Jamaica Money Market Brokers Ltd.

2026 ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OUR MISSION 2
OUR VISION 2
VISION OF LOVE 3
CORPORATE INFORMATION 5
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 7
CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE 9
DIRECTORS PROFILES 10
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED SENIOR TEAM LEADERS 16
SEVEN YEAR (7) STATISTICAL REVIEW 17
JAMAICA MACROECONOMIC LANDSCAPE 18
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 26
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 2026 33
RISK MANAGEMENT 49
CULTURE & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 63
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS 68
PROXY FORM 70
APPENDIX 1- AUDITED FINANCIALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 72

OUR MISSION

To maximise client satisfaction through exceptional client care and world-class financial advice and expertise. Solidity, ethics, credibility and openness are hallmarks of JMMB as experts in all aspects of our operations. To be a dynamic, international, multifaceted financial group with a caring, loving and fun environment where team members are productive, creative, happy and fulfilled.

OUR VISION

We promise to keep your best interest at heart, and we will do so by listening to, understanding and caring for you and your family's unique needs, exceeding your greatest expectations by providing simple, transparent solutions oriented around you and your family's life goals.

VISION OF LOVE

JMMB is seeking to create an organisational environment in which team players can achieve their full potential. Accordingly, the teams at JMMB are committed to a long-term ongoing process of holistic development that recognises the complete development of the individual. JMMB is therefore, a medium through which individuals may have dreams for themselves; and can extend those dreams beyond the organisation into an infinite, prosperous and abundant society and universe. Each person is loving and respectful of each other, and represents an important link in a chain of LOVE, serving each other, sharing ideas, building each other. Hence the JMMB vision is shared by all team players.

The JMMB team is clear that the organisation is based on UNCONDITIONAL LOVE and MUTUAL RESPECT. This LOVE is expressed in ongoing day-to-day working relationships and performance. Unconditional love is expressed in every interaction and is the foundation upon which the organisation rests. Love motivates the JMMB team to serve our clients who are a very special part of our family. The driving force of the organisation is to provide opportunities for team players to expand their potential, to recognise the power within and their ability to fully express and manifest this power to the benefit of the individual, the organisation and the society. In the process, all individual and organisational goals are achieved.

This is the central ethos / philosophy of JMMB and becomes more challenging as the organisation increases in size. This innovative approach to life represents a new way of looking at the world, where equality and equity are dominant. Hence, this represents a paradigm shift.

JMMB is therefore, actively and publicly involved in charitable and voluntary activities within the society and recognises and accepts its social responsibility, understanding that it has everything to do with JMMB which is part of the link in the wider chain. With this perspective, the JMMB team recognises diversity, while celebrating differences among team members, realising that there are commonalities that bind members together. When this “One-Ness” is accepted, nurtured and developed, this enhances the ongoing implementation of the shared vision. The intention is to ensure that wherever conflict exists, we aspire to a positive outcome.

JMMB is committed to life in all its abundance. Accordingly, team players recognise the links between the organisation and the wider society and the inter-relatedness of all life. In keeping with this, JMMB is committed to being actively concerned with the conservation, preservation and sustenance of the natural environment in order to ensure sustainable development.

The atmosphere that JMMB is in the process of developing, may be defined as an energy field where overlapping circles of creativity, passion, excitement, fun and laughter coexist in a dynamic process that ultimately leads to higher levels of self-actualization; hence, the achievement of the organisational mission. This is a loving, caring and honest atmosphere where ideas are valued and shared openly; where a balance is created between aspirations and practical aspects of work and life, between actualization and potential. There are no fears, no limitations, no boundaries. Team members are therefore expected and encouraged to be genuine, taking responsibility to express anything they feel, knowing that it is safe to do so. To ensure this, JMMB is committed to providing an open forum for ideas to be discussed, tested and implemented in order to help each other grow.

Team members, therefore, envision JMMB as the premier financial institution of its kind: successful, professionally managed with excellent team members giving exceptional client care and striving to achieve excellence in all areas of life. Team members see JMMB continuing to expand beyond Jamaica, retaining its spiritual characteristics and therefore, developing all the disciplines required for its continued success.

