Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

welcome home

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Table of Contents

Corporate Information

CORPORATE OFFICE

No. 8, Church Street, St. George's, Grenada, W.I.
Tel: (473) 440-2111
Swift Address: GROAGDGD
Email: info@grenadaco-opbank.com
Website: www.grenadaco-opbank.com
Facebook: GrenadaCoopBank
IG: grenadaco_opbank
Whatsapp: 457-COOP (2667)

DIRECTORS

Darryl Brathwaite, *Acc. Dir.*
Lisa Taylor, *B.A. (Hons.), LL.B (Hons.), Acc. Dir.*
Larry Lawrence, *MBA, Acc. Dir.*
Claudia Francis, *CA,FCA, CPA, CMA, ACIS/ACG Acc. Dir.*
Samantha Hossle, *BSc, Acc. Dir.*
Anthony Andall, *BSc, MSc, PhD, Acc. Dir.*
Alfred Logie, *Lic., Acc. Dir.*
Benedict Brathwaite, *BSc, FCCA, Acc. Dir.*
Marlon Joseph, *BSc, MSc, CGA, Acc. Dir.*

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Tanya K. Lambert, *LL.B, L.E.C, LL.M, Acc. Dir.*

AUDITORS

PKF Grenada Accountants and Business Advisers
Pannell House
Grand Anse
St. George

SOLICITORS

Lewis & Renwick
#11 Church Street
St. George's

Veritas Legal
Units 3 & 4
Level 2 Mira Court
Morne Rouge
St. George

Diaz, Reus & Targ, LLP
Miami
Florida
United States

LOCATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S
#14 Church Street, St. George's
Tel: (473) 440-2111

SPICELAND MALL
Morne Rouge, St. George
Tel: (473) 440-2111

GRENVILLE
Victoria Street, Grenville, St. Andrew
Tel: (473) 440-2111

SAUTEURS
Main Street, Sauteurs, St. Patrick
Tel: (473) 440-2111

CARRIACOU
Main Street, Hillsborough
Tel: (473) 440-2111

CORRESPONDENT BANKING RELATIONSHIPS

CAD CURRENCY:
BANK: Bank of Montreal
BANK'S ADDRESS: The International Branch,
Toronto, Canada
SWIFT ADDRESS: BOFMCAT2
TRANSIT #:31442 001

ECD CURRENCY:
BANK: St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank
BANK'S ADDRESS: P.O. Box 343,
Basseterre, St. Kitts, W.I.
SWIFT ADDRESS: KNANKNSK

GBP/ EUR CURRENCY:
BANK: Crown Agents Bank
BANK'S ADDRESS: St. Nicholas House,
St. Nicholas Road, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL, UK
SWIFT ADDRESS: CRASGB2L
SORT CODE: 608368

USD CURRENCY:
BANK: Bank of America
BANK'S ADDRESS: Miami, FL
SWIFT ADDRESS: BOFAUS3M
ABA #:026009593

BANK: Crown Agents Bank
BANK'S ADDRESS: St. Nicholas House,
St. Nicholas Road, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL, UK
SWIFT ADDRESS: CRASGB2L
SORT CODE: 608368

TTD CURRENCY:
BANK: Royal Bank of Trinidad & Tobago
BANK'S ADDRESS: P.O. Box 287,
3B Chancery Lane, Port of Spain,
Trinidad & Tobago
SWIFT ADDRESS: RBTTTTPX

BBD CURRENCY:
BANK: Republic Bank (Barbados) Limited
BANK'S ADDRESS: No.1 Broad Street,
Bridgetown, Barbados
SWIFT ADDRESS: BNBABBBB

ECCU Electronic Funds Transfer

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited
SWIFT ADDRESS: GROAGDGD
ROUTING #: 000000233

ASSOCIATIONS

Caribbean Association of Banks
Grenada Bankers Association

Mission Statement

With Grenadian pride, we improve the lives of our customers through the provision of high quality financial services, while ensuring a fair return to our shareholders and contributing to the well-being of the citizens where we operate.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Re: Annual Shareholders' Meeting Thursday January 29, 2026

Notice is hereby given that the Ninety Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited. will be held at the G. V. Steele Conference Room, Tower Hive, No. 14 Church Street, St. George's on Thursday January 29, 2026 at 4:45 p.m.

AGENDA

1. To receive the audited financial statements for the year ended September 30th, 2025.
2. To announce the dividend for the year ended September 30th, 2025.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To re-appoint the Auditors, PKF Accountants and Business Advisers for the ensuing year.
5. To authorize Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
6. To discuss any other business that may be given consideration at an Annual Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

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Tanya K. Lambert
CORPORATE SECRETARY
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Notice to Shareholders

Re: Annual Shareholders' Meeting Thursday January 29, 2026

ZOOM DETAILS

Shareholders are advised that the Ninety Third Annual Shareholders' Meeting will be held in the form of a hybrid meeting - both virtually via the Zoom platform and in person at the G. V. Steele Conference Room, Tower Hive, No. 14 Church Street, St. George's.

Topic: Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Time: Thursday January 29, 2026 at 4:45 p.m.

Register in advance for the Annual Shareholders' Meeting:

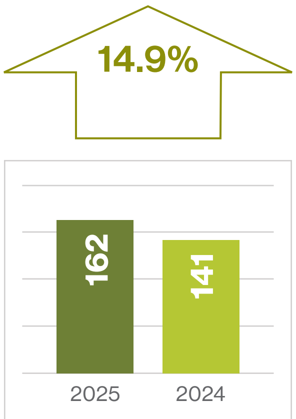
https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/649HqU4_TI6enYFkqsj82w

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

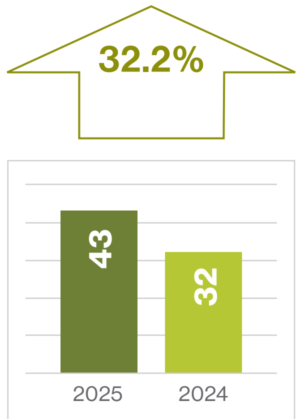
SCAN ME

Financial Highlights

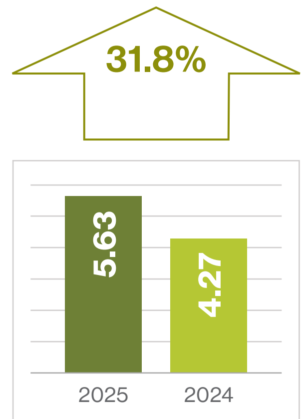
REVENUE
(million XCD)



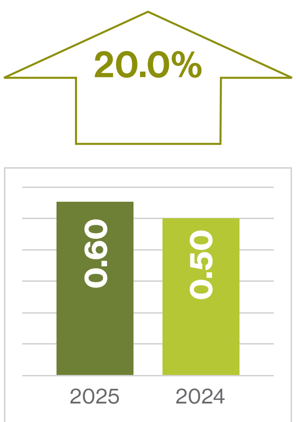
PROFIT BEFORE TAX
(million XCD)



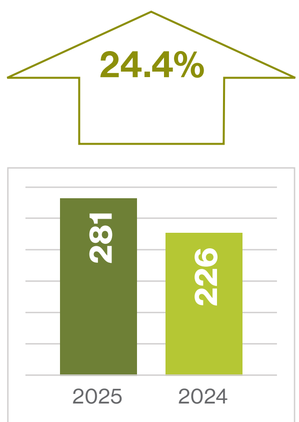
BASIC EARNING PER SHARE
(XCD)



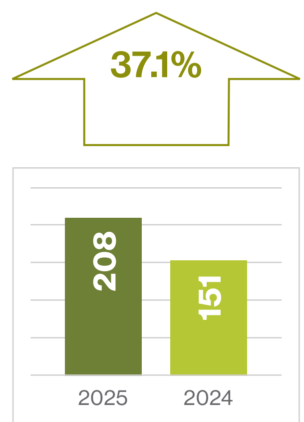
DIVIDENDS PER SHARE
(XCD)



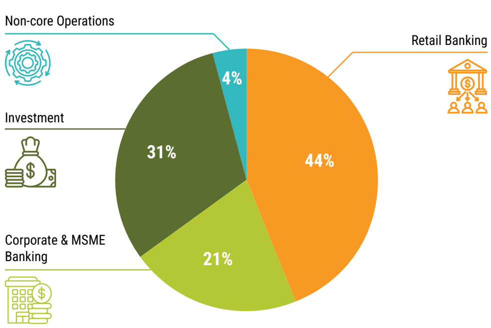
REGULATORY CAPITAL
(million XCD)



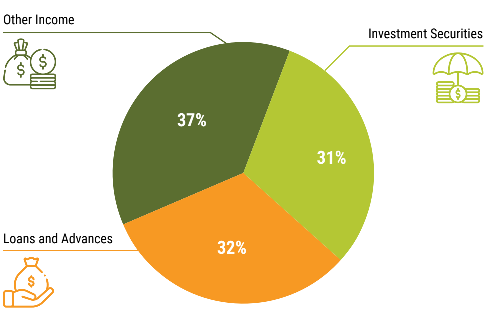
CET 1 CAPITAL
(million XCD)



REVENUE BY SEGMENT 2025



SOURCES OF REVENUE 2025



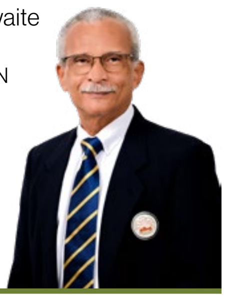
Key Financial Summary

Expressed in Thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars ($'000)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total assets	2,764,135	2,863,477	2,224,542	1,608,987	1,430,927
Deposits from customers	2,442,574	2,605,583	2,027,863	1,498,045	1,277,134
Loans and advances to customers	1,161,201	1,014,424	856,828	640,209	598,595
Shareholders' equity	236,980	181,649	126,481	99,159	121,375
Net profit for the year	42,756	32,442	21,853	2,106	9,871
NPL ratio	0.75%	0.78%	1.04%	0.27%	0.21%
CAR	16.03%	13.44%	14.62%	11.17%	12.06%
ROE	20.43%	21.06%	19.37%	1.91%	8.99%
ROA	1.52%	1.28%	1.14%	0.14%	0.73%
Dividends per share ($)	0.60	0.50	0.43	-	0.15
Earnings per share ($)	5.63	4.27	2.88	0.28	1.30

Board of Directors

Darryl Brathwaite
Acc. Dir.
CHAIRMAN

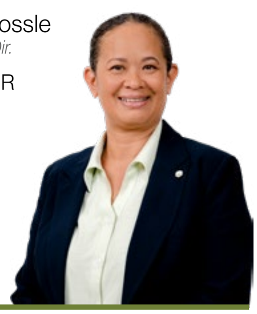


Lisa Taylor
B.A. (Hons.), LL.B (Hons.), Acc. Dir.
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Larry Lawrence
MBA, Acc. Dir.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Claudia Francis
CA,FCA, CPA, CMA, ACIS/ACG Acc. Dir.
DIRECTOR

Samantha Hossle
BSc, Acc., Dir.
DIRECTOR

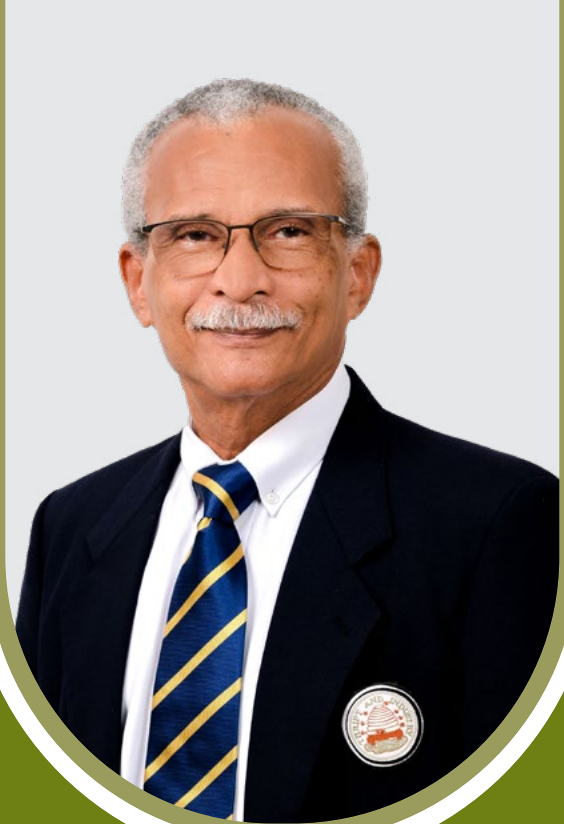


Anthony Andall
BSc, MSc, PhD, Acc. Dir.
DIRECTOR

Alfred Logie
Lic., Acc. Dir.
DIRECTOR

Benedict Brathwaite
BSc., FCCA, Acc. Dir.
DIRECTOR

Marlon Joseph
BSc., MSc., CGA, Acc. Dir.
DIRECTOR



Chairman's Review

It gives me great pleasure to declare that Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited ("the Bank") has had another outstanding fiscal year in 2025. The performance this year is noteworthy, exceeding the accomplishments of prior years. The Bank reported after-tax profits of $42.8 million, a 32% increase over the $32.4 million posted in 2024. The non-performing loans ratio of 0.75% reflects the continued effectiveness of the Bank's risk management controls. The lending portfolio maintained strong growth while upholding high asset quality. Liquidity was effectively managed, and the Bank adopted a prudent approach to credit risk, ensuring stability and confidence for our customers amid both an evolving economic and digital environment.

The Economic Environment

Globally, the outlook for 2025 – 2026 is cautiously optimistic. Global growth is projected at 2.9% in 2025 and 3.1% in 2026. Developed economies are stabilising, while emerging markets benefit from domestic demand and infrastructure investment. In some regions, inflation is easing, but in others it remains high. Tariffs imposed by the United States, geopolitical tensions and rapid technological breakthroughs, such as artificial intelligence, all introduce uncertainties that could disrupt trade, investment flows and overall market stability (International Monetary Fund, 2025). These trends underscore the importance of vigilant monitoring and sound financial decision-making.

Domestically, Grenada's economy is projected to grow moderately by 3% to 4% in 2025 – 2026, supported by tourism, public investment and infrastructure development. Consumer behaviour indicates increasing caution in spending and digital adoption continuing to accelerate, with approximately 60% of active clients using online banking channels. The financial sector remains competitive, with deposits expected to continue growing slightly faster than loans. Prudence in public finance management remains critical to maintain stability.

The Banking & Financial Services Environment

The banking sector in Grenada continues to experience growth, although at a moderated pace. Total deposits reached $4.68 billion, a 6.6% increase over 2024, while loans and advances grew by 12.0% to $2.51 billion, reflecting sustained demand across key sectors. The Loan-to-Deposit Ratio increased to 53.7%, indicating continued lending activity relative to deposits.

COMPARISON OF BANKING SECTOR DEPOSITS & LOANS

Indicator	Jun 2024	Jun 2025	% Change
Deposits (EC$M)	4,392	4,682	6.6
Loans & Advances (EC$M)	2,243	2,512	12.0
Loans to Deposit Ratio (%)[1]	51.1	53.7	5.1

[1] Loan to deposit ratio prudential range 75%-85%

Table 1. Sector Loans and Deposits for 2024 and 2025 (Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank)

Rising lending interest rates and inflationary cost in the global market continue to put pressure on consumers, highlighting the significance of making wise financial decisions. The Bank continues to be mindful of the regulatory environment, such as Basel II/III standards, anti-money laundering, cybersecurity and data protection rules & regulations, in ensuring that the Bank's operations are safe, compliant and well-positioned to serve clients.

The Bank's Operational Performance

The Bank's performance in 2025 demonstrates the resilience of the Grenadian economy amid persistent global inflationary pressures and other financial challenges. The Bank has now completed its 12th consecutive year of consistent profitability, marking another notable achievement.

Non-financial metrics continue to underscore strong public trust in our services. According to the annual independent Household Omnibus Survey conducted by Jude Bernard & Associates, the Bank remains the number one bank in the Commercial Banking sector with a household patronage of 50% (2024: 49.5%), serving as the primary banking institution for households. Similarly, our Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) remains among the highest in the sector at 85% (2024: 85%).

The audit of our Customer Service Charter by PKF Accountants & Business Advisers confirms customer satisfaction ratings above our 70% benchmark, standing at 72% in 2025 (2024: 71%).

The Way Forward

The Bank approaches the future with confidence, resilience and a renewed sense of purpose. Our history of strong performance has been built on sound judgement, adaptability and an unwavering commitment to our customers and communities. These same qualities will guide us as we navigate an environment shaped by global change, technological evolution and shifting economic dynamics.

Internally, the Bank recognises that our investments in technology and digital transformation have reshaped how we operate—enhancing efficiency, strengthening our infrastructure and ensuring we never grow complacent. These developments have challenged us to evolve, fostering a culture of agility, innovation and continuous improvement.

Externally, we are energised by the opportunities emerging within the technology sector. As new markets and innovations take shape, we are positioned to provide our customers with exciting, forward-thinking investment options that reflect the growing intersection between finance and technology.

While inflationary pressures, international trade adjustments and rapid innovation continue to redefine the financial landscape, they also open the door to extraordinary opportunity. The pace of transformation encourages us to think differently—to explore non-traditional markets, harness digital potential and collaborate in ways that deliver more inclusive and sustainable growth.

Our vision is not only to manage change but to lead through it. We recognise that agility, creativity and human insight will be the defining assets of the modern financial institution. By fostering a culture that values curiosity, continuous learning and responsible innovation, the Bank is building a future where prosperity is shared and progress is purposeful.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to prudent decision-making, yet we are equally driven by optimism—an optimism rooted in the belief that the future will reward those who are prepared to evolve with integrity and courage. Together with our customers, partners and people, we are shaping a financial ecosystem that empowers progress, strengthens trust and contributes positively to the societies we serve.

The journey ahead will demand both discipline and imagination. We welcome it—with confidence in our foundations and excitement for what lies ahead.

Dividends

In light of our strong 2025 performance, the Board of Directors has approved a dividend payout of sixty cents ($0.60) per share, reflecting a balanced approach between shareholder returns and prudent capital management.

Acknowledgements

I extend my sincere appreciation to my fellow Directors for their guidance and oversight throughout the year. Your strategic input and thoughtful decision-making have been essential in steering the Bank through an evolving economic landscape.

To the management team and all staff, I am grateful for your dedication and professionalism. Your commitment to excellence, adaptability and focus on delivering results has been a driving force behind the Bank's achievements this year.

Lastly, I extend heartfelt appreciation to our customers and shareholders. Your continued trust and support empower us to grow responsibly and serve the community with integrity, and we remain committed to safeguarding your interests while navigating changing financial conditions.

