

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Financial Statements

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Contents	Page
Statement of Management's Responsibilities	1
Independent auditor's report	2 - 3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8 - 46

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Bank 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 Bank's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Bank's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

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

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



Navin Dookeran
Chief Executive Officer
17 March 2025



Anthony Mohammed
Chief Financial Officer
17 March 2025



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (the Bank) as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management discussion and analysis (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

Price water house Coopers

Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
18 March 2025

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

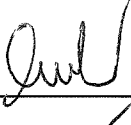
Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

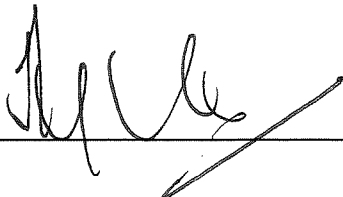
	Notes	As at	
		31 December	2023
		2024	2023
		\$	\$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	297,946,137	236,354,488
Loans and receivables	5	231,498,893	266,718,472
Corporation tax receivable		187,709	187,709
Other assets	6	3,093,999	1,888,214
Investments	7	10,445,394	11,597,509
Property and equipment	8(a)	10,330,494	2,823,855
Intangible assets	8(b)	1,233,060	1,596,925
Right-of-use assets	9	<u>129,638</u>	<u>137,498</u>
Total assets		<u>554,865,324</u>	<u>521,304,670</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	11	11,557,644	42,978,846
Lines of credit	12	67,500,000	95,175,000
Taxation payable		1,282,037	3,588,235
Lease liabilities	14	143,975	150,017
Deferred tax liabilities	15	54,840	765,224
Deferred income	16	<u>--</u>	<u>1,669,790</u>
Total liabilities		<u>80,538,496</u>	<u>144,327,112</u>
Shareholder's equity			
Stated capital	17	297,934,000	297,934,000
Special reserve	18	441,375	441,375
Statutory surplus reserve		615,612	615,612
Accumulated surplus		<u>175,335,841</u>	<u>77,986,571</u>
Total shareholder's equity		<u>474,326,828</u>	<u>376,977,558</u>
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		<u>554,865,324</u>	<u>521,304,670</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On 17 March 2025, the Board of Directors of Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.



Director



Director

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2024 \$	2023 \$
Interest income	19	20,589,497	19,725,487
Interest expense		<u>(6,310,135)</u>	<u>(9,142,979)</u>
Net interest income		14,279,362	10,582,508
Revenue from forex programs	20	134,436,837	129,638,831
Other income	20	<u>11,415,397</u>	<u>6,312,613</u>
		<u>145,852,234</u>	<u>135,951,444</u>
Total net income		<u>160,131,596</u>	<u>146,533,952</u>
Impairment writeback	10	1,860,979	5,493,236
General and administrative expenses	21	<u>(25,074,587)</u>	<u>(22,879,034)</u>
Total expenses		<u>(23,213,608)</u>	<u>(17,385,798)</u>
Profit before taxation		136,917,988	129,148,154
Taxation	22	<u>(39,568,718)</u>	<u>(40,849,611)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>97,349,270</u>	<u>88,298,543</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>97,349,270</u>	<u>88,298,543</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Stated capital \$	Special reserve \$	Statutory surplus reserve \$	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 January 2024	297,934,000	441,375	615,612	77,986,571	376,977,558
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	--	97,349,270	97,349,270
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>297,934,000</u>	<u>441,375</u>	<u>615,612</u>	<u>175,335,841</u>	<u>474,326,828</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2023	297,934,000	441,375	615,612	(10,311,972)	288,679,015
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	--	88,298,543	88,298,543
Balance as at 31 December 2023	<u>297,934,000</u>	<u>441,375</u>	<u>615,612</u>	<u>77,986,571</u>	<u>376,977,558</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		136,917,988	129,148,154
<i>Non-cash items</i>			
Depreciation	8(a), (b)	1,120,859	4,369,161
Depreciation – ROU Assets	9	7,860	7,861
Impairment writeback - investments	7	(5,201)	(2,267)
Impairment writeback - loans	5	(1,855,778)	(5,418,990)
Impairment writeback - other receivables		--	(71,979)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		--	(100,807)
Interest expense on lease liability		5,958	6,200
Government subvention		(1,669,790)	(438,250)
		<u>134,521,896</u>	<u>127,499,083</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital amounts:			
Net change in loans and receivables		35,869,572	10,652,606
Net change in accounts payable and accruals		(31,421,202)	2,222,615
Taxation paid		(42,585,300)	(44,266,209)
		<u>96,384,966</u>	<u>96,108,095</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property and equipment	8	(8,263,633)	(1,854,634)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		--	337,762
Proceeds from disposal of investments	7	<u>1,157,316</u>	<u>1,008,652</u>
		<u>(7,106,317)</u>	<u>(508,220)</u>
Net cash outflow from investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net change in lines of credit	12	(27,675,000)	(117,450,000)
Repayment of lease liability		(6,042)	(5,801)
Interest payment on lease liability		(5,958)	(6,200)
		<u>(27,687,000)</u>	<u>(117,462,001)</u>
Net cash outflow from financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		61,591,649	(21,862,126)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		<u>236,354,488</u>	<u>258,216,614</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>297,946,137</u>	<u>236,354,488</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 Incorporation and principal activities

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (EXIMBANK or the Bank) was incorporated on 31 December 1973 in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago as Trinidad and Tobago Export Credit Insurance Company Limited (EXCICO). The Bank's registered office and principal place of business are located at EXIM House, 30 Queen Park West, Port-of-Spain.

EXCICO was converted to EXIMBANK following an Order by the Ministry of Finance on 4 November 1997 cited as the "Financial Institution (Amendment to the Third Schedule) Order 1997".

