Limited on June 1, 2020. A fully comprehensive bank, Republic Bank (BVI) Limited offers customers a full suite of financial products and services through its one branch and five ATMs.

Registered Office

P.O. Box 434
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands
Tel: (284) 494-2526
Email: republicbank.bvi@rfhl.com
Website: www.republicbankbvi.com

Marion A. Blyden

Managing Director

Joined November 7, 2018

Credentials

- Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and Investments (summa cum laude), Baruch College, City University of New York
- Master of Business Administration in Finance, Wright State University
- Master's Certificate in Project Management and Monitoring and Measurement: Certification I, Laval University, IDEA International and H. Lavity Stoutt Community College
- Certificates in Financial Counselling and Personal Lending, Institute of Canadian Bankers
- Certified Continuity Manager, National Institute for Business Continuity Management
- Certified Chartered Director

Professional Summary

- A career banker with nearly two decades of expertise in finance, business continuity management, personal financial counselling and lending, operations management, project management, risk management, and business development
- Former Managing Director, Scotiabank (British Virgin Islands) Limited
- Past Chief Operations Officer, National Bank of the Virgin Islands Limited
- Past Head of Retail, Operations and Small Business, Wealth Manager and International Premier Manager, CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited (British Virgin Islands)

External Appointments

- Member, Golden Key International Honour Society
- Charter Member, Zonta Club of Tortola
- Member, Rotary Club Sunrise of Road Town

Cayman Islands

Cayman National Corporation Ltd.

In 2019, Republic Financial Holdings Limited acquired a 74.9 percent shareholding in Cayman National Corporation Ltd. (CSX: CNC-KY), a publicly traded entity on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange. Established in 1974, CNC is the leading financial services company based in the Cayman Islands and is the parent company of various licensed subsidiaries such as Cayman National Bank Ltd., Cayman National Securities Ltd., Cayman National Bank (Isle of Man) Limited and Cayman National Trust Company (Isle of Man) Limited. Through these subsidiaries, CNC provides full-service banking, company and trust management, and investment brokerage from the Cayman Islands and the Isle of Man.

Registered Office
200 Elgin Avenue
Peter A. Tomkins Building
PO Box 1097
Grand Cayman KY1–1102
Cayman Islands
Tel: (345) 949-4655
Email: cnb@caymannational.com
Website: www.caymannational.com

Janet Hislop

Chief Executive Officer and President

Joined April 1, 2019

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science in Financial Services with Honours, University of Manchester
- Bachelor of Science in Molecular Biology and Genetics with Honours, University of Guelph
- Trust and Estate Practitioner, STEP
- Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist
- Associate, Chartered Institute of Bankers
- Certificate, Canadian Securities Institute

Professional Summary

- Decades of senior level banking experience including leadership positions with Barclays Bank, CIBC, and Deutsche Bank (Cayman) Limited, serving at the latter for 11 years as Chief Country Officer
- Past Genetics Counsellor/Medical Social Worker, and Training Manager, Cayman Islands Government

Internal Appointments

- Director, Cayman National Corporation Ltd.
- Director, Cayman National Bank Ltd.
- President, Cayman National Bank Ltd.
- Chairperson, Cayman National Securities Ltd.
- Chairperson, Cayman National Bank (Isle of Man) Limited
- Chairperson, Cayman National Trust Company (Isle of Man) Limited

External Appointments

- Board Member, Cayman Finance Ltd.

Ryan Bahadur
Executive Vice President,
Chief Operating Officer
BSc (Hons.) (Mgmt. and Fin.), CAMS, FRM, CIPM

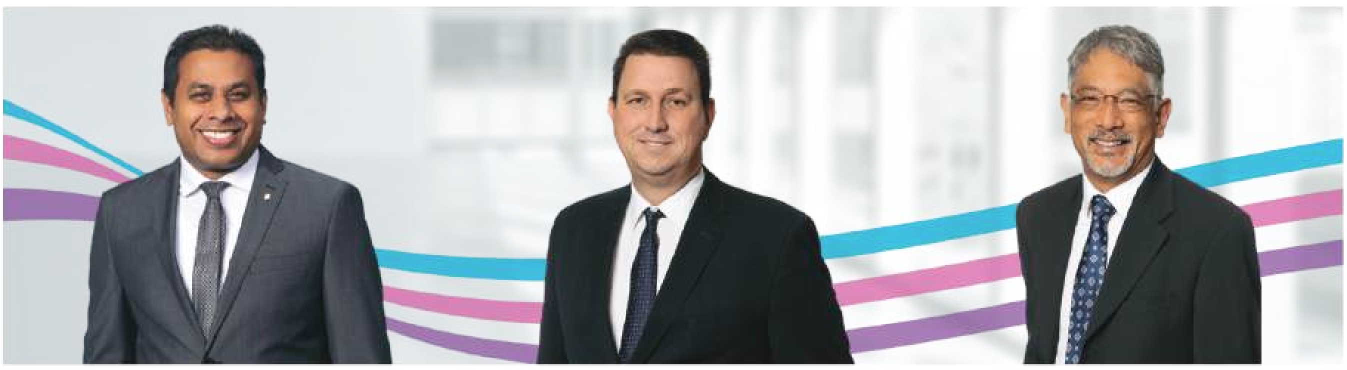
Joined September 1, 2016

Tina Ducharme
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
BBA, CA, CPA

Joined July 1, 2014

Brian Esau
Executive Vice President
BA, Dip. (Fin. Mgmt.), CSC, TEP, FICB

Joined January 7, 2008



Ravi Mykoo
Executive Vice President
BSc (Hons.) (Econ. and Mgmt.), CFA

Joined February 1, 2023

Billy Pennington
Executive Vice President,
Group Chief Information Officer
BSc (Hons.) (Applied Comp. Sci.), MCSE, CNE

Joined March 15, 2021

Ian Whan Tong
Executive Vice President,
Group Legal Counsel and
Corporate Secretary
AB, MPA, JD, CAMS, CIPP/E, CIPM, Notary Public

Joined June 11, 2007

Eastern Caribbean

Republic Bank (EC) Limited

Republic Bank (EC) Limited (RBEC) officially opened its doors as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Republic Financial Holdings Limited on November 1, 2019. RBEC, a licensed bank in Saint Lucia, has branches in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. RBEC is also the sole shareholder of Republic Bank (St. Maarten) N.V. and Republic Bank (Anguilla) Limited. Across these territories, RBEC offers comprehensive banking services through 11 branches and 35 ATMs.

Registered Office

First Floor
Meridian Place
Choc Estate, Castries
Saint Lucia, West Indies
Tel: (758) 456-2300
Website: www.republicbankec.com

Tracy-Anne Bartholomew

Managing Director

Joined April 1, 2017

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Economics, University of the West Indies
- Postgraduate Diploma in Actuarial Management, and in Actuarial Science, City University of London

Professional Summary

- Close to two decades of senior level experience
- Expertise in investment and asset management, and general insurance
- Former General Manager; Senior Manager; Manager, Investments, Group Treasury
- Senior management and actuarial positions at RBC Financial Bank (Caribbean) Limited and at Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited

Janelle Bernard

General Manager,
Legal Services/Corporate Secretary

LLB (Hons.), MBA, CAMS, Cert. IRM, C.C. Sec, C.Dir.

Joined August 19, 2002

Vernon Gordon Julien

General Manager,
Corporate Services

BSc (Econ. and Acct.), MSc (Fin. Mgmt.) C.C. Sec

Joined November 1, 2019

Bruno Didier

General Manager,
Business and Retail Banking

MSc (Int. Mgmt.)

Joined November 1, 2019

Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC.

Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC is a subsidiary of Republic Financial Holdings Limited. Republic Bank is a leading universal banking institution in Ghana and the most diversified, providing a wide range of banking services, including corporate, commercial and retail banking; investment banking; mortgage banking; custody services, pensions management and microfinance. Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC. operates in ten out of the 16 regions in Ghana, with 38 branches and 50 ATMs nationwide.

Registered Office

'Ebankese', #35 Sixth Avenue
North Ridge
P.O. Box CT 4603
Cantonments, Accra
Ghana, West Africa
Tel: (233) 302 242090-4
Swift: HFCAGHAC
Email: email@republicghana.com
Website: www.republicghana.com

Benjamin Dzoboku

Managing Director

Joined January 15, 2007

Credentials

- Master of Business Administration in Financial Management, St. Clements University
- Master of Public Administration, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
- Chartered Accountant (ICA, Ghana)
- Certified Chartered Director, Caribbean Governance Training Institute
- Certificate in Quantitative Finance
- Fellow, Institute of Financial Accountants, UK
- Member, Chartered Institute of Taxation, Ghana
- Member, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, USA

Professional Summary

- Experience in financial services including leading roles in: audit, finance, risk management, retail banking and strategy.

External Appointments

- Former Chairman, Mepe Rural Bank
- Board Member, World Savings and Retail Banking Institute

Manasseh Afoh

Chief Information Officer

BSc. (Electrical/Electronic Eng.)

Joined September 1, 2023

Frank Yaovi Lawoe

Chief Risk Officer

BSc (Agri.)

Joined February 1, 2023

Joseph Laryea Ashong

General Manager, Commercial and Retail Banking

MBA (Fin.), ICA, ACFE

Joined July 2, 2008

Ghana continued

Gabriel Kwamina Bonney
Internal Auditor

BA (Math.), CEMBA, ICA

Joined May 5, 2014

Akua Oduraa Botchway
Company Secretary

BA (Law and Pol. Sc.), QCL, MBA (Fin.)

Joined October 3, 2022

Jacob Kofi Mensa Hobenu
Head,
Corporate Banking

BSc (Agri.), MBA

Joined January 14, 2007

Tetteh Mamah
Head,
Human Resources

BSc (Bio. Sci.), MSc (Env. Sci.), MBA, Advanced Cert. (HR Mgmt.), (HR Professional Bkg.)

Joined June 3, 2019

Madeline Nettey
General Manager,
Republic Investments (Ghana) Limited

BSc (Math.), MPhil (Fin.) Certified Pensions Specialist

Joined April 4, 2011

Evelyn Osei-Tutu
General Manager,
Republic Boafo Limited

BSc (Bkg. and Fin. with French), MA (Mktg. and Strategy), Fellow CICM, CIB Intermediate paper

Joined March 1, 2007

Ferguson Ofori-Atta
Head,
Finance, Strategy and Administration

BSc. (Admin.), MPhil (Fin. and Investments), ICAG, F (ACCA)

Joined May 2, 2016

Grenada

Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited

Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited is a visionary organisation. As a subsidiary of Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL), the Bank is part of a history spanning over 180 years of stability, financial strength and vast experience in the areas of commercial, retail, merchant and corporate banking in the Eastern Caribbean. The Bank was incorporated in October 1979; and is one of the leading commercial banks in Grenada with a network of five branches, 18 ATMs and an asset base of $2.22 billion. Having faithfully served its nation for over four decades, the Bank has built a solid reputation as both a comprehensive financial services provider and an outstanding socially responsible corporate citizen. The Bank has won the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) title of Best Corporate Citizen, nine times in the award's 21-year history.

Registered Office

Republic House
Maurice Bishop Highway
Grand Anse, St. George
Grenada , West Indies
Tel: (473) 444 BANK (2265)
Swift: NCBGGDGD
Email: rbgdinfo@rfhl.com
Website: www.republicgrenada.com

Naomi E. De Allie

Managing Director

Joined August 1, 1995

Credentials

- Bachelor of Science with Honours in Financial Services, University of Manchester
- Master of Science in Financial Services Management, University of London
- Associate, Chartered Institute of Bankers
- Accredited Director, Caribbean Governance Training Institute

Professional Summary

- Career banker with a wealth of experience in commercial credit, corporate credit, and risk management streams, gathered over 29 years with the Republic Group
- Former General Manager, Credit and Enterprise Risk, Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited
- Former General Manager, Credit, Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited.

Stacey A. Hem Lee

General Manager, Credit

BSc. (Hons.), CPA, CA

Joined April 11, 2005

Mavis H. Mc Burnie

General Manager, Operations

MBA, Exec. Dip. (Dist.) (Mgmt. Studies), CAMS-RM, AICB

Joined October 23, 2002

Guyana

Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited

Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited is one of Guyana's largest and longest operating financial institutions, celebrating a history of service to the people of the nation for more than 18 decades. As a fully comprehensive bank, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited provides its customers and clients with customised, efficient, and competitively priced financial products and services across a network that spans 12 branches and 52 ATMs. Currently, in addition to the suite of services already provided, the Bank has placed significant emphasis on growing its lending portfolio, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises. It has also strengthened its focus on corporate social investment driven by a long-ingrained philosophy of sustainable development in Guyana.

Registered Office

Promenade Court
155-156 New Market Street
North Cummingsburg
Georgetown
Guyana, South America
Tel: (592) 223-7938-49
Fax: (592) 233-5007
Swift: RBGL GYGG
Email: gyemail@rfhl.com
Website: www.republicguyana.com

Stephen R. Grell

Managing Director

Joined March 1, 2021

Credentials

- Bachelor of Arts in Economics, Florida International University
- Master of Science in Finance, Chapman School of Business, Florida International University

Professional Summary

- Career banker with a proven record of developing and executing financial services strategies while fostering senior level relationships regionally and internationally.
- Past Vice President – Banking, Capital Markets and Advisory, Citibank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
- Past Manager, Investment Banking Division, Republic Bank Limited
- Past Managing Partner/Portfolio Manager, Gracchi Capital
- Past Senior Investment Manager, Hartmann Capital Limited
- Past Investment Manager, Republic Bank (Cayman) Limited

External Appointments

- Chairman, Guyana Association of Bankers Inc.

Denise Hobbs

General Manager, Operations

Dip. (Bus. Mgmt.), Cert. (Leadership)

Joined August 20, 1979

Carla Roberts

General Manager, Credit

BSc (Acct.), MBA, PgCert. (Innovation Enterprise and Circular Econ.)

Joined September 26, 1988

Suriname

Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V.

Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V. offers customers a fully comprehensive suite of financial products and services through a network of six branches and one agency - five branches in the capital of Paramaribo, one branch in Nickerie, and an agency in Lelydorp, Wanica. Currently the third largest bank in Suriname by asset size, Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V. joined Republic Financial Holdings Limited in 2015 following the acquisition of RBC Royal Bank (Suriname) N.V. from RBC Financial (Caribbean) Limited.

Registered Office

Kerkplein 1
Paramaribo
Suriname, South America
Tel: (597) 471555
Fax: (597) 425709
Swift: RBNKSRPA
Email: email@republicbanksr.com
Website: www.republicbanksr.com

Brian A. Alleyne

Managing Director

Joined October 1, 2012

Credentials

- Bachelor of Arts in Economics, Morehouse College
- Master of Business Administration in General Management with Distinction, Heriot-Watt University
- Chartered Financial Analyst, Charterholder

Professional Summary

- Career banker with close to two decades of experience in commercial, corporate, and retail banking
- Served in a number of leadership roles, with responsibility for portfolio growth and profitability
- Contributed to the profitable development of corporate and commercial credit business lines
- Advocate for people development and employee engagement
- Leveraged his expertise in corporate, investment and retail banking, providing oversight for some of the Group's most complex multibillion-dollar loan portfolios

Malti Samson-Ramsundersingh

Director, Corporate Banking

MSc (Econ.)

Joined June 1, 1993

standing by YOU

Your home is our home. We're invested in preserving our planet.

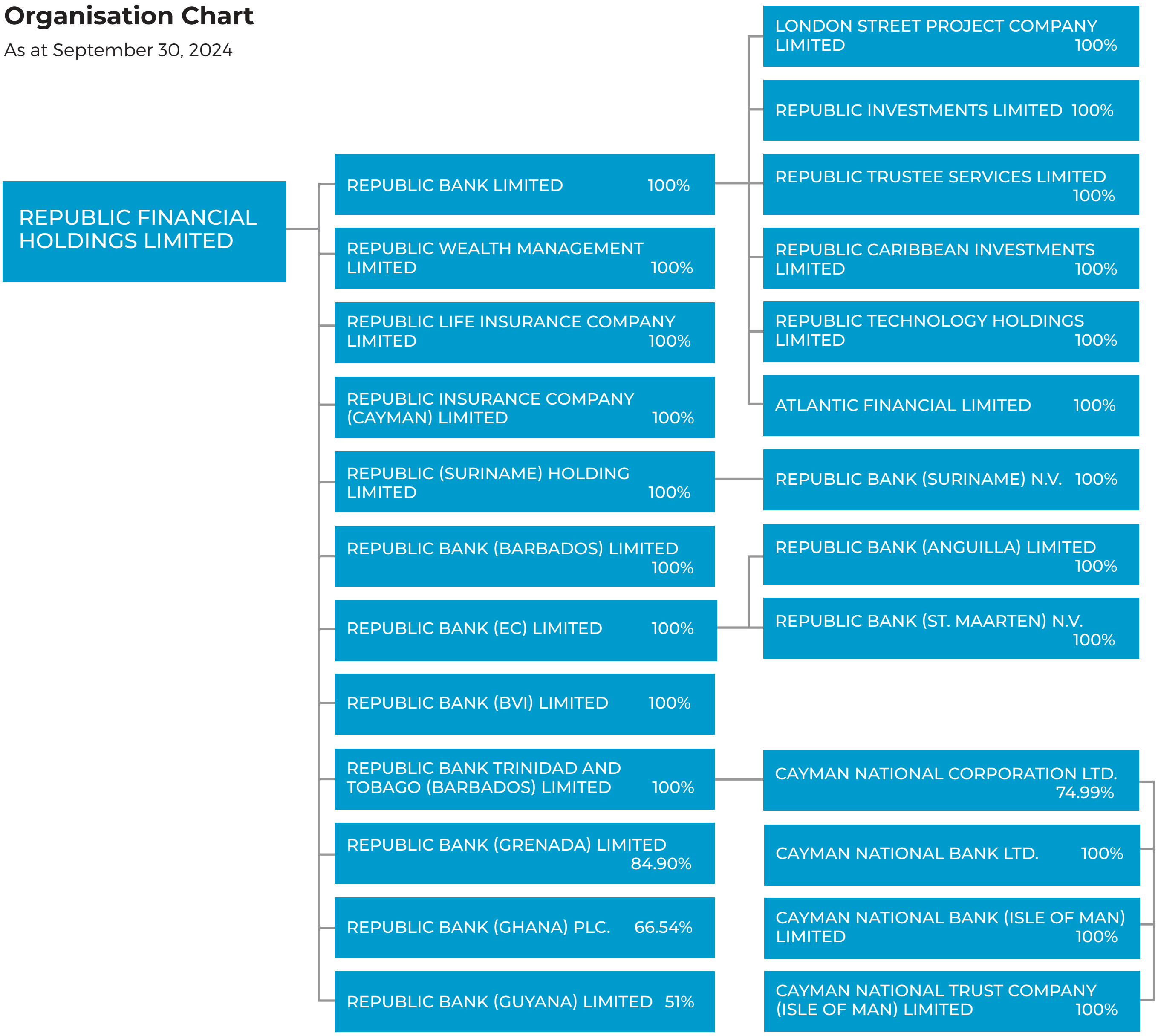
We've committed US$200 million in special financing for activities that reduce the impact of climate change, including the use of clean fuel and renewable energy as well as the deployment of climate resilient technology. **We want to see the Caribbean – your home and ours – prosper.**

Introduction

Republic Financial Holdings Limited is the financial holding company and Parent of all the financial services companies in the Group i.e. Cayman National Corporation Ltd., Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited, Republic Bank (BVI) Limited, Republic Bank (EC) Limited, Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC., Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited, Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V, Republic Bank Limited located in Trinidad and Tobago, and Republic Life Insurance Company Limited. Republic Financial Holdings Limited is also the Parent of the other Companies shown in the chart below.

Organisation Chart

As at September 30, 2024



The Board of Directors of Republic Financial Holdings Limited ("the Board") continues to be committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance. To this end, we continuously monitor and update as necessary our internal systems in order to ensure standards reflect best international practice tailored to the specific needs of the members of the Group. In this regard Republic Financial Holdings Limited has adopted the Trinidad and Tobago Corporate Governance Code on the 'apply or explain' basis.

Corporate Governance Practices continued

Objectives

The role of the Board is to provide leadership, enterprise, integrity and good judgment in guiding the Group to achieve growth and deliver long-term sustainable stakeholder value. The Board sets the strategic objectives for the Group and provides oversight and control. Implementation of the strategy is delegated to management under the leadership of the Group President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Republic Financial Holdings Limited.

Entrepreneurial leadership is encouraged within a framework of prudent and effective controls that enable risk to be assessed and managed. Short-term objectives are balanced carefully against the necessity of achieving long-term value.

The Board acts in the best interests of the Group and its stakeholders, guided by a philosophy that is based on good governance, transparency, accountability and responsibility. The Group's Core Values of Customer Focus, Integrity, Respect for the Individual, Professionalism, and Results Orientation are set by the Board to ensure that the Group's obligations to its shareholders, employees, customers and the societies it serves, are met. Integrity and trust are the cornerstones of the business of banking and finance and the Board manages the Group and makes decisions that uphold these ideals at all times.

The Board recognises that it is the quality of its employees that differentiates it from its competitors, and creates value for its customers and investors. The Board is responsible for ensuring that its employees do things in the right way by setting the required tone from the top, by living the Republic culture and upholding the Core Values in everything that it does and ensuring they are reflected in the decisions the Board makes. The Board holds the Group's Executive Management accountable for upholding these Core Values thereby creating a culture in which doing the right thing is integral to the way Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) operates, globally. The Group's Ethics and Operating Principles confirm the commitment of the Board to strive for the highest standards of conduct within the Group.

Responsibilities

The Group has 10 principles of corporate governance that summarise the objectives of the Board and provide a framework for the manner in which it functions and discharges its responsibilities:-

Principles

1. Lay solid foundation for management and oversight
2. Structure the Board to add value
3. Promote ethical and responsible decision making
4. Safeguard integrity in financial reporting
5. Make timely and balanced disclosure
6. Respect the rights of shareholders
7. Recognise and manage risk
8. Encourage enhanced performance
9. Remunerate fairly and responsibly
10. Recognise the legitimate interests of stakeholders

Within the scope of these Principles the responsibility of the Board is further refined to include the following duties:-

- Setting the strategic aims and reviewing and approving corporate strategy
- Selecting, compensating and monitoring, and where necessary, replacing key executives and overseeing succession planning
- Ensuring the Group has the appropriate organisational structure in place to achieve its objectives
- Approval of an overall risk appetite framework for the Group, reviewing and approving systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, and legal compliance
- Monitoring the effectiveness of corporate governance practices and updating organisational rules and policies in step with industry changes
- Approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital allocation and management and acquisitions and divestitures
- Ensuring the integrity of accounting, financial and non-financial reporting
- Establishing Values for the Group and approving of Codes of Conduct and Ethics

The Board is committed to engagement with all its stakeholders including its employees, customers, shareholders and the societies in which we serve. The following guides the Board's approach to stakeholder engagement:

1. Inclusivity – We have regard for all of our stakeholders. This inclusivity considers the interdependencies between these groups and all the factors that affect our ability to create value over time. Our organisation is recognised as an integral corporate citizen in the societies we serve.
2. Transparency – We are committed to sharing information with all our stakeholders as permitted by law and our regulators.
3. Principles for Responsible Banking – We are committed to the Principles for Responsible Banking as initiated by the United Nations (UN) Environment Program Finance

Initiative. This serves to promote responsible banking by encouraging banks to align their operations at the strategic, portfolio and transactional levels with prevailing social and environmental commitments as expressed in the Paris Climate Agreement and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

4. Engagement – We are committed to increased engagement with our stakeholders on varying scales. Currently we engage with our employees via direct and frequent open communication, our shareholders and investors via Annual Meetings and the annual report and our regulators through open discussions and forums.