Conclusion

The 2025 financial year highlighted the Bank's resilience amid a changing global environment. Despite external uncertainties, we maintained steady progress through prudent management and sustainable growth. While recent performance has been strong, the Bank remains vigilant and disciplined, navigating global and technological changes with caution and agility, and continuing to create long-term value for our customers, communities and shareholders.

D Brathwaite

Darryl Brathwaite Acc. Dir.
CHAIRMAN

December 31, 2025

Corporate Governance Statement

In 2025, the Board of Directors ("the Board") continued to play an active role in guiding the Bank's strategic direction and ensuring that decisions were made with integrity, transparency, and accountability. The Board remained focused on strengthening Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited's governance framework by regularly reviewing and updating key strategic and governance policies, while monitoring management decisions and ensuring that systems and controls remained strong and effective.

Throughout the 2025 financial year, the Board's oversight and decision-making processes were guided by the principles and requirements of the Companies Act, the Banking Act and the Securities Act of the laws of Grenada and the ECCB's Prudential Guidelines on Corporate Governance ("ECCB's Guidelines").

The Board firmly believes that strong governance is essential to long-term success. As such, it remains committed to fostering a culture of sound corporate governance as a cornerstone for building a stronger, more resilient, and customer-focused Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited ("the Bank").

Board Meetings

The Board recognizes that regular and effective meetings are essential to sound governance and strategic oversight of the Bank. During the 2025 financial year, the Board met regularly to review performance, succession planning, assess risks, approve governance and strategic policies, and guide the strategic direction of the Bank in keeping with its vision and regulatory obligations.

All meetings were conducted in accordance with the Companies Act and the Bank's By-laws. Attendance and active participation were strong throughout the year, reflecting the Board's ongoing commitment to accountability, transparency and effective stewardship.

In addition to scheduled monthly meetings of the Board, special meetings were convened as necessary to address emerging strategic matters of importance, regulatory updates and risk management considerations. The Board also engaged in periodic training and self-assessment sessions to strengthen its collective effectiveness and ensure alignment with evolving corporate governance best practices within the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union.

For the financial year 2025, 17 (2024: 20) meetings were convened. A participation rate of 95% (2024: 96%) was achieved, as represented in the hereunder chart.

DIRECTORS % ATTENDANCE AT BOARD MEETINGS

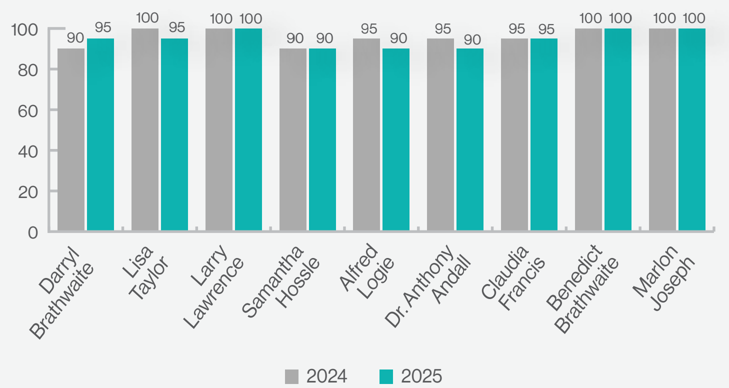


Figure 1. Showing Directors Attendance Rate for 2025 and 2024

Board Size and Composition

The Board of the Bank is structured to ensure an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, competencies, experience, mindset, and diversity, necessary to provide effective leadership and oversight. As at September 30, 2025, the Board comprised of 9 Directors, including 1 Executive Director and 8 Non-executive Directors. A representation of female to male ratio of 1: 2 and an average tenure of 8.5 years among Directors.

The composition of the Board reflects the requirements of the ECCB's Guidelines and the Bank's By-Laws, which promote a mix of independent judgment, financial expertise, industry knowledge and strategic oversight. This combination enables the Board to discharge its fiduciary and oversight responsibilities effectively, ensuring that decisions are made in the best interest of the Bank and its stakeholders.

Board members bring experience from diverse professional backgrounds including business, law, accounting, information technology, human resources, management and risk oversight. This diversity supports well-rounded deliberations and enhances the Board's ability to navigate a dynamic and evolving financial services environment.

The recruitment and nominations process of Directors will be informed by identifying any needed expertise, competencies, or other attributes from potential candidates for the Board, including satisfying the minimum criteria of the Fit and Proper Policy, as vacancies become available.

The Bank remains committed to continuous improvement in Board composition and succession planning to maintain strong governance and leadership capacity in keeping with regulatory standards and emerging best practices across the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union.

DIRECTORS BY TENURE, TYPE & INDEPENDENCE

Name	Tenure	Type of Director	Independence
Darryl Brathwaite	Director since September 2003	Non-Executive	Non-Independent
Lisa Taylor	Director since January 2010	Non-Executive	Non-Independent
Larry Lawrence	Director since December 2021	Executive	Non-Independent
Alfred Logie	Director since March 2013	Non-Executive	Non-Independent
Samantha Hossle	Director since May 2018	Non-Executive	Independent
Anthony Andall	Director since November 2019	Non-Executive	Independent
Claudia Francis	Director since June 2021	Non-Executive	Independent
Benedict Brathwaite	Director since September 2021	Non-Executive	Independent
Marlon Joseph	Director since June 2022	Non-Executive	Independent

Table 1. Showing Directors by Tenure and Type

Independence of Directors

In accordance with the Bank's corporate governance principles and the ECCB's Guidelines, the majority of Directors on the Board must be independent. The Board places great importance on maintaining the independence and objectivity of its members as a cornerstone of sound corporate governance. The independence of Directors ensures that decisions are made in the best interest of the Bank and its stakeholders, free from undue influence or conflict of interest.

An independent Director must be a non-executive director and free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with the exercise of his/her unfettered and independent judgment. In accordance with ECCB Guidelines, a director who has served for longer than 10 years should be considered non-independent.

The Board is committed to ensuring that the majority of its members are independent in order to continue to exercise prudent oversight of the Bank.

As part of the enhancements of the corporate governance framework, the Board has revised its approach to Board independence. Some of the enhancements include clear policies on board succession and guidelines for the age of retirement of directors; balancing the need for director's experience and institutional knowledge, with the need for an appropriate level of board renewal that ensures a fresh perspective is maintained as well as compliance with the Bank's established independence standards. Directors are required to disclose any potential conflicts promptly and to recuse themselves from deliberations where such conflicts arise.

The presence of independent Directors on the Board and its sub-committees promotes transparency, enhances accountability, and strengthens oversight of management performance and risk management practices.

Board Committees

As part of the enhancement to the governance structure and framework of the Bank, to ensure continued effectiveness and efficiency in the conduct of its oversight role, the sub-committees of the Board were reconstituted with robust charters. The Board is supported by the following sub-committees which make recommendations to the Board on matters delegated to them.

The Board now has 4 standing sub-committees:

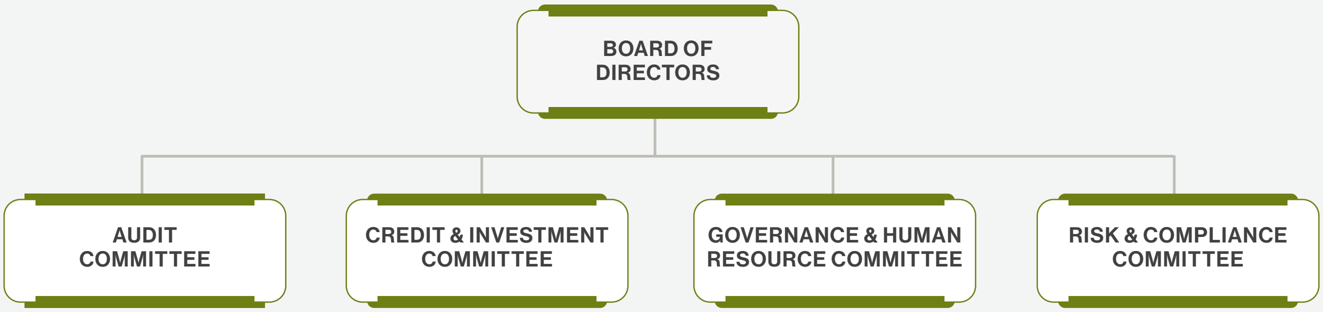


Figure 2. Showing the Sub-Committees of the Board

DIRECTORS	AUDIT COMMITTEE	CREDIT AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE	GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE	RISK AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE	CAPITAL WORKING GROUP
	Meetings Held				
	6	**16**	**7**	**5**	**1**
	Meetings Attended				
Darryl Brathwaite					1
Lisa Taylor			7	4	
Benedict Brathwaite	6	16	5[1]		1
Alfred Logie		16		5	1
Samantha Hossle			7	5	
Claudia Francis	6	14			
Marlon Joseph	6	16		5	
Anthony Andall	5		7		
Larry Lawrence					1

Table 2. Showing Board Committees attendance 2024

1 Director Brathwaite was appointed to the Governance and Human Resources Committee in January 2025, subsequent to the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, and was in attendance at all meetings thereafter.

1. AUDIT COMMITTEE

Members:

- Claudia Francis - Chairperson
- Dr. Anthony Andall
- Benedict Brathwaite
- Marlon Joseph

Role and Responsibilities:

The Audit Committee reviews and maintains oversight of the following:

- Work of the External and Internal Auditors
- Financial Reporting Process
- Effectiveness of the Internal Controls System

Meetings and Engagements:

During the financial year 2025, the Audit Committee met 6 times (2024: 8) with a participation rate from members of 98% (2024: 96%). During the period the Committee reviewed and recommended to the Board for approval the 2025 Audited Financial Statements and Annual Report; reviewed the Management Letter of 2025 and Management's responses thereto; reviewed the Budget and Strategic Plan; approved the annual audit plan and the Internal Audit Department Charter and reviewed the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls system via the various audit reports prepared by the Chief Audit Executive.

2. CREDIT & INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Members:

- Benedict Brathwaite – Chairman
- Claudia Francis
- Alfred Logie
- Marlon Joseph

Role and Responsibilities:

The Credit & Investment Committee maintains oversight responsibility for approving and/or reviewing the following:

- The Credit Risk & Investment Strategies
- The Credit Risk Control Environment
- Investment Risks and Management Frameworks
- The Credit and Investment Policies
- Credit Applications within Delegated Limits and Authority
- Sanctioning of new investments in accordance with the limits specified by the Board.

Meetings and Engagements:

The Credit & Investment Committee met 16 times (2024: 26) during the year to monitor the Bank's implementation of its credit and investment strategies, review its Credit Risk Exposures and control environment, review the performance of the Investment portfolio and related risks and to adjudicate on credit facilities and new investments. The participation rate among Committee members was 98% (2024: 97%).

3. GOVERNANCE & HUMAN RESOURCE COMMITTEE

Members:

- Dr. Anthony Andall – Chairman
- Samantha Hossle
- Lisa Taylor
- Benedict Brathwaite

Role and Responsibilities:

The Governance & Human Resource Committee (GHRC) provides strategic guidance for developing governance principles and guidelines to the Bank's affairs as it relates to matters of human resources, talent management and compensation. This is accomplished through the review and oversight of the following:

- The Corporate Governance System
- The Human Resources Strategy

- Succession Planning for the Managing Director and Executive Team
- The Human Resource Policies and Procedures
- The Performance of the Managing Director and the Executive Team
- The Remuneration and Compensation Package to staff, in particular Executives and Directors

Meetings and Engagements:
The GHRC met 7 times during the year (2024: 7) with a participation rate of 100% among Directors (2024: 100%). The Committee met to oversee the implementation of the Human Resources strategic plan; recommend extensions of Executive appointments, review the performance of the Managing Director and the Executive Management team, consider and approve the succession planning schedule for key positions inclusive of Executive Managers and the Corporate Secretary, review and recommended for approval the pay and grade structure of the Bank, review and recommend for approval Governance and Human Resources policies, and review Director retirement.

4. RISK & COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Members:
- Lisa Taylor – Chairperson
- Alfred Logie
- Samantha Hossle
- Marlon Joseph

Role and Responsibilities:
The Risk & Compliance Committee reviews and maintains oversight of the following:

- The Enterprise Risk Management Framework.
- System for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations in particular, Anti-Money Laundering & Counter Terrorism Financing (AMLCTF).
- Information Technology Security Risks and Governance

Meetings and Engagements:
The Risk & Compliance Committee met 5 times in the financial year 2025 (2024: 4) with a participation rate of 98% among Directors (2024: 100%). The Committee met to monitor the integrity of the Bank's risk management environment and the effectiveness of risk mitigating measures, monitor the status of the Bank's Information Technology assets, review the Bank's AMLCTF regime and other compliance mechanisms, review and recommend for approval the Anti-Bribery Corruption and Fraud Policy.

In addition, the Board has two ad hoc Committees i.e. the Capital Working Group and the Nomination Committee, which now forms a sub-set of the Governance and Human Resources Committee.

5. CAPITAL WORKING GROUP

Members:
- Darryl Brathwaite – Chairman
- Larry Lawrence
- Benedict Brathwaite
- Marlon Joseph
- Claudia Francis

The Capital Working Group has a mandate to review options to augment and preserve the Bank's Capital and make recommendations to the full Board. The Committee met once for the financial year (2024:1) with a 100% participation rate (2024: 100%).

6. NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Members:
- Dr. Anthony Andall – Chairman
- Lisa Taylor
- Benedict Brathwaite
- Samantha Hossle

The Nomination Committee is now a sub-set of the Governance and Human Resources Committee with a mandate to consider potential candidates for the Board, in keeping with the Board Succession Policy. The Committee met 3 times for the financial year (2024:0) with a 100% participation rate (2024: 0%).

Compensation

Director Compensation:
During the financial year 2025, Directors were remunerated in accordance with the Bank's policy on Director Compensation which took effect from April 30, 2024. The compensation to Directors has a fixed and variable fee structure. The fixed fee structure has pre-defined fees for Chairmanship and Board membership. The variable structure has pre-defined fees and is contingent upon the attendance to Board and sub-committee meetings. The variable structure also includes payment of a per hour rate for the attendance to any extra Director duties. The fee structure is set at a level that is comparable with other indigenous banks in the region.

Executive Management Compensation:
The compensation package to Executive Managers has remained consistent over the past 10 years.

COMPENSATION	2025 $	2024 $
Executive Management Salaries & related benefits	$3,580,979	$3,223,501
Director's fees and expenses	$473,445	$394,882

Table 2. Showing Directors and Executive Management compensation

Director Training
The Bank, recognizing that continuous learning of the Board is essential to maintaining effective governance and informed decision-making, continues to be committed to ensuring that Directors receive ongoing training and development opportunities. This serves to strengthen Directors' understanding of the financial services sector, regulatory requirements and emerging governance practices.

During the 2025 financial year, Directors participated in a range of training programmes. These sessions covered key areas, which included:

- Anti-Money Laundering & Counter Terrorist Financing (AMLCTF)
- Cybersecurity Awareness
- Risk Awareness
- Climate Related and Environmental Risks- Understanding the Landscape: Global Trends and Developments for Financial Institutions
- Corporate Governance – Managing Board Effectiveness
- Corporate Governance – The Agile Board

The Board remains committed to fostering a culture of continuous improvement and professional development, ensuring that all Directors are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Additionally, Directors attended the Bank's annual W. E. Julien Memorial Lecture Series and individual Directors also attended the 14th annual Risk Americas Conference and ICAC Caribbean Conference of Accountants.

Shareholder Engagement

The Bank held its 8th annual J.B. Renwick/Arnold Williamson Shareholders' Outreach Forum on June 18, 2025.

Mr. Trevor E. Blake, Managing Director, Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange presented on the topic "Building a Fit For Purpose Board". Mr. Blake enlightened shareholders on determining the required attributes for a fit for purpose board, skills matrix to assess the skills and experience of Directors and that the Board must be composed of individuals with the right mix of skills, experience and foresight to guide the Bank through an increasingly complex financial environment.

The Shareholders' Outreach Program is an annual forum that increasingly enlightens shareholders on their roles and obligations in the governance of the Bank, and to be more confident in engaging board members on their stewardship at annual shareholder meetings. The entire presentation was very well received by attendees and Mr. Blake was highly commended for a well-structured and thoroughly researched presentation.

Strategic Planning

To ensure that the Bank's vision and goals are clearly defined and communicated throughout the organisation, the Board of Directors approved a revised strategic plan for the period 2026 – 2028.

Board and Sub-Committees Performance

The Bank's Governance Manual provides for the utilization of the Board Evaluation Policy, which speaks to good corporate governance practices for assessing the performance and effectiveness of the Board, its sub-committees and individual Directors. Consistent with the Governance Manual, the Board and the sub-committees evaluated its performance for the financial year 2025. The Board Self-Evaluation survey was conducted to elicit the responses from Directors on the following broad dimensions:

A. Board Performance

B. Board Conduct and Processes

C. Relationship with the Managing Director

D. Performance of the Chairman

The table below shows the results of the 2025 Board Evaluation Survey with the comparison table for the 2024 results:

DIMENSION	2024 RESULTS	2025 RESULTS	COMMENTS ON 2025 RESULTS
A. Board performance	96%	95%	The Board Performance was rated as above expectations.Feedback provided was specific in relation to continued improvement in the strategic planning process and for further oversight by the Board on strategic matters. The Board duly performed its responsibility in relation to risk management and the clear lines of responsibility between Management and the Board continue to be a work in progress with improvements needed.
B. Board conduct and processes	97%	83%	Directors rated Board Conduct and Processes as above expectations and highlighted that meeting management can be improved by optimizing meeting structure.
C. Relationship with Managing Director	89%	70%	The performance was rated as having met expectations. The Board's relationship with the Managing Director is healthy.However, to enhance continued improvement of this relationship, it would require frank engagement and purposive communication and planning.
D. Chairman's Feedback	80 %	80%	Board members rated the performance here as having met expectations. Overall, Directors were generally satisfied with the performance of the Chairman.

Directors' Interests

The table below shows the shareholdings of Directors as at September 30, 2025 with comparisons to the previous year.

Director	Title	No. of Shares 2025	No. of Shares 2024	Change
Darryl Brathwaite	Chairman	3,857	3,857	-
Lisa Taylor	Deputy Chairman	2,000	2,000	-
Larry Lawrence	Managing Director	5,005	5,005	-
Anthony Andall	Director	1,000	1,000	-
Alfred Logie	Director	2,000	2,000	-
Samantha Hossle	Director	1,000	1,000	-
Claudia Francis	Director	1,000	1,000	-
Benedict Brathwaite	Director	1,000	1,000	-
Marlon Joseph	Director	2,000	1,000	1,000

Table 4. Showing the Shareholdings of Directors for the FY 2025

Restrictions on Share Dealings by Directors

Directors and Senior Managers are subject to the Securities Act No. 23 of 2001 restrictions on applying for, acquiring and disposing of securities in, or other relevant financial products of the Bank; or encouraging another person to do so if they are in possession of inside information.