This Amendment to the Financial Institution Act 1993 granted EXIMBANK the ability to conduct the following types of business:

1. Confirming House or Acceptance House
2. Finance House or Finance Company
3. Financial Services
4. Registered Insurer

EXIMBANK is primarily involved in providing banking facilities, which include foreign exchange sales, raw material and asset financing and other trade related services to exporters. Other services include the discounting of bills in respect of goods exported from Trinidad and Tobago on credit terms.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

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

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except as described below.

a. *Basis of preparation*

These financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars. These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(i) Standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective and have been adopted by the Bank in the accounting period.

- Amendment to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with covenants. These amendments clarify how conditions which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these amendments.
- Amendment to IFRS 16 - Leases on sale and leaseback. These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.
- Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier finance. These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.

The above items did not materially impact the financial statements of the Bank.

(ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Bank.

- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026) - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. These amendments:
 - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
 - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
 - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
 - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
- Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11 (effective 1 January 2026). Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
 - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
 - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

- (ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Bank.(continued)
- IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective 1 January 2027). This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:
 - the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
 - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
 - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.
 - IFRS S1 - General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information (Effective 1 January 2024 but not yet mandatory in Trinidad and Tobago). This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.
 - IFRS S2 - Climate-related disclosures information (Effective 1 January 2024 but not yet mandatory in Trinidad and Tobago). This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Bank is in the process of assessing the impact of the above items on the financial statements and does not anticipate any material impact.

b. Leases

The Bank leases:

- A building for office accommodation from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). The lease was renewed for a period of twenty years with an expiration date of 8 June 2041.
- Additional office accommodation from Albertwood Limited. The lease commenced on 1 November 2023 for a term of three years.

These leased assets are not used as security for borrowing purposes.

(i) Measurement of lease liability

- The lease payments are discounted using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate at the inception date of the lease.
- Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance costs. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(ii) Measurement of right-of-use assets (Refer to note 9 leases)

- Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which is the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability.
- Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. *Property and equipment*

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method. No depreciation is provided on capital work-in-progress. The following rates are considered appropriate to depreciate the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Leasehold improvements	-	5%
Office furniture	-	12.50%
Office equipment	-	20%
Computer hardware	-	25%
Motor vehicles	-	25%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted as appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

d. *Intangible assets*

Software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- There is an ability to use or sell the software
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate future economic benefits
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the software are available
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

The asset is amortised over its useful economic life and are reassessed at the end of each financial period. The following rates are considered appropriate to depreciate the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Computer software	-	12.50%
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Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. *Financial instruments*

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

i. *Financial assets*

(a) *Classification and subsequent measurement*

The Bank classifies its financial assets based on the 'Hold to collect' model using the Amortised Cost category.

Debt instruments

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

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

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

Based on these factors, the Bank classifies its assets into the amortised cost measurement category. Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely principal and interest (SPPI) and that are not designated as fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in Note 5. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

(a) *Investments*

The Bank's investments comprise of bonds with fixed determinable payments of principal and interest and a fixed maturity date. The Bank has both the intent and ability to hold these bonds to maturity i.e. "hold-to-collect" and measures the portfolio at amortised cost.

(b) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These comprise of Raw Material and Asset Financing and Trade Discounting.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets (continued)

Business model

The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank's objective is solely to collect contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. The Bank's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the financial assets.

SPPI

In this test, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin.

Impairment

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The Bank recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- a. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- b. The time value of money; and
- c. Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 24.a. (i) provides more detail of how the expected credit loss is measured.

Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. *Financial instruments (continued)*

ii. *Financial liabilities*

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

f. *Loan commitments*

Loan commitments provided by the Bank are measured at the amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described in Note 24 a.(i)). The Bank has not provided any commitment that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision.

g. *Foreign currency*

Monetary assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the Statement of Financial Position date. Transactions recorded during the year in foreign currencies have been converted at the rates prevailing on the dates of the transaction. Exchange gains or losses arising are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

h. *Interest Income and expense*

Interest income and interest expense are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method based on the initial carrying amount. When a loan is impaired, the Bank reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision), being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

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

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

For financial assets that are credit impaired (stage 3), interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the carrying value net of the expected credit loss provision.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

i. *Revenue from Forex Programs*

As an authorised foreign currency distributor, EXIMBANK recognises income (handling fees, trading gains and wire transfer fees) for the Forex Allocation System (FAS) and Forex Manufacturing facilities. These facilities predominantly assist qualifying customers with the purchase of essential items in US dollars as well as payment of shipping costs, equipment financing (X-Loan) and trade financing, all in US dollars. Income (handling fees, trading gains and wire transfer fees) is recognised on an accruals basis when the customer agreement has been approved.

j. *Fee and commission income*

Fees and commission are earned on issuance of loans and are recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Revenue related to these transactions are recognised at the point in time when the transaction takes place.

k. *Statutory reserve*

Under the provisions of the Insurance Act 2018, the Bank is required to appropriate at least 25% of its profits for the year until the surplus equates or exceeds the liabilities of the Bank with respect to its unexpired policies.

l. *Current taxation*

Current income tax charges are based on taxable profits for the year, which differ from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Taxation comprises Corporation Tax or Business Levy and the net movement in deferred taxation. These amounts are calculated as follows:

- (i) Corporation tax - 30% of the Bank's chargeable profits.
- (ii) Business Levy - 0.6% of the Bank's gross receipts.

m. *Deferred taxation*

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes.

Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred taxation. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property and equipment and tax losses. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

n. *Government grant*

The GORTT provided subvention income to the Bank to facilitate expansion of the country's export sector to assist in enhancing the country's foreign exchange position and its international trade landscape. Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

o. *Borrowings*

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost and any difference between proceeds net of transactions costs and the redemption value is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

p. *Share capital*

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

q. *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash in hand, cash in transit, money market placements and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are primarily short-term highly liquid investments with original purchased maturities of 90 days or less.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost on the Statement of Financial Position.

3 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the future in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results.

These are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

a. *Critical judgements*

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

- (i) Application of going concern principles
- (ii) Discount rate used in IFRS 16 leases

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

b. Key assumptions

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

(i) Measurement of the expected credit loss

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 24.a.(i) which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

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

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL;
- Determination of macroeconomic drivers and forecasting macroeconomic scenarios;
- Recovery rates on unsecured exposures.