DECLARATION

I believe so strongly in myself that I will not get defensive by criticism as I know that every experience is an opportunity for growth. I will nurture and build my fellow team players. I will use every opportunity to praise and give thanks. I embrace the uncertainty that forms part of my vision. I have a strong enough faith to know that everything that happens along my path happens for a reason, and that all things work together for my good.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CLIENT CARE SUPPORT
(876) 998-JMMB (5662)
From the USA and Canada:
1 (877) 533-5662
From the UK: 0 (800) 404-9616
Email: info@jmmb.com
www.jmmb.com

HEAD OFFICE
6 Haughton Terrace
Kingston 10
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 960-9546
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Email: info@jmmb.com
www.jmmb.com

HAUGHTON AVENUE BRANCH
5 Haughton Avenue
Kingston 10
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 920-7281
Or (876) 998-9380
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

KNUTSFORD BOULEVARD BRANCH
11 Knutsford Boulevard
Kingston 5
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 960-3927
Or (876) 960-4455
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

MANDEVILLE BRANCH
23 Ward Avenue
Mandeville, Manchester
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 625-2352
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

MAY PEN BRANCH
Unit 3, Millennium Mall
35 Main Street, May Pen
Clarendon
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 786-3660
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

MONTEGO BAY BRANCH
Suite 1
Fairview Office Park
Alice Eldemire Drive, Montego Bay
St. James
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 979-8985

OCHO RIOS BRANCH
Shop 12/30-30B
Island Village Shopping Centre
30B Turtle River Road, Ocho Rios
St. Ann
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 795-3886

OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

PORTMORE BRANCH
47 - 48 West Trade Way
Portmore Town Centre, Portmore
St. Catherine
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 939-3207
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ BRANCH
94 Main Street
Santa Cruz
St. Elizabeth
Tel: (876) 998-5662
Fax: (876) 966-9816
OPENING HOURS:
Monday – Friday:
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at JMMB Head Office, 6 Haughton Terrace, Kingston 10, Jamaica on **Wednesday, September 30, 2026** at 4.00 P.M. for the purpose to consider and if thought fit to pass the following ordinary resolutions:

1. TO RECEIVE THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026, AND THE REPORTS OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS THEREON.

"THAT the Directors' Report, the Auditors' Report and the Statements of Account of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 be received."

2. TO REAPPOINT DIRECTORS

"The directors retiring from office by rotation pursuant to Article 105 of the company's Articles of Association are Mrs. Audrey Deer-Williams and Mr. V. Andrew Whyte who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

(a) THAT Mrs. Audrey Deer-Williams be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the company;

(b) THAT Mr V. Andrew Whyte be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the company;"

3. TO RATIFY INTERIM DIVIDEND AND DECLARE THEM FINAL

"THAT the interim dividend of $1.2B paid on July 25, 2025 be and are hereby ratified and declared as final and that no further dividend be paid in respect of the year under review."

4. TO APPOINT AUDITORS AND AUTHORISE THE DIRECTORS TO FIX THE REMUNERATION OF THE AUDITORS

"THAT PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants, be and are hereby appointed auditors of the Company to hold office until the end of the next Annual General Meeting at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors of the Company."

5. TO APPROVE DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

"THAT the amount included in the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, as remuneration for their services be and is hereby approved."

Dated this 24th day of July 2026

By Order of the Board

Carolyn DaCosta
Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE
6 Haughton Terrace
Kingston 10

NB: A member entitled to vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the company. Enclosed is a proxy form for your convenience, which must be lodged at the Company's Registered Office at least forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting. The Proxy Form shall bear the stamp duty of $100.00. The stamp duty may be paid by adhesive stamp(s) to be cancelled by the person executing the Proxy.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

We are pleased to submit the Annual Report for Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB) for the year ended March 31, 2026. JMMB posted a net profit of J$2.04 billion, and net operating revenue of J$7.79 billion.

During the year, JMMB and its subsidiaries continued to perform well despite persistent challenges in the global and local operating environments. These financial results continue to reinforce that our diversification strategy and our commitment to deepening and solidifying our client partnerships remain a key competitive advantage in the market.

Despite relatively high interest rates and cautious investor sentiment, JMMB delivered strong growth. The team continued to focus on client engagement, using the integrated financial services model to provide solutions that fit each client's needs. The strategy of JMMB is directly linked into its parent (JMMB Financial Holdings Limited /JMMBFHL)'s Managed Smart Growth Strategy, which seeks to build a resilient financial group that delivers sustainable earnings, growth and dividends to shareholders, while maintaining adequate capital and liquidity to reduce vulnerability to market events/shocks.