Directors are bound by the Bank's Trading Window Policy viz "Bank Directors, Senior Management and Staff of GCBL shall only trade in the shares of the Company 10 days after the release of information (i.e. financial performance, share issues, mergers and acquisitions etc.) to the public and up to 30 days thereafter."

Directors are not allowed to trade in the shares of the Bank outside of the trading window outlined in the Bank's policies and without submitting prior written expression of interest to the Corporate Secretary.

The Code of Conduct

The Bank's Code of Conduct ("the Code") sets out employees' and Directors' obligations in meeting the Bank's commitment to ethical, moral and legal standards. It provides a positive guide to employees and directors in their personal and professional activities by enforcing a minimum level of acceptable behavior.

Specifically, the Code requires directors and officers to act with honesty, integrity and openness to promote the objectives and values of the Bank and protect the assets of the Bank against loss, theft and misuse. The Code comprehensively addresses issues of conflict of interest whether actual or potential. It further provides guidance to the directors and officers of the Bank regarding disclosing and managing conflicts of interest.

Anti-Bribery Corruption and Fraud Policy

This policy was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors in 2024. The policy manages the risks associated with bribery corruption and fraud within all facets of the Bank's operations. Further, the policy is in place to ensure that appropriate corrective action is applied when failures are identified. Additionally, the policy provides guidance on the restrictions to be applied on the acceptance of gifts, hospitality, rewards, benefits and incentives.

Retirement and Re-election

In accordance with By-law No. 1, one third of Directors or the number closest thereto (other than the Managing Director) must retire at each Annual General Meeting.

The retiring Directors are Mr. Darryl Brathwaite, Dr. Anthony Andall and Mr. Marlon Joseph who, being fit and proper and eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Profiles of Directors for re-election

Mr. Darryl Brathwaite, Acc. Dir.

Mr. Darryl Brathwaite is a businessman and Managing Director of Hi-Tech Printery Ltd. He completed studies at the London School of Accountancy, London, United Kingdom. He is an experienced businessman having worked in the United Kingdom, Latin America and the Caribbean before returning to Grenada in 1988 to establish Hi-Tech Printery Ltd. as Managing Director/Owner. He served as Deputy President of the Senate and on several Government Committees and Statutory Boards. He is past President of the Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Mr. Brathwaite has been a member of the Board since 2003, and Chairman of the Board since 2019.

Anthony Andall, BSc., MSc., PhD., Acc. Dir.

Dr. Andall is the Vice-Provost and an Associate Professor at St. George's University. He lectures in Human Resource Management and Business Ethics at the undergraduate level and Human Resource Management and Strategy at the graduate level.

Dr. Andall holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting and Business Administration from St. George's University; a Master of Science in International Business from The School of Business, Economics and Law at The University of Gothenburg in Sweden, and a Ph.D. in International Management from the University of Agder in Norway.

Mr. Marlon Joseph, BSc., MSc., Acc. Dir.

Mr. Joseph has over 30 years of regulatory, supervisory and accounting experience in the financial services industry, holding several senior positions as Bank Examiner within the jurisdictions of Grenada and Turks & Caicos. Mr. Joseph has served on several Boards including the Chairman of the Trust Law Committee.

Mr. Joseph is the holder of an MSc. in International Banking and Finance from the University of Salford, U.K. and a BSc. in Economics and Accounting from the University of the West Indies. In addition, Mr. Joseph has a Post Graduate Diploma in Co-operative Development Studies and a Diploma in Agricultural Management from the Hungarian Agricultural Institute.

Appointment of Auditors

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. PKF Accountants and Business Advisers Grenada, offer themselves for re-appointment.

The Board of Directors is satisfied with the value that the External Auditors have provided to the Bank in the past year. The recommended external auditors for approval by the Bank's shareholders for the fiscal year 2026 is Messrs. PKF Accountants and Business Advisers Grenada.

The Corporate Governance Statement is accurate and up to date as at September 30, 2025.

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Tanya K. Lambert, LL.B, L.E.C., LL.M. Acc. Dir.
CORPORATE SECRETARY
December 31, 2025

Executive Management

Larry Lawrence
MBA, Acc. Dir

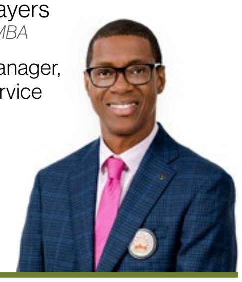
Managing Director

Willvorn Grainger
CRU, Dip., MA, Acc. Dir.

Chief Experience Officer

W. Gary Sayers
BBA, Dip. MBA

Executive Manager,
Sales & Service



Allana Joseph
BSc, CGA, CPA, AICB, Acc. Dir

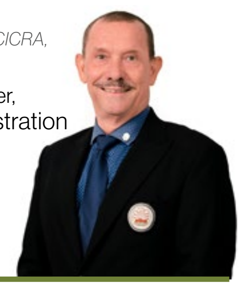
Executive Manager,
Compliance

Dr. Aaron Logie
FCCA, MBA, DBA, Acc. Dir

Executive Manager,
Finance and Wealth Management and Financial Services

Floyd Dowden
AICB, AML/CA, MBA-IB, CICRA, CBCS

Executive Manager,
Operations & Administration



Garvin Baptiste
BSc., CISSP, CRISC, CCISO

Executive Manager,
Information Technology

Nicola Philip
MCIBS, BSc, CCP, MBA, Acc. Dir

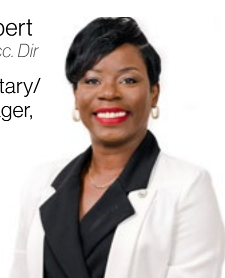
Executive Manager,
Human Resources

Shallene Gooding
FCCA, AMLCA

Chief Audit Executive

Tanya K. Lambert
LL.B, L.E.C, LL.M, Acc. Dir

Corporate Secretary/
Executive Manager,
Legal



Minerve Blanchard
BSc, MSc

Executive Manager,
Credit Administration

Jennifer Robertson
Dip. Banking, AICB, CIRM, CRU, MBA, MCIBS, Exec. Dip. Banking

Executive Manager,
Risk

Managing Director's Discussion & Analysis

On behalf of the Board of Directors and Management of Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited ("the Bank"), I am honoured to present the review of operations for the financial year ended September 30, 2025.

During 2025, the Bank continued to execute its strategic agenda anchored on customer-centric growth, digital innovation, risk-resilient lending, and sustainability. Across a year marked by shifting global economic indicators and steady regional growth, the Bank delivered improved profitability, reinforced capital strength, deepened stakeholder engagement, and laid the groundwork for transformational digital enhancements scheduled for implementation in 2026.

The Bank achieved a 32% increase in net profit, expanded its loan portfolio in key sectors, enhanced operational efficiency, and sustained prudent risk-management practices. Most importantly, we continued to support communities across Grenada while maintaining responsible banking standards and long-term value creation.

Review of Operations and Financial Performance

1. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

In 2025, the Bank's strategic execution remained focused on strengthening core operations, driving customer experience enhancements, investing in digital capability, and ensuring regulatory alignment.

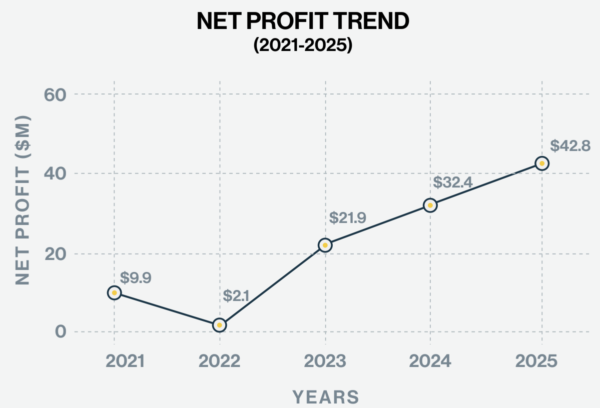
Strategic Achievements for 2025:

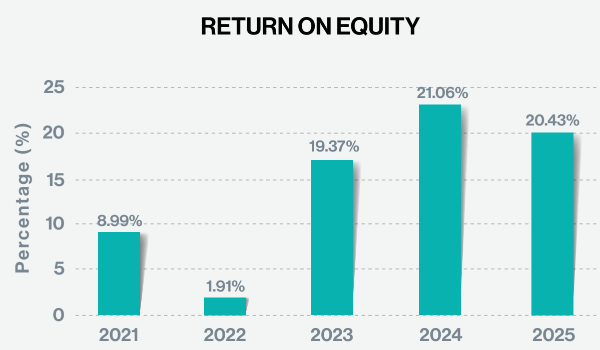
- Efficiency Ratio: Improved to 58% (2024: 60%) through growth in revenue, targeted cost optimisation and digital-readiness initiatives.
- Capital Adequacy: Total Capital Ratio increased to 16.03% (2024: 13.44%), reflecting retained earnings growth and enhanced risk-weighted asset management.
- Continued portfolio diversification, expansion of commercial and mortgage lending, and integration of operational gains achieved post-acquisition of FCIB Grenada operations.

These achievements position the Bank for a strong transition into the 2026–2028 strategy cycle.

Performance at a Glance

Metric	2025	2024	Change %
Net profit ($m)	42.8	32.4	+32%
Return on equity (ROE)	20%	21%	-5%
Total assets ($m)	2,764	2,863	-3%
Efficiency ratio	58%	60%	-3%
Total capital ratio	16.03%	13.44%	+19%





2. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) economy is projected to expand by 3.18% in 2025 (2024: 3.7%), supported by continued recovery in tourism and steady construction activity. Inflation in Grenada averaged 1.2% (2024: 0.8%), and interest rates remained anchored by the ECCB's stable monetary policy environment.

Across the regional banking sector, competitive pressures persisted, particularly in liquidity management and pricing. Digital adoption continued to rise, driven by changing customer expectations and the need for operational resilience. The Bank remained aligned with Basel II/III requirements and strengthened its risk governance structure to support long-term sustainability.

3. FINANCIAL REVIEW

3.1 Results of Operations

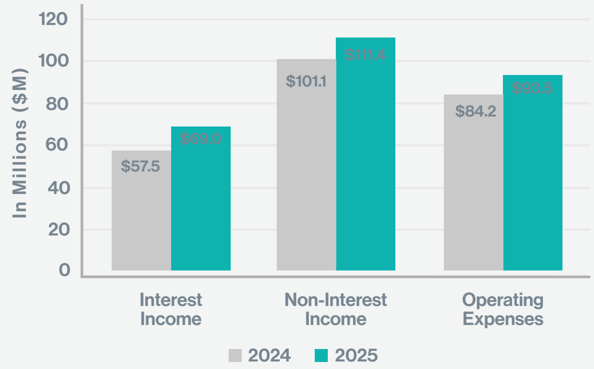
The Bank delivered net profit of $42.8 million, up 32% from 2024, driven by higher interest income across loans and investment securities partly offset by deliberate spending on digital infrastructure and customer service enhancements.

- Net Interest Margin (NIM): Expanded to 4.31% (2024: 4.16%), reflecting improved earning-asset yields.
- Other Operating Income: Increased by 10% to $111.4 million, supported by stronger investment income and fee-based services.
- Operating Expenses: Rose to $93.5 million (2024: $84.2 million), reflecting targeted investments in technology, card services, and staffing to support digital transformation.
- Efficiency Ratio: Improved to 58%, signalling strengthened operational efficiency.

3.2 Balance Sheet Position

- Total Assets: $2.76 billion (2024: $2.86 billion), down 3%. Primary drivers were reductions in cash and cash equivalents, and other assets and prepayments.
- Cash & Cash Equivalents: Declined to $375.2 million, (2024: $670.9 million) following utilisation in operating activities.
- Loans & Advances: Increased to $1.16 billion (2024: $1.01 billion), with notable growth in commercial and mortgage portfolios.

REVENUE AND EXPENSE COMPARISON
(2021-2025)



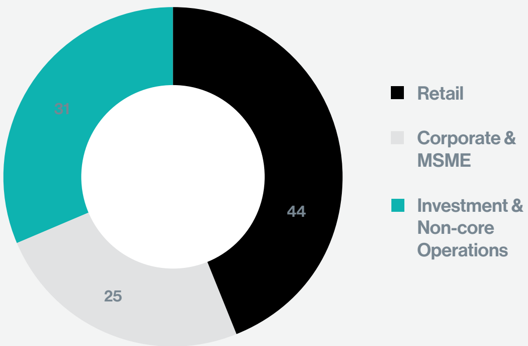
- Deposits: Decreased to $2.44 billion (2024: $2.61 billion), consequently the loan-to-deposit ratio improved to 49% (2024: 40%), indicating strengthened intermediation.
- Shareholders' Equity: Capital improved significantly by 30% to $237 million reflecting robust earnings for the year and increased Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income through unrealized gains from investment securities.

3.3 Segmental Performance

Retail Banking

- Personal chequing and savings deposit accounts increased by 1%, or $15.5 million signalling a settling of these deposit segments post-acquisition.
- Mortgage loans rose by $42.3 million (2024: $33.5 million); gross retail mortgage portfolio now at $402.7 million.
- Demand loans increase amounted to $37.5 million (2024: $32.4 million); gross demand loan portfolio reached $160.7 million.
- Total income from retail operations reached $72.9 million (2024: $59.6 million) comprising net interest income of $22.1 million and non-interest income of $50.8 million.

SEGMENT CONTRIBUTION TO INCOME



Corporate and MSME Banking

- Business deposits accounted for 50.5% of total deposits, declining to $1.23 billion, in line with enterprise liquidity cycles.
- Corporate and MSME loans grew by 12% or $59.9 million, bringing the portfolio to $558.5 million.
- Total segment income amounted to $41 million (2024: $44.7 million) comprising of net interest income of $31.7 million and non-interest income of $9.3 million. The decline was impacted by declining non-interest income due to subdued transactional activity.

Treasury & Investments and Other Non-core Operations

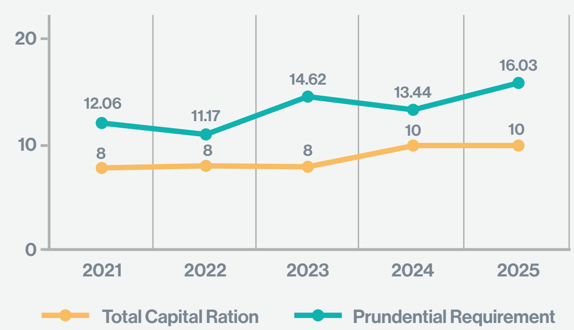
- Investment securities portfolio stood at $1.12 billion (2024: $1.03 billion), driven by a strategic shift toward higher-yield treasury instruments (up 21%).
- Fixed deposit investments declined by 32% as funds were reallocated to optimise yields and meet operating activities requirements.
- Total income from investments and non-core activities during the year amounted to $51.5 million increasing from $40.1 million in 2024; up 28%, reflecting favourable market opportunities.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT & CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank's risk management framework continues to be anchored on the three-lines-of-defence model, with oversight by the Board Risk & Compliance Committee.

- Credit Risk: Total credit exposures increased to $1.21 billion (2024: $1.05 billion). Stage 3 loans increased by 9.7% (2024: 3.7%) with a coverage ratio of 66.3%.
- Liquidity Risk: Liquidity levels remain well above ECCB benchmarks, supported by active asset-liability management and conservative investment strategies.
- Capital Adequacy: Tier 1 regulatory capital at year-end was $207.1 million, with a Tier 1 ratio of 11.86% (2024: 9.01%) and a total capital ratio of 16.03% (2024: 13.44%). All regulatory minima were comfortably met.
- Emerging Risks: Climate-related exposures and cyber resilience remain under close monitoring.

TOTAL CAPITAL RATIO
(2021 - 2025[1])



5. DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION & INNOVATION

Digital transformation and innovation remained a key enabler in 2025. During the year, the Bank advanced several key digital transformation initiatives aimed at enhancing both customer and employee experiences, while strengthening efficiency across front- and back-office operations. Internal project teams completed multiple rounds of testing, validation, and readiness assessments for new systems and solutions as we move steadily toward implementation. Most major enhancements are scheduled to go live in 2026, bringing noticeable improvements across branch and online channels to deliver a more seamless banking experience.

To support this transition, the Bank also launched a six-month Technology Adoption Campaign in July. The campaign is designed to prepare customers and employees for upcoming digital enhancements, increase utilisation of the Bank's alternative service channels, and promote overall digital confidence. Importantly, while encouraging the convenience of digital banking, we continue to underscore the importance of safe and responsible usage. As part of the campaign, customers receive practical cybersecurity tips aligned to each featured digital service, ensuring they remain protected as they embrace new technologies.

6. SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

The Bank is committed to being a financially and socially responsible institution in Grenada. In 2025:

- Green Financing: $3.2 million disbursed under the Building for the Future (BFF) programme for renewable-energy and energy-efficient projects.
- Community Investment: $0.8 million allocated to education, health, culture, and financial-literacy initiatives.

7. PEOPLE & GOVERNANCE

The Bank's success remains grounded in strong governance and a committed workforce.

- The Bank employed 290 full-time equivalents (FTEs) at year-end.
- Invested $0.97 million in staff training and leadership development (2024: $0.81 million).
- Enhanced AML/KYC frameworks; no regulatory breaches recorded.
- Reinforced ethical culture through Code of Conduct and whistle-blower policy.
- Maintained strong governance standards, with an independent and diverse Board.

8. OUTLOOK & PRIORITIES FOR 2026

The Bank enters 2026 with a strong capital base, robust liquidity, and a clear strategic direction. Key priorities include:

- Navigating modest ECCU economic growth influenced by tourism trends, remittances, and international market conditions
- Maintaining disciplined credit-risk management, proactive provisioning, and portfolio optimisation
- Accelerating the Bank's digital transformation initiatives to enhance customer-centric growth
- Strengthening ESG integration, with an emphasis on long-term sustainability initiatives reinforcing our indigenous Grenadian identity and stakeholder value proposition.

Conclusion

The Bank concludes 2025 with strengthened financial performance, enhanced operational resilience, and a forward-looking agenda. With a committed leadership team, a dedicated workforce, and continued stakeholder trust, the Bank is well-positioned to deliver sustainable value and advance its mission in the years ahead.

I thank you, our Board of Directors, leadership team, staff, and shareholders, for your continued support and confidence as we build on our legacy and shape our future.