Provision is made for shareholders to have the opportunity to engage with the Group and participate effectively in Annual and Special Meetings through the provision of proxies. external auditors and members of Senior Management and the Board are available at meetings with shareholders to respond to shareholder questions.

The Group's strategies, policies, agreed management performance criteria and business plans are defined and measurable in a manner which is precise and tangible both to the Board and management. In turn these performance expectations and business plans are shared with each subsidiary. The Group's affairs are subject to comprehensive assessment against accurate and relevant information, both financial and non-financial as appropriate, obtainable not only from the Group's internal reporting systems but from external sources as well, so that informed assessment can be made of issues facing the Board.

The Board complies with the Model Code for Securities Transaction by Insiders of Listed Companies issued by the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Limited. Strict guidelines are provided by the Group for the occasions when it may be perceived that Directors and Officers have special knowledge, and dealing in the entity's shares during these occasions is prohibited. The purchase or sale of shares by an insider requires the prior consent of the Corporate Secretary, and transactions are tabled for the information of the Board of Directors. All Directors are routinely reminded of their obligations under the Code for Dealing in the Republic Financial Holdings Limited Group securities.

The Board also has a disclosure policy designed to provide for accurate, timely and balanced disclosure of all material matters concerning the Group.

Diversity Equity Inclusion

As an equal opportunity employer, committed to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, we are focused on ensuring that our systems, policies and procedures represent and promote every group of individuals within the communities we serve. We continue to transition our model to reflect this commitment throughout the Group, educating and raising awareness in our subsidiaries, with the goal of nurturing and sustaining an environment of inclusivity and acceptance.

Composition

The Board comprises a maximum of 15 Directors. The Chairman is an Independent Non-Executive Director. There is a Senior Non-Executive Director to be known as the Senior Independent Director. The roles of the RFHL's Chairman and its Group President and CEO are separate and clearly defined.

The Board considers certain core characteristics important in any nominee for Director. They must:

i. be individuals of the highest character and integrity,
ii. demonstrate a breadth and depth of management and leadership experience, preferably in a senior leadership role in a large or recognised organisation;
iii. possess financial literacy or other professional or business experience relevant to an understanding of the Group and its business; and
iv. have a demonstrated ability to think and act strategically and independently as well as be able to work constructively in a collegial environment.

In identifying nominees for the position of Director, the Governance and Nomination Committee assesses whether an individual meets the characteristics above, any gaps identified in a skills matrix and also considers the current composition of the Board in light of the diverse communities and geographies served by the Group. It is also critical that the Directors must have sufficient time available to devote to the performance of their Board duties.

In composing the Board, the aim is to include highly qualified and experienced individuals from diverse backgrounds, including but not limited to elements of diverse geographic backgrounds, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, and religious beliefs.

The Board of Directors meets at least quarterly, while special Board meetings are called as the need arises.

Corporate Governance Practices continued

Director independence

The majority of the Directors are independent. The Board reviews the criteria to be considered in determining whether a Director is independent, both in character and judgment, and in line with principles of governing legislation and corporate governance. In addition, the Board considers independence within its Conflict-of-Interest policy and in this regard, may consider any direct or indirect relationship that a Director has within the Group that may be likely to interfere with the exercise of independent, unbiased judgment.

This balance between Independent Non-Executive Directors and Executive Directors throughout the Group ensures that the Board as well as other subsidiary boards are able to exercise independent judgment with sufficient management information to enable proper and objective assessment of issues facing the Group. The following presents the current composition of the Board of Republic Financial Holdings Limited and reflects its ratio of Independent Directors.

Director	Independent	Not Independent
Vincent A. Pereira	■	
Nigel M. Baptiste		■
Ian L. Benjamin	■	
Dawn V. Callender	■	
Mark Loquan *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*	■	
Shameer R. Mohammed	■	
Jason K. Mootoo *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*	■	
Shameer R. Mohammed	■	
Michael A. Noel	■	
Robert B. Riley	■	
Colin A. Soo Ping Chow	■	
Waltnel X. Sosa	■	
Kristine G. Thompson	■	
Peter R. Inglefield *(retired 12.12.2023)*	■	
Alison G. Lewis *(retired 04.11.2023)*	■	
Gregory I. Thomson *(retired 04.11.2023)*	■	

The Board considers that the quality, skills and experience of its Directors enhance the Board's effectiveness, and the core set of skills and experience identified effectively provide the Group with the appropriate leadership and guidance, necessary to tackle the risks and opportunities facing the Group.

The Non-Executive Directors on this Board as well as on the subsidiary Boards reflect a diverse cross-section of the professional and business community and are highly respected, independent individuals with significant experience in their respective fields. The table on page 63 illustrates the skill set of the Board of Republic Financial Holdings Limited within the current skills matrix.

Director induction

Directors appointed to the Board of Republic Financial Holdings Limited enjoy an extensive orientation and induction programme to ensure they become well acquainted with the organisation and all key issues affecting the Group. The objective of induction is to provide a new Director with the information that he or she will need to become as effective as possible in their role within the shortest practicable time. Orientation meetings are held both formally and informally with other Board members, the Group's key executives and functional heads, as well as the Board's subcommittee Chairpersons. Senior Management also presents on the Group's strategic plans, its significant financial, accounting and risk management policies and issues, its compliance programmes, and other matters of importance to the Group. From the induction process, information is received on any particular interest that the new Director holds, which enhances the Director life cycle and aids in providing further training or other opportunities for the Director. Board mentors have also been introduced for new members. This particular function is managed by the Corporate Secretary.

Board Member – RFHL

	Accounting/Finance/ Economics/Banking and Complex Regulatory Business	Strategy and Organisational Management	Government and Government Relations, Public Affairs and Communication, ESG	Human Resources Management, Industrial Relations	Information Technology-FINTECH, Cyber Security, Digital Capability	Global Experience	Legal	Risk Management
Vincent A. Pereira		■	■	■		■		■
Nigel M. Baptiste	■	■		■	■	■		■
Ian L. Benjamin	■	■	■	■			■	
Dawn V. Callender	■	■		■		■		■
Peter R. Inglefield *(retired 12.12.2023)*	■	■		■				
Alison G. Lewis *(retired 04.11.2023)*	■	■	■	■		■		■
Mark Loquan *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*		■	■	■	■	■		■
Shameer R. Mohammed		■	■	■		■		■
Jason K. Mootoo *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*							■	
Michael A. Noel	■	■		■	■	■		■
Robert B. Riley	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Colin A. Soo Ping Chow	■	■	■		■			■
Waltnel X. Sosa	■	■	■			■		
Kristine G. Thompson	■	■	■	■		■		
Gregory I. Thomson *(retired 04.11.2023)*	■	■						■

Director remuneration

Non-Executive Directors, including the Chairman, do not participate in performance-based incentive plans; they are remunerated by money payment only. Committee Chairpersons and members are paid an additional fee for each committee on which they serve. Executive Directors are not paid fees in respect of their Board or committee membership. Fees are detailed in the financial report.

Independent advice

The Board has access to the best possible banking, management and financial advice during its deliberations and in that regard the Board has access to the advice of the Group General Counsel/Corporate Secretary, as well as external counsel. In addition, the Board of Directors may appoint or retain any other professional advisors it considers appropriate.

Board members may, as they require, have meetings with the Heads of Audit, Legal and Compliance and the External Auditor, in the absence of management.

Delegated authority

The Board is the principal decision-making forum for decisions that impact the Group. The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility for the operational and day to day activities in relation to the Group's business to the Group President and CEO of Republic Financial Holdings Limited. Explicit authorities and responsibilities of the Group President and CEO are documented and approved by the Board of Directors. Further, formal structures of delegated authority exist for all the operating subsidiary Boards and their Managing Directors. Matters not specifically delegated are reserved to the Board.

Corporate Governance Practices continued

The Board of Directors has also delegated authority to the following Board Committees:-

- Audit Committee
- Enterprise Risk Committee
- Governance and Nomination Committee

Director tenure

Non-Executive Directors retire from the Board after serving for a maximum of 15 years or on becoming 70 years of age whichever first occurs. However, the Board may in its discretion consider the exigencies of a particular situation. Executive Directors retire in accordance with the Bank's usual retirement policy.

Republic Financial Holdings Limited scheduled ten meetings within the period October 2023 to September 2024, and the attendance record of each Director is detailed in the table below:-

Directors Board	7 Meetings
Special Board	3 Meetings

Directors	Attendance	Eligible to Attend
Nigel M. Baptiste	9	10
Ian L. Benjamin	10	10
Dawn V. Callender	10	10
Peter R. Inglefield *(retired 12.12.2023)*	2	2
Alison G. Lewis *(retired 04.11.2023)*	1	1
Mark Loquan *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*	1	8
Shameer R. Mohammed	10	10
Jason K. Mootoo *(w.e.f. 11.12.2023)*	8	8
Michael A. Noel	9	10
Vincent A. Pereira	10	10
Robert B. Riley	10	10
Colin A. Soo Ping Chow	10	10
Waltnel X. Sosa	9	10
Kristine G. Thompson	10	10
Gregory I. Thomson *(retired 04.11.2023)*	0	1

Focus areas of the Board for fiscal year 2023-2024

The Board's focus for the fiscal year 2023-2024 is embodied within its Declaration of Purpose: We Value People, We Serve with Heart; We are deeply Committed to Your Success. We Care.

The Board's strategic vision is aligned to Connect, Innovate, Excel and Grow. Experiences of the global pandemic for approximately two years have undoubtedly influenced the focus of the Group to design a robust plan to navigate uncertainties in a dynamic and resilient way. The Board's focus has been to maintain the growth, strength and success of the organisation with its Declaration of Purpose always guiding at the fore.

Enriching our stakeholder relationships

Arising naturally from its Declaration of Purpose, Republic Financial Holdings Limited as a corporate citizen has had at the fore, the interest of its employees, customers, shareholders and the communities it serves. In placing the highest value on its stakeholder relationships, the Group has promoted the safety of these groups as its top priority and have been actively soliciting feedback and communication via formal and informal channels throughout the Group on its stakeholders' evolving needs and concerns, to which the Board has been receptive and responsive.

Audit committee

This committee meets quarterly to review the Group's financial statements, the system of internal control throughout the Group, management of financial risks, the Group audit process, the Group's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business. Five meetings were held this fiscal, and the attendance of committee members is detailed below. The committee comprises a majority of Independent Directors and is chaired by an Independent Director:-

Directors	Attendance
Colin A. Soo Ping Chow, Chairman *(appointed Chairman w.e.f. 12.01.2023)* *(appointed 05.01.2023)*	5
Dawn V. Callender	5
Mark Loquan *(appointed w.e.f. 01.02.2024)*	1
Shameer R. Mohammed	5

Directors	Attendance
Michael A. Noel	N/A
(w.e.f. 16.08.2024)	
Peter R. Inglefield	1
(retired 12.12.2023)	
Alison G. Lewis	1
(retired 04.11.2023)	
Gregory I. Thomson	1
(retired 04.11.2023)	

The Audit Committee receives financial reports, internal audit reports, external auditor reports and statistics related to whistle-blower reports.

Enterprise risk committee

This committee is responsible for providing oversight and advice to the Board on risk management in Republic Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries and affiliates. This sub-committee considers and recommends for approval by the Board the Group's enterprise risk management policy, risk appetite statement, tolerance, limits and mandates taking into account the Group's capital adequacy and the external risk environment. It has oversight of strategic or material transactions including acquisitions or disposals, focusing on risk and implications for the risk appetite and tolerance of the Group. Five meetings were held this fiscal, and the attendance of committee members is detailed below.

The committee comprises a majority of Independent Directors and is chaired by an Independent Director:-

Directors	Attendance
Robert B. Riley, Chairman	3
(appointed Chairman w.e.f. 05.06.2020)	
(appointed 05.06.2020)	
Nigel M. Baptiste	4
Peter R. Inglefield	1
(retired 12.12.2023)	
Jason K. Mootoo	4
(w.e.f. 01.02.2024)	
Michael A. Noel	5
Colin A. Soo Ping Chow	5
Waltnel X. Sosa	4

The Enterprise Risk Committee receives the Group's risk reports on Treasury and Liquidity management, and Anti-money laundering/Combatting Financing of Terrorism.

Governance and nomination committee

This committee is responsible for establishing formal and transparent procedures for the selection of Executive and Non-Executive Directors, reviewing the Group's Management Succession Plan, developing and implementing processes to assess and improve Board and committee effectiveness, and addressing issues which from time to time may emerge, having implications for the good governance within the Group and meets as the need arises. This committee is also responsible for reviewing the remuneration, performance and incentive rewards of Senior Executives to ensure that the remuneration framework is relevant and balanced. Thirteen meetings were held for the fiscal year, and the attendance of committee members is detailed below.

The committee comprises a majority of Independent Directors and is chaired by an Independent Director:-

Directors	Attendance
Ian L. Benjamin, Chairman	13
(appointed Chairman w.e.f. 10.05.2023)	
(appointed 01.02.2018)	
Dawn V. Callender	13
Vincent A. Pereira	13
Robert B. Riley	11
Shameer R. Mohammed	7
(appointed w.e.f. 03.01.2024)	
Kristine G. Thompson	11

The Governance and Nomination Committee has oversight of key nominations and appointments as well as governance policy changes.

At this Annual Meeting Dawn Callender retires from the Board by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election for a term expiring at the close of the second Annual Meeting following this appointment.

Directors Robert Riley, Ian Benjamin, S.C. and Michael Noel also retire from the Board by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election for a term expiring at the close of the third Annual Meeting following this appointment.

Mr. Robert Wickham was appointed a Director on November 19, 2024, to fill the casual vacancy created by the retirement of Peter Ingefield on December 12, 2023. Mr. Wickham, having been appointed since the last meeting, retires from the Board and being eligible, offers himself for re-election for a term expiring at the close of the third Annual Meeting following this appointment.

Corporate Governance Practices continued

The Board recommends that all the nominees be re-elected.

Director training and evaluation

The international environment and legislative and regulatory demands remain increasingly complex and challenging causing us to constantly review our systems and make use of technology to ensure that compliance is robust with minimal negative impact on our legitimate customers. In this context, the Group recognises its responsibility to continue to source training programmes for Directors that will enhance Directors' knowledge and improve effectiveness.

In light of this, the focus of Board training continues to be on Cyber Security strategy and implementation. In addition and as customary, the Directors participated in the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) training. For this fiscal, the focus was on artificial intelligence for finance and banking and AML presented by the Financial and International Business Association. The annual Health and Safety training was conducted in-house.

Ongoing Talent Succession training continued during the fiscal which was conducted by external consultants. The Board also benefitted from a presentation by two of the country's senior economists on the state of the economy of Trinidad and Tobago.

Individual Director evaluation and Board self-assessments were conducted by Morrow Sodali, in alignment with our good Corporate Governance practices.

The Group's Governance

We continued with the Group's expansion over the years, with efforts to ensure that governance standards and controls are being uniformly applied and strengthened as needed. Key areas of governance which have been augmented include Parent-subsidiary relations and engagement, strengthening the Board's focus on the Group's strategic vision and ensuring adherence of the Group's culture throughout its geographic footprint.

Enterprise risk management

Republic Financial Holdings Limited is committed to maintaining a robust enterprise risk management framework to ensure that it understands and monitors its risk environment and takes proactive measures to manage risk within acceptable levels consistent with its risk appetite. To this end, Republic Financial Holdings Limited has defined its risk management goals and objectives and supporting principles to effectively embed risk management throughout the Group into its strategic decisions and day-to-day business activities.

The Board has overall accountability for the Group's enterprise risk profile. They approve and enforce the risk management framework, inclusive of the overall risk appetite and the Group's philosophy on risk-taking.

The Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) has been appointed with responsibility for ensuring consistent application of the risk management framework across the Group and monitoring how effectively risk is being managed. The CRO reports to the Enterprise Risk Committee of the Board.

Internal audit

The Chief Internal Auditor provides an independent review of the Group's operations and validates that controls are working effectively. Under the leadership of the Chief Internal Auditor a professional cadre of internal auditors conducts periodic audits of all aspects of the Group's operations. External Auditors have full and free access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, and meet periodically with the Audit Committee to discuss the audit and findings as to the integrity of the Group's accounting and financial reporting. Internal Audit provides the Board and Audit Committee with independent assurance on the adequacy of the system of internal controls within the Group.

Financial reporting requirements

The Board of Directors of Republic Financial Holdings Limited is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and other financial information contained in this Annual Report. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and present a true and fair view of the financial affairs of Republic Financial Holdings Limited and the subsidiaries within the Group on a consolidated and individual basis. Where amounts are based on estimates and judgments, these represent the best estimate and judgment of the Directors.

Responsibilities include:-

- establishing and maintaining effective internal controls and procedures for financial reporting;
- safeguarding of assets; and
- prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The financial information appearing throughout this Annual Report is consistent with that in the financial statements. Directors have a responsibility for ensuring that the Group keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Group.

The Directors have always recognised the importance of the Group maintaining and reinforcing the highest possible standards of conduct in all of its actions, including the preparation and dissemination of statements presenting fairly the financial condition of the Group. In this regard, the Directors have developed and maintained a system of accounting and reporting which provides the necessary internal controls to ensure that transactions are properly authorised and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorised use or disposition and liabilities are recognised. The system is augmented by written policies and procedures, the careful selection and training of qualified employees, the establishment of an organisational structure that provides an appropriate and well-defined division of responsibility, and the communication of policies and guidelines of business conduct throughout the Group.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Vincent A. Pereira
Chairman

September 30, 2024

People

Building a workplace culture that values employee engagement and growth is key to achieving our goal of more empowered staff and satisfied customers. To this end, we conducted a culture fitness diagnostic review to gain deeper insights into our staff experience and drive initiatives that enhance motivation, customer satisfaction, and business success.

4,268 female employees

2,007 male employees

Empowering our People

In Trinidad and Tobago, the first-ever Pennacool.com and Republic Bank VCCE Calypso Concert encouraged young minds as they blended learning, artistic talent, and messages of social responsibility.

In the same vein, work with the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute on the “Innovation Nation Training Programme” and the Sanatan Dharma Maha Saba on the Republic Bank Baal Vikaas Vihaar festival in Trinidad and Tobago continued to offer inventive opportunities to teach outside of the classroom.

As support of the Primary Mental Maths Competition and the ongoing Schools Block Programme fostered stronger partnerships with young achievers in Barbados, work with the National Institute of Arts in St. Maarten helped support their youth orchestra, and collaboration with St. Kitts & Nevis Robotics Association showed tremendous potential in advancing Science, Technology, Engineering and Math learning in the nation’s schools.

In Saint Lucia, collaborations with the Daren Sammy Foundation, Orbtronics Limited, Youth in Arts Theatre Company, and the Saint Lucia Aquatic Federation youth swimming programme continued to unlock the potential of young minds.

As the Republic Bank RightStart Pan Minors Music Literacy programme continued to gain ground in Guyana, the Republic Bank Angel Harps Steel Orchestra provided a much-needed outlet to develop the musical abilities of children in Grenada. In Trinidad and Tobago, the Republic Bank Exodus Steel Orchestra copped first place at the National Steelband Music Festival.

Partnerships with several learning institutions in Ghana, including the University of Ghana Business School, C.K. Tedam University, National Partnership for Children’s Trust, and the University of Education, Winneba provided the means for many to aspire to their educational goals.

Collaborations with the Polytechnic College Suriname, T.A. Marryshow College, Grenada, and the University of Guyana further paved the way for more young minds to access learning through scholarship.

Protecting Our Planet

Hosted in Trinidad and Tobago, the inaugural Republic Bank Sustainability Expo 2024, "Transforming Talk into Action" presented the perfect opportunity to bond with a wide range of industry leaders, thought influencers, and trailblazers in the fields of sustainability and research from across the globe.

In facilitating sustainable farming initiatives within the agricultural sector, partnerships were formed with MarVista Institute for Agriculture, Training and Development in Trinidad and Tobago, the Sandy Point Agricultural Cooperative Society in St. Kitts and Nevis, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency in St. Vincent, and the Future Farmers Think Tank in Barbados to support climate change resilience and adaptation initiatives, and better safeguard food security.

Conservation efforts continued to be pursued through partnerships with the Barbados Environmental Conservation Trust on the Adopt-a-Turtle project, the Walker Institute for Regenerative Research, Education and Design the agroforestry programme "One Tree for Every Bajan," and the Coral Reef Restoration Alliance "Engaging Our Community in Caring for Our Coral Reefs" ecosystem restoration initiative.

The Bank partnered with the Grenada Broadcasting Network to host the 12-week TV series, "Our Climate Reality" to raise awareness of the importance of water, how climate change affects its availability, and how changing consumption habits and preservation measures can safeguard this essential resource.

Successful clean-up campaigns were launched with the Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce, in celebration of Earth Day, as well as in the Cape Coast, Tamale and New Juaben metropolitan areas in Ghana.

During the period, as the Group worked to protect and preserve public spaces, maintenance work continued in collaboration with the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Georgetown, Guyana on the Promenade Gardens, as well as in Ghana on the African Union Square.

Planet

We are the first indigenous, financial institution in the Caribbean to set a goal of lending and investing US$200 million in climate financing. We remain focused on unlocking financing to support the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which ultimately would lead to diversified economies and prosperity for the territories in which we operate.

Over
US$164M
lent to date

Progress

We have procured a cutting edge tool to monitor, analyse and manage environmental metrics within our operations. This ESG data management software platform will collect and track emissions data in order to calculate the Bank's carbon footprint. A Group emissions baseline analysis for the Bank's properties has begun with the intention of establishing targets to reduce internal emissions.