A key component of the ECL calculation for loans and advances is the valuation of collateral. Had collateral values be 5% higher or lower, the ECL for loans and advances would have changed as follows:

	5% increase in collateral values	5% decrease in collateral values
Loans and advances to customers	\$31,086,846	\$31,098,254

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash	3,000	3,000
Republic Bank Limited	15,583,752	1,879,416
RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited	1,685,045	2,160,161
Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited	1,837,786	1,718,277
First Citizens Bank Limited	18,024	15,954
CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited	<u>277,528,267</u>	<u>219,559,312</u>
Cash in hand and at bank	<u>296,655,874</u>	<u>235,336,120</u>
Guardian Asset Management Mutual Funds		
– TTD Monthly Income Fund	360,565	223,555
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation	<u>929,698</u>	<u>794,813</u>
Money market funds	<u>1,290,263</u>	<u>1,018,368</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>297,946,137</u>	<u>236,354,488</u>

5 Loans and receivables

The loan notes due to the Bank comprise the following:

Raw materials and asset financing (See (i) below)	253,428,865	295,133,582
Trade discounting (See (ii) below)	6,009,552	6,390,693
Interest receivable	<u>3,153,022</u>	<u>5,580,249</u>
	<u>262,591,439</u>	<u>307,104,524</u>
Less loss allowance	<u>(31,092,546)</u>	<u>(40,386,052)</u>
	<u>231,498,893</u>	<u>266,718,472</u>
<i>Allowance for loan losses</i>		
Allowance at beginning of the year	40,386,052	48,198,556
Loan loss release	(1,855,778)	(5,418,990)
Write off	<u>(7,437,728)</u>	<u>(2,393,514)</u>
Allowance at the end of year	<u>31,092,546</u>	<u>40,386,052</u>

(i) This amount represents raw material (working capital) and asset financing (demand loans) advances made to exporters from US\$ and TT\$ lines of credit at varying rates of interest.

(ii) This amount represents trade discounting advances to exporters both in US\$ and TT\$ at varying rates of interest.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Loans and receivables (continued)

<i>Loans to customers</i>	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Loans – Stages 1 and 2	234,554,699	269,036,996
Loans – Stage 3	<u>28,036,740</u>	<u>38,067,528</u>
	262,591,439	307,104,524
Allowance for loan losses	<u>(31,092,546)</u>	<u>(40,386,052)</u>
Total credit risk exposure	<u>231,498,893</u>	<u>266,718,472</u>
Loans analysed by sector		
Food and beverage	102,474,462	86,760,259
Pulp, paper, plastics and packaging	75,481,795	87,451,888
Consumer goods	47,313,381	86,623,530
Services and other products	<u>6,229,255</u>	<u>5,882,795</u>
	<u>231,498,893</u>	<u>266,718,472</u>
Current portion	125,035,615	142,237,475
Non-current portion	<u>106,463,278</u>	<u>124,480,997</u>
Total credit risk exposure	<u>231,498,893</u>	<u>266,718,472</u>

6 Other assets

Prepaid expenses	1,823,622	1,421,881
Other receivables	948,881	436,909
Other receivables – Forex	266,918	--
Interest receivable - investments	<u>54,578</u>	<u>29,424</u>
	<u>3,093,999</u>	<u>1,888,214</u>

7 Investments

Securities of/or guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	10,468,877	11,626,192
Less loss allowance	<u>(23,483)</u>	<u>(28,683)</u>
	<u>10,445,394</u>	<u>11,597,509</u>
Current portion	1,553,585	1,557,528
Non-current portion	<u>8,891,809</u>	<u>10,039,981</u>
	<u>10,445,394</u>	<u>11,597,509</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	11,597,509	12,603,894
Maturities	(1,157,316)	(1,008,652)
Charge back	<u>5,201</u>	<u>2,267</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>10,445,394</u>	<u>11,597,509</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Investments (continued)	2024 \$	2023 \$
Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited (current)	1,553,585	1,557,528
Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited (non - current)	7,454,440	8,493,207
Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago 7.75% bonds (2024)	<u>1,437,369</u>	<u>1,546,774</u>
	<u>8,891,809</u>	<u>10,039,981</u>
Total	<u>10,445,394</u>	<u>11,597,509</u>

On 30 January 2009 the Minister of Finance (MOF) and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago announced that the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) had reached an agreement with the CL Financial Group for the provision of a package of financial support for the Group's financial services companies. These companies included Colonial Life Insurance Company limited (CLICO), Caribbean Money Market Brokers Limited (CMMB) and British American Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited (BAT).

Subsequent to this the Minister of Finance stated that GORTT would repay local investors of Short term Investment Products (STIPS) in CLICO and BAT their principal balances that is, the capital sum as at the issue date or last renewal date, minus any capital withdrawals or loans made prior to 8 September 2010.

On 9 February 2012 the GORTT made an offer to the Bank to repay the principal balances, plus interest up to the maturity date, on all policies held up to 8 September 2010. The total amount due from CLICO amounted to \$32,869,200 inclusive of \$128,000 in interest. The Bank has accepted the offer made by the GORTT for initial payments of approximately \$75,000 on each policy and with the remaining balance to be settled by the issuance of 20 Year Zero Coupon Bonds.