Conscious of the realities of the global and local macro-economic environment, management proactively implemented the Maximising Profitability & Productivity (MPP) project in November 2023 in order to accelerate its SMART Growth Strategy, strengthen its financial stability, and restore sustained profitability. With sharper focus on areas such as portfolio rebalancing to improve revenues, balance sheet adjustments, and enhanced expense management, we have started to reap the benefits of this project, and we anticipate that further benefits will accrue in the coming financial years as we continue to work collaboratively across all Jamaica entities. This project also supported the application to the regulators for the merger of JMMB Fund Managers Limited into JMMB as well as the transfer of specific JMMB Securities Limited business lines into JMMB to drive even greater efficiency and productivity.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for our clients and shareholders for their continued trust in us. I would also like to take this opportunity to salute the passion, dedication, and sacrifice of each team member who continues to be a part of the JMMB journey.

Dr. Archibald Campbell CD, FCA, DBA
CHAIRMAN

DIRECTORS PROFILES

DR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL CD, FCA, DBA – CHAIRMAN

Archibald is the Chairman of JMMB Group Limited and a number of its Subsidiaries, as well as the Board of Trustees of the JMMB Pension Fund. He is a director of Sagicor Financial Company Limited, a Company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

He previously served in other capacities including as a member of the Sugar Industry Divestment negotiation team, a trustee of two pension funds, and director of several companies, including hotels, property management, banking, tertiary-level educational institutions, a hospital, and several non-profit organisations.

He was a lecturer at the University of the West Indies (UWI), where he taught accounting at the graduate and undergraduate levels as well as risk management for the BSc. banking degree. Archibald also served as Bursar of the UWI and Chief Financial Officer with responsibility for maintaining relations with the seventeen (17) contributing Caribbean countries regarding funding.

He is a Chartered Accountant and is a member and past president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ). He was presented with the Distinguished Member Award for 2020 by the ICAJ in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the institute and the accountancy profession.

In 2021 the Government of Jamaica awarded him The Order of Distinction, Commander Class (CD) for exemplary service to his profession in the fields of accounting and finance.

Archibald is a published author and speaker in the accounting and finance sectors. With a Doctorate in Business Administration (DBA) and an M.Sc. in Accounting from the University of the West Indies, extensive international training and certification and over 40 years of experience in the banking industry, Archibald is an unmatched resource.

SENATOR KISHA ANDERSON, JP

Kisha Anderson is CEO and Executive Director of Image Plus Consultants Ltd., a medical diagnostic imaging company listed on the JSE Junior Market. She brings over 30 years of experience in financial services, including her Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB) employment between 1996 and 2019. She holds a BSc in Environmental Sciences from the University of the West Indies, Mona, and has completed executive training at Harvard Business School, both of which have sharpened her strategic and leadership capabilities.

During her tenure with the JMMB Group, she played a key role in branch development and executive leadership, and was instrumental in ensuring operational readiness for the conversion of JMMB Merchant Bank Limited into a commercial bank. She currently serves as a director of JMMB Limited, JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited, JMMB Money Transfer Limited, and JMMB Securities Limited, as well as regional subsidiaries — JMMB Investments (T&T) Limited, JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited, and JMMB International Limited.
With a commitment to public service, Kisha is a Justice of the Peace, Chairperson of the Bethel Thrift Co-operative Society Investment Committee, and Chairperson of Iris Gelley Primary School's board. She was appointed to the Senate of Jamaica in September 2025.

AUDREY DEER-WILLIAMS

Audrey is the Chief Technical Director assigned to the Social Security Division of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, with considerable experience in the financial sector both locally and overseas. She is a distinguished public servant whose extensive training and expertise in a multiplicity of areas has made her an invaluable resource to the JMMB Group. She holds an undergraduate degree in Economics and Accounting and a Master’s degree in Business Administration from Manchester Business School in England. She sits on the JMMBGL Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee and the JMMBGL Finance and Risk Committee.

KEITH DUNCAN, OJ, CD

Keith is an Executive Director and the Group Chief Executive Officer of the JMMB Group of Companies and has responsibility for overall performance and charting the strategic direction of the Group.