250+
projects assisted

Caring About Our Progress

Continued partnership with Horses Helping Humans in Trinidad and Tobago; the National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities in Saint Lucia; 721 Kids Foundation in St. Maarten; the Rotary Club of St. Vincent, and the Rotary Club of Dominica helped cater to the needs of hundreds of differently abled children across the region. As work with the Deaf Heart Project helped provide sign language classes, employment training, and social support services to the hearing impaired in Barbados, steady ground was also gained in support of the Ghana Blind Union and the Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled.

With the aim of providing greater peace of mind to women and children affected by domestic violence, collaborations began with The Shelter in Trinidad and Tobago, the Garden of Rebirth in St. Kitts and Nevis, and continued with Women Across Differences in Guyana as the Group partnered in offering survivors safe havens.

Joining forces with Freegan Food Foundation in St. Maarten helped provide food and equipment to several socially marginalised families and people in need across the nation.

In reaching out to communities in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, the Bank strengthened connections through support of 18 partners, including the Chores Support Group in Grenada, Dorothy Hopkin Centre for the Disabled, Grenada Heart Foundation, Grenada Cancer Society, Cadrona Home for the Aged, and the Marilyn Hurley Fund for the Lupus Foundation of Grenada.

In the pursuit of better healthcare and wellness across the Group, the Trinidad and Tobago-based flagship cancer awareness initiative, Bubbles for Life, was expanded to include the first annual Global Relay for Life fundraising event initiated by the American Cancer Society. Similarly, cancer awareness was further championed in support of the Cayman Islands Cancer Society Stride Against Cancer 2024.

The Bank continued the fight for renal health and the fight against diabetes with partnerships with the UK-based Transplant Links Community, the Diabetes and Hypertension Association of Barbados, and the Barbados Diabetes Foundation.

Building Stronger Communities

In exploring avenues to promote self-development and self-determination, the Group collaborated with the Junior Carnival band Zebapique Productions and partnered with We Say Y.E.S. (Youth Entrepreneurship for Self-Empowerment) Organisation to provide empowerment opportunities for at-risk youth in Trinidad and Tobago.

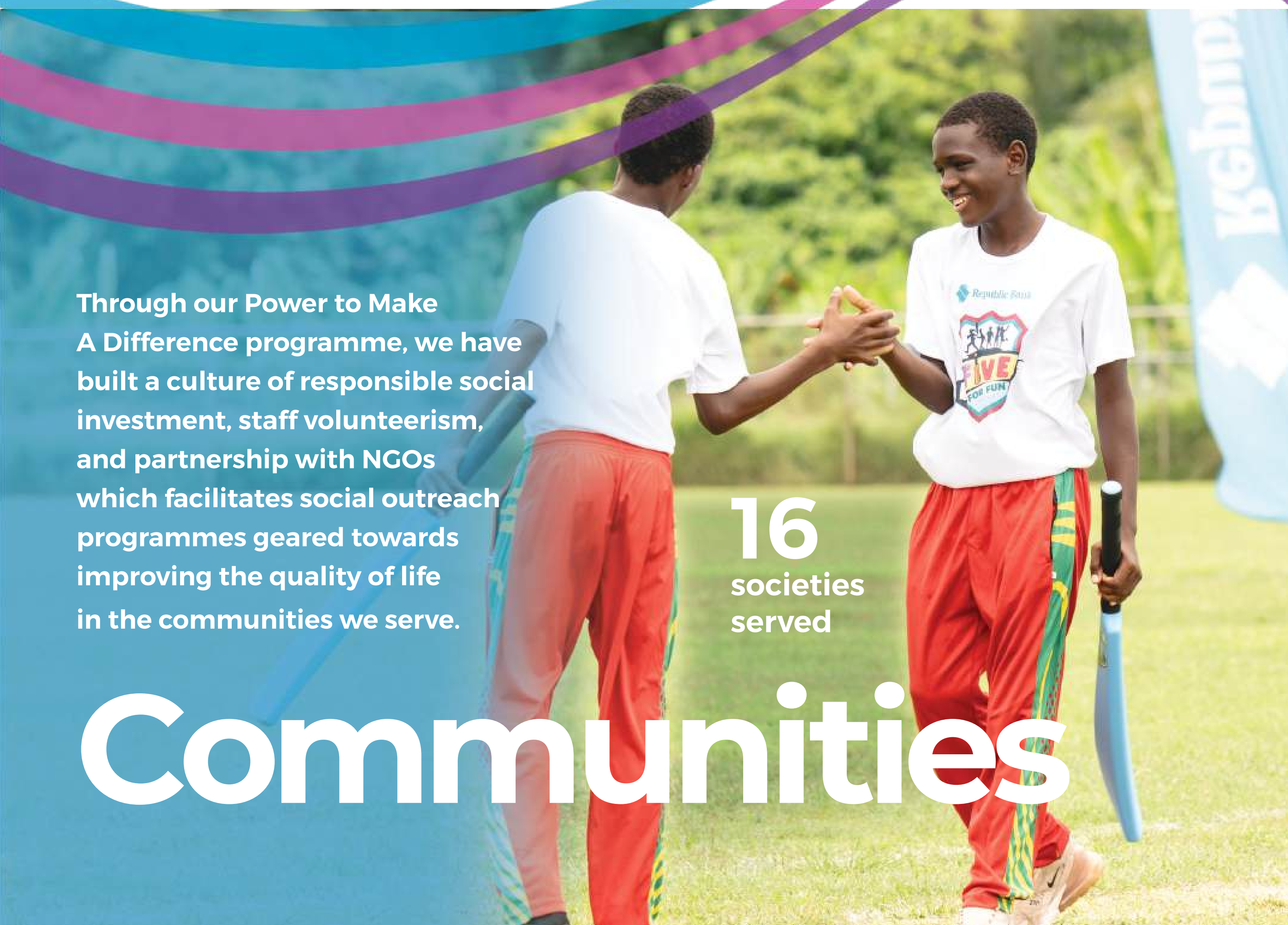
The Bank continued its support of the New Life Organization as a means of reaching out to socially marginalised young men and women in the rural community of Palmiste, Grenada to provide critical life skills and vocational training as a means of facilitating growth and sustainable social development.

With sport as a vehicle, the Bank extended support to the Cayman Islands Cricket Association Cayman National U-15 Cricket Tournament, sponsored the 2nd season of the Republic Bank Five for Fun Youth Cricket in Guyana, and hosted the Secondary School Athletic Championships in Grenada.

A new partnership with WizdomCRM, an educational and technology company aimed at enhancing financial literacy among youth in Guyana, facilitated the launch of a sustainable virtual Stock Market Game that encouraged responsible financial practices among schoolchildren.

The Bank also broke ground in partnership with the Anguilla Youth Sailing Club that introduces a love of sailing to children of all backgrounds.

In pursuit of cultural development, the Bank made donations to several Ghanaian festivals, including the Oguaa Fetu Afahye for the Fantes within the Central Region, the Osu Homowo festival within the Greater Accra Region, and the Afenotor festival of the Mepe people in the Volta Region.



Through our Power to Make A Difference programme, we have built a culture of responsible social investment, staff volunteerism, and partnership with NGOs which facilitates social outreach programmes geared towards improving the quality of life in the communities we serve.

16
societies served

Communities

partnering with YOU

We are passionate about helping others because we believe that a thriving community benefits everyone.

We aim to change lives through volunteerism and partnerships with registered non-governmental and charitable organisations, ensuring that our efforts are sustainable for long-term impact. **We continue to channel our efforts through our Power to Make A Difference programme.**

The Power to Make a Difference

Fulfilling the Promise of People, Planet, Progress, and Communities

United in purpose with communities in the Caribbean, South America and Ghana, Republic Financial Holdings Limited supports initiatives that advocate youth empowerment through literacy, sport, culture and the arts; spur business and social development; champion healthcare, environmental sustainability, and wider social inclusion; and challenge communities to use their talents for the greater good.

This ongoing commitment, guided by the Group's long-standing Power to Make A Difference social investment programme and sound Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) policy continues to positively influence the way that Republic Financial Holdings Limited forms powerful alliances with diverse groups in every market it serves.

In its fourth year as a United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) signatory, in 2023-2024, the Group stayed the course as it invested significantly in development programmes; with the focus fixed on being a proactive ally in the fight, shouldering the responsibility to work together as we fulfil the promise of our People, Planet, Progress and Communities.

Staff Volunteerism

Across the Republic Group, staff volunteers continued to lead by example as they worked with individuals and communities in Trinidad and Tobago with United Way, in Ghana with the Osu Government Maternity Home, the Ghana Prisons Service Correctional Centre and the Christ Faith Foster Home in Ghana.

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Beryl, a team of staff volunteers banded together to provide relief supplies and care packages to several affected families in Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

Fulfilling the Promise Together

As Republic Financial Holdings Limited strives to bring about positive change in every market it serves, the stories and lives of the people changed for the better become a beacon by which the Group continues to chart the course ahead.

In this pursuit of a brighter future for all, the Group will maintain its pledge to work together in the coming year; staying true to the Power to Make A Difference principles and guided by its sound ESG and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion policies as it continues to improve the places where we live, work and play, and help build stronger, more resilient and successful communities.

This is the promise of our People, Planet, Progress, and Communities.

The Power to Make a Difference continued

Our Partners and Initiatives

Trinidad & Tobago

- Adult Literacy Tutors Association
- Africa Film Trinidad and Tobago
- Blue Phoenix Mentorship Services
- Butler Institute of Learning and Labour
- Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI)
- Caribbean Medical - JCD & Associates
- Chosen Hands TT
- Community Parenting Programme for Fathers
- Container Recycling Services – Every Bottle Back TT
- Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Down Syndrome Family Network
- Emancipation Support Committee
- Entrepreneurs Business Builder Programme
- Etienne Charles/Monlo Music Limited
- Families in Action
- Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Five for Fun Youth Cricket
- Foundation for the Enhancement and Enrichment of Life
- Friends of the Asa Wright Nature Centre Inc.
- Habitat for Humanity Trinidad and Tobago
- Heroes Foundation
- Holy Rosary RC Church
- Hope of a Miracle Foundation
- Horses Helping Humans
- Institute of Marine Affairs
- John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation
- Let's Learn Golf, Tobago
- Lifeline
- Love Movement, Adam Smith Square Christmas Concert
- Loveuntil Foundation
- MarVista Institute for Agriculture, Training and Development
- National Association of Athletics Administrations of Trinidad and Tobago
- National Carnival Commission of Trinidad and Tobago
- Nature Seekers
- NIHERST FIRST LEGO Leaque
- Patrons of the Arts Foundation
- Pennacool.com
- Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago
- Rapidfire Kidz Foundation
- Rebirth House Drug Rehabilitation Centre
- Renew T&T
- Republic Bank Caribbean Premier League (CPL) T20 Cricket
- Republic Bank Exodus Steel Orchestra
- Republic Bank Extraordinaires Tassa Drummers
- Republic Bank Junior Golf Open (Trinidad)
- Republic Bank Laventille Netball League
- Republic Bank Love Movement Youth Outreach Programme
- Royhil Seals Water Polo Club – Republic Bank National Schools Water Polo League
- Republic Cup National Youth Football League
- Restore a Sense of I Can (RSC) Tech Club
- Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Port of Spain
- Salvation Army of Trinidad and Tobago
- Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha – Baal Vikaas Vihaar
- Scout Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Servol Junior Life Centre St. Anns/Cascade
- Servol Limited
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul
- Spartans TT
- St. Charles Presbyterian Church
- St. Dominic's Children's Home
- Sustain T&T – Sustainable Living in Trinidad and Tobago
- T&T Association of Energy Engineers
- The Cotton Tree Foundation
- The Esimaje Foundation
- The National Aids Hotline of Trinidad and Tobago
- The Shelter
- Tobago Carnival
- Transplant Links Community
- Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired
- Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association
- Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society
- Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Trinidad and Tobago Film Festival (FILMCO)
- Trinidad and Tobago Paralympic Committee
- Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society
- Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute
- United Way Trinidad and Tobago
- UWI Republic Bank World of Work Programme
- We Say Y.E.S. Foundation
- YAHWEH Foundation Tobago
- Young Men's Christian Association of Trinidad and Tobago
- Youth Business Trinidad and Tobago
- Zebapique Productions

Barbados

- Barbados Diabetes Foundation
- Barbados Environmental Conservation Trust – Adopt-a-Turtle Project
- Coral Reef Alliance
- Diabetes and Hypertension Association of Barbados

- Future Farmers Think Tank
- One Tree For Every Bajan Project
- Primary Mental Maths Competition 2024
- Prince Godwill D Fomusoh Foundation Caribbean Inc.
- Scarred not Shattered
- Schools Block Programme
- Supreme Counselling for Personal Development
- The Deaf Heart Project
- Transplant Links Community

British Virgin islands
- Adina Donovan Home for the Elderly
- Brilliant Hands and Minds Learning Center
- British Virgin Islands Chamber of Commerce
- British Virgin Islands Financial Services Commission – Money Matters
- British Virgin Islands Olympic Committee
- British Virgin Islands Tourist Board
- BVI National Football League
- Elmore Stoutt High School
- H. Lavity Stoutt Community College
- Leverick Bay Poker Run
- Lions Club of Tortola
- Nouveau Royale Dance
- VI Icon Training Academy

Cayman Islands
- Alex Panton Foundation – Women's Empowerment Brunch
- Cayman Investment Forum sponsorship
- Cayman Islands Annual Golf Classic
- Cayman Islands Cancer Society
- Cayman Islands Carnival Junior Batabano
- Cayman Islands Catboat Club
- Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development
- Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce – Earth Day
- Cayman Islands Cricket Association
- Cayman Islands Crisis Centre
- Cayman Islands Department of Education Services
- Cayman Islands International Fishing Tournament (Diamond Sponsor)
- Cayman Islands Little League Co-ed Softball Team
- Cayman Islands Softball Association
- Cayman Islands Special Olympics
- CIMA 5K Walk/Run
- Clifton Hunter High School – Annual Mathematics Competition, Student Awards
- Climate & Energy Challenge
- Department of Counselling Services
- Deputy Governor's 5K Challenge
- DMS Broadcasting – Lemonade Day
- Family Resource Centre
- Inaja Productions – Cayman Kids Got Talent
- John Gray High School – Student awards, job fairs, Spanish Quiz
- Kiwanis Breakfast for Dinner
- Leyman Scott High School (formerly Cayman Brac)
- Lions Club of Tropical Gardens Breast Cancer Awareness Month
- Meals on Wheels
- Mustang Track Club
- National Drug Council Cayman Islands
- National Trust for the Cayman Islands Maritime Heritage fundraiser
- Open Your Heart to the Children Benefit
- Pilates for Pink – Breast Cancer Awareness Month
- Red Bay Primary School graduation
- Security BSides Cayman Islands
- Sister Islands Agriculture Show Committee
- Special Olympics Cayman Islands Annual Golf Classic
- Spectrum Financial Services Conference
- West End Primary School – year 6, 2024 trip
- YMCA Cayman Islands

Eastern Caribbean

Anguilla
- Anguilla Sailing Association

Dominica
- Rotary Club of Dominica
- Rotary Club of Portsmouth

St. Kitts and Nevis
- Five for Fun youth cricket
- Garden of Rebirth
- Sandy Point Agricultural Cooperative Society
- St. Kitts & Nevis Robotics Association

Saint Lucia
- Daren Sammy Foundation
- Five for Fun youth cricket
- National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities Inc.
- Orbtronics Ltd.
- St. Lucia Aquatics Federation
- Youth in Arts Theatre Company

St. Maarten
- 721 Kids Foundation
- Freegan Food Foundation
- National Institute of Arts

The Power to Make a Difference continued

St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Adventist Development & Relief Agency
- Rotary Club of St. Vincent

Ghana
- African Union Square
- C.K. Tedam University of Technology and Applied Science, Navrongo
- Clean Up Exercises – Cape Coast, Tamale and New Juaben
- DPS International School project
- Eluo Festival held by the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council
- Faana Weija Gbawe Community
- Farmers' Day donations
- Ghana Blind Union
- Ghanaian festivals donations
- Ghana Olympic Committee
- Ghana Registered Nurses and Midwives Association
- Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled
- Jirapa Senior High School
- Konzokala Primary and JHS
- National Association of Graduate Teachers
- National Health Insurance Scheme
- National Partnership for Children's Trust
- Trauma and Specialist Hospital, Winneba
- University of Education, Winneba
- University of Ghana

Grenada
- Anderson Peters
- Cadrona Home for the Aged
- CHORES Support Group
- Dorothy Hopkin Centre for the Disabled
- Five for Fun Youth Cricket
- Friends of the Mentally Ill
- Grenada Broadcasting Network "Our Climate Reality" Television Series
- Grenada Cancer Society
- Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique Foundation for Needy Students
- Grenada Diabetes Association
- Grenada Heart Foundation
- Grenada National Council of the Disabled
- Grenada National Patient Kidney Foundation
- GRENCODA Student Assistance Programme
- Hillview Home for the Aged
- His Majesty's Prison
- Hurricane Beryl Relief – Carriacou Restoration
- Inter-Secondary School Athletic Championships
- Marilyn Hurley Fund for the Lupus Foundation of Grenada
- Missionaries of Charity
- New Life Organisation
- Pink Ribbon Society of Grenada
- Republic Bank Angel Harps Steel Orchestra
- Rotary Club of Grenada
- Sickle Cell Association of Grenada
- St. Vincent De Paul Society
- T.A. Marryshow Community College

Guyana
- Five for Fun Youth Cricket
- Mayor and Councillors of the City of Georgetown – Promenade Gardens
- Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport – 16th Annual Republic Bank Mashramani Panorama Steel Band Competition
- Republic Bank RightStart Pan Minors Music Literacy Programme
- Samier! "Uniquely Me" Inc.
- University of Guyana Scholarship Programme
- WizdomCRM – Virtual Stock Market Game
- Women Across Differences (WAD) – Comprehensive Empowerment Programme for Adolescent Mothers

Suriname
- Polytechnic College Suriname – Scholarship programme
- Rotary Club Quota Men Cook Out for charity


growing with YOU
We believe in your tomorrow. We're going the distance to make it better today.
After 187 years, with a presence in 16 countries and an international network of 123 branches, we understand the importance of legacy. Leaving behind something tangible for the next generation is why **we work harder for you, so you can be secure and your future, sure.**

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Statement of Management Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Republic Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprise the Consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2024, the Consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated financial statements including material accounting policy information;
- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/ prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Group operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

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

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

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

Nigel M. Baptiste
Group President and Chief Executive Officer

November 8, 2024

Marsha A. Mc Leod-Marshall
Chief Financial Officer

November 8, 2024

Building a better
working world

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Republic Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2024, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)	
Refer to Notes 2.6g, 4d, 5c, 20 and 22.2. IFRS 9: "Financial Instruments" requires the Group to record an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all advances and other financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL), together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Advances (loans) and other financial assets held at amortised cost comprise 94% of the Group's total assets. The estimation of ECLs on financial assets is inherently uncertain and is subject to significant judgment. Furthermore, models used to determine credit impairments are complex and certain inputs used are not fully observable. Management compensates for any model and data deficiencies by applying overlays to these outputs, which adjusts the ECLs.	We assessed and tested the modelling techniques and methodologies developed by the Group in order to estimate ECLs and evaluated its compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9. We reviewed the completeness and accuracy of data from underlying systems through to the models used to determine the ECLs. We considered the methodologies applied in determining Probabilities of Default (PDs) and the data used to estimate Loss Given Defaults (LGDs), and tested the Exposures At Default (EADs) against asset subledgers and amortisation schedules. Where PDs and LGDs were based on assigned global credit ratings, we independently tested to the source data. We tested the aging of the portfolios and performed an independent assessment for a sample of commercial facilities to assess the accuracy and timely assignment of risk ratings in compliance with Management's policy, both of which are inputs in the staging of the portfolios. We concluded on the accuracy of the staging applied against the methodologies and assessed the reasonableness of all assumptions used to determine whether the Group appropriately reflected additional risks where identified. We also ensured that the definition of a significant deterioration in credit risk and staging adopted by the Group was in compliance with IFRS 9.

EY

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key areas of judgment included:
the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under the application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Group's ECL models;
the application of assumptions where there was limited or incomplete data;
the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality;
assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty or valuation of security;
the need to apply overlays, the quantification of which can be highly subjective, to reflect current or future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the ECL model; and
additional credit risk that could stem from the impact of the expected economic downturn in the countries in which the Group operates, on the ability of the Group's customers/investors to meet their financial commitments.
These factors, individually and collectively, result in a higher judgmental risk and thus are considered a key audit matter in the context of the consolidated financial statements.</td><td>Management's judgemental provisions applied on specific high-risk customers of the Group were reviewed in detail, in assessing the reasonableness of the resulting ECL overlay applied by management on advances.

For ECLs calculated on an individual basis we tested the factors underlying the impairment identification and quantification including forecasts of the amount and timing of future cash flows, valuation of assigned collateral and estimates of recovery on default.

We utilised our EY valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the models and assumptions used by the Group, including monitoring/validation, model governance and its mathematical accuracy.

Finally we assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements considering whether it satisfies the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.</td></tr>
</table>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Goodwill impairment assessment	
Refer to Notes 2.6n, 2.6o and 9. The Group has recorded goodwill of $836 million in its consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill impairment assessment is very subjective as it requires the use of projected financial information and judgemental assumptions. As required by IAS 36: "Impairment of Assets", Management performs an annual impairment assessment on goodwill. Management conducted the impairment tests using sensitivity analyses, including a range of growth rates, interest rates, recovery assumptions, macro-economic outlooks and discount rates for each entity in arriving at an expected cashflow projection. The purpose of the impairment review is to ensure that goodwill is not carried at an amount greater than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is compared with the carrying value of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to determine if the asset is impaired. Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and value in use (VIU); the underlying concept being that the CGU should not be carried at more than the amount it could raise, either from selling it now or from using it.	We evaluated and tested the Group's process for goodwill impairment assessment. We involved our EY valuation specialists team to assist us in the review of the key assumptions, cash flows and discount rate used to ensure that they are reasonable. We evaluated Management's judgements used in its assessments, including growth assumptions, by applying our own sensitivity analyses to account for market volatility. We also assessed whether appropriate and complete disclosures have been included in the consolidated financial statements consistent with the requirements of IAS 36.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2024 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF REPUBLIC FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Chantal Bachu.