Larry Lawrence
MANAGING DIRECTOR
December 31, 2025

Corporate Social Responsibility

Health

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited's ("the Bank") 14th **Pump it Up!** Family Fun Walk attracted a record number of approximately 6,000 participants in Grenada and Carriacou combined. The 2025 event also showcased the patriotism of Grenadians as the proceeds of the walk benefitted the Princess Royal Hospital, which was severely damaged by Hurricane Beryl in 2024. The Fun Walk is the flagship event of the Bank's Healthier Lifestyles Program, which seeks to promote healthier lifestyle choices, including physical exercise and taking a proactive approach to health issues. The event encourages families to come out to enjoy an afternoon of fun while also engaging in physical activity, with the hope that it will ignite a fire in them to continue. It is also a platform for the Bank to disseminate and promote healthy lifestyle tips to the community on the road and on social media.

Supporting health-related organizations is the second most important objective of the **Pump it Up!** Family Fun Walk. The Bank was able to raise over $70,000 towards replacing beds, equipment and supplies at the Princess Royal Hospital in Carriacou to help bolster their efforts to return to normal operations post hurricane.

Environment

During this year's **Pump it Up!** Family Fun Walk, the Bank continued to demonstrate its commitment to protecting the environment. Not only did the Bank proactively ensure that the walk's route remained litter-free through staff volunteerism, but it also partnered with the Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority to recycle all discarded plastic water bottles in an Authority-led recycling drive.

*Receptacle used to collect plastic waste at the **Pump it Up!** Family Fun Walk*

In an exciting move, the Bank launched its Building for the Future Campaign, BFF for short, to educate the public on climate resilient practices and offered incentives for sustainable investments. Under this campaign greater discounts on interest rates and loan fees were given.

Education

The Bank continues to place high priority on, and investment in, education. This year, through the Super Starter Education Investment Plan scholarship program, 13 students at the primary and secondary levels were awarded scholarships. Seven students at the primary level were awarded $1,200 scholarships, and six secondary school students were awarded $2,500 each. This year, for the first time, recipients were also each given the opportunity to acquire shares in the Bank. In addition, 31 students who were recipients in the Bank's scholarship program during the financially challenging COVID-19 period (2020-2022) continued to receive financial support to assist with education expenses throughout their primary and secondary school tenures. These scholarships represent a significant financial investment in the future of Grenada.

For another year, the Bank sponsored the prestigious A.A. La Grenade and T.A. Marryshow Cup awards for outstanding students at the CAPE and CSEC levels. The Bank also

EIP scholarship recipients

collaborated once again with The University of the West Indies to host the Carol Bristol Lecture Series under the theme "Harnessing People, Data, and Information Systems for Sustainable Development Trajectories", delivered by Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard, renowned demographer and applied social statistician.

Sports

The emerging sport of chess in Grenada was further developed through the Bank's support of several initiatives embarked on by the Grenada Chess Federation. Contributions were made towards participation at tournaments in Aruba and Colombia, where team members captured top positions, and a summer camp which focused on equipping players with enhanced strategic and critical thinking skills, leadership and discipline.

The Bank also sponsored the inaugural Peak Performance T20 Night Cricket Competition, which brought night cricket to Grenada and successfully established a new standard for local cricket tournaments. Over a 10-week period, six teams participated in the competition.

Culture & the Performing Arts

The Bank strengthened its commitment and partnership with the Co-op Bank Commancheros Steel Orchestra. In this year's panorama championships, the Junior Steel Orchestra copped the third position in the Junior Panorama, while the Senior Steel Orchestra captured the coveted first place in the National Panorama Competition. In support of

Co-op Bank Commancheros performing the winning rendition at the National Panorama Competition

community through culture, the Bank sponsored the prize for the winning project undertaken by the contestants of the National Queen Pageant. Contestant Miss St. David, whose project supported and advocated for differently abled people across the island, was chosen as having the most impactful project overall.

The Bank also supported Rhythms of Spice, another unique initiative showcasing the musical talents of young people. The event featured students who completed training in various instruments.

To further enrich Grenadian culture and help with providing a platform to showcase and empower local talent, the Bank sponsored several theatrical productions throughout the year. These productions included “Breaking Out” by Heritage Theatre Company and “Rivals” by La Boucan Creative Centre.

Customer Service Promises & Standards

Customer centricity remains the Bank’s singular strategic focus. The Bank ensures it is accountable to the promises and standards set to support excellent customer experience. As a result, the Bank conducted the annual audit of its Customer Service Charter, measuring performance against service promises.

Customer Satisfaction

The Bank strives to ensure high customer service excellence on various levels. In the quarterly Customer Perception Survey, when rated for attributes such as friendliness, staff interest, product knowledge, and effort to meet customers’ needs, the Bank recorded an 80% rating in the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI).

The survey also assessed customers’ views on overall service delivery and whether they are likely to recommend the Bank to others. This year, the Bank’s target was surpassed with a notable Net Promoter Score (NPS) of +32, demonstrating customers’ high confidence and trust in the Bank. The NPS target set was above the average of comparable financial institutions internationally.

The Bank’s dedication to customer service excellence extends to staff development and training. The Bank continued its annual mandatory Customer Excellence Training for all employees, including auxiliary staff and security guards. The objective of this training is to ensure that the quality of service is consistent throughout the organization and that the customer journey is an enjoyable one.

With a strong focus on customer excellence, the Bank recognizes and rewards employees who consistently deliver. Based on monthly, quarterly and annual customer feedback, the overall winner for this year’s Customers’ Choice for Customer Service is Ms. Candice Gay.

Management Team


Roger Duncan
FICB
Manager, Customer Care


Carlene Phillip-Frank
Exec. Dip. Banking, BSc, MBA, BSP, PMI-ACP
Senior Manager, Programme & Strategy


Keisha Greenidge
BSc, MSc
Senior Manager, Risk (Credit)


Richard Medford
BSc, MSc
Manager, Electronic Services & Retail Operations


Michelle Noel - Gibbs
Bsc
Manager, Credit Assessment


Keith Holas
Finance Manager


Ebernie Whyte-Best
MBA, Chartered Banker
Manager, Business Banking


Javid Hosten
CISM, PCIP, VCA, CDPS
Manager, Information Security


Ericka Hosten
BSc
Manager, Marketing & Customer Insight Unit


Jacqueline Phillip
MSC, BBA, AS, CERT
Manager, Recoveries and Collections


Marquez Mc Sween
MBA, CRU, AMLCA, CPAML
Manager, Compliance


Kishel Francis
Bsc. ECSRC lic.
Manager, Wealth Management & Financial Services (Ag.)


Richardson Holder
B.Sc. (Hons), MBA-IB, (CBCA)®, Acc. Dir
Audit Manager


Shawn Slinger
BSc, CISM, VCP
Manager, Information Systems & Technology


Christopher Cudjoe
Bsc.MBA
Investment & Liquidity Manager


Craig Belfon
AICB
Operations Manager


Roland Fletcher
AICB, MBA, CRU
Sales & Services Manager, Sauteurs Retail Banking Unit


Brendon Mc Gillivary
IM, AICB, CRU, BSc, Exec. Dip. Banking
Sales & Services Manager, St. George's Retail Banking Unit


Rachael Philip-Bethel
CRU
Sales & Services Manager, Carriacou Retail Banking Unit


Shane Regis
AICB, BSc
Sales & Services Manager, Grenville Retail Banking Unit


Nedgra Paul
BSc
Sales & Services Manager, Spiceland Mall Retail Banking Unit


Vanda Patrick-Raeburn
Bsc, Msc.
Senior Manager, Human Resources (Ag.)

Human Resource Report

> Employees who believe that management is concerned about them as a whole person, not just an employee are more productive, more satisfied, more fulfilled.
> Anne M. Mulcahy

The Human Resources Department plays a critical role in shaping organizational culture, enhancing employee performance, and fostering a productive and engaged workforce. Throughout the 2024-2025 fiscal year, significant focus was placed on employee training and development, fostering a collaborative and engaged workforce through key strategic initiatives, and ensuring the organization is poised to meet future talent needs.

Staff Wellbeing

In 2025, Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited ("the Bank") continued to provide support to its employees through its Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP is an important pillar in the organization that allows employees to obtain independent support to boost their mental and emotional wellbeing. With the vast changes in the world of work, and society, the Bank recognizes the importance of providing staff with avenues to seek the requisite support to help them navigate and grow holistically.

General Staff Meeting

The Annual General Staff Meeting was held under the theme "Humans in Digital Transformation: Adjusting with Strength and Resilience". As is customary, employees were awarded and recognized for their academic achievements, customer service delivery, years of service and other outstanding contributions to the growth and development of the Bank.

For the third consecutive year, the Spiceland Mall Retail Banking Unit (RBU) captured the title of "RBU of the year", while Nedgra Paul, Sales & Service Manager at Spiceland Mall RBU was the recipient of the Managing Director's

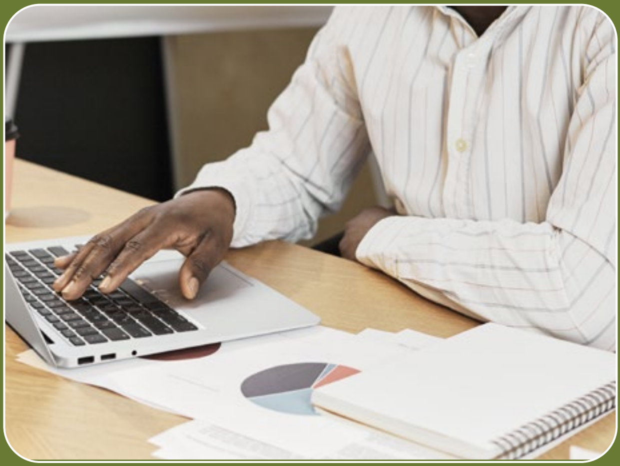
Award for "her unwavering and inspiring leadership, which has driven the Spiceland Mall Retail Banking Unit to achieve consistent, year on year excellence. Her thoughtful guidance and motivation have empowered the team to perform at their best, making her the true embodiment of consistency." Kiwani Grant, Operational Risk Analyst, received a certificate of commendation for his exceptional work and contribution to the redesigning of a key risk tool.

Staff Events

On Saturday, December 7, 2024, the Bank held its annual staff cocktail party under the theme "Mirage, the Sneaker Masquerade" at the Aquarium Restaurant and Bar. The night presented the opportunity for staff to relax and engage in fellowship and camaraderie while being entertained.

On June 20, 2025, the Bank re-introduced its staff-only event, dubbed "Out is Out", aimed at fostering team cohesion and enhancing interdepartmental communication. The evening featured a dynamic mix of activities, including ice-breaker games, karaoke and sip and paint. These interactive sessions were met with enthusiastic participation and high engagement from attendees, reflecting the event's success in building stronger connections.

Training and Development



Training and Development plays a pivotal role in enhancing employees' skills, knowledge, abilities and attitudes. These initiatives are essential for building organizational capacity, enabling staff to deliver exceptional service and fostering a more efficient, competitive and engaged workforce. At Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited ("the Bank"), training and development initiatives are structured, ongoing educational activities aligned with the Bank's strategy, Mission, Vision and Core Values.

The Bank remains committed to driving higher productivity, improving service quality, shortening the learning curve, reducing employee turnover and cultivating a strong and effective leadership team.

During the 2024-2025 financial year, training activities consisted of the following:

1. In-house training
2. Resident external training
3. Certifications and Qualifications

In-House Training

In-house training was undertaken throughout the year, aimed at covering critical topics essential to the operations of the Bank and development of employee competencies in their functional areas. These include training in the areas of customer service delivery – Delivering Excellence, Risk Awareness and mandatory AMLCTF/CPF training.

Setting a foundation is not only of strategic importance, but essential for ensuring new employees are assimilated into the culture of the Bank. Mandatory Orientation and Induction Training was therefore held for all new members of staff.

Resident External - Virtual/Online Training

To support continuous professional growth and enhanced operational efficiency, employees of the Bank participated in a range of virtual/online and in-person training programs and conferences facilitated by external institutions.

Jimmy Best, Jacqueline Phillip, Jeremy Japal, Kerres Thomas and Rina St. Bernard all participated in modules I and II of the ECHMB Mortgage Underwriting Course. Marvin Adams completed all modules of the programme and submitted his application to become a member of the Real Estate Institute of Canada (REIC).

As part of their professional development, the following members of staff completed the Total Leadership Development training facilitated by ReBIT: Kevin Noel, Daniella Mc Sween, Craig Belfon, Shallene Gooding, Brendon Mc Gillivary, Keisha Greenidge, Nella Barry, Dixi-Ann Modeste-Paul, Krystle Simon and Rene Bishop.

Carlene Phillip-Frank participated in a Change Management Certification Program facilitated by PROSCI as part of her professional development.

As part of their professional development, the following members of staff participated in UWI Professional Development Courses: Asher Brown, Karrie Sandy, Zennie Thomas, Ann Edwards-Noel, Alisha Francis, Kira Griffith, Judith De Coteau, Nicolette Harding, Shamika Williams and Vincent Samuel.

Staff of the Human Resource Department underwent various training initiatives facilitated by Advantage Caribbean, Arthur Lok Jack and SHRM, as part of their professional development:

- Anel Prince: Microsoft Excel 2019 & Microsoft 365, Executive Professional for the Future Creating Impact through Effectiveness and People Analytics
- Vanda Patrick-Raeburn: Compensation Strategy and Design and Workplace Investigations
- Jennifer Richards: Workplace Investigations
- Nicolette Harding: Train the Trainer
- Nicola Philip: Compensation Strategy and Design and Workplace Investigations

To ensure that the staff of the Internal Audit Department are equipped with the skills and competencies required to perform risk-based audits in a rapidly evolving environment, staff completed various training initiatives and IIA OnDemand Courses with the Institute of Internal Auditors as part of their professional development.

Members of the Office of Strategy Management also completed various professional development training courses with the Project Management Institute:

- Carlene Phillip-Frank: Mastering Value Delivery: Integrating Benefits Realization and Risk Optimization to Generate Value
- Aly-Terese Wilson: How to Apply Business Analysis Strategies for Successful Project Management
- Kester Joseph: Artificial Intelligence Revolution: Empowering Project Managers for Success

Vanda Patrick-Raeburn, Asher Brown and Vincent Samuel attended a 1 day workshop on Building & Maintaining a Healthy Work Environment facilitated by J'S HR Consultancy.

The Sales and Service team participated in training courses facilitated by Corporate Finance Institute under the topic Converting Leads to Negotiation & Closing geared towards their professional development.

10 employees from the Operations & Administration department participated in online courses facilitated by Corporate Finance Institute under the topic of Managing Time at Work.

To keep abreast with evolving compliance standards, Chardy Baldeo, Prycilla Sandiford, Keron St. Clair and Neisha Romain completed an online training course in Transaction Monitoring with the International Compliance Association.

Members of staff also attended the following conferences: SHRM, Bank Marketing Conference, OECS Bar Association Law Conference, FIBA AML Conference, Caribbean Investment Summit, Annual Risk Americas Conference and VMWare Explore.

These training initiatives were strategically selected to strengthen functional competencies, introduce best practices and align staff capabilities with evolving industry standards. The flexibility of remote learning enabled broader participation and ensured that employees could access high-quality training without disrupting daily operations.

Certifications/Qualifications

Several employees successfully attained qualifications and certifications in the following areas:

Certifications

Real Estate Institute of Canada (REIC) – Designation

- Viola Charter

AWS Certified Cloud Operations Administrator Training Boot Camp

- Anthony George

Eastern Caribbean Securities Market (ECSM) Certification Programme

- Reeane Springle

Certification in Investment Migration & Training

- Ariel Bain

PROSCI Change Management Certification Program

- Carlene Phillip-Frank

Commercial Banking & Credit Analyst and Financial Planning and Wealth Management Professional (CBCA & FPWMP)

- Caryl Modeste

Commercial Banking & Credit Analyst (CBCA)

- Anna Da Breo
- Nakita Stuart-Julien

Anti Money Laundering Certified Associate (AMLCA)

- Shallene Gooding

The Chartered Governance Institute of Canada Accredited Director

- Tanya K. Lambert
- Willvorn Grainger
- Nicola Philip
- Aly-Terese Wilson
- Allana Joseph
- Aaron Logie

In conclusion, the training and development initiatives undertaken during the 2024-2025 period reflect the Bank's unwavering commitment to fostering a culture of continuous learning and professional growth. Through a blend of in-house sessions, external certifications and virtual learning opportunities, employees across all departments have been empowered to enhance their skills, embrace innovation and align with the Bank's strategic goals. These efforts not only strengthen individual competencies, but also contribute to building a resilient, high-performing workforce poised to meet the evolving demands of the financial services industry.


Viola Charter


Anthony George


Reeane Springle


Ariel Bain


Carlene Phillip-Frank


Caryl Modeste


Anna Da Breo


Nakita Stuart-Julien


Shallene Gooding


Tanya K. Lambert


Willvorn Grainger


Nicola Philip


Aly-Terese Wilson


Aaron Logie

Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2025

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

welcome home

Table of Contents

Pannell House | P.O. Box 1798 | Grand Anse | St. George's
Grenada | West Indies
Tel: (473) 440-2562 | 3014 | 2127 | 0414
Email: pkf@pkfgrenada.com

PKF
Accountants & business advisers

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited ("the Bank") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at September 30, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Expected credit losses	
Refer to Notes 4, 9(c) and 11 in the financial statements As described in the notes to the financial statements, the expected credit losses have been determined in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments which requires significant judgement and estimation. ▪ The calculation of expected credit loss (ECL) relies on complex, data-driven models that incorporate key parameters like Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD), amount of future cash flows and discount rates. The design, validation, and application of the model used requires a significant review process. IFRS 9 requires the Bank to record allowance for ECLs for all loans and advances to customers and other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss. ▪ IFRS 9 standard requires the use of reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, including probability-weighted economic scenarios. Predicting future economic conditions introduces inherent uncertainty and subjectivity. The identification of impairment and the determination of recoverable amounts are an uncertain process. ▪ The allowance for expected credit losses is a material balance on the financial statements, directly impacting the valuation of a significant portion of the Bank's assets.	In assessing expected credit loss provisions, we performed the following procedures: ▪ Reviewed the Bank's provision for loan loss policy and evaluated the modelling techniques and methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9. ▪ Assessed the completeness of the input data and the underlying assumptions applied in determining 12-month and lifetime probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default. ▪ Involved our IT specialists in areas that required specific expertise (i.e. data reliability and the expected credit loss model). ▪ Reviewed the qualitative and quantitative disclosures in the financial statements for their compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9. ▪ Evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of key controls over credit risk monitoring, loan classification and ECL model governance.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Fair values of investment securities	
Refer to Notes 4, 9(b) and 12 in the financial statements ▪ The Bank invests in various investment securities measured at fair value. These include securities classified as Level 1, trading in active markets, securities classified as Level 2, trading on markets for which there are no published price available but have variable inputs that can be measured, and securities classified as Level 3 that have no observable market data. ▪ Valuation of these investments can be subjective and involve various assumptions regarding pricing. ▪ Associated risk management is complex and dependent on high quality data. A specific area of audit focus includes the valuation of fair value assets.	We performed the following procedures during our assessment: ▪ Reviewed the valuation policy and considered whether the methodology remains appropriate given current market conditions. ▪ Evaluated the reasonableness of prices for specific investments by comparison to independent third-party pricing sources and validating the level of these investments within the IFRS fair value hierarchy. ▪ Independently assessed the fair value of investments by performing independent valuations on the investment portfolio as well as reviewing the fair value levels and recalculating the unrealized gain/(loss) recognized. ▪ Assessed whether there are any indicators of impairment including those securities that are not actively traded. ▪ Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended September 30, 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on these statements on December 6, 2024.