Four (4) contracts were issued by the GORTT and during the year ended 31 December 2012 the initial payments of \$300,200 together with the first annual bond repayment of \$1,631,000 were received. Annual bond repayments of \$1.6M have been received in accordance with the agreed terms.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 (a) Property and equipment

	Leasehold property \$	Office furniture and equipment \$	Computer equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Work-in progress \$	Total \$
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	7,168,737	2,804,702	1,622,223	1,543,149	14,063	13,152,874
Additions	5,890,653	2,024,496	348,484	--	--	8,263,633
Transfers	14,063	--	--	--	(14,063)	--
At 31 December 2024	13,073,453	4,829,198	1,970,707	1,543,149	--	21,416,507
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	7,168,737	2,467,310	383,140	309,832	--	10,329,019
Charge for the year	--	156,071	218,017	382,906	--	756,994
At 31 December 2024	7,168,737	2,623,381	601,157	692,738	--	11,086,013
Net book value						
At 31 December 2024	5,904,716	2,205,817	1,369,550	850,411	--	10,330,494
At 31 December 2023	--	337,392	1,239,083	1,233,317	14,063	2,823,855
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	7,168,737	2,780,553	1,277,276	1,979,699	--	13,206,265
Additions	--	41,805	379,968	1,192,700	14,063	1,628,536
Disposals	--	(17,656)	(35,021)	(1,629,250)	--	(1,681,927)
At 31 December 2023	7,168,737	2,804,702	1,622,223	1,543,149	14,063	13,152,874
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	3,915,513	2,222,101	250,111	1,315,345	--	7,703,070
Charge for the year	3,253,224	258,313	156,543	402,841	--	4,070,921
Disposals	-	(13,104)	(23,514)	(1,408,354)	--	(1,444,972)
At 31 December 2023	7,168,737	2,467,310	383,140	309,832	--	10,329,019
Net book value						
At 31 December 2023	--	337,392	1,239,083	1,233,317	14,063	2,823,855
At 31 December 2022	3,253,224	558,452	1,027,165	664,354	--	5,503,195

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 (b) Intangible assets

	Portal \$	Computer software \$	Work-in progress \$	Total \$
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	881,975	12,707,616	--	13,589,591
At 31 December 2024	<u>881,975</u>	<u>12,707,616</u>	--	<u>13,589,591</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	881,975	11,110,691	--	11,992,666
Charge for the year	--	363,865	--	363,865
At 31 December 2024	<u>881,975</u>	<u>11,474,556</u>	--	<u>12,356,531</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2024	<u>--</u>	<u>1,233,060</u>	--	<u>1,233,060</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>--</u>	<u>1,596,925</u>	--	<u>1,596,925</u>
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	881,975	12,007,643	473,875	13,363,493
Additions	--	--	226,098	226,098
Transfers	--	699,973	(699,973)	--
At 31 December 2023	<u>881,975</u>	<u>12,707,616</u>	--	<u>13,589,591</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	881,975	10,812,451	--	11,694,426
Charge for the year	--	298,240	--	298,240
At 31 December 2023	<u>881,975</u>	<u>11,110,691</u>	--	<u>11,992,666</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	<u>--</u>	<u>1,596,925</u>	--	<u>1,596,925</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>--</u>	<u>1,195,192</u>	<u>473,875</u>	<u>1,669,067</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

9 Right-of-use assets	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cost	176,803	176,803
Less: accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January	(39,305)	(31,444)
Charge for the year	<u>(7,860)</u>	<u>(7,861)</u>
At 31 December	<u>47,165</u>	<u>39,305</u>
Net book value at 31 December	<u><u>129,638</u></u>	<u><u>137,498</u></u>
10 Impairment write back		
Loan loss write back (Note 5)	1,855,778	5,418,990
Investments expected credit loss write back (Note 7)	5,201	2,266
Other receivables	<u>--</u>	<u>71,980</u>
	<u><u>1,860,979</u></u>	<u><u>5,493,236</u></u>
11 Accounts payable and accruals		
Salaries payable	4,242,744	10,685,694
Accrued expenses	3,407,640	1,008,063
Interest payable	1,935,821	2,302,665
Other payable	1,207,192	886,824
Audit fee	324,562	231,367
Advances from customers - forex	195,483	27,737,748
Amounts due to exporters	144,799	56,321
Deferred income on financing activities	<u>99,403</u>	<u>70,164</u>
	<u><u>11,557,644</u></u>	<u><u>42,978,846</u></u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

12 Lines of credit

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited	67,500,000	87,750,000
RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited	--	6,750,000
Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited	--	675,000
	<u>67,500,000</u>	<u>95,175,000</u>

CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited

- (i) US \$10M facility which was renewed on 26 January 2025 and matures on 26 January 2026.
Collateral: Government guarantee
Repayment: Semi-annually in arrears
- (ii) US\$10M facility which was renewed from 26 January 2025 and matures on 26 January 2026.
Collateral: Government guarantee
Repayment: Semi-annually in arrears
- (iii) US\$5M and TT\$67M dual currency short term revolving credit facility was renewed from 26 January 2025 and matures on 26 January 2026.
Collateral: Government guarantee
Repayment: Semi-annually in arrears

Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited

The balance represents drawdowns from two (2) facilities which continues to be rolled over as follows:

- (i) TT\$50M or the equivalent amount in US dollars
Collateral: Government guarantee.
Repayment: 30 to 180 days
- (ii) TT\$44.68M or the equivalent amount in US dollars.
Collateral: Government guarantee.
Repayment: 30 to 180 days.

RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited

- (i) US\$3M facility
Collateral: Unsecured
Repayment: 90 days

13 Forex facility

Forex facility - Manufacturing Sector

GORTT introduced a US Dollar foreign exchange facility to EXIMBANK to facilitate allocation to local manufacturing and exporting companies. Since inception GORTT has allocated US\$1,260M to EXIMBANK for this facility. As at 31 December 2024, US\$160M is available for drawdown.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

13 Forex facility (continued)

Forex facility - Essential Food and Pharmaceuticals

The Government rolled out a Foreign Exchange Facility in March 2020, to facilitate the importation of essential items, including food and pharmaceutical products. Since inception, GORTT has allocated US\$1,295M to EXIMBANK for this facility. As at 31 December 2024, US\$15M is available for sale.

14 Lease liabilities

The Bank has a lease contract on the building at 30 Queen's Park West. The lease was renewed for a period of twenty years with an expiration date of 8 June 2041. Future rent payable as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current	9,229	9,612
Non-current	<u>134,746</u>	<u>140,405</u>
	<u>143,975</u>	<u>150,017</u>

- Interest expense included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is TT\$5,958 (2023 – TT\$6,200).
- The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was TT\$12,000 (2023 – TT\$12,000).