EY

Port of Spain
TRINIDAD:
November 8, 2024

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

	Notes	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Cash on hand		**1,452**	1,417
Statutory deposits with Central Banks		**7,281**	7,781
Due from banks		**6,802**	7,629
Treasury Bills		**7,682**	7,808
Advances	4	**67,299**	60,656
Investment securities	5	**20,516**	20,216
Investment interest receivable		**221**	209
Investment in associated companies	6	**78**	69
Premises and equipment	7	**3,361**	3,323
Right-of-use assets	8 (a)	**491**	418
Intangible assets	9	**937**	978
Pension assets	10 (a)	**945**	946
Deferred tax assets	11 (a)	**336**	353
Other assets	12	**1,072**	1,067
Taxation recoverable		**67**	58
TOTAL ASSETS		**118,540**	**112,928**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks		**463**	298
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	13	**94,404**	89,913
Other fund raising instruments	14	**3,465**	3,650
Debt securities in issue	15	**1,031**	1,518
Lease liabilities	8 (b)	**517**	432
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits	10 (a)	**33**	41
Taxation payable		**298**	286
Accrued interest payable		**203**	146
Deferred tax liabilities	11 (b)	**521**	487
Other liabilities	16	**2,120**	1,889
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**103,055**	**98,660**

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

	Notes	2024	2023
EQUITY			
Stated capital	17	**943**	932
Statutory reserves		**2,185**	2,093
Other reserves	18	**(334)**	(506)
Retained earnings		**11,283**	10,498
Attributable to equity holders of the Parent		**14,077**	13,017
Non-controlling interests		**1,408**	1,251
TOTAL EQUITY		**15,485**	**14,268**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**118,540**	**112,928**

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

These Consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 8, 2024, and signed on its behalf by:

Vincent A. Pereira
Chairman

Nigel M. Baptiste
Group President and
Chief Executive Officer

Colin A. Soo Ping Chow
Director

Kimberly G. Erriah-Ali
Corporate Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, unless otherwise stated.

	Notes	2024	2023
Interest income	19 (a)	**6,136**	5,497
Interest expense	19 (b)	**(1,070)**	(833)
Net interest income		**5,066**	4,664
Other income	19 (c)	**2,101**	2,029
		7,167	6,693
Operating expenses	19 (d)	**(4,034)**	(3,851)
Share of profit of associated companies	6	**9**	6
Operating profit		**3,142**	2,848
Credit loss expense on financial assets	20	**(109)**	(181)
Net monetary loss in hyperinflationary economies		**(25)**	(68)
Net profit before taxation		**3,008**	2,599
Taxation expense	21	**(736)**	(667)
Net profit after taxation		**2,272**	**1,932**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		**2,005**	1,750
Non-controlling interests		**267**	182
		2,272	**1,932**
Earnings per share (expressed in $ per share)			
Basic		**12.25**	10.69
Diluted		**12.29**	10.71
Weighted average number of shares ('000)			
Basic	17	**163,007**	162,906
Diluted	17	**163,185**	163,328

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

	Notes	2024	2023
Net profit after taxation		**2,272**	1,932
Other comprehensive loss:			
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax) that will be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Translation adjustments		**(54)**	(54)
Total items that will be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods		**(54)**	**(54)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax) that will not be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		**30**	(248)
Income tax related to above	10 (b)	**(8)**	73
Total items that will not be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods		**22**	**(175)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		**(32)**	(229)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**2,240**	1,703
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		**2,022**	1,545
Non-controlling interests		**218**	158
		2,240	**1,703**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

	Stated capital (Note 17)	Statutory reserves	Other reserves (Note 18)	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at October 1, 2022	**913**	**1,888**	**(507)**	**9,946**	**12,240**	**1,130**	**13,370**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	–	–	(60)	1,605	1,545	158	**1,703**
Issue of shares	13	–	–	–	13	–	**13**
Share-based payments	6	–	–	–	6	–	**6**
Shares purchased for profit sharing scheme	–	–	(100)	–	(100)	–	**(100)**
Allocation of shares	–	–	52	–	52	–	**52**
Transfer to other reserves	–	–	124	(124)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserves	–	205	–	(205)	–	–	–
Transfer from contingency reserves	–	–	(12)	12	–	–	-
Share of changes in equity	–	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
Dividends (Note 30)	–	–	–	(744)	(744)	–	**(744)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	(38)	**(38)**
Other	–	–	(3)	8	5	–	**5**
Balance at September 30, 2023	**932**	**2,093**	**(506)**	**10,498**	**13,017**	**1,251**	**14,268**
Impact of initial application of IFRS 17	–	–	–	17	17	–	**17**
Restated opening balance under IFRS 17	**932**	**2,093**	**(506)**	**10,515**	**13,034**	**1,251**	**14,285**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	–	–	(15)	2,037	2,022	218	**2,240**
Issue of shares	6	–	–	–	6	–	**6**
Share-based payments	5	–	–	–	5	–	**5**
Shares purchased for profit sharing scheme	–	–	(25)	–	(25)	–	**(25)**
Allocation of shares	–	–	57	–	57	–	**57**
Transfer to other reserves	–	–	151	(151)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserves	–	92	–	(92)	–	–	–
Transfer to contingency reserves	–	–	3	(3)	–	–	–
Share of changes in equity	–	–	–	–	–	3	**3**
Dividends (Note 30)	–	–	–	(1,023)	(1,023)	–	**(1,023)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	(64)	**(64)**
Other	–	–	1	–	1	–	**1**
Balance at September 30, 2024	**943**	**2,185**	**(334)**	**11,283**	**14,077**	**1,408**	**15,485**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

	Notes	2024	2023
Operating activities			
Net profit before taxation		**3,008**	2,599
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of premises and equipment and right-of-use assets	7 and 8 (a)	**429**	384
Credit loss expense on financial assets	20	**109**	181
Goodwill impairment expense	9 (a)	–	117
Amortisation of intangibles	9 (b)	**41**	46
Translation differences		**157**	157
(Gain)/loss on sale of premises and equipment		**(1)**	35
Realised gain on investment securities		**(58)**	(31)
Share of net profit of associated companies	6	**(9)**	(6)
Stock option expense	17	**5**	6
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits		**18**	(3)
Increase in advances		**(6,783)**	(4,116)
Increase in customers' deposits and other fund raising instruments		**4,306**	1,515
Decrease/(increase) in statutory deposits with Central Banks		**500**	(273)
Increase in other assets and investment interest receivable		**(17)**	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and accrued interest payable		**288**	(131)
Taxes paid, net of refund		**(693)**	(669)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**1,300**	**(190)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		**(22,920)**	(22,146)
Redemption of investment securities		**22,511**	21,600
Additions to premises and equipment	7	**(387)**	(394)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment		**7**	16
Net cash used in investing activities		**(789)**	**(924)**
Financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in balances due to other banks		**165**	(147)
Issue of debt securities		**1,000**	–
Repayment of debt securities		**(1,487)**	(157)
Repayment of lease liabilities (net)		**(72)**	(85)
Proceeds from share issue	17	**6**	13
Shares purchased for profit sharing scheme	18	**(25)**	(100)
Allocation of shares to profit sharing plan	18	**57**	52
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent	30	**(1,023)**	(744)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders of the subsidiaries		**(64)**	(38)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,443)**	**(1,206)**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2024. Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

	Notes	2024	2023
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(932)**	(2,320)
Net foreign exchange difference		**52**	(262)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**10,964**	13,547
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**10,084**	**10,964**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year are represented by:			
Cash on hand		**1,452**	1,417
Due from banks		**6,802**	7,629
Treasury Bills – original maturities of three months or less		**1,723**	1,550
Bankers' acceptances – original maturities of three months or less		**107**	368
		10,084	**10,964**
Supplemental information:			
Interest received during the year		**6,150**	5,450
Interest paid during the year		**(1,013)**	(781)
Dividends received	19 (c)	**5**	–

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

1. Corporate information

Republic Financial Holdings Limited (the 'Company' or 'RFHL'), the financial holding company for the Republic Group and the ultimate Parent of the Group, is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and its registered office is located at Republic House, 9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain. RFHL is listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

The RFHL Group (the 'Group') is a financial services group comprising several subsidiaries and associated companies. The Group is engaged in a wide range of banking, financial and related activities mainly in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) region, Cayman Islands, Ghana, St. Maarten, Anguilla, Isle of Man and the British Virgin Islands. It has most recently launched a life insurance subsidiary in Trinidad and Tobago. A full listing of the Group's subsidiary companies is detailed in Note 33 while the associate companies are listed in Note 6.

2. Material accounting policies

These Consolidated financial statements provide information on the accounting estimates and judgements made by the Group. These estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Given the continued impact of global economic uncertainty exacerbated by high inflation and rising interest rates, the Group has maintained its estimation uncertainty in the preparation of these Consolidated financial statements. The estimation uncertainty is associated with the extent and duration of the expected economic downturn and the timing of the related recovery in the economies in which the Group operates. This includes forecasts for economic growth, unemployment, interest rates and inflation.

The Group has formed estimates based on information that was available on September 30, 2024, which was deemed to be reasonable in forming these estimates. The actual economic conditions may be different from the estimates used and this may result in differences between the accounting estimates applied and the actual results of the Group for future periods.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied across the Group.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars. These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at Fair value through profit or loss. The preparation of Consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying the Group's accounting policies have been described in Note 3.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Republic Financial Holdings Limited ('the Parent') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') as at September 30 each year. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company using consistent accounting policies.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.2 Basis of consolidation *(continued)*

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities, have exposure or rights to the variable returns and the ability to use its power to affect the returns of the investee, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than 50 percent of the voting rights.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases and any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the Consolidated statement of income. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Non-controlling interests represent interests in subsidiaries not held by the Group.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2023, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations below.

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2024. These are also described in more detail below. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective January 1, 2023)
In these Consolidated financial statements, the Group has applied IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts for the first time. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

The Group has applied the transitional provisions to IFRS 17. The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

Changes to classification and measurement
The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the Group's insurance and reinsurance contracts.

IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Group. The Group's General and Life insurance contracts issued and related reinsurance contracts held are eligible to be measured using the Premium Allocation Approach ('PAA'). All other insurance contracts issued and held by the Group are required to be measured using the General Measurement Model ('GMM').

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Changes in accounting policies *(continued)*

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective January 1, 2023) (continued)

Changes to classification and measurement (continued)

The key principles of IFRS 17 are that the Group:

- Identifies insurance contracts as those under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder.
- Separates specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services from insurance contracts and accounts for them in accordance with other standards.
- Divides the insurance and reinsurance contracts into groups it will recognise and measure.
- A risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information.

Plus

- An amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the Contractual Service Margin (CSM)).
- Recognised the PAA liability for remaining coverage as premium received less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided.
- Recognises profit from a group of insurance contracts over each period the Group provides insurance contract services, as the Group is released from risk. If a group of contracts is expected to be onerous (i.e. loss-making) over the remaining coverage period, the Group recognises the loss immediately.
- Recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows in respect of acquisition cash flows paid, or incurred, before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised for portfolios of contracts with a coverage period exceeding 12 months. Such an asset is derecognised when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

Changes to presentation and disclosure

Upon adoption the Group has not restated comparative information for 2023 for insurance and reinsurance contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 as this was deemed to not be material. Therefore, the comparative information for 2023 is reported under IFRS 4 and is not comparable to the information presented for 2024. The net impact arising from the adoption of IFRS 17 has been recognised directly in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity as of October 1, 2023.

Transition

On transition date, October 1, 2023, the Group:

- Has identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied unless impracticable
- Has identified, recognised and measured assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 has always applied. However no recoverability assessment was performed before the transition date. At transition date, a recoverability assessment was performed and no impairment loss was identified
- Derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied
- Recognised any resulting net difference in equity

On transition to IFRS 17, the Group has applied the full retrospective approach unless impracticable.

The Group has applied the full retrospective approach on transition to all inforce General and Group Life contracts and related reinsurance contracts held.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Changes in accounting policies continued

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective January 1, 2023) (continued)

Transition (continued)

The Group has applied the fair value approach on transition for all Individual Life and Annuity contracts issued and related reinsurance contracts held, as prior to transition, it grouped contracts from multiple cohorts and years into a single unit for accounting purposes. Obtaining reasonable and supportable information to apply the full retrospective approach was impracticable without undue cost or effort. The Group has determined the CSM of the liability for remaining coverage at the transition date, as the difference between the fair value of the group of insurance contracts and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date. In determining fair value, the Group has applied the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

The Group has aggregated contracts issued more than one year apart in determining groups of insurance contracts under the fair value approach at transition as it did not have reasonable and supportable information to aggregate groups into those including only contracts issued within one year.

For the application of the fair value approach, the Group has used reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date in order to:

- Identify groups of insurance contracts
- Determine whether any contracts are direct participating insurance contracts
- Identify any discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation features

The discount rate for the group of contracts applying the fair value approach was determined at the transition date. Therefore, for the measurement of fulfilment cash flows at the date of transition, the locked-in discount rate is the weighted average of the rates applicable at the date of initial recognition of contracts that joined a group over a 12-month period. The discount rate used for accretion of interest on the CSM is determined using the top-down approach at inception.

The Group has elected not to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses between amounts included in the Consolidated statement of income and amounts included in other comprehensive income.

The Group does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

The Group separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

The Group used the income approach to determine the fair value amount used for establishing the insurance contract liabilities at the transition date.

IFRS 9 – Reclassification

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

As of January 1, 2023, the Group reassessed its portfolios and has classified a portion of its previous financial assets designated at amortised cost as financial assets designated at Fair value through the Statement of income. This reclassification resulted in changes to fair value (realised and unrealised) being now recognised in the Consolidated Statement of income.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Changes in accounting policies *(continued)*

IFRS 9 - Reclassification (continued)

The Group's classification of its financial assets is explained in Note 2.6 (d).

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Amendments to IAS 8 (effective January 1, 2023)

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the IASB.

The amendments are intended to provide preparers of financial statements with greater clarity as to the definition of accounting estimates, particularly in terms of the difference between accounting estimates and accounting policies. Although the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on entities' financial statements, they should provide helpful guidance for entities in determining whether changes are to be treated as changes in estimates, changes in policies, or errors.

These amendments had no impact on the Consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IAS 12 Income Taxes – Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective January 1, 2023)

The amendments to IAS 12, narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g., if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the Board expects to occur infrequently, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in the Consolidated statement of income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Changes in accounting policies *(continued)*

IAS 12 Income Taxes – Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective January 1, 2023) (continued)

An entity should apply the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, it should also recognise a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

These amendments had no impact on the Consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IAS 12 Income Taxes – Amendments to IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules
The amendments to IAS 12, introduce a mandatory exception in IAS 12 from recognising and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.

The amendments require an entity to disclose that it has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

An entity is required to separately disclose its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes, in the periods when the legislation is effective.

The amendments require, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is (substantively) enacted but not yet effective, disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure arising from Pillar Two income taxes. To comply with these requirements, an entity is required to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period.

The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon issue of the amendments.

The disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but are not required for any interim period ending on or before December 31, 2023.

These amendments had no impact on the Consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Amendments to IAS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective January 1, 2023)
The IASB issued amendments to provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 Changes in accounting policies *(continued)*

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective January 1, 2023) *(continued)*

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

These amendments were incorporated within these Consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective

The following is a list of standards and interpretations that are not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's Consolidated financial statements. These standards and interpretations will be applicable to the Group at a future date and will be adopted when they become effective. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these standards and interpretations.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective January 1, 2024)

The IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument, would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

IFRS 16 Leases – Amendments to IFRS 16 (effective January 1, 2024)

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

After the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessee applies paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback. In applying paragraphs 36 to 46, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising, in the Consolidated statement of income, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease, as required by IFRS 16.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective *(continued)*

IFRS 16 Leases – Amendments to IFRS 16 (effective January 1, 2024) (continued)

The amendment does not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining 'lease payments' that are different from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable in accordance with IAS 8.

A seller-lessee applies the amendment to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

A seller-lessee applies the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application (i.e. the amendment does not apply to sale and leaseback transactions entered into prior to the date of initial application). The date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied IFRS 16.

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 (effective January 1, 2024)

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

Characteristics

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements. In these arrangements, one or more finance providers pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers. The entity agrees to settle those amounts with the finance providers according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements, either at the same date or at a later date than that on which the finance providers pay the entity's suppliers.

Disclosure requirements

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those arrangements. The information on those arrangements is required to be aggregated unless the individual arrangements have dissimilar or unique terms and conditions. In the context of quantitative liquidity risk disclosures required by IFRS 7, supplier finance arrangements are included as an example of other factors that might be relevant to disclose.

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Amendments to IAS 21 (effective January 1, 2025)

The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective *(continued)*

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective January 1, 2025) (continued)

If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective January 1, 2026)

The amendments:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e. when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at Fair value through other comprehensive income

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective January 1, 2027)

IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the Statement of income. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

Statement of income

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its Statement of income into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

Main business activities

For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into the categories required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing financing to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities. Determining whether an entity has such a specified main business activity is a matter of fact and circumstances which requires judgement. An entity may have more than one main business activity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective *(continued)*

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective January 1, 2027) (continued)

Management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 introduces the concept of a Management-defined Performance Measure (MPM) which it defines as a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside financial statements, to communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole to users. IFRS 18 requires disclosure of information about all of an entity's MPMs within a single note to the financial statements and requires several disclosures to be made about each MPM, including how the measure is calculated and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by IFRS 18 or another IFRS Accounting Standards.

Location of information, aggregation and disaggregation

IFRS 18 differentiates between 'presenting' information in the primary financial statements and 'disclosing' it in the notes, and introduces a principle for determining the location of information based on identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 requires aggregation and disaggregation of information to be performed with reference to similar and dissimilar characteristics. Guidance is also provided for determining meaningful descriptions, or labels, for items that are aggregated in the financial statements.

Consequential amendments to other accounting standards

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of cash flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss'. The optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest in the Statement of cash flows has also largely been removed.

IAS 33 Earnings per Share is amended to include additional requirements that permit entities to disclose additional amounts per share, only if the numerator used in the calculation meets specified criteria. The numerator must be:

- An amount attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity; and
- A total or subtotal identified by IFRS 18 or an MPM as defined by IFRS 18.

Some requirements previously included within IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements have been moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which has been renamed IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements. IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting has been amended to require disclosure of MPMs.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective January 1, 2027)

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards .

An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS Accounting Standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance.

Eligible entities

An entity may elect to apply IFRS 19 if at the end of the reporting period:

- It is a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements;
- It does not have public accountability; and
- It has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares Consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS Accounting Standards .

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective *(continued)*

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective January 1, 2027) *(continued)*

Public accountability

An entity has public accountability if:

- Its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market, or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market; or
- It holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (i.e. not for reasons incidental to its primary business).

Disclosure requirements and references to other IFRS Accounting Standards

The disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 are organised into subheadings per IFRS Accounting Standards and where disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards remain applicable, these are specified under the subheading of each IFRS Accounting Standard.

IFRS 19 disclosures exclude IFRS 8 Operating Segments, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and IAS 33 Earnings per Share. Therefore, if an entity that applies IFRS 19 is required to apply IFRS 17 or elects to apply IFRS 8 and/or IAS 33, that entity would be required to apply all the relevant disclosure requirements in those standards.

Expected 'catch-up' amendments

In developing the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19, the Board considered the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards as at February 28, 2021. Disclosure requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards that have been added or amended subsequent to this date have been included in IFRS 19 unchanged. Consequently, the Board indicated it will publish an exposure draft setting out whether and how to reduce the disclosure requirements of any amendments and additions made to other IFRS Accounting Standards post February 28, 2021, for the purpose of updating IFRS 19.

2.5 Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

The annual improvements process of the International Accounting Standards Board deals with non-urgent but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

IFRS	Subject of Amendment
IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or loss on derecognition
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Introduction and credit risk disclosures
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments – Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments – Transaction price
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'de facto agent'
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows – Cost method

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies

a Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments including cash on hand, due from banks, Treasury Bills and bankers' acceptances with original maturities of three months or less. Bankers' acceptances and due from banks with maturities greater than three months are classified as investments.

b Statutory deposits with Central Banks

Deposits with the Central Banks and other regulatory authorities represent mandatory reserve deposits and are not available for use in day-to-day operations. These amounted to $7.3 billion (2023: $7.8 billion).

c Financial instruments - initial recognition

i Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Group recognises balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Group.

ii Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Note 2.6 (d) (i). Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets recorded at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL), transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

iii Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the assets' contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note 2.6 (d) (i)
- FVPL, as explained in Note 2.6 (d) (ii)

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost.

d Financial assets and liabilities

i Other assets, Due from banks, Treasury Bills, Advances and Investment securities

The Group only measures Other assets, Due from banks, Treasury Bills, Advances to customers and Investment securities at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding, and
- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

d Financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

i Other assets, Due from banks, Treasury Bills, Advances and Investment securities (continued)

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

The SPPI test
For the first step of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test, is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) without recycling.

Business model assessment
The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

ii Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets in this category are those that are designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management may designate an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition.

The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.

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Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

d Financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

ii Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the Consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income, using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of the instrument. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other income when the right to the payment has been established.

iii Undrawn loan commitments

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. These contracts are in the scope of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) requirements but no ECL was determined based on historical observation of defaults.

iv Debt securities and Other fund raising instruments

Financial liabilities issued by the Group that are designated at amortised cost, are classified as liabilities under Debt securities in issue and Other fund raising instruments, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation to deliver cash to satisfy the obligation. After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issued funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

e Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

f Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, to facilitate changes to the original loan agreement or arrangement due to weaknesses in the borrower's financial position and/or non-repayment of the debt as arranged, and terms and conditions have been restructured to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as an impairment loss. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 2 for ECL measurement purposes.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original rate (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or credit-impaired financial assets), the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

f Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Group has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

f Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the Consolidated statement of income.

g Impairment of financial assets

i Overview of the ECL principles

The Group records an allowance for ECL for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Group uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the Lifetime Expected Credit Loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Group's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 22.2.5.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the size and nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Group's policy for grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis is explained in Note 22.2.6.

Where the financial asset meets the definition of Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group classifies its loans and investments into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1

When financial assets are first recognised and continue to perform in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions after initial recognition, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 2.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

g Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

i Overview of the ECL principles (continued)

Stage 2

When financial assets have shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3

Financial assets considered credit-impaired (as outlined in Note 22.2). The Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.

POCI

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECLs.

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a partial derecognition of the financial asset.

ii The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on the historical measure of cash shortfalls, discounted at the instrument's coupon rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

PD - The Probability of Default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given period of time. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. The concept of PDs is further explained in Note 22.2.4.

EAD - The Exposure at Default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD - The Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted loans and investments are expected to be recovered, including the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, for which the treatment is separately set out, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument.

Impairment losses and recoveries are accounted for and disclosed separately.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

g Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

ii The calculation of ECLs (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD which are derived as explained under Stage 3 for loans and other financial assets and using Global Credit Loss tables for traded investments and modified with management overlays when not traded.

Stage 2

When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The LGDs are derived as explained under Stage 3 for loans and other financial assets and using Global Credit Loss tables for traded investments and modified with management overlays when not traded.