His financial expertise has not only benefited the JMMB Group, but also the Jamaican financial sector. Keith served as President of the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ) for the period 2019 - 2022, which was during unprecedented times of the COVID-19 Pandemic. He also served as a Vice-President of the PSOJ throughout 2013 – 2015, and is currently Co-Chair of PROJECT STAR - A partnership for social & economic transformation In Jamaica.

Keith Duncan served as Co-Chairman of the Economic Programme and Oversight Committee (EPOC) for the period 2013 - 2016 and then the role of Chairman from 2016 - 2024. He was later appointed Chairman of the Fiscal Advisory Committee, an arm of the Fiscal Commission, and served in that capacity until the end of 2025.

Mr. Duncan also served in other Private Sector and Public Sector capacities including:

(1) Past President of the Jamaica Securities Dealers Association (JSDA), and
(2) Past Chairman of the National Information and Communications Technology Advisory Council (NICTAC), which provided advisory services to the Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology in relation to its' ICT Portfolio.
(3) Known for his commitment to youth development, Keith served as Chairman of the National Youth Service from 2003 to 2009 and worked closely with the respective boards and teams to fulfil the mission of creating and reforming Jamaica's youth to become purposeful citizens. Mr. Duncan is also a founding member of the YUTE Programme in Jamaica (Youth Upliftment through Employment).

He is currently the Deputy Chairman of the Digital Transformation Advisory Committee, which is part of the governance framework for the implementation of the national broadband project in Jamaica.

Under his leadership, the JMMB Group was conferred with the American Foundation for the University of the West Indies (AFUWI) Award for Excellence in Business Leadership in February 2020, and the prestigious 'Best of Chamber Award' from the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce in March 2011.

In 2020, Keith was awarded the National Honour, the Order of Distinction, in the rank of Commander, by the Government of Jamaica, for his exceptional service in the fields of Finance, Business, Youth Empowerment and Community Development. Additionally, in April 2022, Keith received the International Achievement Award from The American Friends of Jamaica (AFJ) for his leadership and work in the area of National Development.

In recognition for his contribution and exceptional service in the fields of Finance, Business and Social Development, Keith was awarded the Order of Jamaica (OJ), one of Jamaica's highest National Honours on August 6, 2025.

Additionally, Mr. Duncan was appointed to the Senate in the Government of Jamaica in September 2025.

He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), a professional financial designation.

H. WAYNE POWELL, OD, JP

Wayne is a Business, Financial and Leadership Consultant, who has previously served as Vice-President at Scotiabank International servicing the English-Speaking Caribbean, and Executive Vice-President at Scotiabank Jamaica. He has been recognized at the national level, Order of Distinction, for his extraordinary contribution to the banking sector in Jamaica. As a finance, business, and leadership consultant, he brings to the JMMB Group over 45 years of knowledge and experience in the financial sector, both locally and internationally. Wayne is also known for his contribution to nation building as a Commissioner on the Integrity Commission of Jamaica, a Justice of the Peace, as well as, through his membership in and Past President of the Rotary Club of New Kingston. He also serves on charitable organizations including currently serving as Chairman of the Open Arms Development Centre Limited. Wayne also sits on several corporate and public sector boards and currently serves as a member of the Audit and Compliance and Culture & Human Development Board Committees. He is also a director of JMMB Bank and Chairman of the Bank's Board Credit Committee. Wayne is also currently serving as Chairman of the Diocesan Financial Board for the Diocese of Jamaica and the Cayman Islands.

V. ANDREW WHYTE

Andrew is the Chief Investment Officer at Jamaica Producers Group (JPG), a company listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE), having served as Group Treasurer for several years. Prior to JPG, he also worked in the financial industry for several years. As an Independent Director, he currently serves as Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee of JMMB's parent, JMMB Financial Holdings Limited, in addition to being a member of the parent's Risk and Finance Committee and a board member of several its subsidiaries.

He has a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering and a Master's degree in Business Administration. He also chairs the Board of Trustees of the preparatory school, Emmanuel Christian Academy.

COMPANY SECRETARY

CAROLYN DACOSTA, JP

Since 16 March 2008, Carolyn DaCosta has held the position of Corporate Secretary for Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries. She has also served as Corporate Secretary for JMMB Group Limited since its foundation in May 2012.