Other information included in the Bank's 2025 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Bank's 2025 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other information included in the Bank's 2025 Annual Report (continued)

In connection with our audit of the 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Bank's 2025 Annual Report, if we conclude that it contains a material misstatement, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

- 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 Bank'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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists; we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank 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.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have compiled with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Henry A. Joseph.

PKF

GRENADA
December 4th, 2025

Accountants & Business Advisers:

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Central Bank and other banks	10	375,173,773	670,938,029
Loans and advances to customers	11	1,161,200,500	1,014,424,142
Investment securities	12	1,115,957,738	1,033,281,390
Other assets and prepayments	13	36,065,745	67,362,225
Property and equipment	14	70,547,965	71,334,843
Intangible assets	15	5,189,474	5,905,263
Deferred tax asset	16	-	230,888
Total assets		2,764,135,195	2,863,476,780
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	17	2,442,573,889	2,605,582,774
Subordinated debt	18	50,000,000	50,000,000
Trade and other liabilities	19	30,835,774	20,582,824
Deferred tax liability	16	178,518	-
Income tax payable		3,566,549	5,661,967
Total liabilities		2,527,154,730	2,681,827,565
Shareholders' equity			
Stated capital	20	24,843,323	24,843,323
Statutory reserve	21	24,871,739	24,871,739
Accumulated other comprehensive income	22	50,965,312	40,317,629
Other reserves	23	4,240,499	3,171,596
Retained earnings		132,059,592	88,444,928
Total shareholders' equity		236,980,465	181,649,215
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,764,135,195	2,863,476,780

The notes on pages 49 to 107 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD: -

Darryl Brathwaite
Chairman

Lisa Taylor
Deputy Chairperson

Larry Lawrence
Managing Director

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
Interest income	24	69,030,422	57,481,241
Interest expense	25	(18,417,788)	(17,563,091)
Net interest income		50,612,634	39,918,150
Other operating income	26	111,378,149	101,106,174
		161,990,783	141,024,324
Impairment charge for credit losses	27	10,284,546	10,043,455
Impairment of goodwill	15	-	2,745,534
Operating expenses	28	93,517,132	84,209,454
		103,801,678	96,998,443
Operating profit before income tax		58,189,105	44,025,881
Income tax expense	29	(15,432,981)	(11,584,338)
Net profit for the year		42,756,124	32,441,543
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Net movement in fair value reserve	12.4	10,647,683	25,993,503
Total comprehensive income		10,647,683	25,993,503
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of Bank		53,403,807	58,435,046
Basic and diluted earnings per share	30	5.63	4.27

The notes on pages 49 to 107 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	Stated Capital $	Statutory Reserve $	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income $	Other Reserves $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balances as at October 1, 2023		24,843,323	23,593,616	14,324,126	2,360,557	61,359,171	126,480,793
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	32,441,543	32,441,543
Increase in statutory reserves	21	-	1,278,123	-	-	(1,278,123)	-
Other comprehensive income for year	22	-	-	25,993,503	-	-	25,993,503
Transfer to general reserves	23	-	-	-	811,039	(811,039)	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	(3,266,624)	(3,266,624)
Balance as at September 30, 2024		24,843,323	24,871,739	40,317,629	3,171,596	88,444,928	181,649,215
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	42,756,124	42,756,124
Other comprehensive income for year	22	-	-	10,647,683	-	5,725,853	16,373,536
Adjustment to Retained Earnings		-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
Transfer to general reserves	23	-	-	-	1,068,903	(1,068,903)	-
Dividends paid	20b	-	-	-	-	(3,798,400)	(3,798,400)
Balance as at September 30, 2025		24,843,323	24,871,739	50,965,312	4,240,499	132,059,592	236,980,465

The notes on pages 49 to 107 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

As at September 30, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		42,756,124	32,441,543
Adjustments for			
Depreciation	14,28	5,238,897	4,977,462
Amortization of Core Deposit Intangible		715,789	894,737
Goodwill Impairment		-	-
Net interest income		(50,612,634)	(39,918,150)
Investment income		(50,607,218)	(38,402,191)
Net impairment losses on loans and advances and investments	27	10,284,546	10,043,455
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		232,053	57,513
Dividend income	26.1	(733,711)	(1,592,825)
Income tax	29	15,432,981	11,584,338
Net loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(27,273,173)	(17,168,584)
Change in other assets and prepayments		31,296,480	3,765,463
Change in mandatory deposits with ECCB and other financial institutions		1,171,262	(16,554,359)
Change in loans and advances to customers		(156,818,406)	(165,134,890)
Change in deposits from customers		(162,981,758)	577,720,593
Change in trade and other payables		10,252,950	3,273,375
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(304,372,645)	385,901,598
Interest received		68,211,528	56,931,145
Interest paid		(15,043,644)	(14,148,883)
Income taxes paid		(17,118,993)	(8,683,607)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(268,323,754)	420,000,253
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to investment securities		(63,823,405)	(379,647,225)
Interest received from investments		48,704,207	33,797,657
Dividends received		733,711	1,592,825
Acquisition of property and equipment	14	(4,684,072)	(2,958,108)
Proceeds from disposals		-	450
Net cash used in investing activities		(19,069,559)	(347,214,401)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	20b	(3,798,400)	(3,266,624)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	25	(11,281)	(16,217)
Interest paid on subordinated debt	25	(3,390,000)	(3,399,288)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,199,681)	(6,682,129)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(294,592,994)	66,103,723
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year		523,912,463	457,808,740
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	10	229,319,469	523,912,463

The notes on pages 49 to 107 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Incorporation

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited (the Bank) was incorporated on July 26, 1932, and continued as company 18 of 1926 under the Companies Act 1994 of Grenada. The Bank holds a license from the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank to engage in commercial banking activities. The Bank's registered office and principal place of business is situated on Church Street, St. George's. The Bank is primarily involved in the offering of retail and corporate banking services. It operates five retail banking units.

On September 28, 2015, the Bank obtained a broker-dealer license from the Eastern Caribbean Securities Regulatory Commission. The Bank launched its Brokerage and Investment Services to the public on November 22, 2017.

The Bank was listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange on July 26, 2017.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors on December 2, 2025.

3. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis; except for the following items (refer to individual accounting policy notes for details):

- Financial instruments – fair value through other comprehensive income
- Revalued property and equipment – fair value
- Contingent consideration - fair value
- Intangible assets - fair value

4. Estimates critical to reported amounts, and judgments in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards 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 judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 9.

5. Summary of material accounting policies

a. *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash balances include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central bank, deposits held with other financial institutions and highly liquid investments with insignificant interest rate risk and original maturities of ninety days or less at the date of purchase. Investments with maturities between ninety days and one year at the date of purchase are considered to be short-term investment securities. Short-term investment securities consist primarily of investment grade commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and certificates of deposit.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

b. *Property and equipment*

Land and buildings are stated at the most recent valuation less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are performed by independent professional valuers. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property and equipment are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Increases in the carrying amount arising from revaluation of land and buildings are credited to revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

Land is not depreciated. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the term of the lease. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using a straight-line method, at rates which are expected to write-off the cost or valuation of the assets over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Freehold buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvements	5%
Land improvements	6.67%
Furniture and equipment	15%
Computer equipment	20%
Motor Vehicles	25%

Gains or losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred. The cost of improvements is capitalized where such improvements would extend the remaining useful life of the buildings.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. *Foreign currency translation*

These financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean Dollars which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, which is the Bank's functional currency and its presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar except where otherwise stated.

Monetary items denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the closing rates as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currencies held to maturity designated at amortised cost are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value are recognised through the statement of profit or loss and are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities designated as fair value through OCI, are included in the fair value in other comprehensive income and ultimately accounted for in accumulated other comprehensive income.

d. *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash flows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non- financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

e. *Financial assets*

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the categories below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. *Financial assets (continued)*

i) Amortised cost

These assets incorporate financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Interest on interest-bearing loans is included in the statement of income and is reported as "interest income". In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of loan and receivables and recognised in the statement of income.

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises in-the-money derivatives and out-of-money derivatives where the time value offsets the negative intrinsic value. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the finance income or expense line.

The Bank does not have any assets held for trading nor does it voluntarily classify any financial assets as being at fair value through profit or loss.

iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income

The Bank has several strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities which are not accounted for as subsidiaries, associates, or jointly controlled entities. For those investments, the Bank has made an irrevocable election to classify the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income rather than through profit or loss as the Bank considers this measurement to be the most representative of the business model for these assets. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the equity section. Upon disposal any balance within accumulated other comprehensive income reserve is reclassified directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case the full or partial amount of the dividend is recorded against the associated investments carrying amount.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. *Financial assets (continued)*

iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

The Bank has debt securities whose objective is achieved by both holding these securities to collect contractual cash flows and having the intention to sell the debt securities before maturity. The contractual terms of the debt securities give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Upon disposal any balance within fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is reclassified directly to profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognised in the accumulated other comprehensive income reserve.

f. *Impairment of financial assets*

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified according to the business model of management and their cash flow characteristics. The Bank recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and amortised cost. The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

(a) debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

(b) other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Bank considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Bank does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL estimates the potential losses on a financial instrument from default events within the next 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1' financial instruments.

Lifetime ECLs are the expected present value of losses that result if a borrower or issuer defaults on its obligation over the life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and are no longer considered low, but which are not yet credit-impaired, are classified as Stage 2 financial instruments. Consequently, financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised and where there is objective evidence of credit impairment are referred to as 'Stage 3' financial instruments.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model, as provided for in the IFRS9 standards.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

i) Credit impaired financial assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (for example: weak capacity to meet its obligations,

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

i) Credit impaired financial assets (continued)

equity ratio, net income percentage of sales)

- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions which reduces the ability of the borrower to fulfil its obligations
- Downgrading below investment grade level
- Investments where earnings decline in value below the carrying amount for a period determined to be other than temporary
- A sustained reduction or cessation in the investee's dividend payments
- A change in the economic or technological environment in which the issuer operates that is expected to adversely affect ability to achieve profitability in its operations

The estimated period between a loss occurring and its identification is determined by management for each identified portfolio. In general, the periods used vary between three (3) months and twelve (12) months; in exceptional cases, longer periods are warranted.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit- impaired, the Bank considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of the debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.
- Economic downturn: An economic downturn in the country.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) Write Off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cashflows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written-off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

If, in a subsequent period, the loan is recovered, the amount of the reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in impairment charge for credit losses.

iii) Renegotiated loans

Loans that are either subject to collective impairment assessment or individually significant and whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due but are treated as new loans. In subsequent years, the asset is considered to be past due on the basis of the renegotiated terms and conditions.

If an impairment instrument has been renegotiated, interest continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is recorded as part of “interest income”. If the fair value of the instrument increases in a subsequent year, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss.

g. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are derecognised when extinguished.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are substantially deposits from customers.

h. Loans and advances to customers, and allowance for loan losses

Loans are classified and measured at amortized cost net of unearned interest and allowance for loan losses.

The allowance for losses in accordance with IFRS 9, is based on an annual appraisal of loans. Specific and general allowance for loan losses is based on the year-end appraisal of loans. The specific element relates to identified loans whereas the general element relates to latent bad and doubtful loans which are present in any loan portfolio but have not been specifically identified. Loans are written down to estimated realisable value when the normal banking relationship with the customer has ceased; interest on the loan up to that time is credited to operations and allowance is made where appropriate.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

i. Revenue recognition

i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of profit or loss for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest yield method based on the actual purchase price or estimated recoverable amount. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments.

ii) Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants. Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

iii) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established.

iv) Other income

Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-apportioned basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised rateably over the period in which the service is provided.

The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time. Performance linked fees or fee components are recognised when the performance criteria are fulfilled.

j. Employee benefits

i) Pension obligation

The Bank operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Under this plan, the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

j. Employee benefits (continued)

ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bank recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than twelve (12) months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

k. Deferred tax

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 financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property and equipment, provisions for pensions and other post-retirement benefits and tax losses carried forward; and, in relation to acquisitions, on the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base. The rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date are used to determine deferred income tax. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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.

l. Stated capital

i) Share issue cost

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options or to the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

ii) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are declared by the Directors.

Dividends for the year that are declared after reporting date are disclosed within the subsequent events note.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

m. Guarantees and letters of credit

Guarantees and letters of credit comprise undertakings by the Bank to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Bank expects most guarantees and letters of credit to be settled simultaneously with reimbursement from the customers. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions, and other bodies on behalf of customers.

The fair value of a financial guarantee at the time of signature is zero because all guarantees are agreed on arm's length terms and the value of the premium agreed corresponds to the value of the guarantee obligation. No receivable for the future premiums is recognized. Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is reported in the statement of profit or loss within other operating expenses.

n. Leases

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

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

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

The Bank determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

n. Leases (continued)

- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

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

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

The Bank presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'trade and other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

o. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The useful lives on intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives 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 for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reversed at a minimum at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by charging the amortisation period and treated as charges in accounting estimates.

5. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

o. Intangible assets (continued)

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss. Intangible assets with infinite useful lives are measured at cost less impairment losses. They are assessed for impairment at least annually.

i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of cost of the acquisition over the net fair value of identifiable assets/liabilities of the acquiree. When the cost is less than the fair value (negative goodwill), it is recognised immediately in profit/loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is assessed for impairment at least annually.

ii) Core deposits

Core deposits have a finite useful life and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. The amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the expected retention period within the Bank, which ranged from 9.5 to 10 years.

iii) Impairment

At each reporting date intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment or changes in estimated future economic benefits. If such indications exist, the intangible assets are analysed to assess whether their carrying amount is fully recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The Bank chooses to use the cost model for the measurement after recognition. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are annually tested for impairment and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, the intangible asset is analysed to assess whether their carrying amount is fully recoverable.

6. New, revised and amended standards and interpretations that became effective during the year

Certain new, revised and amended standards and interpretations came into effect during the current financial year. The Bank has assessed them and has adopted those which are relevant to its financial statements, viz:

i. IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective which require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement or presentation of any items in the financial statements of the Bank but affect the disclosure of sustainability-related risks and opportunities of the Bank.

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

ii. IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement or presentation of any items in the financial statements of the Bank but affect the disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities of the Bank.

iii. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendment defers the effective date of the January 2020 amendments by one year, so that entities would be required to apply the amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

These amendments had no significant effect on the financial statements of the Bank.

iv. Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendment clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.

These amendments had no significant effect on the financial statements of the Bank.

v. Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendment clarifies how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.

These amendments had no significant effect on the financial statements of the Bank.

vi. Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The amendments add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.

These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Bank.

7. New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Bank has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

i. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 and introduces new subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, enhanced disaggregation requirements, and expanded notes disclosures to improve comparability and transparency. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and requires retrospective application.

ii. IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. The disclosures are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

iii. Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

iv. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

v. Power Purchase Arrangements (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The amendments aim at enabling entities to include information in their financial statements that in the IASB's view more faithfully represents contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

vi. Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS 19)

The amendments cover new or amended IFRS Accounting Standards issued between 28 February 2021 and 1 May 2024 that were not considered when IFRS 19 was first issued. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

7. New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective (continued)

vii. Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11 (Effective 1 January 2026)

The pronouncement comprises the following amendments:

- IFRS 1: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7: Gain or loss on derecognition
- IFRS 7: Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price
- IFRS 7: Introduction and credit risk disclosures
- IFRS 9: Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities
- IFRS 9: Transaction price
- IFRS 10: Determination of a 'de facto agent'
- IAS 7: Cost method

8. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance, and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance.

The Bank's management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products, and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by the Executive Risk Management Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Bank's Executive Risk Management Committee identifies, evaluates, and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, the Internal Audit Department is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, credit cards, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as credit financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements, and acceptances.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from balances with central bank, deposits with other banks and non-bank financial institutions, investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures'), including non-equity trading portfolio assets.

Loans and advances to customers

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk which, is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided for losses in accordance with IFRS 9. Significant changes in the economy, or in the performance of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Bank's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

Debt securities and other bills

For debt securities and treasury bills, external rating such as Standard & Poor's or CARICRIS or their equivalents are used by the Asset Liability Committee for managing of the credit risk exposures. The investments in those securities and bills are viewed to obtain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirements at the same time.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Bank in accordance with the Bank's policy. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Bank's Risk Department on an annual basis and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Bank's Investment Committee and where necessary the Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure to make payments.

8.1.1 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk whenever they are identified, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees, except for personal lending where no such facilities can be obtained.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and industry segments.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.1 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

Collateral held

The Bank holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The following table set out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Types of credit exposure

Credit Facility	Principal type of collateral held
Loans and advances to banks Loans Daily cheque clearing (ACH)	 None None
Loans and advances to retail customers Mortgage lending Personal loans and credit cards	 Mortgage over residential properties, cash collateral Mortgage over residential properties, bill of sale, cash collateral, chattels, personal guarantees, equities quoted on a recognized exchange
Loans and advances to corporate customers Corporate loans and advances	 Mortgages over commercial properties, Government and Corporate bonds Mortgage debenture/charges over business assets such as premises, inventory, and accounts receivable; equities quoted on a recognized exchange and Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

The Bank's credit risk management policies include requirements relating to collateral valuation and management, including verification requirements and legal certainty. Valuations are updated periodically depending upon the nature of the collateral. Management monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement during its periodic review of loan accounts in arrears. Policies are in place to monitor the existence of undesirable concentration in the collateral supporting the Bank's credit exposure.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are secured; individual credit facilities are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss, the Bank will seek additional credit collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.1 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are authorisations by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

8.1.2 Impairment and provisioning policies

The Bank's internal rating system focuses on expected credit losses, which considers the risk of future events giving rise to losses. In contrast, impairment allowance is recognised for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the reporting date based on objective evidence of impairment.