15 Deferred taxation

The movement in the deferred taxation account is as follows:

Balance at beginning of year – liability	765,224	43,703
(Credit)/expense for the year	<u>(710,384)</u>	<u>721,521</u>
Balance at end of year – liability	<u>54,840</u>	<u>765,224</u>
Deferred taxation is attributable to:		
Excess of net book value over written down tax value/ asset on recoverable losses	<u>54,840</u>	<u>765,224</u>

The deferred tax (liability)/asset is attributable to the following:

	2023	Credit to statement of comprehensive income	2024
	\$	\$	\$
Accelerated tax depreciation	<u>765,224</u>	<u>(710,384)</u>	<u>54,840</u>
	<u>765,224</u>	<u>(710,384)</u>	<u>54,840</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

15 Deferred taxation (continued)

	2022	Charge to statement of comprehensive income	2023
	\$	\$	\$
Accelerated tax depreciation	<u>43,703</u>	<u>721,521</u>	<u>765,224</u>
	<u>43,703</u>	<u>721,521</u>	<u>765,224</u>

16 Deferred Income

The GORTT provided subvention income of six million dollars (TT\$6M) to facilitate expansion of the country's export sector to assist in enhancing the country's foreign exchange position and its international trade landscape.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Deferred Income	<u>--</u>	<u>1,669,790</u>

17 Stated capital

Issued and fully paid

2,979,340 ordinary shares of no-par value

<u>297,934,000</u>	<u>297,934,000</u>
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18 Special reserve

An amount of \$450,000 was allocated to the Bank by the Ministry of Finance to assist with the cost of broker fees and other pre-incorporation expenses associated with the partial divestment of the Bank. This initiative was discontinued after an initial expense of \$8,625.

No related expenses were incurred during the year ended 31 December 2024.

19 Interest income

Income from raw material and asset financing	20,096,971	19,180,471
Income from trade discounting	<u>492,526</u>	<u>545,016</u>
	<u>20,589,497</u>	<u>19,725,487</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

20	Revenue from forex programs and other income	2024 \$	2023 \$
	Forex Allocation System (FAS) fees	71,169,597	74,200,107
	Forex manufacturing fees	<u>63,267,240</u>	<u>55,438,724</u>
	Revenue from Forex programs	<u>134,436,837</u>	<u>129,638,831</u>
	Fees and commissions	4,502,633	4,244,188
	Miscellaneous income (see below)	5,443,192	900,607
	Investment income	<u>1,469,572</u>	<u>1,167,818</u>
	Other income	<u>11,415,397</u>	<u>6,312,613</u>
	<i>Miscellaneous income</i>		
	Bad debt recovery	3,093,203	23,461
	Government subvention	1,669,790	438,250
	Agency fees - TTTBDL (net)	442,769	285,308
	Other income	188,584	--
	Foreign exchange gains on loan portfolio	48,565	50,077
	Staff loan interest	281	2,704
	Gain on disposal of property and equipment	<u>--</u>	<u>100,807</u>
		<u>5,443,192</u>	<u>900,607</u>
21	General and administrative expenses		
	Employee benefits expense (see below)	8,948,100	7,432,993
	General administrative expenses	5,772,424	4,600,662
	Other business expenses	5,600,310	4,482,160
	Building occupancy and equipment	4,042,183	5,925,856
	Communications	705,612	431,163
	Lease liability interest expenses	<u>5,958</u>	<u>6,200</u>
		<u>25,074,587</u>	<u>22,879,034</u>
	<i>Employee benefits expense</i>		
	Salaries	5,758,146	4,514,333
	Other benefits and allowances	2,347,491	2,124,051
	Pension contributions	417,638	401,308
	National insurance	341,164	314,044
	Health insurance	<u>83,661</u>	<u>79,257</u>
		<u>8,948,100</u>	<u>7,432,993</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

22 Taxation

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Business levy	(965,492)	(925,699)
Corporation tax	(39,544,455)	(38,269,262)
Prior period over/(under) provision	230,845	(1,933,129)
Deferred taxation	<u>710,384</u>	<u>(721,521)</u>
	<u><u>(39,568,718)</u></u>	<u><u>(40,849,611)</u></u>

The tax on the Bank's net income before taxation differs from the theoretical amount using the basic rate of tax as follows:

Profit before taxation	<u>136,917,988</u>	<u>129,148,154</u>
Tax calculated at 30%	(41,075,396)	(38,744,446)
Exempt income	58,839	31,255
Prior period over/(under) provision	230,845	(1,933,129)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	508,785	25,093
Other permanent differences	1,673,701	697,315
Business levy	<u>(965,492)</u>	<u>(925,699)</u>
	<u><u>(39,568,718)</u></u>	<u><u>(40,849,611)</u></u>

23 Related party transactions

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

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions except for the leased building were carried out on commercial terms and conditions at market rates.

Balances and transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

a. <i>Income</i>		
Agency fees – TTTBDL (net)	<u>442,769</u>	<u>285,308</u>
b. <i>Expenses</i>		
Directors' fees and travelling	<u>324,000</u>	<u>324,000</u>
c. <i>Key management compensation</i>		
Short term benefits	3,849,043	3,679,689
Post-employment benefits	<u>319,709</u>	<u>305,658</u>
	<u><u>4,168,752</u></u>	<u><u>3,985,347</u></u>
d.		
There were several transactions and balances entered into with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago as at 31 December 2024 (refer to Notes 13,14,16 and 17).		

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management

The Bank has established a framework for managing financial risks and aims to achieve a balance between risk and return so as to minimise negative effects on the Bank's financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out by an organisational structure which comprises the Board of Directors, the Board Credit Committee, the Management Credit Committee, and the Board Audit and Compliance Committee. The risk management system is so designed to analyse risks through an up to date information system and in close co-operation with the Bank's Credit and Internal Audit Departments.