Stage 3

For financial assets considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 22.2), the Group recognises the LTECLs for these loans, investments and other financial assets. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

POCI

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Group only recognises the cumulative changes in LTECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting discounted by the credit-adjusted EIR.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual loan or investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR. Stage 3 LGDs are grouped by similar types to provide percentage averages to be applied for Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans.

In limited circumstances within the Group, where portfolios were small and the products homogenous with minimal history of defaults, a simplified ECL approach was applied using historical loss rates and staged based on the sovereign rating of the residence of the loan.

iii Credit cards, overdrafts and other revolving facilities

The Group's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Group has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities. The Group limits its exposure on these revolving facilities to the outstanding balance for non-performing facilities. For Stage 1 and Stage 2 facilities, the Group calculates ECL on a percentage utilisation of the credit card and overdraft limit based on the Group's expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Group's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

g Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

iii Credit cards, overdrafts and other revolving facilities (continued)

The ongoing assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for revolving facilities is similar to other lending products. This is based on shifts in the customer's internal credit grade, as explained in Note 22.2.4, but emphasis is also given to qualitative factors such as changes in usage and repayment patterns.

The interest rate used to discount the ECLs for credit cards is based on the interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities. This estimation takes into account that many facilities are repaid in full each month and are consequently charged no interest.

iv Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Banks and Due from banks

Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Banks and Due from banks are short-term funds placed with Central Banks in the countries where the Group is engaged in the full range of banking and financial activities and correspondent banks.

v Other assets

The Group applies the simplified approach for other assets as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the assets. All accounts are grouped together based on shared credit risk characteristics and future cash flows are discounted at an appropriate rate. Rates are calculated based on historical payment profiles and were adjusted to incorporate forward looking information as of the Consolidated statement of financial position date.

vi Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.
Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments are off-balance sheet instruments and have no history of default.

vii Forward looking information

The Group integrates Forward-Looking Indicators (FLIs) and macroeconomic factors into its ECL calculations to estimate potential future credit risks. Key FLIs include interest rates, inflation trends, unemployment rates, and industry-specific forecasts, which help assess the probability of default for financial assets. Broader macroeconomic factors such as GDP growth, current account balance, fiscal deficit and foreign exchange reserves are also considered. The Group uses scenario analysis and probability-weighted outcomes, best to worst case, to model different economic conditions, ensuring more accurate and robust ECL estimates.

h Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories and other non-financial assets. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's Consolidated statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis.

To the extent possible, the Group uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on independent valuations and other data provided by third parties.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

i Collateral repossessed

The Group's policy is for a repossessed asset to be sold. Assets to be sold are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date, in line with the Group's policy.

In its normal course of business, should the Group repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, it sometimes engages external agents to assist in the sale of these assets to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the Consolidated statement of financial position.

j Write-offs

The Group's accounting policy is for financial assets to be written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to other income.

k Investment in associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20 percent and 50 percent of the voting rights. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in value. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The Consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's net share of the results of operations of the associates. Any change in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss in the Consolidated statement of income.

l Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

l Leases *(continued)*

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the entity and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in rate used to determine such lease payments).

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property etc. (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of IT equipment that are considered to be low-value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue in the Consolidated statement of income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

m Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

m Premises and equipment *(continued)*

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Consolidated statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the Consolidated statement of income.

Leasehold improvements and leased equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Depreciation other than on leasehold improvements and leased equipment is computed on the declining balance method at rates expected to apportion the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

The depreciation rates used are as follows:

Freehold and leasehold premises	2%
Equipment, furniture and fittings	15% - 33.33%
Equipment (computers, software, servers, other hardware, etc.)	Straight line 4 - 8 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line 10 - 60 years

n Impairment of non-financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions (Note 3)
- Premises and equipment (Note 7)
- Intangible assets (Note 9)

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows available to shareholders 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly-traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

o Business combinations and goodwill

The Group uses the purchase method of accounting to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries, except for the acquisition of subsidiaries under common control. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination the Group elects to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

o Business combinations and goodwill *(continued)*

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the Consolidated statement of income.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the Consolidated statement of income.

As at acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the CGUs expected to benefit from the combination's synergies. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU, to which goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

The Group has elected to apply the book value method of accounting for the acquisition of subsidiaries under common control on the condition that the accounting policies of the combining entities and the parent are aligned. The acquisition of a subsidiary under common control is one in which the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same parent, both before and after the acquisition. All acquired assets and liabilities are accounted for at book value at the date of acquisition including the transfer of any existing goodwill. No new goodwill can be generated in the acquisition of subsidiaries under common control. Impairment of any acquired goodwill is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the merged cash generating unit post-acquisition.

p Employee benefits

i Pension obligations

The Group operates defined benefit plans, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee-administered funds. The pension plans are generally funded by payments from the relevant Group companies, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries who carry out the full valuation of the Plans every three years. In Trinidad, Republic Bank Limited took the actuary's advice regarding a pension holiday, effective January 1999.

Annually, the Group's independent actuaries conduct a valuation exercise to measure the effect of all employee benefit plans.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

p Employee benefits *(continued)*

i Pension obligations (continued)

The starting point for this year's IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits' disclosures is the corresponding disclosures for the year ended September 30, 2023. These disclosures were based on an actuarial valuation of the Plans' liabilities carried out at September 30, 2020, rolled forward for three years. An actuarial valuation of the Plan's liabilities has been carried out at September 30, 2023, rolled forward using a combination of asset, liabilities, person-by-person, and global data to September 30, 2024. In doing this the actuaries have allowed for the further accrual of benefits and the increase in liabilities arising from actual and outstanding salary increases and pension increases during the period under review. The actuaries have assumed that the Plans' membership changes during the period under review have followed the demographic assumptions adopted for last year's IAS 19 disclosures rather than allowing for the actual changes in membership.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the Consolidated statement of income on the earlier of:

a The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'operating expenses' in the Consolidated statement of income:

a Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
b Net interest expense or income

The defined benefit plans mainly expose the Group to risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk and longevity risk.

The above accounting requirement in no way affects the pension plans which continue to be governed by the approved Trust Deed and Rules and remain under the full control of the appointed Trustees.

The full results of the valuation exercise are disclosed in Note 10 to these Consolidated financial statements.

ii Other post-retirement obligations

The Group provides post-retirement medical benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the shortest period of service that an employee must complete up to the date the employee is first eligible to retire early in normal health, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. Independent qualified actuaries carry out a valuation of these obligations.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

p Employee benefits *(continued)*

iii Profit sharing scheme

The Group operates various employee profit sharing schemes at the subsidiary level, which are administered by Trustees in accordance with terms outlined in the Profit Sharing Scheme Rules. The profit share to be distributed to employees each year is based on a specific formula outlined in these Profit Sharing Scheme Rules. Employees of RBL have the option to receive their profit share allocation in cash (up to a maximum of 75 percent of the total entitlement) and receive the balance in ordinary shares of RFHL. The number of shares to be allocated is based on the employees' total entitlement less the cash element, divided by the average price of the unallocated shares purchased by the Trustees. The Group accounts for the profit share, as an expense, through the Consolidated statement of income.

iv Share-based payments

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

q Taxation

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Consolidated statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

r Statutory reserves

There is a requirement in the jurisdictions of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Ghana where a portion of net profit after deduction of taxes in each year be transferred to a statutory reserve account. Statutory reserves amounted to $2.2 billion (2023: $2.1 billion) as at year end.

s Fiduciary assets

The Group provides custody, trustee and investment management services to third parties. All related assets are held in a fiduciary capacity and are not included in these Consolidated financial statements as they are not the assets of the Group. These assets under administration at September 30, 2024 totaled $57.4 billion (2023: $55.9 billion).

t Earnings per share

Data on basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

For the diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares, which are share options granted to Executive Management.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

t Earnings per share *(continued)*

The difference between the weighted average number of shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share and that used for calculating diluted earnings per share is due to share options granted during the year.

u Foreign currency translation

The individual financial statements of each Group entity is presented in the currency of the primary economic environment, in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The Consolidated financial statements are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional currency of the parent.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the parent, which are denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars at rates of exchange ruling on September 30. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historic rates. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the Consolidated statement of income.

The assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the mid-rates of exchange ruling at the Consolidated statement of financial position date (except for the subsidiary bank in Suriname, where the rates were impacted by the economy of which was considered hyperinflationary on July 1, 2021), and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in OCI. All revenue and expenditure transactions are translated at an average rate.

The results and financial position of a Group entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedure: all amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses, including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent Statement of financial position date.

When amounts are translated into the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts shall be those that were presented as current year amounts in the prior year financial statements (i.e. not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates).

v Intangible assets

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite and are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Consolidated statement of income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

v Intangible assets *(continued)*

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognised.

w Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

The EIR method

Interest income and expense is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount/premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income and expense

The Group calculates interest income and expense by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities other than credit-impaired assets. For POCI financial assets, a credit-adjusted EIR is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains or losses on financial assets at FVPL, respectively.

Fee and commission income

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised on an accruals basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to effective interest arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised over the period the service is provided.

Credit card fees and commissions are recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. Credit card fees and commissions are therefore net of amounts paid, the expenses for the direct cost of satisfying the performance obligation is netted against the revenues received.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

w Revenue recognition *(continued)*

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

x Fair value

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each Consolidated statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value, where fair values are disclosed, are shown in Note 25 to the Consolidated financial statements.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

ii In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

x Fair value *(continued)*

Level 3(continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Where the Group's investments are not actively traded in organised financial markets, the fair value is determined using discounted cash flow analysis, which requires considerable judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates. Accordingly, estimates contained herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group could realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair values. Management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts.

Investments classified as FVPL are actively traded in organised markets and fair value is determined by reference to the market price at year end or on the last trade date prior to year end.

Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value:- Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying value of certain financial instruments is assumed to approximate their fair values. These include cash, due from banks and Treasury Bills, investment securities, investment interest receivable and payable, customers' deposit accounts, other fund raising instruments, other assets and other liabilities.

Advances are net of specific and other provisions for impairment. The fair values of advances is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

The fair values of the floating rate debt securities in issue is based on quoted market prices where available and where not available is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity. For balances due to banks, where the maturity period is less than one year, the fair value is assumed to equal carrying value. Where the maturity period is in excess of one year, these are primarily floating rate instruments, the interest rates of which reset with market rates, therefore the carrying values are assumed to equal fair values.

The fair values of fixed rate debt securities carried at amortised cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognised with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for facilities with similar credit risk and maturity.

y Segment reporting

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products, or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing similar products and services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

The Group analyses its operations by both geographic and business segments. The primary format is geographic, reflecting its management structure. Its secondary format is that of business segments, reflecting retail and commercial banking and other financial services.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

z Customers' liabilities under acceptances, guarantees, indemnities and letters of credit

These represent the Group's potential liability, for which there are equal and offsetting claims against its customers in the event of a call on these commitments. These amounts are not recorded on the Group's Consolidated statement of financial position but are detailed in Note 31 (b) of these Consolidated financial statements.

aa Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Group's Consolidated statement of financial position include:

Stated capital – ordinary stated capital is classified within equity and is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group.

Translation reserves – used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations.

Unallocated shares – used to record the unallocated portion of shares purchased for the staff profit sharing scheme. Such shares are presented in the notes to the Consolidated financial statements and are stated at cost.

Other reserves – represents regulatory reserve requirements for certain subsidiaries in the Group.

Statutory reserves that qualify for treatment as equity are discussed in Note 2.6 (r).

ab Hyperinflation

The Surinamese economy is considered to be hyperinflationary effective 2021 in accordance with IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'. Accordingly, adjustments and reclassifications for the purposes of presentation of IFRS financial statements include restatement, in accordance with IAS 29, for changes in the general purchasing power of the Surinamese dollar. The standard requires that the financial statements prepared in the currency of the hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.

On the application of IAS 29 the Group's wholly-owned subsidiary used the conversion coefficient derived from the consumer price index in Suriname published by the Central Bank of Suriname.

Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at September 30, 2024. Non-monetary assets and liabilities (items which are not already expressed in terms of the monetary unit as at September 30, 2024) are restated by applying the relevant index. The effect of inflation on the subsidiary's net monetary position is included in the Consolidated statement of income as a loss on net monetary position.

The application of IAS 29 results in an adjustment for the loss of purchasing power of the Surinamese dollar recorded in the Statement of income. In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power, which results in a loss on the net monetary position. This loss/gain is derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets/liabilities, equity and items in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2. Material accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies *(continued)*

ac Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. These changes had no impact on the Group's net assets, profit for year and retained earnings for the year ended September 30, 2024.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the Group's accounting policies

The preparation of the Group's Consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

a Risk management (Note 22)

b Capital management (Note 24)

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment losses on financial assets (Note 4 and Note 5)

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses
- The Group's internal credit grading model, assigns grades for corporate facilities, and this was the basis for grouping PDs
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Determination of the existence of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- The inclusion of overlay adjustments based on judgement and future expectations

Other assumptions

Net pension asset/liability (Note 10)

In conducting valuation exercises to measure the effect of all employee benefit plans throughout the Group, the Banks' independent actuaries use judgement and assumptions in determining discount rates, salary increases, NIS ceiling increases, pension increases and the rate of return on the assets of the Plans.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
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3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the Group's accounting policies *(continued)*

Estimates and assumptions *(continued)*

Other assumptions (continued)

Goodwill (Note 9 (a))

The Group's Consolidated financial statements include goodwill arising from acquisitions. In accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill was reviewed for impairment, as at September 30, 2024, using the 'value in use' method. This requires the use of estimates for determination of future cash flows expected to arise from each CGU and an appropriate perpetuity discount rate to calculate present value.

Deferred taxes (Note 11)

In calculating the provision for deferred taxation, management uses judgement to determine the probability that future taxable profits will be available to facilitate utilisation of temporary tax differences which may arise.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated financial statements:

Premises and equipment (Note 7)

Management exercises judgement in determining whether costs incurred can accrue sufficient future economic benefits to the Group to enable the value to be treated as a capital expense. Further judgement is used upon annual review of the residual values and useful lives of all capital items to determine any necessary adjustments to carrying value.

Leases (Note 8)

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation of the leased asset).

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

Assessment of control

Management uses judgement in performing a control assessment review on all mutual funds and retirement plans sponsored by the Group and its subsidiaries. This assessment revealed that the Group is unable to exercise power over the activities of the funds/plans and is therefore not deemed to be in control of any of the mutual funds and retirement plans.

4. Advances

a Advances

2024	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Performing advances	8,149	17,469	34,655	3,648	1,817	**65,738**
Non-performing advances	258	890	1,889	76	172	**3,285**
	8,407	**18,359**	**36,544**	**3,724**	**1,989**	**69,023**
Unearned interest/finance charge	(102)	(18)	(2)	–	–	**(122)**
Accrued interest	8	121	70	9	–	**208**
Gross loans	8,313	18,462	36,612	3,733	1,989	**69,109**
Allowance for ECLs – Note 4 (d)	(267)	(534)	(413)	(108)	(213)	**(1,535)**
	8,046	**17,928**	**36,199**	**3,625**	**1,776**	**67,574**
Unearned loan origination fees	(59)	(64)	(149)	(1)	(2)	**(275)**
Net advances	**7,987**	**17,864**	**36,050**	**3,624**	**1,774**	**67,299**

2023	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Performing advances	7,331	15,326	31,426	3,515	1,626	**59,224**
Non-performing advances	282	943	1,776	95	198	**3,294**
	7,613	**16,269**	**33,202**	**3,610**	**1,824**	**62,518**
Unearned interest/finance charge	(83)	(19)	(5)	–	–	**(107)**
Accrued interest	9	121	93	9	–	**232**
Gross loans	7,539	16,371	33,290	3,619	1,824	**62,643**
Allowance for ECLs – Note 4 (d)	(274)	(693)	(478)	(79)	(217)	**(1,741)**
	7,265	**15,678**	**32,812**	**3,540**	**1,607**	**60,902**
Unearned loan origination fees	(51)	(63)	(129)	(1)	(2)	**(246)**
Net advances	**7,214**	**15,615**	**32,683**	**3,539**	**1,605**	**60,656**

b Net investment in leased assets included in net advances

	2024	2023
Gross investment	**15**	21
Unearned finance charge	**(1)**	(2)
Net investment in leased assets	**14**	**19**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
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4. Advances *(continued)*

c Net investment in leased assets has the following maturity profile:

	2024	2023
Within one year	**–**	–
One to five years	**14**	19
Over five years	**–**	–
	14	**19**

d Impairment allowance for advances to customers

The table below shows the staging of advances and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 22.2.4. Policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 22.2.6.

2024	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Gross loans	8,313	18,462	36,612	3,733	1,989	**69,109**
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(103)	(82)	(112)	(41)	(44)	**(382)**
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(7)	(56)	(43)	(46)	(18)	**(170)**
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(157)	(396)	(258)	(21)	(151)	**(983)**
	8,046	**17,928**	**36,199**	**3,625**	**1,776**	**67,574**
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2023	101	91	132	35	52	**411**
Translation adjustments	(2)	(2)	–	–	3	**(1)**
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	26	27	10	3	1	**67**
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(22)	(34)	(30)	3	(12)	**(95)**
At September 30, 2024	**103**	**82**	**112**	**41**	**44**	**382**
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2023	7	143	63	19	31	**263**
Translation adjustments	–	2	–	2	(1)	**3**
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	2	14	4	1	–	**21**
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(2)	(103)	(24)	24	(12)	**(117)**
At September 30, 2024	**7**	**56**	**43**	**46**	**18**	**170**

4. Advances *(continued)*

d Impairment allowance for advances to customers *(continued)*

2024	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2023	166	459	283	25	134	**1,067**
Translation adjustments	(7)	(9)	(9)	(6)	2	**(29)**
Charge-offs and write-offs	(93)	(180)	(15)	(4)	(27)	**(319)**
Credit loss expense	124	164	32	6	65	**391**
Recoveries	(33)	(38)	(33)	–	(23)	**(127)**
At September 30, 2024	**157**	**396**	**258**	**21**	**151**	**983**
Total	**267**	**534**	**413**	**108**	**213**	**1,535**

Of the total ECL of $1,535 million, 35.7 percent was on a collective basis and 64.3 percent was on an individual basis.

Overdrafts and credit cards are revolving facilities, therefore the ECL on new instruments issued during the year are assumed to be nil.

2023	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Gross loans	7,539	16,371	33,290	3,619	1,824	**62,643**
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(101)	(91)	(132)	(35)	(52)	**(411)**
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(7)	(143)	(63)	(19)	(31)	**(263)**
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(166)	(459)	(283)	(25)	(134)	**(1,067)**
	7,265	**15,678**	**32,812**	**3,540**	**1,607**	**60,902**
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2022	124	102	154	41	35	**456**
Translation adjustments	(2)	(1)	(7)	(2)	(1)	**(13)**
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	22	26	5	4	5	**62**
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(43)	(36)	(20)	(8)	13	**(94)**
At September 30, 2023	**101**	**91**	**132**	**35**	**52**	**411**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
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4. Advances *(continued)*

d Impairment allowance for advances to customers *(continued)*

2023	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2022	8	150	89	14	19	**280**
Translation adjustments	–	(4)	9	6	14	**25**
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	1	3	(6)	2	(2)	**(2)**
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(2)	(6)	(29)	(3)	–	**(40)**
At September 30, 2023	**7**	**143**	**63**	**19**	**31**	**263**
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2022	137	424	317	25	56	**959**
Translation adjustments	11	(1)	(76)	(2)	5	**(63)**
Charge-offs and write-offs	(52)	(90)	(32)	4	(22)	**(192)**
Credit loss expense	100	159	114	(2)	107	**478**
Recoveries	(30)	(33)	(40)	–	(12)	**(115)**
At September 30, 2023	**166**	**459**	**283**	**25**	**134**	**1,067**
Total	**274**	**693**	**478**	**79**	**217**	**1,741**

e Restructured/Modified loans

Within the retail and credit card portfolios, management will in the normal course of business modify the terms and conditions of facilities in the case of difficulties by the borrower. These modifications rarely result in an impairment loss and if it does, it is not material.

The Group occasionally makes modifications to the original terms of large commercial and corporate loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. These modifications are made only when the Group believes the borrower is likely to meet the modified terms and conditions. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, overdue payments or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms.

Restructured loans are carefully monitored. Restructured large commercial and corporate loans are classified as Stage 2 and amounted to $139.8 million as at September 30, 2024 (2023: $242.5 million).

5. Investment securities

		2024	2023
a	**Designated at Fair value through profit or loss**		
	Debt instruments	**95**	3
	Equities and mutual funds	**98**	110
		193	**113**
b	**Debt instruments at amortised cost**		
	Government securities	**9,706**	8,731
	State-owned company securities	**1,910**	2,327
	Corporate bonds/debentures	**6,636**	7,304
	Bankers' acceptances	**547**	522
	Other short-term liquid investments	**1,524**	1,219
		20,323	**20,103**
	Total investment securities	**20,516**	**20,216**

c **Financial investment securities subject to impairment assessment**

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

2024	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit-impaired financial assets – Lifetime ECL	Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI)	Total
Gross exposure	17,272	1,120	14	2,032	**20,438**
ECL	(4)	(12)	(7)	(92)	**(115)**
Net exposure	**17,268**	**1,108**	**7**	**1,940**	**20,323**
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2023	13	14	5	159	**191**
Translation adjustments	–	–	(2)	(30)	**(32)**
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	–	5	–	–	**5**
Other credit loss movements, repayments and maturities	(9)	(7)	4	(37)	**(49)**
At September 30, 2024	**4**	**12**	**7**	**92**	**115**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

5. Investment securities *(continued)*

c Financial investment securities subject to impairment assessment *(continued)*

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost (continued)

2023	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit-impaired financial assets – Lifetime ECL	Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI)	Total
Gross exposure	16,851	1,128	7	2,308	**20,294**
ECL	(13)	(14)	(5)	(159)	**(191)**
Net exposure	**16,838**	**1,114**	**2**	**2,149**	**20,103**
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2022	12	16	63	142	**233**
Translation adjustments	2	2	4	3	**11**
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	1	4	–	146	**151**
Other credit loss movements, repayments and maturities	–	(6)	(62)	(330)	**(398)**
ECL on old instruments converted in debt restructure	(2)	(2)	–	198	**194**
At September 30, 2023	**13**	**14**	**5**	**159**	**191**

The decrease in investment securities classified as POCI reflects a decrease in the exposure to bonds issued by the Governments of Barbados and Ghana following the Debt Exchange offer in 2019 and 2023 respectively.

d Designated at Fair value through profit or loss

Mutual fund securities are quoted and fair value is determined to be the quoted price at the reporting date. Holdings in unquoted equities are insignificant for the Group.