The Bank has adopted an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model, as provided for in the IFRS9 standards, which comprise:

(1) A 'roll-rate' migration model, which maps a significant increase in credit risk to the percentage chance of delinquency and becoming non-performing.

(2) The incorporation of adequate forward-looking information which considers variables such as: discount rate, time value of money, macro-economic and industry/sector performance forecasts; drawn from reasonable and credible available data.

(3) Adequate portfolio segmentation.

The Bank's process for identifying and measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9, shall at minimum, include:

- The method and process for identifying the staging of individual loans and advances
- Segmentation of loans into appropriate categories to determine historical loss information which will be subsequently updated to reflect the effects of forward-looking information
- Present value of expected future cash flows used to measure ALP
- Fair value of collateral

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.2 Impairment and provisioning policies (continued)

- The approximate recovery cost and discount rate
- Estimation of current and future probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), loss given default (LGD), and discount rate, incorporating forward-looking information and modelling scenarios. For significant drivers, future variables are required and shall be considered when calculating expected credit loss.
- Assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for the portfolio.

The Bank's process for identifying and measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9, shall at minimum, include (cont'd):

- Modelling scenarios into the business cycle based on historical information, including, determination of the number of scenarios used to evaluate the performance of each segment of the portfolio, and the weightings associated with each scenario.
- Delinquency and non-accrual/non-performing reports.

The key judgments and assumptions adopted by the Bank in addressing the requirements of the standard are discussed.

In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of an asset on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

The Bank uses three categories for loans which reflect their credit risk and how the loan loss provision is determined for each of those categories. These internal credit risk ratings are aligned to external credit ratings recommended by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.2 Impairment and provisioning policies (continued)

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Bank's expected credit loss model is as follows:

Category	Definition	Basis of recognition of ECL
Stage 1	Credit facilities that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition and not purchased or originated as credit impaired. Customers have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows.	Recognize 12 month expected losses.
Stage 2	Credit facilities that experienced a SICR since initial recognition but are not yet credit impaired. There is a rebuttable presumption that there is a significant increase in credit risk if a contractual repayment is more than 30 days past its due date and or where the risk is assessed as elevated.	Recognize lifetime expected losses and presenting interest on a gross basis.
Stage 3	Credit facilities that are impaired and which require a lifetime ECL. Non-performing status 90 days past due.	Recognize lifetime expected losses presenting interest on a net basis.

Expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers are as follows:

Year ended September 30, 2025	Loan balances $	Accrued interest $	ECL $	Total $
Stage 1	1,034,053,923	2,162,278	(23,168,429)	1,013,047,772
Stage 2	94,857,579	830,184	(7,398,381)	88,289,382
Stage 3	67,127,747	6,675,386	(13,939,787)	59,863,346
As at September 30, 2025	**1,196,039,249**	**9,667,848**	**(44,506,597)**	**1,161,200,500**

Year ended September 30, 2024	Loan balances $	Accrued interest $	ECL $	Total $
Stage 1	904,668,572	1,675,323	(16,606,153)	889,737,742
Stage 2	75,451,162	1,032,008	(3,186,497)	73,296,673
Stage 3	61,206,705	6,141,623	(15,958,601)	51,389,727
As at September 30, 2024	**1,041,326,439**	**8,848,954**	**(35,751,251)**	**1,014,424,142**

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.2 Impairment and provisioning policies (continued)

The Bank's policy requires the review of individual financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at reporting date on a case-by-case basis and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re- confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

The following summarises the percentage of the Bank's loans and advances to customers and the associated impairment allowance for each of the five internal rating grades.

	Credit risk exposure		Impairment allowance	
	2025 %	**2024 %**	**2025 %**	**2024 %**
Bank Rating				
Pass	87	86	52	67
Special mention	8	8	16	23
Substandard	5	6	29	8
Doubtful	0	0	2	2
Loss	0	0	1	0
	100	100	100	100

Expected credit loss on investment debt securities are as follows:

Year ended September 30, 2025	**Amortised Cost $**	**Fair Value through OCI $**	**ECL $**	**Total $**
Stage 1	694,805,033	200,844,559	(5,075,779)	890,573,813
Stage 2	-	175,820,240	(105,282)	175,714,958
Stage 3	-	-	-	-
As at September 30, 2025	**694,805,033**	**376,664,799**	**(5,181,061)**	**1,066,288,771**

Year ended September 30, 2024	**Amortised Cost $**	**Fair Value through OCI $**	**ECL $**	**Total $**
Stage 1	383,824,959	136,068,857	(4,595,499)	515,298,317
Stage 2	305,540,314	170,218,544	(1,161,957)	474,596,901
Stage 3	-	-	-	-
As at September 30, 2024	**689,365,273**	**306,287,401**	**(5,757,456)**	**989,895,218**

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.2 Impairment and provisioning policies (continued)

The following summarises the maximum credit risk relating to the financial assets in the statement of financial position: -

	Maximum Exposure	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Deposits with Central Bank and other banks	375,174	670,938
Investment securities	1,071,470	995,653
Loans and advances to customers:		
Personal overdrafts and loans	584,167	497,872
Corporate overdrafts and loans	621,540	552,303
Other assets and prepayments	36,066	67,362
	2,688,417	**2,784,128**

The following summarises the maximum credit risk relating to off balance sheet financial assets:

	2025 $	**2024 $**
Financial guarantees	17,496,930	11,755,444
Loan commitments and other related obligations	171,846,775	146,414,788
	189,343,705	**158,170,232**

The above schedule represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Bank as of reporting date, without considering any collateral held or credit enhancements attached. For on-statement of financial position assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

8.1.3 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure

The Bank operates primarily in Grenada. Based on the country of domicile of its counterparties, exposure to credit risk is concentrated in these locations, except for investments which have other exposures, primarily in the United States of America.

The following table breaks down the Bank's credit exposure at carrying amounts without considering any collateral held or other credit support by the industry sectors of the Bank's counterparties.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.3 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure (continued)

At September 30, 2025	**Financial Institutions $'000**	**Construction and Land Development $'000**	**Real Estate Activities $'000**	**Public Administration $'000**	**Transport and Storage $'000**	**Private Households $'000**	**Other industries* $'000**	**Total $'000**
Deposit with Central Bank and other banks	375,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,174
Investment securities	588,198	-	12,247	471,025	-	-	-	1,071,470
Loans and advances to customers:								
Overdrafts	78	6,378	1,146	1	1,067	4,003	50,184	62,857
Demand loans and mortgages	5,079	344,492	279,647	4,009	80,931	208,159	220,533	1,142,850
Other assets	36,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,066
	1,004,595	**350,870**	**293,040**	**475,035**	**81,998**	**212,162**	**270,717**	**2,688,417**
Loan commitments, letters of credit guarantees and other credit obligations	703	58,252	741	-	43,442	22,706	63,499	189,343
At September 30, 2025								
Deposit with Central Bank and other banks	670,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,938
Investment securities	583,470	-	12,684	399,194	-	-	305	995,653
Loans and advances to customers:								
Overdrafts	23	7,081	1,850	3	906	3,475	33,851	47,189
Demand loans and mortgages	6,373	305,612	227,860	4,387	76,115	149,964	232,675	1,002,986
Other assets	67,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,362
	1,328,166	**312,693**	**242,394**	**403,584**	**77,021**	**153,439**	**266,831**	**2,784,128**
Loan commitments, letters of credit guarantees and other credit obligations	-	11,280	17,696	-	22,572	2,052	62,262	115,862

*Other industries include sectors such as manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles etc.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.4 Loans and advances to customers are summarised as follows:

September 30, 2025	Mortgages $	Demand loans $	Overdrafts and credit cards $	Total $
Neither past due nor impaired	845,120,441	135,742,255	62,579,656	1,043,442,352
Past due but not impaired	111,128,212	21,652,894	8,222,414	141,003,520
Individually impaired	5,013,386	3,352,244	3,227,747	11,593,377
Gross	961,262,039	160,747,393	74,029,817	1,196,039,249
Add: interest receivable				9,667,848
Less: allowance for impairment				(44,506,597)
Net				**1,161,200,500**
September 30, 2024				
Neither past due nor impaired	765,837,825	111,334,326	47,096,014	924,268,165
Past due but not impaired	90,208,895	8,767,491	1,556,901	100,533,287
Individually impaired	3,031,473	3,153,651	10,339,863	16,524,987
Gross	859,078,193	123,255,468	58,992,778	1,041,326,439
Add: interest receivable				8,848,954
Less: allowance for impairment				(35,751,251)
Net				**1,014,424,142**

The total allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances is $44,506,597 (2024: $35,751,251), which includes a provision for individually impaired loans. Further information of the allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers is provided in note 11.2.

8.1.5 Age analysis of loans and advances

The credit quality of the portfolio on loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank.

	Mortgages $	Demand loans $	Overdrafts and credit cards $	Total $
At September 30, 2025	**845,120,441**	**135,742,255**	**62,579,656**	**1,043,442,352**
At September 30, 2024	765,837,825	111,334,326	47,096,014	924,268,165

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.1.5 Age analysis of loans and advances (continued)

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired unless other information is available to indicate the contrary.

The gross amount of loans and advances by class to customers that were **past due but not impaired** were as follows: -

	Mortgages $	Demand loans $	Overdrafts and credit cards $	Total $
At September 30, 2025				
Past due up to 30 days	70,558,580	15,237,129	7,685,853	93,481,562
Past due 31 - 60 days	13,020,402	3,039,692	214,890	16,274,984
Past due 61 - 90 days	27,549,230	3,376,073	321,671	31,246,974
	111,128,212	**21,652,894**	**8,222,414**	**141,003,520**
At September 30, 2024				
Past due up to 30 days	50,067,743	4,978,581	808,446	55,854,770
Past due 31 - 60 days	20,641,171	2,057,989	574,510	23,273,670
Past due 61 - 90 days	19,499,981	1,730,921	173,945	21,404,847
	90,208,895	**8,767,491**	**1,556,901**	**100,533,287**

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by classes are as follows: -

	Mortgages $	Demand loans $	Overdrafts and credit cards $	Total 2024 $
At September 30, 2025	**5,013,386**	**3,352,244**	**3,227,747**	**11,593,377**
At September 30, 2024	3,031,473	3,153,651	10,339,863	16,524,987

8.2 Market risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rates, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rate or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the interest rate management of the Bank's retail banking assets and liabilities. Non-trading portfolios also consist of exchange and equity risks arising from the Bank's equity security investments (Note 12).

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.2.1 Currency risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The Bank's exposure to currency risk is minimal since most of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are held in United States dollars. The exchange rate of the Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC$) to the United States dollar (US$) has been formally pegged at EC$2.70 = US$1.00 since 1976. The following table summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 30 September.

	ECD $	USD $	CAD $	GBP $	EUR $	Other $	Total $
At September 30, 2025							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank and other banks	240,478,512	125,889,509	1,808,104	2,964,157	2,765,439	1,268,052	375,173,773
Loans and advances to customers	1,068,667,535	92,532,965	-	-	-	-	1,161,200,500
Investment securities	55,957,487	1,060,000,251	-	-	-	-	1,115,957,738
Other assets and prepayments	36,065,745	-	-	-	-	-	36,065,745
Total financial assets	**1,401,169,279**	**1,278,422,725**	**1,808,104**	**2,964,157**	**2,765,439**	**1,268,052**	**2,688,397,756**
At September 30, 2025							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	1,666,120,370	776,453,220	-	-	-	-	2,442,573,590
Subordinated Debt	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
Trade and other payables	30,835,774	-	-	-	-	-	30,835,774
Total financial liabilities	**1,746,956,144**	**776,453,220**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,523,409,364**

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.2.1 Currency risk (continued)

	ECD $	USD $	CAD $	GBP $	EUR $	Other $	Total $
At September 30, 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	283,750,459	378,593,735	2,413,217	3,027,822	1,493,082	1,659,714	670,938,029
Loans and advances to customers	920,017,069	94,407,073	-	-	-	-	1,014,424,142
Investment securities	140,490,446	892,790,944	-	-	-	-	1,033,281,390
Other assets and prepayments	67,362,225		-	-	-	-	67,362,225
Total financial assets	**1,411,620,199**	**1,365,791,752**	**2,413,217**	**3,027,822**	**1,493,082**	**1,659,714**	**2,786,005,786**
At September 30, 2024							
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	1,704,929,571	900,653,203	-	-	-	-	2,605,582,774
Subordinated Debt	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
Trade and other payables	20,582,824	-	-	-	-	-	20,582,824
Total financial liabilities	**1,775,512,395**	**900,653,203**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,676,165,598**

8.2.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk manifests in two primary forms: cash flow risk and fair value risk. Cash flow interest rate risk pertains to potential fluctuations in the future cash flows of a financial instrument due to shifts in market interest rates. Conversely, fair value interest rate risk involves the possibility of changes in the value of a financial instrument because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank is exposed to the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on both cash flow and fair value risks. While interest margins could increase due to such fluctuations, unforeseen movements may lead to decreases or losses. The Bank's Asset/Liability Committee reviews and monitors on a monthly basis the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing gap.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.2.1 Currency risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks.

	Up to One Year $'000	Between 1 – 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Non-Interest Bearing $'000	Total $'000
At September 30, 2025					
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	121,294	-	-	253,880	375,174
Loans and advances to customers	192,416	136,584	816,494	15,706	1,161,200
Investment securities	313,705	456,788	57,644	287,821	1,115,958
Other assets and prepayments	-	-	-	36,066	36,066
Total assets	**627,415**	**593,372**	**874,138**	**593,473**	**2,688,398**
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	1,030,592	14,783	-	1,397,199	2,442,574
Subordinated debt	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	30,836	30,836
Total liabilities	**1,030,592**	**14,783**	**50,000**	**1,428,035**	**2,523,410**
Net interest re-pricing gap	**(403,177)**	**578,589**	**824,138**	**(834,562)**	**164,988**
At September 30, 2024					
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	224,466	-	-	446,472	670,938
Loans and advances to customers	159,708	199,998	641,340	13,378	1,014,424
Investment securities	544,632	427,177	18,086	43,386	1,033,281
Other assets and prepayments	-	-	-	67,362	67,362
Total assets	**928,806**	**627,175**	**659,426**	**570,598**	**2,786,005**
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	1,043,927	-	-	1,561,656	2,605,583
Subordinated debt	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	20,583	20,583
Total liabilities	**1,043,927**	**-**	**50,000**	**1,582,239**	**2,676,166**
Net interest re-pricing gap	**(115,121)**	**627,175**	**609,426**	**(1,011,641)**	**109,839**

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.2.1 Currency risk (continued)

Cash flow interest rate risk arises from loans and advances to customers at variable rates. At September 30, 2025, if variable interest rates had been 0.5% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been $430,574 (2024: $374,878) higher/lower, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income on variable rate loans.

8.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay deposits and fulfil commitments to lend.

The Bank is exposed to daily cash calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs, and guarantees. The Bank does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs, as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of interbank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

The Bank responds to possible future liquidity constraints through enhanced active monitoring of the liquidity position. There is no significant deterioration anticipated in the short-term given the current liquidity position.

8.3.1 Liquidity risk management

The liquidity management process ensures that the Bank is able to honour all its commitments when they fall due. Liquidity risk is managed by the Bank's Executive Risk Management Committee, which formulates strategies for maintaining adequate exposure from deposit concentrations and building core deposits.

The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risks by remaining contractual maturities at the statement of financial position date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.3.1 Liquidity risk management (continued)

	Up to One Year $'000	Between 1 – 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Total $'000
At September 30, 2025				
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	2,442,574	-	-	2,442,574
Subordinated debt	-	-	50,000	50,000
Trade and other payables	30,283	553	-	30,836
Total financial liabilities	**2,472,857**	**553**	**50,000**	**2,523,410**
Assets held for managing liquidity				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	375,174	-	-	375,174
Loans and advances to customers	192,416	136,584	832,200	1,161,200
Investment securities	313,705	456,788	345,465	1,115,958
Total financial assets held for managing liquidity	**881,295**	**593,372**	**1,177,665**	**2,652,332**
Net liquidity gap	**(1,591,562)**	**592,819**	**1,127,665**	**128,922**
At September 30, 2024				
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	2,605,583	-	-	2,605,583
Subordinated debt	-	-	50,000	50,000
Trade and other payables	19,807	776	-	20,583
Total financial liabilities	**2,625,390**	**776**	**50,000**	**2,676,166**
Assets held for managing liquidity				
Cash and cash equivalents	670,938	-	-	670,938
Loans and advances to customers	159,708	199,998	654,718	1,014,424
Investment securities	544,633	427,177	61,471	1,033,281
Total financial assets held for managing liquidity	**1,375,279**	**627,175**	**716,189**	**2,718,643**
Net liquidity gap	**(1,250,111)**	**626,399**	**666,189**	**42,477**

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.3.1 Liquidity risk management (continued)

Off-statement of financial position items

a. Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees (Note 31) are also included below based on the earliest contractual maturity date.

b. Loan commitments and other related obligations

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Bank's off-statement of financial position financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers and other facilities (Note 31), are summarised in the table below.

	2025 $	2024 $
Financial guarantees	17,496,930	11,755,444
Loan commitments and other related obligations	171,846,775	146,414,788
Total	**189,343,705**	**158,170,232**

8.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties, who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market price. If no quoted market prices exist, the fair values represented are estimates derived using present value or other valuation techniques indicative of net realizable value.

The fair values of cash resources, other assets and liabilities, cheques, and other items in transit and due to other banks are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature. Debt securities are carried at amortised cost in the absence of market value and are considered to reflect fair value. Equity investments that are unquoted are carried at cost less impairment which is management's estimate of fair value. The fair value of off-statement of financial position commitments are also assumed to approximate the amounts disclosed in Note 31 due to their short-term nature.