The Bank invests in financial instruments and maintains a balance between investments whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to service the loan portfolio. The main risks arising from the Bank's financial instruments are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The Bank's policies for managing risks are as follows:

a. *Credit risk*

Credit risk arises in lending and investing activities and it relates to the possibility that a counter party may fail to fulfil its contractual obligations and thereby cause a financial loss to the Bank. The principal business of the bank is loans and advances and as such these significant assets are responsible for a large percent of the revenue generated.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through credit policies, procedures and audit functions together with approved limits and also by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees.

(i) *Credit risk management*

The Board of directors maintains general oversight ensuring the strategic direction and credit philosophy is maintained and vests responsibility in the sub committees for the day to day decisions. The Credit Department is responsible for the management and administration of the credit portfolio whilst the Treasury Department oversees the Investment and Borrowing Portfolios. These two (2) departments ensure that current legislation, best practice and the credit and borrowing policies of the Bank are maintained.

Loans and receivables

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) which is used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9.

Investments

A probability of default is established for each investment grade based on realised default rates for the Caribbean as observed over the prior 12 months.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 **Financial risk management (continued)**

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(i) *Credit risk management (continued)*

Expected credit loss measurement

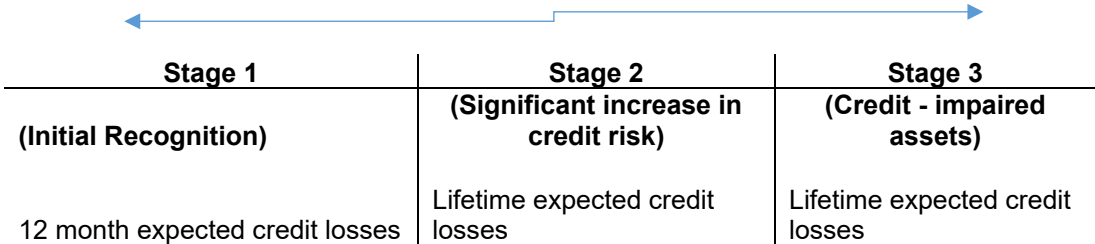
IFRS 9 outlines a ‘three stage’ model; for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank.

- If a significant increase in credit risk (‘SICR’) since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to ‘Stage 2’ but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. Please refer to note below for a description of how the Bank determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to ‘Stage 3’. Please refer to note for a description of how the Bank defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward- looking information. See below for an explanation of how the Bank has incorporated this in its ECL model.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit- impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

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

Change in credit quality since initial recognition



Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

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

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

Loans

- Increase in risk rating by two (2) points as per internal risk rating system
- Increase in two classes as per internal risk rating system
- Movement into class four (4) or five (5) as per internal risk rating system

Investments

- A downgrade in the overall credit rating for the Caribbean from rating agencies such as Moody's or Standard and Poor's.
- A downgrade in the credit rating for Trinidad and Tobago by four (4) grades.
- Downgrades to Trinidad and Tobago's credit rating to non-investment grade (below BBB- for Standard and Poor's)

Significant decrease in credit risk (SDCR)

With respect to the cure for SDCR, the Bank considers a significant decrease in credit risk has occurred when the following happens:

Loans

- Decrease in risk rating by two (2) points as per internal risk rating system.
- Decrease in two classes as per internal risk rating system. Movements from class (4) or (5) to class (1) or (3).

Investments

An upgrade in the overall credit rating for the Caribbean from the rating agencies such as Moody's or Standard and Poor's.

➤ *Definition of default and credit-impaired assets*

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when a borrower has failed to repay a loan according to the terms of the agreement with the bank via payments on either the principal loan amount or the interest that the loan has accrued after 90 days from the loan's maturity date/installment. There are also qualitative default criteria which may cause the financial instrument to be in default which includes the disappearance of an active market, when it becomes probable that a borrower will enter bankruptcy and the borrower's financial difficulties have granted the borrower a concession that the Bank would not have otherwise considered.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

➤ *Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

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

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Bank includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Bank’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by product type, while the availability of collateral is factored before LGD is considered. A robust system for recovering on all delinquent facilities managed by the recoveries department ensures that measures are taken to contain loss. The recovery on the various products managed by the Bank are recorded and this historical information is used to determine LGD. LGD is expressed as the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD after taking into consideration the discounted present value of the EAD and collateral enhancements. The EAD is determined by reducing the outstanding balance from the discounted collateral value. The cost of disposal of the collateral item is factored together with the time frame for disposal before discounting to present values. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the estimated average effective interest rate of 8%.

➤ *Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models*

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

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

Loan portfolio

The weighting assigned to each economic scenario as at 31 December 2023 were as follows: -

	Base	Upside	Downside
Loans	50%	10%	40%

The weighting assigned to each economic scenario as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Base	Upside	Downside
Loans	55%	10%	35%

The Bank also made the following key assumptions in its assessment:

Recovery rates

Recovery rates used on loans represent the actual historical experience of repayments on each loan type.

➤ Determination of macroeconomic scenarios and probabilities

The macroeconomic factors and the weights were chosen based on a review of the 7-year trend (Year 2017 to 2024) of the Bank's Loan Portfolio to determine which factors would have a higher impact on the portfolio as compared to others. Different weights were assigned to component indicators of the scorecard in order to reflect their economic significance on the particular portfolio assessed, based on management's judgement and experience.