6. Investment in associated companies

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	**69**	63
Share of profit	**9**	6
Balance at end of year	**78**	**69**

6. Investment in associated companies *(continued)*

The Group's interest in associated companies is as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Reporting year-end of associate	Proportion of issued capital held
G4S Holdings (Trinidad) Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	December	24.50%
InfoLink Services Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	December	25.00%

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates is as follows:

	2024	2023
Total assets	**356**	321
Total liabilities	**47**	49
Net assets/equity	**309**	273
Group's share of associates' net assets	**78**	69
Profit for the period	**37**	27
Group's share of profit of associated companies after tax for the period	**9**	6

7. Premises and equipment

2024	Capital works in progress	Freehold premises	Leasehold premises	Equipment, furniture and fittings	Total
Cost					
At beginning of year	524	2,301	388	3,192	**6,405**
Exchange and other adjustments	(5)	33	(13)	3	**18**
Additions at cost	263	25	3	96	**387**
Disposal of assets	(2)	–	(12)	(127)	**(141)**
Transfer of assets	(398)	31	15	352	**–**
At end of year	**382**	**2,390**	**381**	**3,516**	**6,669**
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	–	508	228	2,346	**3,082**
Exchange and other adjustments	–	9	(1)	5	**13**
Charge for the year	–	38	15	292	**345**
Disposal of assets	–	–	(33)	(99)	**(132)**
At end of year	**–**	**555**	**209**	**2,544**	**3,308**
Net book value	**382**	**1,835**	**173**	**971**	**3,361**

Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

7. Premises and equipment *(continued)*

2023	Capital works in progress	Freehold premises	Leasehold premises	Equipment, furniture and fittings	Total
Cost					
At beginning of year	381	2,297	372	3,203	**6,253**
Exchange and other adjustments	(3)	(5)	23	(40)	**(25)**
Additions at cost	292	7	18	77	**394**
Disposal of assets	(2)	(7)	(28)	(180)	**(217)**
Transfer of assets	(144)	9	3	132	**–**
At end of year	**524**	**2,301**	**388**	**3,192**	**6,405**
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	–	471	231	2,295	**2,997**
Exchange and other adjustments	–	6	(3)	(25)	**(22)**
Charge for the year	–	35	22	247	**304**
Disposal of assets	–	(4)	(22)	(171)	**(197)**
At end of year	**–**	**508**	**228**	**2,346**	**3,082**
Net book value	**524**	**1,793**	**160**	**846**	**3,323**

Capital commitments

	2024	2023
Contracts for outstanding capital expenditure not provided for in the Consolidated financial statements	**49**	115
Other capital expenditure authorised by the Directors but not yet contracted for	**241**	82

8. Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

a Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold premises 2024	Leasehold premises 2023
Cost		
At beginning of year	**704**	640
Exchange and other adjustments	**39**	(4)
Additions at cost	**113**	110
Disposal of assets	**(2)**	(34)
Transfer of assets	**–**	(8)
At end of year	**854**	**704**
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of year	**286**	243
Exchange and other adjustments	**(7)**	(2)
Charge for the year – Note 19 (d)	**84**	80
Disposal of assets	**–**	(9)
Fully depreciated assets written off	**–**	(26)
At end of year	**363**	**286**
Net book value	**491**	**418**

Leasehold premises generally have lease terms between 1 and 50 years.

b Lease liabilities

2024	Non-current	Current	Total
At beginning of year	425	7	**432**
Exchange and other adjustments	50	–	**50**
Additions at cost	107	–	**107**
Accretion of interest expense – Note 19 (b)	30	–	**30**
Less: payments	(100)	–	**(100)**
Less: disposals	(2)	–	**(2)**
At end of year	**510**	**7**	**517**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

8. Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities *(continued)*

b Lease liabilities *(continued)*

2023	Non-current	Current	Total
At beginning of year	410	10	**420**
Exchange and other adjustments	(1)	(1)	**(2)**
Additions at cost	99	–	**99**
Accretion of interest expense – Note 19 (b)	26	1	**27**
Less: payments	(98)	(3)	**(101)**
Less: disposals	(11)	–	**(11)**
At end of year	**425**	**7**	**432**

The contractual maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 22.3.1.

Payments

2024	Fixed payments	Variable payments	Total
Fixed rent	83	–	**83**
Variable with minimum payment	15	2	**17**
	98	**2**	**100**
2023			
Fixed rent	75	–	**75**
Variable with minimum payment	13	13	**26**
	89	**13**	**101**

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term:

2024	Within five years	More than five years	Total
Extension options expected not to be exercised	4	–	**4**
Termination options expected to be exercised	6	–	**6**
	10	**–**	**10**

8. Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities *(continued)*

b Lease liabilities *(continued)*

2023	Within five years	More than five years	Total
Extension options expected not to be exercised	4	–	**4**
Termination options expected to be exercised	6	–	**6**
	10	**–**	**10**

9. Intangible assets

		2024	2023
a	Goodwill	**836**	836
b	Core deposits	**85**	115
c	Trade name	**–**	3
d	Customer base	**16**	24
		937	**978**

		2024	2023
a	**Goodwill**		
	Goodwill on acquisition brought forward	**836**	934
	Goodwill impairment expense – Note 19 (d)	**–**	(117)
	Goodwill arising from prior period adjustments	**–**	21
	Exchange translations	**–**	(2)
		836	**836**

The residual balance of goodwill arising from business combinations was primarily generated from RFHL's acquisitions of Cayman National Corporation, Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited, Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited, Republic Bank (EC) Limited and Republic Bank (BVI) Limited and acquisitions by Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited.

Impairment testing of goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3, all assets that gave rise to goodwill were reviewed for impairment using the 'value in use' method. In each case, the cash flow projections are based on financial budgets approved by senior management and the values assigned to key assumptions reflect past performance.

The impact of the global economy exacerbated by high inflation and rising interest rates, has created uncertainty in the estimation of cash flow projections, discount rates and terminal growth rates. The goodwill impairment tests were conducted using sensitivity analysis, including a range of growth rates, interest rates, recovery assumptions, macro-economic outlooks and discount rates for each entity in arriving at an expected cash flow projection.

Using these assumptions, the value in use of the CGU exceeded the carrying values.

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9. Intangible assets *(continued)*

a Goodwill *(continued)*

Impairment testing of goodwill (continued)

The following table highlights the goodwill and key assumptions used in value in use calculations for each CGU:

	Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	Cayman National Corporation Ltd.	Republic Bank (EC) Limited	Republic Bank (BVI) Limited	Total
Carrying amount of goodwill (TT$ million)	67	94	371	125	179	**836**
Basis for recoverable amount	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	Value in use	
Discount rate	12.7%	9.2%	8.5%	14.0%	8.5%	
Cash flow projection term	5 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	
Terminal growth rate	2.0%	4.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	

b Other intangible assets with definite useful life

	Core deposits	Trade name	Customer base	Total
Cost				
At October 1, 2022	303	40	51	**394**
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(22)	–	–	**(22)**
At September 30, 2023	281	40	51	**372**
Exchange and other adjustments	–	–	–	**–**
At September 30, 2024	**281**	**40**	**51**	**372**
Amortisation				
At October 1, 2022	136	29	19	**184**
Amortisation	30	8	8	**46**
At September 30, 2023	166	37	27	**230**
Amortisation	30	3	8	**41**
At September 30, 2024	**196**	**40**	**35**	**271**
Net book value				
At September 30, 2023	115	3	24	**142**
At September 30, 2024	85	–	16	**101**

Core deposit intangibles acquired through business combinations in 2020 have been determined to have a life of 5 years (savings and chequing deposits) and 8.5 years (time deposits) from acquisition date.

9. Intangible assets *(continued)*

b Other intangible assets with definite useful life *(continued)*

Trade name intangibles acquired through business combinations in 2019 have been determined to have a life of 5 years from acquisition date and therefore was fully amortised in the current financial year.

Customer base intangibles acquired through business combinations in 2020 have been determined to have a life of 6.2 years from acquisition date.

10. Employee benefits

The Group has defined benefit pension plans and also funds post-employment healthcare benefits to employees. The Group's defined benefits plans are the final salary plans for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

a The amounts recognised in the Consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans			
	Pension assets		Pension liability	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(3,830)**	(3,668)	**–**	(6)
Fair value of plan assets	**4,787**	4,627	**–**	6
Surplus	**957**	959	**–**	–
Effect of asset ceiling	**(12)**	(13)	**–**	–
Net asset recognised in the Consolidated statement of financial position	**945**	**946**	**–**	**–**

	Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2024	**2023**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**(33)**	(41)
Fair value of plan assets	**–**	–
Net liability recognised in the Consolidated statement of financial position	**(33)**	**(41)**

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10. Employee benefits *(continued)*

b Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Opening defined benefit obligation	**3,674**	3,417	**41**	47
Exchange adjustments	**2**	(2)	–	(3)
Current service cost	**105**	99	**2**	2
Interest cost	**242**	224	**2**	2
Members' contributions	**2**	2	**–**	–
Remeasurements:				
- Experience adjustments	**(4)**	94	**(4)**	(3)
- Actuarial losses/(gains) from change in demographic assumptions	**1**	22	**(3)**	1
- Actuarial (gains)/losses from change in financial assumptions	**(2)**	2	**1**	1
Benefits paid	**(190)**	(184)	**(1)**	(1)
Premiums paid by the Group	–	–	**(5)**	(5)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3,830**	**3,674**	**33**	**41**

c Reconciliation of opening and closing Consolidated statement of financial position entries:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Defined benefit obligation at prior year end	**946**	1,201	**41**	47
Exchange adjustments	**–**	–	**(1)**	(1)
Opening defined benefit obligation	**946**	1,201	**40**	46
Net pension (cost)/credit	**(50)**	(26)	**4**	4
Remeasurements recognised in Other comprehensive income	**24**	(252)	**(6)**	(4)
Contributions/premiums	**25**	23	**(5)**	(5)
Closing net pension asset	**945**	**946**	**33**	**41**

d Liability profile

The defined benefit obligation is allocated amongst the Plan's members as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	Post-retirement medical benefits
Active members	50% to 100%	7% to 61%
Deferred members	2% to 5%	N/A
Pensioners	24% to 45%	39% to 93%

10. Employee benefits *(continued)*

d Liability profile *(continued)*

The weighted duration of the defined benefit obligation ranged from 12.19 to 16.22 years.

29 percent to 78 percent of the defined benefit obligation for active members was conditional on future salary increases.

67 percent to 100 percent of the benefits for active members were vested.

There are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the Plans.

e Changes in the Fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2024	**2023**
Opening fair value of plan assets	**4,633**	4,637
Exchange adjustments	**–**	(3)
Interest income	**272**	272
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	**46**	(113)
Contributions by employer	**26**	24
Members' contributions	**2**	2
Benefits paid	**(190)**	(184)
Expense allowance	**(2)**	(2)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**4,787**	**4,633**
Actual return on plan assets	**298**	**153**

f Plan asset allocation as at September 30

	Defined benefit pension plans			
	Fair value		% Allocation	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Equity securities	**2,568**	2,402	**53.64**	51.85
Debt securities	**1,658**	1,678	**34.63**	36.22
Property	**9**	10	**0.19**	0.21
Mortgages	**10**	3	**0.21**	0.06
Money market instruments/cash	**542**	540	**11.33**	11.66
Total fair value of plan assets	**4,787**	**4,633**	**100.0**	**100.0**

As at September 30, 2024, plan assets of $6.1 million (2023: $6.1 million) for one of the Group's subsidiaries are held by an insurance company that are not separately identifiable. This plan asset allocation is maintained by the insurance company.

Included in the money market instruments/cash are $26.6 million held with the Bank.

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10. Employee benefits *(continued)*

g The amounts recognised in the Consolidated statement of income are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans 2024	2023	Post-retirement medical benefits 2024	2023
Current service cost	**105**	99	**2**	2
Interest on defined benefit obligation	**(60)**	(77)	**2**	2
Administration expenses	**5**	4	**–**	–
Total included in staff costs	**50**	**26**	**4**	**4**

h Remeasurements recognised in Other comprehensive income:

	Defined benefit pension plans 2024	2023	Post-retirement medical benefits 2024	2023
Experience gains/(losses)	**22**	(254)	**6**	4
Effect of asset ceiling	**2**	2	**–**	–
Total included in Other comprehensive income	**24**	**(252)**	**6**	**4**

i Summary of principal actuarial assumptions as at September 30:

	2024 %	2023 %
Discount rates	**1.00 - 33.00**	1.00 - 26.00
Rate of salary increases	**4.00 - 17.90**	4.00 - 11.10
Pension increases	**1.50 - 7.72**	1.50 - 11.35
Medical cost trend rates	**2.80 - 7.00**	2.20 - 7.00
NIS ceiling rates	**4.25 - 5.00**	3.00 - 5.00

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality rates. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at September 30 are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans 2024	2023
Life expectancy at age 60 - 65 for current pensioners in years:		
- Male	**17.6 to 25.2**	21.1 to 25.1
- Female	**21.6 to 27.1**	21.6 to 27.1
Life expectancy at age 60 - 65 for current members age 40 in years:		
- Male	**18.7 to 36.4**	18.6 to 36.4
- Female	**22.7 to 41.5**	22.7 to 41.5

10. Employee benefits *(continued)*

j Sensitivity analysis

The calculations of the defined benefit and medical obligations are sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how these obligations as at September 30 would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	1% p.a. increase	1% p.a. decrease	1% p.a. increase	1% p.a. decrease
- Discount rate	466	(527)	1	–
- Future salary increases	(221)	192	–	–
- Future pension cost increases	(327)	276	–	–
- Medical cost increases	–	–	(1)	1

An increase of one year in the assumed life expectancies shown above would increase the defined benefit obligation at September 30, 2024 by $80.55 million (2023: $144.47 million) and the post-retirement medical benefit by $0.55 million (2023: $0.42 million).

These sensitivities were calculated by re-calculating the defined benefit obligations using the revised assumptions.

k Funding

The Group meets the entire cost of funding the defined benefit pension plan. The funding requirements are based on regular actuarial valuations of the Plan made every three years and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. The Group expects to pay $31.75 million to the pension plan in the 2025 financial year.

The Group operates the post-retirement medical benefit plan as a self-insured arrangement administered by insurance brokers. The Group expects to pay $1.91 million to the medical plan in the 2025 financial year.

11. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

a Deferred tax assets

	Opening balance 2023	Exchange and other adjustments	(Charge)/Credit Consolidated statement of income	(Charge)/Credit OCI	Closing balance 2024
Post-retirement medical benefits	9	–	(4)	(2)	**3**
Leased assets	10	–	–	–	**10**
Unearned loan origination fees	54	–	7	–	**61**
Provisions	256	(6)	(39)	–	**211**
Other	24	3	24	–	**51**
	353	**(3)**	**(12)**	**(2)**	**336**

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11. Deferred tax assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities *(continued)*

a Deferred tax assets *(continued)*

	Opening balance 2022	Exchange and other adjustments	(Charge)/Credit Consolidated statement of income	OCI	Closing balance 2023
Post-retirement medical benefits	8	–	(5)	6	9
Leased assets	13	(4)	1	–	10
Unearned loan origination fees	49	–	5	–	54
Provisions	212	–	44	–	256
Other	35	(4)	(7)	–	24
	317	**(8)**	**38**	**6**	**353**

b Deferred tax liabilities

	Opening balance 2023	Exchange and other adjustments	Charge/(Credit) Consolidated statement of income	OCI	Closing balance 2024
Pension asset	322	–	(4)	6	**324**
Leased assets	(6)	–	5	–	**(1)**
Premises and equipment	145	5	21	–	**171**
Other	26	2	(1)	–	**27**
	487	**7**	**21**	**6**	**521**
Net charge to Consolidated statement of income and Comprehensive income			**33**	**8**	

	Opening balance 2022	Exchange and other adjustments	Charge/(Credit) Consolidated statement of income	OCI	Closing balance 2023
Pension asset	399	–	(10)	(67)	322
Leased assets	2	(8)	–	–	(6)
Premises and equipment	118	8	19	–	145
Other	16	15	(4)	–	26
	535	**15**	**5**	**(67)**	**487**
Net credit to Consolidated statement of income and Comprehensive income			**(33)**	**(73)**	

12. Other assets

	2024	2023
Accounts receivable and prepayments	**999**	974
Accrued income	**7**	7
Deferred commission and fees	**1**	8
Other	**65**	78
	1,072	**1,067**

13. Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts

Concentration of customers' current, savings and deposit accounts

State	**8,878**	8,079
Corporate and commercial	**29,578**	26,960
Personal	**49,906**	48,540
Other financial institutions	**4,997**	5,313
Other	**1,045**	1,021
	94,404	**89,913**

14. Other fund raising instruments

At September 30, 2024 investment securities held to secure other fund raising instruments of the Group amounted to $3.7 billion (2023: $4.2 billion). These other fund raising instruments range for a term up to one year.

Concentration of other fund raising instruments

	2024	2023
State	**291**	102
Corporate and commercial	**947**	670
Personal	**374**	646
Other financial institutions	**1,853**	2,232
	3,465	**3,650**

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15. Debt securities in issue

		2024	2023
Unsecured			
a	Fixed rate bonds	**995**	472
b	Floating rate bonds	**32**	1,041
		1,027	**1,513**
Secured			
a	Fixed rate bonds	**4**	5
Total debt securities in issue		**1,031**	**1,518**

Unsecured obligations

a On April 17, 2024, the unsecured debt due by Republic Financial Holdings Limited totaling $150 million United States dollars was repaid at the scheduled maturity date.

Republic Bank Limited has the following unsecured fixed rate debts denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars as at September 30, 2024:

1. $650 million which becomes repayable at the end of a ten-year period on June 6, 2034. Interest is accrued at a fixed rate of 5.50 percent. Principal repayments would be made at maturity. Interest payments would be made bi-annually from inception.
2. $350 million which becomes repayable at the end of a fifteen-year period on June 18, 2039. Interest is accrued at a fixed rate of 6.10 percent. Principal repayments would be made at maturity. Interest payments would be made bi-annually from inception.

b On June 17, 2024, the amounts due to Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) totalling $75 million United States dollars each, were repaid before the scheduled maturity date of June 2026.

Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC also has an unsecured floating rate debt of $79 million Ghanian dollars which becomes repayable at the end of a twenty year period on June 18, 2041. Interest is accrued at the two year Treasury Bill rate plus a spread of 2.5 percent. Principal and interest repayments are made bi-annually from inception.

Secured obligations

a Floating rate bonds are denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars and are secured by property and equipment under investments in leased assets.

16. Other liabilities

	2024	2023
Accounts payable and accruals	**1,766**	1,551
Deferred income	**5**	3
Claims reserves (insurance companies only)	**169**	161
Other	**180**	174
	2,120	**1,889**

17. Stated capital

Authorised

An unlimited number of shares of no par value

	Number of ordinary shares ('000) 2024	2023	2024	2023
Issued and fully paid				
At beginning of year	**162,790**	162,992	**932**	913
Shares issued/proceeds from shares issued	**61**	141	**6**	13
Shares purchased for profit sharing scheme	**(205)**	(728)	**–**	–
Share-based payments	**–**	–	**5**	6
Allocation of shares	**403**	385	**–**	–
At end of year	**163,049**	**162,790**	**943**	**932**

The following reflects the calculation of the effect of the issue of stock options on the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**163,007**	162,906
Effect of dilutive stock options	**178**	422
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**163,185**	**163,328**

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18. Other reserves

	Translation reserves	Unallocated shares	Other reserves	Total
Balance at October 1, 2022	**(604)**	**(72)**	**169**	**(507)**
Translation adjustments	**(60)**	–	–	**(60)**
Net transfer to other reserves from retained earnings	–	–	**112**	**112**
Shares purchased for profit sharing scheme	–	(100)	–	**(100)**
Allocation of shares	–	52	–	**52**
Other	–	–	**(3)**	**(3)**
Balance at September 30, 2023	**(664)**	**(120)**	**278**	**(506)**
Translation adjustments	**(15)**	–	–	**(15)**
Net transfer to other reserves from retained earnings	–	–	**154**	**154**
Shares purchased for profit sharing scheme	–	(25)	–	**(25)**
Allocation of shares	–	57	–	**57**
Other	–	–	**1**	**1**
Balance at September 30, 2024	**(679)**	**(88)**	**433**	**(334)**

Translation reserves

This balance represents assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the ruling rates of exchange at the Consolidated statement of financial position date.

Other reserves

This balance represents the difference between regulatory reserve requirements and specific provisions under IFRSs and is an appropriation of retained earnings for certain subsidiaries in the Group in accordance with regulatory requirements in those jurisdictions.

Unallocated shares in the staff profit sharing scheme

The Republic Bank Limited staff profit sharing scheme purchases Republic Financial Holdings Limited shares to build its stock for allocation in the annual profit sharing exercise. During the 2024 financial year, $25 million in advances were made by Republic Bank Limited for purchase of shares to the staff profit sharing scheme (2023: $100 million). As at September 30, 2024, shares costing $88 million (2023: $120 million) remain unallocated from the profit sharing scheme.

	Number of ordinary shares (000's)	
	2024	2023
Balance brought forward	**870**	527
Add shares purchased	**205**	728
Allocation of shares	**(403)**	(385)
Balance carried forward	**672**	**870**

19. Operating profit

		2024	2023
a	**Interest income calculated using the effective interest method**		
	Advances	**4,739**	4,361
	Investment securities	**894**	779
	Liquid assets	**503**	357
		6,136	**5,497**
b	**Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method**		
	Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	**773**	572
	Other fund raising instruments and debt securities in issue	**231**	213
	Other interest bearing liabilities	**36**	21
	Finance cost lease liability – Note 8 (b)	**30**	27
		1,070	**833**
c	**Other income**		
	Fees and commission from trust and other fiduciary activities	**315**	358
	Credit card fees and commission	**326**	300
	Other fees and commission income	**616**	729
	Net exchange trading income	**551**	529
	Dividends	**5**	–
	Net gains from investments at Fair value through profit or loss	**1**	(2)
	Net gains on derecognition of financial instruments	**9**	4
	Other operating income	**278**	111
		2,101	**2,029**
d	**Operating expenses**		
	Staff costs	**1,611**	1,490
	Staff profit sharing	**206**	186
	Employee benefits pension and medical contribution	**54**	30
	General administrative expenses	**1,256**	1,202
	Audit fees	**28**	27
	Professional fees paid to audit firms	**3**	3
	Other lease expenses	**13**	14
	Property-related expenses	**208**	186
	Depreciation expense – Note 7	**345**	304
	Depreciation expense right-of-use assets – Note 8 (a)	**84**	80
	Advertising and public relations expenses	**165**	142
	Goodwill impairment expense – Note 9 (a)	**–**	117
	Intangible amortisation expense – Note 9 (b)	**41**	46
	Directors' fees	**20**	24
		4,034	**3,851**

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20. Credit loss expense/(recovery)

	2024	2023
Advances	**140**	289
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	**(44)**	(247)
Other assets	**13**	139
	109	**181**

21. Taxation expense

	2024	2023
Corporation tax	**703**	700
Deferred tax – Note 11 (b)	**33**	(33)
	736	**667**

Reconciliation between taxation expense and net profit before taxation

Income taxes in the Consolidated statement of income vary from amounts that would be computed by applying the statutory tax rate for the following reasons:

	2024	2023
Net profit before taxation	**3,008**	2,599
Tax at applicable statutory tax rates	**1,374**	1,065
Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining taxable profit:		
Tax exempt income	**(650)**	(522)
Non-deductible expenses	**222**	269
Allowable deductions	**(216)**	(154)
Change in tax rates	**(4)**	4
Provision for other taxes	**10**	5
	736	**667**

The Group has no unutilised tax losses as at September 30, 2024 (2023: no unutilised tax losses).