The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities for which it is practical to estimate a value.

a. Deposits from customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest- bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. Deposits payable on a fixed date at rates which reflect market conditions are assumed to have fair values which approximate carrying value.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

b. Investment securities

Investment securities include interest bearing debt and equity securities. Debt securities are carried at amortised cost in the absence of market value and are considered to reflect fair value. Assets classified for sale are measured at fair value based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit maturity and yield characteristics.

c. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are net of allowance for impairment. The estimated fair values of loans and advances represent the discounted amount of estimated future cashflows expected to be received. Expected cashflows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities on the Bank's statement of financial position that are presented at their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2025 $	2024 $	2025 $	2024 $
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	375,173,773	670,938,029	375,173,773	670,938,029
Loans and advances to customers	1,161,200,500	1,014,424,142	1,161,200,500	1,014,424,142
Investment securities:				
-Unquoted debt securities	1,066,288,771	363,556,958	1,066,288,771	363,556,958
- Unquoted equity securities	2,443,696	2,443,696	2,443,696	2,443,696
- Quoted securities	47,225,271	667,280,736	47,225,271	667,280,736
Other assets and prepayments	36,065,745	67,362,225	36,065,745	67,362,225
Total financial assets	**2,688,397,756**	**2,786,005,786**	**2,688,397,756**	**2,786,005,786**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	2,442,573,889	2,605,582,774	2,442,573,889	2,605,582,774
Subordinated debt	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Trade and other payables	30,835,774	20,582,823	30,835,774	20,582,823
Total financial liabilities	**2,523,409,663**	**2,676,165,597**	**2,523,409,663**	**2,676,165,597**

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

c. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2025 $	2024 $	2025 $	2024 $
Off-statement of financial position instruments				
Loan commitments, letters of credit, guarantees and other credit obligations	189,343,705	158,170,232	189,343,705	158,170,232
	189,343,705	**158,170,232**	**189,343,705**	**158,170,232**

8.5 Financial instruments measured at fair value - Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
September 30, 2025				
Assets measured at fair value through OCI:				
- debt securities	268,025,018	108,639,781	-	376,664,799
- equity securities	47,225,271	-	2,443,696	49,668,967
Total	**315,250,289**	**108,639,781**	**2,443,696**	**426,333,766**
September 30, 2024				
Assets measured at fair value through OCI:				
- debt securities	224,685,350	81,602,051	-	306,287,401
- equity securities	40,942,176	-	2,443,696	43,385,872
Total	**265,627,526**	**81,602,051**	**2,443,696**	**349,673,273**

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges such as Eastern Caribbean and New York.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.6 Capital management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can maintain investor, creditor and market confidence; and
- To maintain a strong capital base while balancing the impact on the returns for shareholders and supporting the development of the business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank ('the ECCB') for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Regulator on a quarterly basis.

The ECCB requires each bank or banking group to: (a) hold the minimum level of regulatory capital of $20,000,000 and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the "Capital Adequacy Ratio") at or above the minimum indicated in the prudential guidelines of 8%. The ECCB adopted a hybrid of the Basel II/III capital requirements with effect from 1 January 2024. This adoption of Basel II/III allows the ECCB to set individual capital requirements for each bank or banking group in excess of the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 8%. A key input to the CAR-setting process is the Bank's capital plan. The capital requirement for the Bank was revised by a communication from the ECCB dated May 16, 2023, which states that the Bank will be required to maintain a minimum CAR of 10%, pursuant to Section 47 of the Banking Act, 2015 of Grenada (No 20 of 2015), amended ("the Act").

The Bank's regulatory capital consists of the sum of the following elements:

- Common Equity Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income, reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings, and deductions for goodwill, intangible assets and other regulatory adjustments for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, general impairment allowances and unrealised gains arising from the fair valuation of fixed assets, and deduction for the Bank's brokerage dealer license.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five (5) risk weights classified according to the nature of – and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with – each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-statement of financial position exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.6 Capital management (continued)

The table below summarises the composition of the regulatory capital and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the Bank as of the reporting date. During the reporting periods, the Bank complied with all of the ECCB capital requirements.

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Common Equity Tier I (CET1) capital:		
Ordinary shares	24,872	24,872
Disclosed reserves	29,112	28,044
Retained earnings	132,060	88,445
Accumulated other comprehensive income	26,938	16,291
Deductions:		
Intangible assets	(5,189)	(5,905)
Deferred tax	-	(231)
Investments in own shares	(28)	(28)
Total CET1 capital	207,765	151,488
Tier 2 capital:		
Fixed assets revaluation reserves	24,027	24,027
General Provision	-	1,173
Subordinated debt	50,000	50,000
Deductions		
Brokerage License	(1,000)	(1,000)
Total Tier 2 capital	**73,027**	**74,200**
Total regulatory capital	**280,792**	**225,688**
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	**1,751,232**	**1,678,912**
CET1 capital ratio	11.86%	9.02%
Total capital ratio	16.03%	13.44%

The total capital ratio is calculated as total regulatory capital divided by total risk-weighted assets.

8.7 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss in both financial and non-financial terms arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure. It may also arise from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all the Bank's operations and are faced by all departments.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.7 Operational risk (continued)

Managing operational risk in the Bank is seen as an integral part of day-to-day operations and management, which includes explicit consideration of both the opportunities and the risks of all business activities. The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk to balance an avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the management team of each department. This responsibility is supported by bank-wide corporate policies which describe the standard of conduct required of staff and specific internal control systems designed around the particular characteristics of various Bank activities.

Compliance with corporate policies and departmental control systems are managed by:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of the controls and procedures to assess the risks identified
- Development and periodic testing of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where it is effective
- A structured induction program for new employees.

Compliance with the Bank's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by the Internal Audit Department. The results of the internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the department to which they relate, and summaries are submitted to the Board's Audit Committee and Executive Risk Management Committee of the Bank.

8.8 Sustainability-Related Financial Disclosures

The Bank has adopted the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, comprising IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, in accordance with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) for the year ended September 30, 2025.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.8 Sustainability-Related Financial Disclosures (continued)

As this is the first year in which the Bank has applied IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, the Bank has elected:

- To apply transitional relief that permits the Bank to disclose in this first-yearinformation on only climate related risks and opportunities
- Not to disclose comparative information in this report

From the Financial Year 2026 onwards, the Bank's complete set of sustainability-related financial disclosures will include information on all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Bank's prospects over the short, medium and long term.

8.8.1 Governance Over Climate-Related Risks

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board delegates oversight to the Risk & Compliance Committee, which reviews climate-related reporting, scenario analysis outcomes, and oversee alignment with ISSB Standards and regulatory expectations.

Management responsibilities include identifying climate-related risks, integrating climate considerations into credit and operational processes, and overseeing internal controls supporting climate disclosures. Internal Audit reviews the effectiveness of the risk management framework.

8.8.2 Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Physical Risks

The Bank is exposed to physical climate risks including hurricanes, flooding, coastal erosion, and extreme rainfall events. These risks may adversely affect:

- Collateral values for mortgages and commercial lending.
- Branch infrastructure and business continuity.
- Customer repayment capacity in climate-sensitive sectors.

Transition Risks

Transition risks arise from evolving environmental regulations, energy standards, and market expectations. These risks may result in:

- Increased credit risk for borrowers facing higher compliance or retrofitting costs.
- Higher impairment allowances for high-risk sectors.
- Potential operational and reputational impacts.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.8.2 Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (continued)

Climate-Related Opportunities

Climate-related opportunities include:

- Renewable-energy and energy-efficiency lending.
- Partnerships with regional agencies for green financing.
- Operational cost reductions through energy-efficient upgrades such as solar powerinstallations.

8.8.3 Impacts on the Bank's Business Model, Strategy, and Financial Planning

Climate-related risks and opportunities influence the Bank's strategic planning, credit risk appetite, product development, and capital and liquidity planning. The Bank's approved Environmental & Climate-Related Risk Standard guides the integration of climate considerations into underwriting, collateral valuation, branch resilience planning, and business continuity processes.

Climate-related risks may affect expected credit losses, collateral values, operating expenses, and the timing of cash flows.

8.8.4 Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

The Bank's consideration for qualitative climate scenario analysis centres on analysing severe hurricane events and the potential implications for:

- Increased credit losses.
- Reductions in collateral values.
- Operational disruptions and temporary branch closures.

The scenario analysis is primarily qualitative data driven due to data limitations within Grenada and the wider Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU). The Bank plan to enhance scenario analysis and develop quantitative modelling as data availability and climate-risk methodologies improve.

8.8.5 Risk Management – Processes for Managing Climate-Related Risks

Climate-related risks are embedded within the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Key processes include:

- Consideration of climate exposure when assessing borrower creditworthiness
- Enhanced review of collateral located in flood or coastal zones
- Operational risk assessments addressing severe weather risks
- Updates to business continuity planning to address climate hazards
- Monitoring of climate-exposed sectors as part of portfolio management

8. Financial risk management (continued)

8.8.6 Metrics and Targets

The Bank is in the process of developing climate-related metrics and targets. Initial indicators identified for future monitoring include:

- Exposure to climate-sensitive sectors in the loan portfolio
- Operational energy consumption
- Progress in renewable-energy and energy-efficiency lending
- Resilience of branch infrastructure

Specific Key Performance Areas and Key Risk Areas will be finalised during 2026 as part of the full implementation of IFRS S1.

8.8.7 Data Quality, Sources, and Limitations

Climate-related data is sourced from internal operational records, third-party hazard information, and borrower-provided data. Quantitative climate-risk modelling is limited by the availability of independent climate scenarios and sectoral climate impact data within Grenada. The Bank continues to strengthen its methodologies, data quality, and processes to support enhanced future disclosures.

8.8.8 Summary of the Effects of Adopting IFRS S2

The Bank has applied transitional relief under IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 and therefore presents climate-only disclosures for 2025. Expanded sustainability-related disclosures will be provided from the 2026 financial year. The adoption of the Standards affects disclosures only and does not affect recognition or measurement of financial statement amounts.

9. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a. Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of the allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour losses). A number of significant judgements are required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL; and

Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 8.1.

9. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

b. Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the bank's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value. The fair value measurement of the bank's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy') (See note 8.5)

c. Expected credit losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolio to assess impairment on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss, the Bank makes judgement as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. Guidelines issued by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank on methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

d. Income taxes/Deferred taxes

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Bank recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amount that were initially recorded, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

e. Revaluation of land and buildings

The Bank utilises professional valuators to determine the fair value of its properties. Valuations are determined through the application of a variety of different valuation methods which are all sensitive to the underlying assumptions chosen.

f. Impairment of intangible assets

Impairment of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is dependent upon management's internal assessment of future cashflows from the intangibles. That internal assessment determines the amount recoverable from the future use of the asset. The estimate of the amount recoverable from future use of this asset is sensitive to discount rates and other assumptions used (See note 15).

10. Cash and balances with Central Bank and other banks

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash on hand	36,943,265	36,497,988
Amounts due from banks	27,016,819	189,618,708
Interest bearing deposits	121,293,676	224,465,875
Balances with ECCB other than mandatory reserve deposits	44,065,709	73,329,892
Cash and cash equivalents	229,319,469	523,912,463
Mandatory reserve deposits with ECCB	114,232,030	119,268,290
ECCB ACH collateral	27,295,274	25,151,173
Deposits pledged with other institutions	4,327,000	2,606,103
	375,173,773	**670,938,029**

Reserve deposit

Statutory reserve deposits with the ECCB represent the Bank's regulatory requirement to maintain a minimum percentage of 6% on deposits liabilities as cash in vault and or deposits with the ECCB in accordance with Article 33 of the ECCB Agreement of 1983. As at balance sheet date, the minimum reserves requirement was $147,473K (2024: $154,978K).

Mandatory reserve deposits are not available for use in the Banking institutions' day-to-day operations. These balances with the ECCB are non-interest bearing.

Interest bearing deposits

Interest bearing deposits consist of cash and cash equivalents with non-bank financial institutions and deposits with other banks with less than 90 days to maturity.

Deposits pledged with other institutions

Deposits pledged with other institutions are non-interest bearing and represent cash placed as security to facilitate the Bank's card services.

11. Loans and advances to customers

	2025 $	2024 $
Mortgages	961,262,039	859,078,193
Demand loans	160,747,393	123,255,468
Overdrafts	62,812,526	47,188,846
Credit cards	11,217,291	11,803,932
	1,196,039,249	1,041,326,439
Interest receivable	9,667,848	8,848,954
	1,205,707,097	1,050,175,393
Less: allowance for expected loss (Note 11.2)	(44,506,597)	(35,751,251)
	1,161,200,500	**1,014,424,142**

	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Due within one year	192,416	159,708
Due after one year	968,784	854,716
	1,161,200	**1,014,424**

The effective interest yield during the year on loans and advances: 6.16% (2024: 5.98%).

For the year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

11. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

11.1 Sectoral analysis

	2025 $'000	2025 %	2024 $'000	2024 %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	20,883	1.73	17,644	1.68
Manufacturing	25,148	2.09	26,211	2.50
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	30,182	2.50	19,994	1.90
Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	805	0.07	1,010	0.10
Construction and Land Development	350,870	29.10	312,693	29.78
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Veh.	76,588	6.35	66,003	6.28
Transport and Storage	82,003	6.80	77,021	7.33
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	38,860	3.22	35,769	3.41
Information and Communication	4,881	0.40	4,245	0.40
Financial Intermediation	5,157	0.43	6,396	0.61
Real Estate Activities	280,792	23.29	229,710	21.87
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8,361	0.69	9,936	0.95
Administrative and Support Service Activities	3,543	0.29	2,654	0.25
Public Administration	4,010	0.33	4,388	0.42
Education	10,140	0.84	10,611	1.01
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5,685	0.47	4,819	0.46
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	31,355	2.60	27,703	2.64
Other Service Activities	22,326	1.86	39,929	3.80
Private Households	204,118	16.94	153,439	14.61
	1,205,707	100.00	1,050,175	100.00
Less: allowance for impaired loans and advances (Note 8.1.2)	(44,507)		(35,751)	
	1,161,200	**100.00**	**1,014,424**	**100.00**

11. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

11.2 Loans and advances impairment analysis

	2025 $	2024 $
Stage 1 – 12 months ECL - performing	23,168,428	16,606,153
Stage 2 – Lifetime ECL – performing	7,398,381	3,186,497
Stage 3 – Lifetime ECL – credit impaired	13,939,788	15,958,601
	44,506,597	**35,751,251**

11.3 Loans and advances impairment analysis

Movement in allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Balance beginning of year	35,751,251	29,381,151
Bad debts written-off	(2,105,595)	(1,718,439)
Increase in allowance (Note 27)	10,860,941	8,088,539
Balance end of year	**44,506,597**	**35,751,251**

11. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

11.4 Loans and advances impairment analysis

The following is a sectoral analysis of the composition of the allowance for loan losses:

	2025 $'000	2025 %	2024 $'000	2024 %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	455	1.02	440	1.23
Manufacturing	1,313	2.95	737	2.06
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	142	0.32	712	1.99
Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management	23	0.05	10	0.03
Construction and Land Development	9,955	22.37	8,616	24.10
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Veh.	6,836	15.36	2,950	8.25
Transport and Storage	1,044	2.35	2,673	7.48
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,961	4.41	1,474	4.12
Information and Communication	689	1.55	527	1.48
Financial Intermediation	6	0.01	5	0.01
Real Estate Activities	7,804	17.53	5,087	14.23
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	562	1.26	781	2.18
Public Administration and Social Security	285	0.64	97	0.27
Administrative and Support Service Activities	111	0.25	148	0.41
Education	242	0.54	463	1.30
Human Health and Social Work Activities	86	0.19	49	0.14
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	850	1.91	744	2.08
Other Service Activities	2,556	5.74	2,058	5.76
Private Households	9,587	21.55	8,180	22.88
	44,507	**100.00**	**35,751**	**100.00**

12. Investment securities

The Bank holds the following financial instruments:

At September 30, 2025	Instruments at amortized cost $	Fair value through OCI $	Total $
Quoted equity securities	-	47,225,271	47,225,271
Unquoted equity securities	-	2,443,696	2,443,696
Government debt securities	464,901,751	-	464,901,751
Other debt securities			
Financial institutions	208,298,791	376,664,799	584,963,590
Nonfinancial institutions	12,247,344	-	12,247,344
	685,447,886	426,333,766	1,111,781,652
Interest receivable	9,357,147	-	9,357,147
Expected credit loss	(4,934,581)	(246,480)	(5,181,061)
	689,870,452	**426,087,286**	**1,115,957,738**
At September 30, 2024			
Quoted equity securities	-	40,942,176	40,942,176
Unquoted equity securities	-	2,443,696	2,443,696
Government debt securities	391,284,952	3,247,702	394,532,654
Other debt securities			
Financial institutions	277,942,118	303,039,699	580,981,817
Nonfinancial institutions	12,684,367	-	12,684,367
	681,911,437	349,673,273	1,031,584,710
Interest receivable	7,454,136	-	7,454,136
Expected credit loss	(5,443,086)	(314,370)	(5,757,456)
	683,922,487	**349,358,903**	**1,033,281,390**

The weighted average effective interest rate on investment securities at 30 September 2025 was 4.13% (2024: 4.16%).