➤ Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancement

Credit risk exposures relating to financial assets carried on the Bank's statement of financial position are as follows:

	Gross Maximum exposure 2024 \$	Gross Maximum exposure 2023 \$
Cash and bank balances	297,946,137	236,354,488
Loans and receivables	231,498,893	266,718,472
Other assets and taxes recoverable	3,281,708	2,075,923
Investments	10,445,394	11,597,509
Total credit risk exposure	543,172,132	516,746,392

The above table represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Bank without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

➤ Loans to customers and other financial assets

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	Loans and receivables			
	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Lifetime	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL	ECL	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw material and asset financing	152,263,858	76,281,052	28,036,740	256,581,650
Trade discounting	6,009,789	--	--	6,009,789
Sub-total	158,273,647	76,281,052	28,036,740	262,591,439
Loss allowance	(850,797)	(2,178,392)	(28,063,357)	(31,092,546)
Carrying balance	157,422,850	74,102,660	(26,617)	231,498,893
	Investments			
	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Lifetime	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL	ECL	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investment grade	10,468,877	--	--	10,468,877
Loss allowance	(23,483)	--	--	(23,483)
Carrying balance	10,445,394	--	--	10,445,394

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

	Loans and receivables 31 December 2023			Total \$
	Stage 1 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Raw material and asset financing	251,798,411	11,049,712	37,898,401	300,746,524
Trade discounting	6,188,874	--	169,126	6,358,000
Sub-total	257,987,285	11,049,712	38,067,527	307,104,524
Loss allowance	(1,191,009)	(1,127,516)	(38,067,527)	(40,386,052)
Carrying balance	256,796,276	9,922,196	--	266,718,472

	Investments 31 December 2023			Total \$
	Stage 1 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	
Investment grade	11,626,193	--	--	11,626,193
Loss allowance	(28,684)	--	--	(28,684)
Carrying balance	11,597,509	--	--	11,597,509

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Bank closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Bank will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

Loans

Credit impaired assets

31 December 2024

	Gross exposure \$	Impairment allowance \$	Carrying amount \$	Fair value collateral held \$
Raw material & asset financing	1,588,458	(1,588,458)	--	--
Trade discounting	--	--	--	--
Demand loans	26,474,899	(26,474,899)	--	--
Sub-total	<u>28,063,357</u>	<u>(28,063,357)</u>	--	--

31 December 2023

	Gross exposure \$	Impairment allowance \$	Carrying amount \$	Fair value collateral held \$
Raw material & asset financing	1,613,800	(1,613,800)	--	--
Trade discounting	169,126	(169,126)	--	--
Demand loans	36,284,601	(36,284,601)	--	--
Sub-total	<u>38,067,527</u>	<u>(38,067,527)</u>	--	--

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

➤ Loss allowance

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

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent step up (or step down) between 12 month and lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period.
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models; currently nine years of data for PDs are being used, however it is management's intention to have a ten year rolling average for the PDs.
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets that were written off during the period.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

Loans

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	1,191,009	1,127,515	38,067,528	40,386,052
Movement with P&L Impact				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(77,514)	18,512	--	(59,002)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	--	--	--	--
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	--	--	--	--
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	--	--	--	--
New financial assets originated	814,300	1,136,194	--	1,950,494
Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs	977,956	(917,776)	--	60,180
Repayments	(1,137,081)	(103,926)	(2,566,443)	(3,807,450)
Total net P&L charge during the period	<u>577,661</u>	<u>133,004</u>	<u>(2,566,443)</u>	<u>(1,855,778)</u>
Other movement with no P&L impact				
Write-offs	--	--	(7,437,728)	(7,437,728)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	<u>1,768,670</u>	<u>1,260,519</u>	<u>28,063,357</u>	<u>31,092,546</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

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

➤ Maximum exposure to credit risk

Loans	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	2,097,240	9,508,723	36,592,593	48,198,556
Movement with P&L Impact				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	--	--	--	--
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	--	(2,186,828)	1,706,828	(480,000)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	--	--	--	--
New financial assets originated	1,146,503	122,656	11,346,513	12,615,672
Change in PDs/LGDs/EADs	14,731	(4,373,656)	3,454,129	(904,796)
Repayments	(2,067,465)	(1,943,380)	(12,713,267)	(16,724,112)
Total net P&L charge during the period	(906,231)	(8,381,208)	3,794,203	(5,493,236)
Other movement with no P&L impact				
Write-offs	--	--	(2,319,268)	(2,319,268)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	1,191,009	1,127,515	38,067,528	40,386,052

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk management (continued)

(a) Single and group borrower limits

The Bank on a regular basis rates the credit facilities and concentrates attention on the loan portfolio as the need arises. A risk limit control policy is in effect in relation to one borrower or groups of borrowers so that no single borrower default will have a material impact on the Bank.

For any exceptions, Board or shareholder approval is secured.

This is implemented and monitored by the Credit Department.

(b) Collateral

The principal collateral types for loans and advances are letters of assignments of receivables, mortgage bills of sale and where possible mortgages and debentures and promissory notes.

(ii) Provisioning policies

Loan loss provisions are set aside to cover potential losses in respect of non-performing loans. These provisions are reviewed annually by the board credit committee or as the circumstance require and recommendations are made and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. Non-performing loans recommended for write offs are also reviewed annually and action taken in accordance with set guidelines.

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market values. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to the effects of changes in exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The Bank's policy is to match the loans granted in foreign currencies with funding in the same currency. The principal currencies of the Bank are Trinidad and Tobago (TTD) and United States of America (USD) dollars.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to the effects of changes in exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Balances as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 in their reporting currencies, were as follows:

31 December 2024	TTD \$	USD \$	Total \$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	239,241,413	58,704,724	297,946,137
Loans and receivables	153,318,111	78,180,782	231,498,893
Investments	10,445,394	--	10,445,394
	<u>403,004,918</u>	<u>136,885,506</u>	<u>539,890,424</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	11,557,644	--	11,557,644
Lines of credit	--	67,500,000	67,500,000
	<u>11,557,644</u>	<u>67,500,000</u>	<u>79,057,644</u>

31 December 2023	TTD \$	USD \$	Total \$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	152,294,022	84,060,466	236,354,488
Loans and receivables	157,094,478	109,623,994	266,718,472
Investments	11,597,509	--	11,597,509
	<u>320,986,009</u>	<u>193,684,460</u>	<u>514,670,469</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	42,978,846	--	42,978,846
Lines of credit	--	95,175,000	95,175,000
	<u>42,978,846</u>	<u>95,175,000</u>	<u>138,153,846</u>

The functional currency of the Bank is TT dollars since the currency of Trinidad is TT dollars; almost all contractual arrangements are with local companies and the day to day expenses are also in TT dollars.