22. Risk management

22.1 General

The Group's prudent banking practices are founded on solid risk management. In an effort to keep apace with its dynamic environment, the Group has established a comprehensive framework for managing risks, which is continually evolving as the Group's business activities change in response to market, credit, product and other developments.

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.1 General *(continued)*

The basic principles of risk management followed by the Group include:

- Managing risk within parameters approved by the Board of Directors and Executives;
- Assessing risk initially and then consistently monitoring those risks through their life cycle;
- Abiding by all applicable laws, regulations and governance standards in every country in which we do business;
- Applying high and consistent ethical standards to our relationships with all customers, employees and other stakeholders; and
- Undertaking activities in accordance with fundamental control standards. These controls include the disciplines of planning, monitoring, segregation, authorisation and approval, recording, safeguarding, reconciliation and valuation.

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the management of risk within the Group. Acting with authority delegated by the Board, the Credit, Audit, Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) and Enterprise Risk Committee, review specific risk areas.

A Group Enterprise Risk Management unit exists headed by a Chief Risk Officer, with overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with all risk management policies, procedures and limits.

The Internal Audit function audits Risk Management processes throughout the Group by examining both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with these procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with Management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committees of the Parent and respective subsidiaries.

The Group's activities are primarily related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts funds from customers and seeks to earn above average interest margins by investing in high quality assets such as government and corporate securities as well as equity investments and seeks to increase these margins by lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate and market risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and operational risk. The Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as follows:

22.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. The objective of the Group's credit risk management function is to maximise the Group's risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters. The effective management of credit risk is a key element of a comprehensive approach to risk management and is considered essential to the long-term success of the Group.

The Group's credit risk management process operates on the basis of a hierarchy of discretionary authorities. A Board Credit Committee, including executive and non-executive directors, is in place, with the authority to exercise the powers of the Board on all risk management decisions.

The Risk Management unit is accountable for the general management and administration of the Group's credit portfolio, ensuring that lendings are made in accordance with current legislation, sound banking practice and in accordance with the applicable general policy of the Board of Directors. The Risk Management function is kept separate from and independent of the business development aspect of the operations.

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

The Group uses a risk rating system which groups commercial/corporate accounts and overdrafts into various risk categories to facilitate the management of risk on both an individual account and portfolio basis. Retail lending, mortgages and retail overdrafts are managed by product type. Preset risk management criteria is in place at all branches to facilitate decision-making for all categories of loans including credit cards. Trend indicators are also used to evaluate risk as improving, static or deteriorating. The evaluation of the risk and trend inform the credit decision and determines the intensity of the monitoring process.

The debt securities within the Group's investment security portfolio are exposed to credit risk and are managed by investment grading or country exposure with preset exposure limits as approved by the Board of Directors. The credit quality of each individual security is assessed based on the financial strength, reputation and market position of the issuing entity and the ability of that entity to service the debt.

The Group avoids exposure to undue concentrations of risk by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted from a number of borrowers engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region or with similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Such risks are controlled and monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector, client and geography are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Group's credit control processes emphasise early detection of deterioration and prompt implementation of remedial action and where it is considered that recovery of the outstanding balance may be doubtful or unduly delayed, such accounts are transferred from performing to non-performing status.

22.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration

The Group's concentrations of risk are managed by client/counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. The table below shows the Group's maximum exposure to any client or counterparty before taking into account collateral or other credit enhancements.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2024	**2023**
Statutory deposits with Central Banks	**7,281**	7,781
Due from banks	**6,802**	7,629
Treasury Bills	**7,682**	7,808
Advances	**67,299**	60,656
Investment securities	**20,418**	20,106
Investment interest receivable	**221**	209
Total	**109,703**	**104,189**

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration *(continued)*

	Gross maximum exposure 2024	Gross maximum exposure 2023
Undrawn loan commitments	**7,426**	8,744
Acceptances	**2,711**	2,044
Guarantees and indemnities	**357**	474
Letters of credit	**655**	694
Total	**11,149**	**11,956**
Total credit risk exposure	**120,852**	**116,145**

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

a Industry sectors

The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the Group. Additional disclosures for credit quality and the maximum exposure for credit risk per categories based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification are further disclosed in Notes 4 (d) and 5 (c).

	2024	2023
Government and Central Government Bodies	**23,216**	27,616
Financial sector	**17,841**	13,938
Energy and mining	**2,143**	2,401
Agriculture	**499**	409
Electricity and water	**994**	648
Transport, storage and communication	**2,030**	1,686
Distribution	**5,918**	5,529
Real estate	**7,417**	8,221
Manufacturing	**3,753**	2,948
Construction	**5,046**	4,336
Hotel and restaurant	**1,874**	1,440
Personal	**37,479**	35,092
Other services	**12,642**	11,881
	120,852	**116,145**

Credit exposure with state-owned bodies have been categorised according to the service offered by the organisation rather than within 'Government and Central Government Bodies'.

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration *(continued)*

b Geographical sectors

The Group's maximum credit exposure, after taking account of credit loss provisions established but before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, can be analysed by the following geographical regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties:

	2024	2023
Trinidad and Tobago	**49,111**	48,733
Barbados	**10,348**	10,252
Eastern Caribbean	**13,774**	12,300
Guyana	**11,463**	9,832
United States	**8,751**	9,212
Europe	**6,562**	2,962
Suriname	**2,354**	2,173
Ghana	**51**	3,322
Cayman Islands	**9,741**	8,563
Other countries	**8,697**	8,796
	120,852	**116,145**

22.2.2 Impairment assessment

Financial asset provisions are reviewed quarterly in accordance with established guidelines and recommended provisions arising out of this review are submitted to the Board for approval. Non-performing debts recommended for write-off are also reviewed annually and action taken in accordance with prescribed guidelines. The Group's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out below.

22.2.3 Default and recovery

The Group generally considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'recovered' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once recovered depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of recovery.

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process

Commercial and corporate lending and mortgages

The Group has an independent internal credit risk department. Risk ratings were selected as cohorts for PD analyses. A vintage approach was applied looking at the movements of ratings over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and using statistical correlation between macroeconomic trends and historical default rates, management applied overlays based on expectations. As previously mentioned, LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for non-performing loans which are assessed on an individual level including estimating the present value of future cash flows. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

Retail lending and mortgages

Product types were selected as the cohorts for PD analyses for retail lending and retail mortgages. A vintage approach was applied looking at the number of defaults by segment over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and using correlation between macroeconomic trends, management applied overlays based on expectations. LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for non-performing loans which are assessed on both an individual and collective level. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

Overdrafts and credit cards

Many corporate customers are extended overdraft facilities and the PDs developed for the corporate portfolio were therefore applied. LGDs for the corporate portfolio were also utilised for overdrafts. EADs were developed based on historical trends in utilisation of overdraft limits. ECL percentages for the retail portfolio were utilised for retail overdrafts. PDs for the credit card portfolio were developed using default percentages over a period of time. EADs were developed based on historical trends in utilisation of credit card limits and LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for a sample of credit card non-performing facilities.

Management judgmentally applied overlays as required as there was no noted correlation between macroeconomic trends and historical default rates.

Investment securities and investment interest receivable

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instrument or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments were based on one notch below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or, on company ratings where they existed. Management applied judgmental overlays on local debt instruments. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Banks and Due from banks

Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Banks and Due from banks are short-term funds placed with Central Banks and correspondent banks and the Group therefore considers the risk of default to be very low. These facilities are highly liquid and without restriction and based on management's review of the underlying instruments the ECL on these instruments were determined to be zero. For the Government of Barbados, PDs and LGDs were developed based on countries in the region who have defaulted in the past.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments.

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process *(continued)*

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments (continued)

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are off-balance sheet instruments and have no history of default. As a result, the Group considers the risk of default to be very low and the ECLs on these instruments were determined to be zero.

22.2.5 Significant increase in credit risk

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to a watch list. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets (as set out in Note 22.2.6), the Group applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

22.2.6 Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis

As explained in Note 2.6g (i) dependent on the factors below, the Group calculates ECLs either on a collective or an individual basis.

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on an individual basis include:

- All Stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets
- The commercial and corporate lending and overdraft portfolio
- The mortgage portfolio
- The retail lending portfolio
- The credit card portfolio

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on a collective basis include:

- The retail overdraft portfolio
- Subsidiaries with small, homogeneous retail portfolios
- Past due not yet relegated credit facilities

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:

Advances

	2024 %	2023 %
Stage 1	**89.5**	87.6
Stage 2	**5.7**	7.1
Stage 3	**4.8**	5.3
	100.0	**100.0**

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows: *(continued)*

Advances *(continued)*

In response to global economic uncertainty exacerbated by high inflation and rising interest rates, the Group undertook a review of its loan portfolios, determining the high-risk sectors and the ECL for each. The review considered the macroeconomic outlook, customer credit quality, type and value of collateral held, exposure at default and the effect of payment deferral options as at the reporting date.

The ECL methodology and definition of default remained consistent with prior periods. Calculation inputs, including forward looking information, together with the determination of the staging of exposures were however revised.

2024	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Stage 1						
Gross loans	7,945	15,895	33,416	3,068	1,527	**61,851**
ECL	(103)	(82)	(112)	(41)	(44)	**(382)**
	7,842	**15,813**	**33,304**	**3,027**	**1,483**	**61,469**
ECL as a % of gross loans	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.9	**0.7**
2023						
Stage 1						
Gross loans	7,141	13,671	29,712	3,024	1,320	**54,868**
ECL	(101)	(91)	(132)	(35)	(52)	**(411)**
	7,040	**13,580**	**29,580**	**2,989**	**1,268**	**54,457**
ECL as a % of gross loans	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	3.9	**0.7**

The increase in Stage 1 ECLs is as a result of the improvement in credit quality leading to lower PDs and LGDs.

2024	Retail lending	Commercial and corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Stage 2						
Gross loans	109	1,675	1,292	589	291	**3,956**
ECL	(7)	(56)	(43)	(46)	(18)	**(170)**
	102	**1,619**	**1,249**	**543**	**273**	**3,786**
ECL as a % of gross loans	6.5	3.4	3.4	7.8	6.2	**4.3**

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows: *(continued)*

Advances *(continued)*

2023	**Retail lending**	**Commercial and corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Stage 2						
Gross loans	117	1,754	1,788	500	306	**4,465**
ECL	(7)	(143)	(63)	(19)	(31)	**(263)**
	110	**1,611**	**1,725**	**481**	**275**	**4,202**
ECL as a % of gross loans	6.3	8.2	3.5	3.8	10.1	**5.9**

The decrease in Stage 2 ECLs is as a result of the improvement in credit quality leading to lower PDs and LGDs.

2024	**Retail lending**	**Commercial and corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Stage 3						
Gross loans	259	892	1,904	76	171	**3,302**
ECL	(157)	(396)	(258)	(21)	(151)	**(983)**
	102	**496**	**1,646**	**55**	**20**	**2,319**
ECL as a % of gross loans	60.7	44.4	13.6	27.7	88.3	**29.8**
2023						
Stage 3						
Gross loans	283	946	1,790	95	198	**3,312**
ECL	(166)	(459)	(283)	(25)	(134)	**(1,067)**
	117	**487**	**1,507**	**70**	**64**	**2,245**
ECL as a % of gross loans	58.7	48.5	15.8	26.5	68.0	**32.2**

The decrease in Stage 3 ECLs as a percentage of gross loans is due to the active measures implemented to maintain and improve the overall credit quality.

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.2 Credit risk *(continued)*

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:*(continued)*

Investment securities

	2024 %	2023 %
Stage 1	**84.5**	83.0
Stage 2	**5.5**	5.6
Stage 3	**0.1**	0.0
POCI	**9.9**	11.4
	100.0	**100.0**

2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross balance	17,272	1,120	14	2,032	**20,438**
ECL	(4)	(12)	(7)	(92)	**(115)**
	17,268	**1,108**	**7**	**1,940**	**20,323**
ECL as a % of gross investments	0.1	1.1	50.0	4.6	**0.6**
2023					
Gross balance	16,851	1,128	7	2,308	**20,294**
ECL	(13)	(14)	(5)	(159)	**(191)**
	16,838	**1,114**	**2**	**2,150**	**20,103**
ECL as a % of gross investments	0.1	1.2	74.4	6.9	**0.9**

Despite the increase in the overall portfolio, the ECLs decreased given lower PD and LGDs, reflective of a decision to purchase higher grade investments to improve the credit quality of the portfolio.

22.3 Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity management is therefore primarily designed to ensure that funding requirements can be met, including the replacement of existing funds as they mature or are withdrawn, or to satisfy the demands of customers for additional borrowings. Liquidity management focuses on ensuring that the Group has sufficient funds to meet all of its obligations.

Three primary sources of funds are used to provide liquidity – retail deposits, wholesale deposits and the capital market. A substantial portion of the Group is funded with 'core deposits'. The Group maintains a core base of retail and wholesale funds, which can be drawn on to meet ongoing liquidity needs. The capital markets are accessed for medium to long-term funds as required, providing diverse funding sources to the Group. Facilities are also established with correspondent banks, which can provide additional liquidity as conditions demand.

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.3 Liquidity risk *(continued)*

The Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) sets targets for daily float, allowable liquid assets and funding diversification in line with system liquidity trends. While the primary asset used for short-term liquidity management is the Treasury Bill, the Group also holds significant investments in other Government securities, which can be used for liquidity support. The Group continually balances the need for short-term assets, which have lower yields, with the need for higher asset returns.

22.3.1 Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at September 30 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations, over the remaining life of those liabilities. These balances include interest to be paid over the remaining life of the liabilities and will therefore be greater than the carrying amounts on the Consolidated statement of financial position. Refer to Note 28 for a maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Financial liabilities - on Consolidated statement of financial position

2024	On demand	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to banks	428	35	–	–	**463**
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	80,046	13,603	2,326	1,070	**97,045**
Other fund raising instruments	–	2,800	771	–	**3,571**
Debt securities in issue	–	59	292	1,353	**1,704**
Lease liabilities	–	157	235	479	**871**
Other liabilities	732	359	74	123	**1,288**
Total un-discounted financial liabilities	**81,206**	**17,013**	**3,698**	**3,025**	**104,942**
2023					
Due to banks	295	3	–	–	**298**
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	77,448	11,001	2,002	–	**90,451**
Other fund raising instruments	–	2,961	752	–	**3,713**
Debt securities in issue	–	605	1,217	45	**1,867**
Lease liabilities	5	104	172	260	**541**
Other liabilities	625	284	79	66	**1,054**
Total un-discounted financial liabilities	**78,373**	**14,958**	**4,222**	**371**	**97,924**

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.3 Liquidity risk *(continued)*

22.3.1 Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities *(continued)*

2024	On demand	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Undrawn commitments	7,426	–	–	–	**7,426**
Acceptances	1,238	1,193	237	43	**2,711**
Guarantees and indemnities	20	260	52	25	**357**
Letters of credit	327	328	–	–	**655**
Total	**9,011**	**1,781**	**289**	**68**	**11,149**
2023					
Undrawn commitments	8,744	–	–	–	**8,744**
Acceptances	708	906	399	31	**2,044**
Guarantees and indemnities	51	338	60	25	**474**
Letters of credit	309	385	–	–	**694**
Total	**9,812**	**1,629**	**459**	**56**	**11,956**

The Group expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

22.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

22.4.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group has an ALCO which reviews on a monthly basis the non-credit and non-operational risk for the Parent and each subsidiary. Asset and Liability management is a vital part of the risk management process of the Group. The mandate of the Committee is to approve strategies for the management of the non-credit risks of the Group, including interest rate, foreign exchange, liquidity and market risks.

The primary tools currently in use are gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits for financial instruments. The limits are defined in terms of amount, term, issuer, depositor and country. The Group is committed to refining and defining these tools to be in line with international best practice.

Interest on financial instruments classified as floating is repriced at intervals of less than one year while interest on financial instruments classified as fixed is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the impact on net profit of a reasonably possible change in the interest rates prevailing as at September 30, with all other variables held constant. The impact on net profit is the effect of changes in interest rates on the floating interest rates of financial assets and liabilities. This impact is illustrated on the following table:

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.4 Market risk *(continued)*

22.4.1 Interest rate risk *(continued)*

	Change in basis points	Impact on net profit 2024 Increase	Impact on net profit 2024 Decrease	Impact on net profit 2023 Increase	Impact on net profit 2023 Decrease
TT$ Instruments	+/- 50	**73**	**(73)**	71	(71)
US$ Instruments	+/- 50	**39**	**(39)**	34	(34)
KYD$ Instruments	+/- 50	**14**	**(14)**	17	(17)
Other Currency Instruments	+/- 50	**(4)**	**4**	21	(21)

22.4.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates arises mainly from its investments and overseas subsidiaries and associates. The Group's policy is to match the initial net foreign currency investment with funding in the same currency. The Group also monitors its foreign currency position for both overnight and intra-day transactions.

Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the Group's earnings and equity through differences on the re-translation of the net assets and related funding of overseas subsidiaries and associates, from the respective local currency to Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TTD). Gains or losses on foreign currency investment in subsidiary and associated undertakings are recognised in reserves. Gains or losses on related foreign currency funding are recognised in the Consolidated statement of income.

The principal currencies of the Group's subsidiary and associated company investments are TTD, United States dollars (USD), Guyana dollars (GYD), Eastern Caribbean dollars (XCD), Barbados dollars (BDS), Ghana cedi (GHS), Suriname dollars (SRD) and Cayman Island dollars (KYD).

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at September 30 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis also calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of each currency rate against the TTD, with all other variables held constant.

2024	TTD	USD	BDS	GHS	SRD	KYD	Other	Total
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	505	176	101	172	29	90	379	**1,452**
Statutory deposits with Central Banks	3,326	447	406	564	142	–	2,396	**7,281**
Due from banks	1,127	2,127	554	28	107	7	2,852	**6,802**
Treasury Bills	532	1,458	92	613	41	–	4,946	**7,682**
Advances	29,193	12,596	5,973	875	329	5,800	12,533	**67,299**
Investment securities	6,779	10,920	1,771	378	–	–	668	**20,516**
Investment interest receivable	74	105	3	35	–	–	4	**221**
Total financial assets	**41,536**	**27,829**	**8,900**	**2,665**	**648**	**5,897**	**23,778**	**111,253**

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.4 Market risk *(continued)*

22.4.2 Currency risk *(continued)*

2024	TTD	USD	BDS	GHS	SRD	KYD	Other	Total
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	–	237	24	–	–	19	183	**463**
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	32,912	23,797	7,843	1,589	460	5,579	22,224	**94,404**
Other fund raising instruments	2,093	701	–	671	–	–	–	**3,465**
Debt securities in issue	998	–	–	33	–	–	–	**1,031**
Lease liabilities	347	8	34	4	2	85	37	**517**
Accrued interest payable	66	92	–	–	1	28	16	**203**
Other liabilities	499	287	113	–	22	102	265	**1,288**
Total financial liabilities	**36,915**	**25,122**	**8,014**	**2,297**	**485**	**5,813**	**22,725**	**101,371**
Net currency risk exposure		**2,707**	**886**	**368**	**163**	**84**	**1,053**	
Reasonably possible change in currency rate (%)		1	1	3	1	1	1	
Effect on profit before taxation		**27**	**9**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**11**	

2023	TTD	USD	BDS	GHS	SRD	KYD	Other	Total
Financial assets								
Cash on hand	580	177	111	133	9	68	339	**1,417**
Statutory deposits with Central Banks	4,576	445	413	190	95	–	2,062	**7,781**
Due from banks	366	3,866	1,018	14	137	–	2,228	**7,629**
Treasury Bills	1,703	1,684	–	612	16	–	3,793	**7,808**
Advances	26,130	11,030	5,610	956	235	5,382	11,313	**60,656**
Investment securities	6,274	10,930	1,816	662	–	–	534	**20,216**
Investment interest receivable	66	85	1	47	1	–	9	**209**
Total financial assets	**39,695**	**28,217**	**8,969**	**2,614**	**493**	**5,450**	**20,278**	**105,716**

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22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.4 Market risk *(continued)*

22.4.2 Currency risk *(continued)*

2023	TTD	USD	BDS	GHS	SRD	KYD	Other	Total
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	1	159	24	2	–	–	112	**298**
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	32,425	22,337	7,908	1,888	322	5,365	19,668	**89,913**
Other fund raising instruments	2,654	644	–	352	–	–	–	**3,650**
Debt securities in issue	5	1,468	–	45	–	–	–	**1,518**
Lease liabilities	241	9	35	7	1	94	45	**432**
Accrued interest payable	33	86	–	–	1	16	10	**146**
Other liabilities	415	288	107	-	9	64	171	**1,054**
Total financial liabilities	**35,774**	**24,991**	**8,074**	**2,294**	**333**	**5,539**	**20,006**	**97,011**
Net currency risk exposure		**3,226**	**895**	**320**	**160**	**(89)**	**272**	
Reasonably possible change in currency rate (%)		1	1	3	1	1	1	
Effect on profit before taxation		**32**	**9**	**10**	**2**	**(1)**	**3**	

22.5 Operational risk

The growing sophistication of the financial industry has made the Group's operational risk profile more complex. Operational risk is inherent within all business activities and is the potential for financial or reputational loss arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, operational processes or the systems that support them. It includes errors, omissions, disasters and deliberate acts such as fraud.

The Group recognises that such risk can never be entirely eliminated and manages the risk through a combination of systems and procedures to monitor and document transactions. The Group's operational risk department oversees this and where appropriate, risk is transferred by the placement of adequate insurance coverage.

The Group has developed contingency arrangements and established facilities to support operations in the event of disasters. Independent checks on operational risk issues are also undertaken by the internal audit function.

22. Risk management *(continued)*

22.5 Operational risk *(continued)*

Managing cybersecurity related threats across the RFHL Group remains a major priority. As part of the Group's business strategy in reducing cyber risk exposure, cybersecurity is embedded in the design of technology and services prior to deployment. The Group's Enterprise Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing cybersecurity risks and maintaining cybersecurity risk appetite. Mechanisms are in place across the Group to predict, prevent, detect and respond against cyber threats and where appropriate, risk is transferred by the placement of adequate insurance coverage.

23. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions are both secured and unsecured and were carried out on commercial terms and conditions, at market rates. The advances, investments and other assets are gross of ECLs.

	2024	2023
Advances, investments and other assets		
Associates	**11**	2
Directors and key management personnel	**460**	415
Other related parties	**263**	183
	734	**600**
Deposits and other liabilities		
Directors and key management personnel	**175**	165
Other related parties	**381**	214
	556	**379**
Interest and other income		
Associates	**10**	12
Directors and key management personnel	**42**	32
Other related parties	**30**	17
	82	**61**
Interest and other expense		
Directors and key management personnel	**20**	21
Other related parties	**64**	14
	84	**35**

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23. Related parties *(continued)*

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

	2024	2023
Key management compensation		
Short-term benefits	**77**	69
Post employment benefits	**10**	11
Share-based payment	**5**	6
	92	**86**

24. Capital management

The Group's policy is to diversify its sources of capital, to allocate capital within the Group efficiently and to maintain a prudent relationship between capital resources and the risk of its underlying business. Equity increased by $1.2 billion to $15.5 billion during the year under review.

Capital adequacy is monitored by each member of the Group, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practice (the Basel Committee), as implemented by the respective Central Banks for supervisory purposes.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the Basel II Regulations were promulgated in May 2020 and adopted by RFHL and its main subsidiary, Republic Bank Limited (RBL). The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago's risk-based capital guidelines under the Basel II accord require a minimum ratio of common equity Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5 percent, a minimum ratio of core capital ratio (Tier I) to risk-weighted assets of 6 percent, and a minimum total qualifying capital ratio (Tier I and Tier II) of 14 percent (including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) Charge). Core (Tier I) capital comprises mainly of shareholders' equity.

Capital adequacy ratio

	2024 %	2023 %
Institutions under Basel II regulations		
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	**14.75**	14.18
Republic Bank Limited	**15.70**	14.04
Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited	**17.10**	16.64
Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC	**15.59**	17.48
Cayman National Bank	**27.99**	26.03
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	**19.23**	20.25
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	**12.72**	12.70
Republic Bank (EC) Limited	**13.79**	16.66
Institutions under Basel I regulations		
Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V.	**21.03**	15.09
Atlantic Financial Limited	**66.52**	68.81
Republic Bank (BVI) Limited	**32.47**	27.79

24. Capital management *(continued)*

At September 30, 2024, RBL and each of RFHL's banking subsidiaries exceeded the minimum levels required for adequately capitalised financial institutions (2023: exceeded).

25. Fair value

25.1 Carrying values and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities:

2024	Carrying value	Fair value	Unrecognised loss
Financial assets			
Cash, due from banks and Treasury Bills	15,936	15,936	–
Advances	67,299	65,487	(1,812)
Investment securities	20,516	20,232	(284)
Investment interest receivable	221	221	–
Financial liabilities			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	94,404	94,404	–
Borrowings and other fund raising instruments	3,928	3,928	–
Debt securities in issue	1,031	1,038	(7)
Accrued interest payable	203	203	–
Other financial liabilities	666	666	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			**(2,103)**

2023	Carrying value	Fair value	Unrecognised (loss)/gain
Financial assets			
Cash, due from banks and Treasury Bills	16,853	16,853	–
Advances	60,656	59,032	(1,624)
Investment securities	20,216	19,801	(415)
Investment interest receivable	209	209	–
Financial liabilities			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	89,913	89,929	(16)
Borrowings and other fund raising instruments	3,949	3,901	48
Debt securities in issue	1,518	1,605	(87)
Accrued interest payable	146	146	–
Other financial liabilities	612	612	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			**(2,094)**

Refer to Note 2.6 (x) for the basis used to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

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25. Fair value *(continued)*

25.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies

25.2.1 Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

The following table shows the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	42	99	52	**193**
Financial assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Advances	1,174	4,260	60,053	**65,487**
Investment securities	8,004	10,111	1,924	**20,039**
Financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed				
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	2,673	10,172	81,559	**94,404**
Borrowings and other funding instruments	–	1,005	33	**1,038**
2023				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	56	5	52	**113**
Financial assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Advances	912	3,709	54,411	**59,032**
Investment securities	8,588	8,889	2,212	**19,689**
Financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed				
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	2,425	8,376	79,129	**89,930**
Borrowings and other funding instruments	–	1,560	45	**1,605**

25. Fair value *(continued)*

25.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies *(continued)*

25.2.2 Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2024, are as shown below:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Advances	Discounted Cash flow method	Growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	3.4% – 20.5%
Investment securities	Market Proxy method/ Discounted cash flow method	Instrument price/Cash flow for subsequent years	100/ 0.0% – 4.5%
Customers' chequing, savings and deposit accounts	Discounted Cash flow method	Growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	0.05% – 5.6%

25.2.3 Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the year ended September 30, 2024, $17.6 million of assets were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 (2023: $111.5 million).

25.2.4 Reconciliation of movements in Level 3 financial assets measured at fair value

2024	**Balance at beginning of year**	**Additions**	**Disposals /transfers to level 2**	**Balance at end of year**
Financial assets designated at				
Fair value through profit or loss	52	–	–	52
	52	**–**	**–**	**52**
2023				
Financial assets designated at				
Fair value through profit or loss	51	1	–	52
	51	**1**	**–**	**52**

Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

26. Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	2024 %	2023 %
Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC	Ghana	**33.46**	33.46
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	Guyana	**49.00**	49.00
Cayman National Corporation Ltd.	Cayman Islands	**25.01**	25.01
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	Grenada	**15.10**	15.10
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interests:			
Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC		**146**	155
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited		**622**	540
Cayman National Corporation Ltd.		**532**	451
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited		**107**	103
Profit/(loss) allocated to material non-controlling interests:			
Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC		**34**	(6)
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited		**119**	81
Cayman National Corporation Ltd.		**105**	103
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited		**8**	2

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is provided in Note 27 (i) of these Consolidated financial statements.

27. Segmental information

The Group is organised into two main business segments: retail and commercial banking and other financial services. The Group's primary reporting format comprises geographical segments, reflecting its management structure and the secondary segment is by class of business. The following is an analysis by respective segments:

27. Segmental information *(continued)*

i By geographic segment *(continued)*

2024	Trinidad & Tobago	Barbados	Suriname	Eastern Caribbean	Guyana	Ghana	Cayman Islands	British Virgin Islands	Eliminations and other adjust-ments	Total
Interest income	2,712	384	178	806	468	547	930	162	(51)	**6,136**
Interest expense	(384)	(11)	(11)	(152)	(32)	(260)	(246)	(25)	51	**(1,070)**
Net interest income	2,328	373	167	654	436	287	684	137	–	**5,066**
Other income	2,888	193	39	360	222	114	311	39	(2,065)	**2,101**
Share of profits of associated companies	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9**
Operating income	5,225	566	206	1,014	658	401	995	176	(2,065)	**7,176**
Other operating expenses	(1,990)	(376)	(88)	(668)	(261)	(235)	(527)	(82)	193	**(4,034)**
Operating profit	3,235	190	118	346	397	166	468	94	(1,872)	**3,142**
Credit loss recovery/(expense) on financial assets	1	25	2	(113)	(5)	(18)	6	(7)	–	**(109)**
Net monetary loss in hyperinflationary economies	–	–	(25)	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(25)**
Net profit before taxation	**3,236**	**215**	**95**	**233**	**392**	**148**	**474**	**87**	**(1,872)**	**3,008**
Taxation	(408)	(2)	(44)	(81)	(149)	(52)	–	–	–	**(736)**
Net profit after taxation	**2,828**	**213**	**51**	**152**	**243**	**96**	**474**	**87**	**(1,872)**	**2,272**
Investment in associated companies	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**78**
Total assets	52,798	9,585	3,092	17,275	11,547	3,747	16,631	3,315	550	**118,540**
Total liabilities	46,479	8,287	2,776	15,472	10,458	3,311	14,223	2,090	(41)	**103,055**
Depreciation	281	26	13	27	13	20	43	3	3	**429**
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	219	16	13	32	38	43	26	–	–	**387**
Cash flow (used in)/from operating activities	(566)	(154)	(185)	306	1,196	331	520	(148)	–	**1,300**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	617	332	150	(276)	(927)	(225)	(627)	167	–	**(789)**
Cash flow used in financing activities	(701)	(507)	–	(79)	(85)	(2)	(67)	(2)	–	**(1,443)**

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27. Segmental information *(continued)*

i By geographic segment *(continued)*

2023	Trinidad & Tobago	Barbados	Suriname	Eastern Caribbean	Guyana	Ghana	Cayman Islands	British Virgin Islands	Eliminations and other adjust- ments	Total
Interest income	2,428	381	133	725	399	499	824	138	(30)	**5,497**
Interest expense	(313)	(16)	(11)	(137)	(29)	(218)	(125)	(14)	30	**(833)**
Net interest income	2,115	365	122	588	370	281	699	124	–	**4,664**
Other income	2,517	612	69	288	181	114	306	51	(2,109)	**2,029**
Share of profits of associated companies	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**6**
Operating income	4,638	977	191	876	551	395	1,005	175	(2,109)	**6,699**
Other operating expenses	(1,861)	(311)	(102)	(605)	(237)	(233)	(523)	(95)	116	**(3,851)**
Operating profit	2,777	666	89	271	314	162	482	80	(1,993)	**2,848**
Credit loss (expense)/recovery on financial assets	(340)	354	53	(32)	(24)	(170)	(6)	(16)	–	**(181)**
Net monetary loss in hyperinflationary economies	–	–	(68)	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(68)**
Net profit/(loss) before taxation	**2,437**	**1,020**	**74**	**239**	**290**	**(8)**	**476**	**64**	**(1,993)**	**2,599**
Taxation	(360)	(15)	(54)	(65)	(125)	(48)	–	–	–	**(667)**
Net profit/(loss) after taxation	**2,077**	**1,005**	**20**	**174**	**165**	**(56)**	**476**	**64**	**(1,993)**	**1,932**
Investment in associated companies	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**69**
Total assets	51,307	9,890	2,773	16,428	9,690	3,569	15,364	3,433	474	**112,928**
Total liabilities	46,588	8,345	2,523	14,291	8,622	3,093	13,177	2,038	(17)	**98,660**
Depreciation	250	23	11	22	13	20	41	3	1	**384**
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	226	33	6	20	31	31	47	–	–	**394**
Cash flow (used in)/from operating activities	(3,125)	(598)	169	728	625	922	195	896	–	**(190)**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	873	39	71	(67)	(631)	(533)	(18)	(658)	–	**(924)**
Cash flow (used in)/from financing activities	(119)	(474)	–	(193)	(47)	1	(329)	(45)	–	**(1,206)**

27. Segmental information *(continued)*

ii By class of business

2024	Retail and commercial banking	Other financial services	Eliminations and other adjustments	Total
Interest income	5,932	255	(51)	**6,136**
Interest expense	(1,050)	(71)	51	**(1,070)**
Net interest income	4,882	184	–	**5,066**
Other income	3,862	304	(2,065)	**2,101**
Share of profit of associated companies	–	–	9	**9**
Operating income	8,744	488	(2,056)	**7,176**
Other operating expenses	(4,208)	(19)	193	**(4,034)**
Operating profit	4,536	469	(1,863)	**3,142**
Credit loss expense on financial assets	(2)	(107)	–	**(109)**
Net monetary loss in hyperinflationary economies	(25)	–	–	**(25)**
Net profit before taxation	**4,509**	**362**	**(1,863)**	**3,008**
Taxation	(660)	(76)	–	**(736)**
Net profit after taxation	**3,849**	**286**	**(1,863)**	**2,272**
Investment in associated companies	–	–	78	**78**
Total assets	128,130	6,009	(15,599)	**118,540**
Total liabilities	104,939	2,848	(4,732)	**103,055**
Depreciation	425	1	3	**429**
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	387	–	–	**387**
Cash flow from operating activities	256	1,044	–	**1,300**
Cash flow (used in)/from investing activities	(1,587)	798	–	**(789)**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	600	(2,043)	–	**(1,443)**

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27. Segmental information *(continued)*

ii By class of business *(continued)*

2023	Retail and commercial banking	Other financial services	Eliminations and other adjustments	Total
Interest income	5,207	320	(30)	**5,497**
Interest expense	(796)	(67)	30	**(833)**
Net interest income	4,411	253	–	**4,664**
Other income	3,394	744	(2,109)	**2,029**
Share of profit of associated companies	–	–	6	**6**
Operating income	7,805	997	(2,103)	**6,699**
Other operating expenses	(3,905)	(62)	116	**(3,851)**
Operating profit	3,900	935	(1,987)	**2,848**
Credit loss expense on financial assets	(179)	(2)	–	**(181)**
Net monetary loss in hyperinflationary economies	(68)	–	–	**(68)**
Net profit before taxation	**3,653**	**933**	**(1,987)**	**2,599**
Taxation	(582)	(85)	–	**(667)**
Net profit after taxation	**3,071**	**848**	**(1,987)**	**1,932**
Investment in associated companies	–	–	69	**69**
Total assets	120,466	7,580	(15,118)	**112,928**
Total liabilities	98,977	3,907	(4,224)	**98,660**
Depreciation	381	2	1	**384**
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	394	–	–	**394**
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	920	(1,110)	–	**(190)**
Cash flow (used in)/from investing activities	(3,671)	2,748	–	**(924)**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	473	(1,679)	–	**(1,206)**

28. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below analyses the discounted assets and liabilities of the Group based on the remaining period at September 30 to the contractual maturity date. See Note 22.3 - 'Liquidity risk' – for an analysis of the financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

2024	Within one year	After one year	Total
ASSETS			
Cash on hand	1,452	–	**1,452**
Statutory deposits with Central Banks	7,281	–	**7,281**
Due from banks	6,802	–	**6,802**
Treasury Bills	7,682	–	**7,682**
Advances	13,693	53,606	**67,299**
Investment securities	8,034	12,482	**20,516**
Investment interest receivable	212	9	**221**
Investment in associated companies	–	78	**78**
Premises and equipment	44	3,317	**3,361**
Right-of-use assets	8	483	**491**
Intangible assets	–	937	**937**
Pension assets	–	945	**945**
Deferred tax assets	11	325	**336**
Other assets	1,039	33	**1,072**
Taxation recoverable	2	65	**67**
	46,260	**72,280**	**118,540**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	463	–	**463**
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	89,788	4,616	**94,404**
Other fund raising instruments	2,737	728	**3,465**
Debt securities in issue	–	1,031	**1,031**
Lease liabilities	14	503	**517**
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits	–	33	**33**
Taxation payable	298	–	**298**
Accrued interest payable	175	28	**203**
Deferred tax liabilities	13	508	**521**
Other liabilities	1,934	186	**2,120**
	95,422	**7,633**	**103,055**

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28. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities *(continued)*

2023	Within one year	After one year	Total
ASSETS			
Cash on hand	1,417	–	**1,417**
Statutory deposits with Central Banks	7,781	–	**7,781**
Due from banks	7,629	–	**7,629**
Treasury Bills	7,808	–	**7,808**
Advances	10,804	49,852	**60,656**
Investment securities	5,897	14,319	**20,216**
Investment interest receivable	200	9	**209**
Investment in associated companies	–	69	**69**
Premises and equipment	86	3,237	**3,323**
Right-of-use assets	17	401	**418**
Intangible assets	–	978	**978**
Pension assets	–	946	**946**
Deferred tax assets	18	335	**353**
Other assets	1,065	2	**1,067**
Taxation recoverable	3	55	**58**
	42,725	**70,203**	**112,928**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	298	–	**298**
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	87,608	2,305	**89,913**
Other fund raising instruments	2,917	733	**3,650**
Debt securities in issue	471	1,047	**1,518**
Lease liabilities	20	412	**432**
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits	–	41	**41**
Taxation payable	286	–	**286**
Accrued interest payable	110	36	**146**
Deferred tax liabilities	34	453	**487**
Other liabilities	1,630	259	**1,889**
	93,374	**5,286**	**98,660**

29. Equity compensation benefits

Stock option plan

The Group has a stock option plan for senior executives. Under this arrangement, the holder has the right to purchase a specified number of ordinary shares of Republic Financial Holdings Limited at a pre-determined price on or before a pre-determined date. Options are granted only when certain pre-determined individual, corporate and strategic objectives are realised.

29. Equity compensation benefits *(continued)*

Stock option plan *(continued)*

The plan provides that the maximum number of ordinary shares that may be purchased on the exercise of options is 7,950,650 shares and the maximum entitlement for any one executive is no more than 50 percent of the shares comprising the plan. There is a three-year waiting period after the grant date of options before the grantee may exercise the right to purchase the shares represented by the options. The maximum period within which an option may be exercised is ten years.

The option price shall be RFHL's share price at the beginning of the performance period during which the option is earned. The price is calculated as the average closing share price on all trading days during the calendar month, prior to the beginning of the performance period. The process of assessment, calculation of options and approval by the Board of Directors takes place in the first quarter following the end of the financial year.

The movement in outstanding options is outlined below:

	Weighted average excercise price		Number of shares	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
At the beginning of the year	**$116.61**	$111.99	**2,968**	2,631
Granted	**$140.04**	$135.64	**435**	478
Exercised	**$96.28**	$95.00	**(61)**	(141)
At end of year	**$120.03**	**$116.61**	**3,342**	**2,968**
Exercisable at end of year	**$111.49**	**$109.31**	**2,311**	**2,230**

Expiry date	Exercise price	2024	2023
13-Dec-23	$85.94	**–**	17
08-Dec-24	$72.99	**23**	23
14-Dec-25	$92.67	**79**	94
14-Dec-26	$104.41	**169**	185
11-Dec-27	$110.03	**191**	191
11-Dec-28	$121.74	**289**	289
12-Dec-30	$110.00	**339**	339
07-Dec-31	$101.92	**396**	396
09-Dec-32	$103.65	**497**	511
17-Dec-34	$142.24	**445**	445
12-Dec-35	$135.64	**478**	478
08-Feb-37	$140.04	**436**	–
		3,342	**2,968**

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29. Equity compensation benefits *(continued)*

Stock option plan *(continued)*

As at September 30, 2024, 1,358,252 (2023: 923,321) of the outstanding options were anti-dilutive and therefore not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

The weighted average share price for share options exercised during the year was $96.28. For options outstanding at September 30, 2024 the exercise price ranged from $72.99 to $142.24 and the weighted average remaining contractual life was 7.5 years.

The total expense for the share option plan was $4.735 million (2023: $5.582 million).

30. Dividends paid and proposed

	2024	2023
Declared and paid during the year		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend for 2023: $4.10 (2022: $3.45)	**671**	564
Interim dividend for 2024: $2.15 (2023: $1.10)	**352**	180
Total dividends paid	**1,023**	**744**
Proposed		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend for 2024: $3.55 (2023: $4.10)	**581**	**671**

31. Contingent liabilities

a Litigation

As at September 30, 2024, there were certain tax and legal proceedings outstanding against the Group. No provision has been made as professional advice indicates that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise or that it would be premature at this stage of the action to determine the eventuality.

b Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees, indemnities and letters of credit

	2024	2023
Acceptances	**2,711**	2,044
Guarantees and indemnities	**357**	474
Letters of credit	**655**	694
	3,723	**3,212**

31. Contingent liabilities *(continued)*

	2024	2023
c Sectoral information		
State	**119**	100
Corporate and commercial	**2,737**	2,711
Personal	**270**	266
Other financial institutions	**525**	72
Other	**72**	63
	3,723	**3,212**

d Pledged assets

The table below illustrates the distribution of pledged assets in the Group's Consolidated statement of financial position:

	Carrying amount		Related liability	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial assets	**3,726**	**4,087**	**3,105**	**3,670**

The financial assets pledged by the Group relate to a pool of investment securities, treasury bills and advances, held for the purpose of providing collateral for the counterparty. Individual securities within the pool may be sold by the Group once the total value of the pool exceeds the value of the liability. In the event of the Group's default, the counterparty is entitled to apply the collateral in order to settle the liability.

32. Structured entities

The Group sponsors several structured entities which are not consolidated as the Group is not deemed to be in control of those entities. The Group considers itself to be sponsor of a structured entity when it facilitates the establishment of the structured entity. The Group may hold an interest in some of these entities but does not provide any financial support to these entities.

These structured entities include Mutual Funds and Retirement Benefit Plans which are financed through the issue of units to investors in the funds. The Group generates fees from managing the assets of these funds on behalf of the third party investors. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Group earned $36.8 million (2023: $32.8 million) in management fees from the retirement plans and $181.9 million (2023: $197.4 million) from the mutual funds.

The Group holds an interest of $26.7 million (2023: $29.7 million) in sponsored funds as at September 30, 2024. The maximum exposure to loss in these funds is the carrying value of the assets held by the Group. These values are all included in the investment securities portfolio of the Group as at September 30, 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024.
Expressed in millions of Trinidad and Tobago dollars, except where otherwise stated.

33. Subsidiary companies

Name of Company	Country of incorporation	% equity interest
Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited *Commercial Bank*	Barbados	100.00
Republic Bank Trinidad and Tobago (Barbados) Limited *Offshore Bank*	Barbados	100.00
Republic Bank (BVI) Limited *Commercial Bank*	British Virgin Islands	100.00
Republic Insurance Company (Cayman) Limited *Insurance Company*	Cayman Islands	100.00
Cayman National Corporation Ltd *Banking and Fiduciary Services*	Cayman Islands	74.99
Republic Bank (Ghana) PLC *Commercial Bank*	Ghana	66.54
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited *Commercial Bank*	Grenada	84.90
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited *Commercial Bank*	Guyana	51.00
Republic Bank (EC) Limited *Commercial Bank*	Saint Lucia	100.00
Atlantic Financial Limited *International Business Company*	Saint Lucia	100.00
Republic Caribbean Investments Limited *Investment Company*	Saint Lucia	100.00
Republic (Suriname) Holding Limited *Investment Company*	Saint Lucia	100.00
Republic Bank (Suriname) N.V. *Commercial Bank*	Suriname	100.00
Republic Bank Limited *Commercial Bank*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00
London Street Project Company Limited *Facilitate Financing of Property Development Projects*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00

33. Subsidiary companies *(continued)*

Name of Company	Country of incorporation	% equity interest
Republic Investments Limited *Investment Management Company*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00
Republic Wealth Management Limited *Securities Brokerage Company*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00
Republic Trustee Services Limited *Investment Advisory Company*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00
Republic Life Insurance Company Limited *Insurance Company*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00

34. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in these Consolidated financial statements.

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As part of our commitment to reduce our carbon footprint, this Annual Report is available on our website, **rfhl.com/investor-relations**