11. Investment securities (continued)

12.1 Investments subject to impairment assessment

	2025 $	2024 $
Exposure at default	1,121,138,799	995,652,674
ECL	(5,181,061)	(5,757,456)
Net exposure at default	**1,115,957,738**	**989,895,218**

12.2 Expected credit loss allowance

Stage 1 – 12 months ECL - performing	5,075,779	4,595,499
Stage 2 – Lifetime ECL – performing	105,282	1,161,957
Stage 3 – Lifetime ECL – credit impaired	-	-
	5,181,061	**5,757,456**

12.3 Expected credit loss allowance

ECL allowance as at October 1, 2024	5,757,456	3,802,540
(Decrease)/Increase in allowance (Note 27)	(576,395)	1,954,916
ECL allowance as at September 30, 2025	**5,181,061**	**5,757,456**

12.4 Gains recognized in other comprehensive income

Unrealized gains on investment instruments	10,647,683	25,993,503
Realized gains on equity instruments	5,725,853	-
	16,373,536	**25,993,503**

13. Other assets and prepayments

Receivables from other financial institutions	22,108,936	57,859,015
Other assets	10,641,028	6,291,395
Prepayments	3,315,781	3,211,815
	36,065,745	**67,362,225**

14. Property and equipment

	Freehold land & buildings $	Right-of-use $	Leasehold improvements $	Furniture & equipment $	Computer equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Work-in-progress $	Total $
Cost or valuation								
Balance at October 1, 2023	60,060,009	6,235,062	7,493,018	14,264,342	16,414,814	650,612	1,142,437	106,260,294
Additions	-	-	-	13,764	4,573	-	2,939,771	2,958,108
Disposals	-	-	-	(40,566)		-	(57,948)	(98,514)
Transfers	-	-	-	526,635	299,629	-	(826,264)	-
Balance at September 30, 2024	60,060,009	6,235,062	7,493,018	14,764,175	16,719,016	650,612	3,197,996	109,119,888
Balance at October 1, 2024	60,060,009	6,235,062	7,493,018	14,764,175	16,719,016	650,612	3,197,996	109,119,888
Additions	-	653,860	-	-	-	157,687	3,872,525	4,684,072
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,895)		-	(232,052)	(233,947)
Transfers	-	-	-	2,929,973	2,579,166	-	(5,509,139)	-
Balance at September 30, 2025	60,060,009	6,888,922	7,493,018	17,692,253	19,298,182	808,299	1,329,330	113,570,013
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at October 1, 2023	1,237,438	3,820,452	2,592,378	10,565,520	14,186,297	446,049	-	32,848,134
Charge for the year	1,399,282	955,113	375,213	1,163,927	976,700	107,227	-	4,977,462
Disposal	-	-	-	(40,551)	-	-	-	(40,551)
Balance at September 30, 2024	2,636,720	4,775,565	2,967,591	11,688,896	15,162,997	553,276	-	37,785,045
Balance at October 1, 2024	2,636,720	4,775,565	2,967,591	11,688,896	15,162,997	553,276	-	37,785,045
Charge for the year	1,399,282	959,866	375,070	1,354,139	1,064,614	85,926	-	5,238,897
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,894)	-	-	-	(1,894)
Balance at September 30, 2025	4,036,002	5,735,431	3,342,661	13,041,141	16,227,611	639,202	-	43,022,048
Carrying amounts								
Balance at October 1, 2023	58,822,571	2,414,610	4,900,640	3,698,822	2,228,517	204,563	1,142,437	73,412,160
Balance at September 30, 2024	57,423,289	1,459,497	4,525,427	3,075,279	1,556,019	97,336	3,197,996	71,334,843
Balance at September 30, 2025	**56,024,007**	**1,153,491**	**4,150,357**	**4,651,112**	**3,070,571**	**169,097**	**1,329,330**	**70,547,965**

14. Property and equipment (continued)

The Bank's freehold land and buildings were revalued on an open market basis on September 27, 2022, by Barry's Engineering Company Limited, an independent valuator. On September 20, 2023, the Bank revalued the property acquired through business combination of CIBC FCIB banking operation in Grenada on an open market basis by Barry's Engineering Company Limited. The fair value of the land and buildings were determined using level 3 fair value measurement. The directors have determined that the estimated market value of the properties at the reporting date are not materially different from their carrying value.

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in measuring the fair value of Freehold Land and Building as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationships between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Market comparable approach: The approach relies heavily upon the principle of substitution. Recent sales of similar properties are gathered, and a meaningful unit of comparison is developed. A comparative analysis of the subject is done, involving consideration for differences in location, time, terms of sales and physical characteristics.	▪ Sales of similar properties	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: ▪ Sales prices of similar properties were higher/ (lower)

15. Intangible assets

	Note	Goodwill $	Core deposit Intangibles $	Total $
As at September 30, 2023		2,745,534	6,800,000	9,545,534
Impairment		(2,745,534)	-	(2,745,534)
Accumulated amortization		-	(894,737)	(894,737)
As at September 30, 2024		-	5,905,263	5,905,263
Accumulated amortization	28	-	(715,789)	(715,789)
As at September 30, 2025		**-**	**5,189,474**	**5,189,474**

15. Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill and impairment

The Bank is required to test, on an annual basis, whether goodwill has suffered any impairment. The recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations. The use of this method requires the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of a discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the cash flows.

As at the reporting date, the carrying amount of goodwill is nil. No new acquisitions or changes in goodwill have occurred during the current financial year. Consequently, no impairment testing was required for the period.

The carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units (CGUs) as follows:

	Goodwill carrying amount	
	2025 $'000	**2024 $'000**
Opening balance	-	2,746
Acquired through business combination	-	-
Impairment	-	(2,746)
Carrying value	**-**	**-**

16. Deferred tax asset

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences, under the liability method using the statutory tax rate of 28% (2024: 28%), which is expected to be in force in the upcoming financial year.

As of reporting date, deferred tax asset/(liability) comprises of temporary differences attributable to:

	2025 $	**2024 $**
Taxed provisions	-	450,514
Temporary differences on capital assets	(178,518)	(219,626)
	(178,518)	**230,888**

This balance includes the following:

Deferred tax asset/(liability) to be recovered/paid after more than 12 months	**(178,518)**	**230,888**

16. Deferred tax asset (continued)

The gross movement on the deferred income tax asset/(liability) is as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Balance at beginning of year	230,888	358,200
Income statement charge (Note 29)	(409,406)	(127,312)
Balance at end of year	**(178,518)**	**230,888**

17. Deposits from customers

Savings	950,613,633	945,567,550
Fixed deposit	91,417,923	95,364,366
Chequing accounts	167,218,208	156,749,160
Current accounts	1,233,120,006	1,407,670,442
	2,442,269,770	2,605,351,518
Interest payable	204,119	231,256
	2,442,573,889	**2,605,582,774**

The weighted average effective interest rate of deposits from customers as at September 30, 2025 was 0.59% (2024: 0.61%).

18. Subordinated debt

In July 2023, the Bank entered into subordinated debt agreements totalling $50 million with various financial institutions to meet the regulatory capital requirement for acquiring the FirstCaribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited – Grenada Branch. These institutions include:

(a) Bank of Saint Lucia Limited

(b) Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited

(c) 1st National Bank of St. Lucia Limited

(d) National Bank of Dominica Ltd

(e) National Insurance Board of Grenada

The subordinated debt has a term of up to 10 years, with an average interest rate of 6.8%. Interest payments only are required for the first five years, followed by blended payments of interest and principal until maturity.

19. Trade and other liabilities

	2025 $	2024 $
Trade and other payables	29,128,492	18,547,894
Lease liabilities (Note 19.1)	1,202,549	1,530,197
ECL provision on undrawn loans commitments	504,733	504,733
	30,835,774	**20,582,824**

19.1 Lease liabilities

As of October 1, 2024	1,530,197	2,486,537
Additions	653,860	-
Interest expense	11,281	16,217
Lease payments	(992,789)	(972,557)
As of September 30, 2025	**1,202,549**	**1,530,197**

20. (a) Stated capital

Authorized capital Unlimited ordinary voting shares with no par value	Unlimited	Unlimited
Issued capital 7,600,000 ordinary voting shares with no par value	24,871,739	24,871,739
Less: Treasury shares (3,200 shares)	(28,416)	(28,416)
	24,843,323	**24,843,323**

(b) Dividend

The following dividends were recognised as distributions to owners during the year:

Ordinary shares: dividend per shares: $0.50 (2024: $0.43)	**3,798,400**	**3,266,624**

After the reporting date, the following dividends were proposed by the Board of Directors. Dividends are not recognised as liabilities and therefore, there are no tax consequences.

Ordinary shares: dividend per shares: $0.60 (2024: $0.50)	**4,558,080**	**3,798,400**

21. Statutory reserve

Movement in statutory reserve

	2025 $	2024 $
Statutory reserve – beginning of year	24,871,739	23,593,616
Amount appropriated in current year	-	1,278,123
Statutory reserve – end of year	**24,871,739**	**24,871,739**

The Banking Act of 2015 under Sub-section 45 (1) requires that a minimum of 20% of net after tax profits in each year be transferred to a Reserve Fund until the balance of this fund is equal to the issued Share Capital. The reserve is not available for distribution as dividends or any form of appropriation.

22. Accumulative other comprehensive income

	Property revaluation surplus $	Net Un-realized gains/losses $	Total $
Balance at October 1, 2023	24,027,066	(9,702,940)	14,324,126
Increase in fair value investment securities, net of tax	-	25,993,503	25,993,503
Balance at September 30, 2024	24,027,066	16,290,563	40,317,629
Increase in fair value investment securities, net of tax	-	10,647,683	10,647,683
Balance at September 30, 2025	**24,027,066**	**26,938,246**	**50,965,312**

23. Other reserves

During the year, the Bank appropriated $1,068,903 (2024: $811,039) to other reserves. The following summarises the movement on other reserves.

	Regulatory Loss Reserves $	Other General Reserves $	Total $
Balance at October 1, 2023	-	2,360,557	2,360,557
Transfer to general reserves	-	811,039	811,039
Balance at September 30, 2024	-	3,171,596	3,171,596
Transfer to general reserves	-	1,068,903	1,068,903
Balance at September 30, 2025	**-**	**4,240,499**	**4,240,499**

24. Interest income

	2025 $	2024 $
Income from loans and advances to customers	68,875,501	57,346,845
Income from deposits with other banks	154,921	134,396
	69,030,422	**57,481,241**

25. Interest expense

Saving deposits	14,587,827	13,652,630
Other time deposits	418,037	486,628
Chequing accounts	10,643	8,328
Subordinated debt	3,390,000	3,399,288
Lease liability	11,281	16,217
	18,417,788	**17,563,091**

26. Other operating income

Commissions and fees	55,939,526	56,479,361
Miscellaneous	4,097,694	4,631,797
Investment income (Note 26.1)	51,340,929	39,995,016
	111,378,149	**101,106,174**

26.1 Investment income

Interest income	42,151,310	38,131,832
Dividend income	733,711	1,592,825
Gain realised on sale of debt securities	8,455,908	270,359
	51,340,929	**39,995,016**

27. Impairment charge for credit losses

	2025 $	2024 $
Loans and advances to customers	10,860,941	8,088,539
Investment securities	(576,395)	1,954,916
	10,284,546	**10,043,455**

28. Operating expenses

The following summarises operating expenses by nature:

Staff Costs		
Wages, salaries and NIS	32,500,664	32,173,609
Other staff costs	3,444,131	2,971,723
	35,944,795	35,145,332
Other operating expenses	37,394,431	31,507,107
Depreciation and amortization	5,238,897	4,977,312
Intangible asset amortization	715,789	894,737
Operating lease rentals	84,818	59,489
Advertising and promotion	2,460,025	2,741,306
Audit fee	216,559	186,472
Directors' fee	473,445	394,882
Professional fees	4,481,303	2,887,403
Utilities	2,569,693	2,400,206
Repairs and maintenance	3,577,377	3,015,208
	93,517,132	**84,209,454**

As of the reporting date, the Bank's staff complement included 290 (2024: 276) full-time employees.

29. Income tax expense

	2025 $	2024 $
Current tax	15,023,575	11,457,026
Deferred tax (Note 16)	409,406	127,312
	15,432,981	**11,584,338**

Deferred tax charge/(release) for the year comprises:

	2025	2024
Temporary differences on provisions	450,514	223,091
Temporary differences on capital assets	(41,108)	(95,779)
	409,406	**127,312**

The income tax charge differs from the amount computed by applying the tax statutes income tax rate, 28% (2024: 28%), to earnings before tax. The differences in the effective rate of tax are accounted as follows:

	2025 %	2025 $	2024 %	2024 $
Profit before income tax		58,189,104		44,025,881
Tax calculated at the statutory rate 28%	28.00	16,292,949	28.00	12,327,247
Income not subject to taxation	(3.62)	(2,108,411)	(3.39)	(1,492,328)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.08	47,666	0.08	34,828
Depreciation on items not eligible for capital allowances	1.32	765,581	1.74	764,288
Allowance claimed (excess)/ under of capital asset eligible	0.04	25,790	(0.40)	(177,009)
Recognition/derecognition of temporary difference	0.70	409,406	0.29	127,312
Total	**26.52**	**15,432,981**	**26.32**	**11,584,338**

30. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2025 $	2024 $
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	42,756,124	32,441,543
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	7,596,800	7,596,800
	5.63	**4.27**

The Bank has no ordinary shares issued and outstanding which potentially would give rise to a dilution of the basic earnings per share. Therefore, diluted earnings per share would be the same as basic earnings per share.

31. Contingencies and commitments

a. Legal proceedings

As of reporting date, there were thirteen (13) legal proceedings outstanding against the Bank. Counsel has advised that it is unlikely that ruling will go against the Bank. As a result, no provision for damages is made as of reporting date. If, however, on final resolution of the matters, rulings go against the Bank, any damages resulting therefrom will be charged to profit or loss at that time.

b. Undrawn loan commitments, guarantees and other financial facilities

As of reporting date, the Bank had contractual amounts of off-statement of financial position financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers, guarantees and other facilities as follows:

Undrawn loan commitments	171,846,775	146,414,788
Guarantees and standby letters of credit	17,496,930	11,755,444
	189,343,705	**158,170,232**

c. Leasehold commitments

As of reporting date, the Bank was committed to annual leasehold payments as follows:

Under 1 year	765,931	849,670
1 to 5 years	436,618	933,095
	1,202,549	**1,782,765**

32. Pension scheme

The Bank maintains a Defined Contribution Pension Plan into which the employer contributes 6.5% and employees contribute 5% of basic salary. The Bank's contribution to the Plan in 2025 was $1,569,226 (2024: $1,284,547).

33. Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of business, a number of banking transactions were conducted with related parties. These include loans and deposits provided to key management personnel, in accordance to the approved staff lending and deposit guidelines regarding rates.

The following summarises transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with related parties:

	2025 $	2024 $
Loans and advances		
Directors and key management personnel (and their families)	7,267,718	7,052,130
Deposits and other liabilities		
Directors and key management personnel (and their families)	2,325,036	3,050,740
Interest income		
Directors and key management personnel (and their families)	169,566	133,139
Interest expenses		
Directors and key management personnel (and their families)	36,077	15,412

The Bank made $142,925 (2024: $131,172) allowance for bad or doubtful debts in respect of related party loans and advances.

	2025 $	2024 $
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	3,580,979	3,223,501
Directors' fees and expenses	473,445	394,882

34. Reclassification of prior year presentation

Certain prior year balances have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. Those reclassifications have no effect on the reported results of operation.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited
Offices

Head Office: No. 8 Church Street St. George P.O. Box 135 Tel: (473) 440-2111/444-2667 Website: www.grenadaco-opbank.com E-mail: info@grenadaco-opbank.com	Managing Director	L. Lawrence, MBA (Fin)
	Chief Experience Officer	W. Grainger, CRU, Dip. MA, Acc. Dir.
	Executive Manager, Finance and Wealth Management & Financial Services	A. Logie, FCCA, MBA, DBA. Acc. Dir
	Corporate Secretary/Executive Manager, Legal	T.K. Lambert, LL.B, L.E.C, LL.M. Acc. Dir
	Chief Audit Executive	S. Gooding, FCCA, AMLCA
	Executive Manager, Operations & Administration	F. Dowden, AICB, AML/CA, MBA-IB, CIRCA, CBCS
	Executive Manager, Sales & Service	W.G. Sayers, BBA, Dip, MBA
	Executive Manager, Risk	J. Robertson, AICB, CIRM, CRU, MBA, MCIBS, Exec. Dipl – Banking (UW, GSB)
	Executive Manager, Credit Administration	M. Blanchard, BSc, MSc
	Executive Manager, Compliance	A. Joseph, BSc, CGA, CPA, AICB, CPAML, Acc. Dir
	Executive Manager, Human Resources	N. Philip, BSc, CCP, MBA, Acc. Dir.
	Executive Manager, Information Technology	G. Baptiste, BSc, CISSP, CRISC, CCISO
	Manager, Recoveries & Collections	J. Phillip, MSc, BBA, AS, CERT
	Senior Manager, Human Resources (Ag.)	V.Patrick-Raeburn, BSc, MSc
	Manager, Business Banking	E. White-Best, AICB, CCP, CRU, MBA
	Senior Manager, Risk (Credit)	K. Greenidge, BSc, MSc
	Manager, Customer Care	R.D. Duncan, FICB
	Manager, Finance	K. Holas
	Manager, Electronic Services & Retail Operations	R. Medford, BSc, MSc
	Senior Manager, Programme & Strategy	C. Phillip-Frank, Exec. Dip. Banking, BSc, MBA, BSP
	Manager, Information Security	J. Hosten, PCIP, VCA, CDPS, CISM
	Manager, Compliance	M. Mc Sween, CRU,AMLCA,CPAML, MBA
	Manager, Marketing & Customer Insight	E. Hosten, BSc
	Manager, Information Technology	S. Slinger, BSc, CISM, VCP
	Manager, Audit	R. Holder, BSc (Hons), MBA-IB, (CBCA)®, Acc. Dir.
	Manager, Wealth Management & Financial Services (Ag.)	K Francis, Bsc, ECSRC lic.
	Operations Manager	C. Belfon, AICB
	Manager Credit Assessment	M. Noel-Gibbs, Bsc
St. George's: No. 14 Church Street St. George Tel: (473) 440-2111	Manager, Sales & Service	B. Mc Gillivary, AICB, CRU, BSc, Exec. Dip. Banking (GSB), Msc.
Spiceland Mall: Morne Rouge St. George Tel: (473) 440-2111	Manager, Sales & Service	N. Paul (Mrs.), BSc
Grenville: Victoria Street Grenville, St. Andrew Tel: (473) 440-2111	Manager, Sales & Service	S. Regis, AICB, BSc
Sauteurs: Main Street Sauteurs, St. Patrick Tel: (473) 440-2111	Manager, Sales & Service	R. Fletcher, AICB, MBA, CRU
Carriacou: Main Street Hillsborough Tel: (473) 440-2111	Manager, Sales & Service	R. Phillip-Bethel (Mrs.), CRU

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GRENADA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED

FORM OF PROXY

The Corporate Secretary
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited
No. 8 Church Street
St. George's
Grenada

I/We ____ the undersigned, being a shareholder of Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited, hereby appoint the Chairman, Mr. Darryl Brathwaite of St. George, Grenada, or failing him,

___________________________________ of _______________________________________ as my/our proxy to attend and act for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the said company to be held on the 29th day of January 2026, at 4:45p.m. at the G. V. Steele Conference Room, Tower Hive, No. 14 Church Street, St. George's; and at any adjournment or adjournments thereof in the same manner, to the same extent and with the same powers as if the undersigned were present at the said meeting or such adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Dated this _____________________ day of _____________________ 202________

Signature(s) of Shareholder(s) ______________________________________

Signature(s) of Shareholder(s) ______________________________________

Name(s) in Block Letters ______________________________________

Notes:

1. Votes at meetings of shareholders may be given either personally or by proxy, or in case of a shareholder who is a body corporate or association, by an individual authorized by a resolution of the directors or governing body of that body corporate or association to represent it at meetings of shareholders of the company.
2. A person appointed by proxy need not be a shareholder.
3. To be valid, a proxy form duly completed must be deposited with the Corporate Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8 Church Street, St. George's, at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting or adjourned meeting.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

welcome home

No. 8, Church Street, St. George's, Grenada, W.I.
Tel: (473) 440-2111
Email: info@grenadaco-opbank.com
feedback@grenadaco-opbank.com

Website: www.grenadaco-opbank.com
Facebook: GrenadaCoopBank
IG: grenadaco_opbank
Whatsapp: 457-COOP (2667)