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises due to fluctuations in market interest rates and this in turn will affect the value of financial instruments as well as future cash flows. The Bank aims to manage this risk by reducing the sensitivity of its earnings and overall portfolio value to fluctuations in the interest rate. This objective is achieved by periodically reviewing the price of loan products, diversifying portfolios and by making timely adjustments to the overall term to maturity based on the relevant economic and financial market conditions.

The table below shows the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk:

31 December 2024	Up to 30 days	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	297,946,137	--	--	--	--	297,946,137
Loans to customers	44,152,096	26,922,227	54,157,154	106,267,416	--	231,498,893
Investments	--	--	1,553,585	7,877,193	1,014,616	10,445,394
Total assets	<u>342,098,233</u>	<u>26,922,227</u>	<u>55,710,739</u>	<u>114,144,609</u>	<u>1,014,616</u>	<u>539,890,424</u>
Liabilities						
Line of credit	--	--	67,500,000	--	--	67,500,000
Total liabilities	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>67,500,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>67,500,000</u>
Net gap	342,098,233	26,922,227	(11,789,261)	114,144,609	1,014,616	472,390,424
Cumulative gap	<u>342,098,233</u>	<u>369,020,460</u>	<u>357,231,199</u>	<u>471,375,808</u>	<u>472,390,424</u>	<u>--</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

31 December 2023	Up to 30 days	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	236,354,488	--	--	--	--	236,354,488
Loans to customers	40,371,796	87,181,368	97,870,497	41,294,811	--	266,718,472
Investments	--	--	1,667,256	6,823,340	3,106,913	11,597,509
Total assets	<u>276,726,284</u>	<u>87,181,368</u>	<u>99,537,753</u>	<u>48,118,151</u>	<u>3,106,913</u>	<u>514,670,469</u>
Liabilities						
Line of credit	675,000	6,750,000	87,750,000	--	--	95,175,000
Total liabilities	<u>675,000</u>	<u>6,750,000</u>	<u>87,750,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>95,175,000</u>
Net gap	276,051,284	80,431,368	11,787,753	48,118,151	3,106,913	419,495,469
Cumulative gap	<u>276,051,284</u>	<u>356,482,652</u>	<u>368,270,405</u>	<u>416,388,556</u>	<u>419,495,469</u>	<u>--</u>

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Risk management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations and commitments as they fall due. The Bank's liquidity management system is so designed to ensure that the demands of customers for additional borrowings can be met, that the short term investments can be easily liquidated to meet day to day needs, and that there is a right mix of short term and long term debt portfolio. The Bank's Treasury Department manages the liquidity management process.

The table below shows the maturity profile of the liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 to the contractual maturity date. These balances include interest to be paid over the remaining term of the liabilities and are therefore greater than the Statement of Financial Position figures. The figures are also undiscounted cash flows.

31 December 2024	Up to 30 days	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	342,098,233	26,922,227	55,710,739	114,144,609	1,014,616	539,890,424
Total liabilities	--	--	67,500,000	--	--	67,500,000
Net gap	342,098,233	26,922,227	(11,789,261)	114,144,609	1,014,616	472,390,424
Cumulative gap	342,098,233	369,020,460	357,231,199	471,375,808	472,390,424	--
31 December 2023	Up to 30 days	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	276,726,284	87,181,368	99,537,753	48,118,151	3,106,913	514,670,469
Total liabilities	675,000	6,750,000	87,750,000	--	--	95,175,000
Net gap	276,051,284	80,431,368	11,787,753	48,118,151	3,106,913	419,495,469
Cumulative gap	276,051,284	356,482,652	368,270,405	416,388,556	419,495,469	--

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

25 Fair values

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The existence of published price quotation in an active market is the best evidence of fair value. Where market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using various valuation techniques, including using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis.

No financial instruments are measured at fair value as at 31 December 2024.

The following methods have been used to estimate the fair values of various classes of financial assets and liabilities:

i. *Current assets and liabilities*

The carrying amounts of current assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of the fair values because of their short-term nature.

ii. *Loans and receivables*

Loans are net of specific provisions for losses. The Portfolio consists of:

- a. Assets from transactions conducted under typical market conditions whose values are not adversely affected by unusual terms – 100% of Loan Portfolio

The inherent rates of interest at (a) approximate market conditions and yield discounted cash flow values which are substantially in accordance with financial statement amounts.

iii. *Investments*

The fair values of investments are determined on the basis of quoted market prices available at 31 December 2024.

(a) *Classification of financial instruments at fair value*

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

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

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

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

Export-Import Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2024

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

25 Fair values (continued)

iii. Investments (continued)

(b) Fair values of financial assets measured at amortised cost

The table below shows the fair values of financial assets measured at amortised cost which are not materially different from their carrying values. Fair values are calculated based on the cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

	Fair value \$	Carrying amount \$
As at 31 December 2024		
<i>Financial instruments</i>		
Loans and receivables	<u>231,498,893</u>	<u>231,498,893</u>
Investments	<u>10,445,394</u>	<u>10,445,394</u>
	Fair value \$	Carrying amount \$
As at 31 December 2023		
<i>Financial instruments</i>		
Loans and receivables	<u>266,718,472</u>	<u>266,718,472</u>
Investments	<u>11,597,509</u>	<u>11,597,509</u>

26 Capital risk management

The Bank manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to its shareholder. The Bank's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous years.

The capital structure of the Bank consists of equity attributable to the shareholder and comprises stated capital and retained earnings.

The Bank is fully compliant with the transitional capital ratios as dictated by the Insurance Act 2018. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank reported a capital adequacy ratio of 4.590%.

27 Commitments

a. Capital commitments

The Bank has no capital commitments at the year end.

b. Credit commitments

As at 31 December 2024 the Bank had approved loan facilities not yet drawn for \$16.72M. The associated ECL on these facilities amounted to \$0.01M.