She also holds the substantive role as Group Chief Compliance Officer for the JMMB Group. Having developed her career within the organisation, Carolyn possesses a unique blend of technical expertise, practical experience, and extensive institutional knowledge that she brings to these pivotal roles.

In her capacity as Corporate Secretary, Carolyn ensures that the Board and its committees consistently receive accurate and timely information. She is entrusted with advising and supporting the Chairman and the Board on all matters relating to governance and regulatory compliance.

Carolyn holds several distinguished qualifications, including a certification in Corporate Governance from Harvard Business School, an MBA in Finance, and a Diploma in International Compliance from Manchester Business School in the UK. She also earned a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of London and a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of the West Indies, Mona. Furthermore, she is a Fellow of the International Compliance Association and serves as a Justice of the Peace for the parish of St. Catherine. In addition, she serves as a JSE Mentor and independent director for Image Plus Consultants Limited.

Carolyn is recognised for providing dependable and consistent support to both the Board of Directors and shareholders. In keeping with the JMMB ethos, she fosters genuine, heartfelt relationships throughout the JMMB Group and the wider Jamaican financial sector.

JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED SENIOR TEAM LEADERS

- Keisha Forbes-Ellis - Chief Country Officer – Jamaica
- Christopher Walker - Chief Executive Officer
- Davie Martin – General Manager, Treasury and Trading
- Kashwayne Bryson - Financial Controller
- Cecile Cooper - Country Chief, Culture and Human Development Officer
- Shuchane Johnson - Country Compliance Officer
- Michelle Lawrence Corporate Manager – Group Client Care Lead
- Gifford Rankine - Deputy Group Chief Operations Officer **as at June 2025.
- Alwayne Cousins - Country Chief Client Partnership Officer, Jamaica

JMMB GROUP EXECUTIVES WITH OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE COMPANY

- Peta-Gaye Bartley - Group Chief Internal Auditor
- Paul Gray - Group Chief Investment Officer
- Carolyn DaCosta - Group Chief Compliance Officer
- Donna Duncan-Scott – Group Chief Culture and Leadership Development Officer
- Patrick Ellis - Group Chief Financial Officer
- Barrington Rose – Acting Group Chief Risk Officer
- Kerry-Ann Stimpson - Group Chief Marketing Officer
- Claudine Tracey - Group Chief Strategy Officer
- Peter Thompson – Group Chief Investment Officer – Client Portfolio
- Damion Hylton – Group Chief Payments & Solutions Officer
- Rosalee Gordon – Group Chief Operating Officer *Appointed January 5, 2026
- Tushar Rao – Group Chief Transformation Officer *Appointed November 24, 2025

SEVEN YEAR (7) STATISTICAL REVIEW

SEVEN - YEAR STATISTICAL REVIEW

	Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Year ended 31-Mar-23	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-20
FINANCIAL POSITION	**(J$`000)**	**(J$`000)**	**(J$`000)**	**(J$`000)**	**(J$`000)**	**(J$`000)**	**(J$`000)**
Total assets	**297,254,588**	310,938,898	315,531,152	308,382,935	296,489,107	245,789,219	212,285,380
Investment securities	**156,358,274**	165,149,557	179,685,508	155,698,537	139,180,712	144,291,076	139,054,244
Other interest earning assets	**100,833,918**	101,613,030	93,397,220	121,238,242	130,788,428	74,688,247	45,549,893
Repurchase agreements	**217,540,156**	233,182,352	241,191,451	240,646,859	233,172,167	178,862,034	144,167,536
Notes payable	**23,953,720**	23,953,720	24,187,430	22,862,568	12,110,590	21,823,585	30,006,046
Redeemable preference shares	**14,338,214**	15,279,913	14,937,986	14,622,431	20,883,423	14,116,815	13,123,770
Stockholders' equity	**34,658,937**	32,181,501	28,256,869	24,405,656	24,782,956	25,461,970	19,388,821
Funds under management	**367,732,910**	377,208,816	376,255,800	378,903,340	363,274,164	303,638,207	268,323,999
PROFITABILITY							
Operating revenue net of interest expense	**7,785,471**	6,632,893	5,236,331	5,841,962	7,840,724	9,205,771	10,932,976
Operating expenses	**9,554,002**	8,957,998	9,217,934	7,997,629	8,180,176	6,123,028	8,258,253
Net profit	**2,044,194**	3,076,888	963,346	1,235,624	1,603,885	2,645,227	2,838,530
FINANCIAL RATIOS							
Earnings per stock unit (cents)	**107**	189	55	71	98	162	174
Return on average equity	**6.12%**	10.18%	3.66%	5.02%	6.38%	11.80%	13.29%
Return on average assets	**0.67%**	0.98%	0.31%	0.41%	0.59%	1.15%	1.40%
Book value per stock unit (J$)	**12.84**	18.31	16.08	13.89	14.23	15.62	11.89
Net interest margin	**1.08%**	0.68%	0.11%	0.42%	0.83%	1.24%	2.03%
Efficiency ratio (Admin. exp/ Revenue)	**93.42%**	97.09%	134.17%	121.04%	93.52%	64.38%	74.03%
OTHER DATA							
Exchange rate (J$ per US$1.00)	**157.67**	157.67	153.91	150.44	152.39	144.88	133.96

Inflation rate (year over year)	**4.26%**	4.99%	5.56%	6.19%	11.31%	5.20%	4.81%
Number of stock units at year end	**2,699,251,530**	1,757,552,530	1,757,552,530	1,757,552,530	1,741,552,530	1,630,552,532	1,630,552,532

JAMAICA MACROECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

Selected Macroeconomic Data

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (e)	2027 (f)	2028 (f)	2029 (f)
Population	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.77
Gross domestic product (GDP), Current prices, Per capita, US dollar	5,832	6,820	7,755	7,965	8,106	8,356	8,674	8,992	9,300
Gross domestic product (GDP), Constant prices, Percent change	5.7	6.4	2.7	-0.5	-0.1	-1.2	3.1	1.8	1.5
Revenue, % of GDP	28.4	27.4	27.7	30.3	30.1	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.7
Expenditure,% of GDP	27.6	27.1	27.7	30.1	33.8	33.1	31.7	30.8	30.5
Fiscal deficit (-)/surplus (+), % of GDP	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	-3.8	-4.9	-3.1	-2.1	-1.7
Inflation, end of period, %	7.3	9.4	6.9	5.0	4.5	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gross debt, General government, Percent of GDP	86.3	70.2	66.5	62.5	67.7	65.8	65.0	63.8	62.8
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.3	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Current account balance, % of GDP	0.9	-0.7	2.7	2.9	1.2	-6.0	-6.6	-3.6	-1.0
Net international reserves, USD $billion	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.3
Months of Imports	6.9	5.5	5.9	7.3	8.4	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.2
Exchange rate, JMD$to 1$USD	159.09	154.59	154.93	156.42	159.74	-	-	-	-

Sources: IMF, Fitch and JMMBIR

Growth and Outlook

Following the passage of Hurricane Melissa in late October 2025, there was widespread damage and destruction to dwelling houses, government and commercial buildings, and agricultural production. The weather system mainly affected the western parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, Trelawny, St. James, and St. Ann, which together account for a population of well over 580,000 persons, or approximately 30% of the national population. Government assessments indicated that more than 180,000 homes were damaged, while the World Bank estimated the total cost of destruction at over US$8.8 billion.

The economy is estimated to have contracted by 1.7% in FY2025/26. Economic activity had been on a strong growth trajectory during the first three quarters (January–September), with estimated expansion of 2.4%, supported by growth of 5.0% in the Goods-Producing Industries and 1.6% in the Services Industries. However, there was a reversal in output during Q4:2025 and Q1:2026, when the economy is estimated to have declined by 7.1% and 4.1%, respectively.

For FY2025/26, the Goods-Producing and Services industries contracted by 2.2% and 1.5%, respectively. Notably, Mining & Quarrying declined by 16.0%; Agriculture by 3.4%; Accommodation & Food Services (Tourism) by 10.9%; Information & Communication by 4.6%; and Electricity & Water by 4.6%. Only Finance & Insurance (3.1%) and Construction (0.6%) recorded growth during the period.

In CY2026 and FY2026/27, the economy is expected to contract by -1.0 and -0.6%, as the effects of the hurricane continue to weigh on near-term economic activity, particularly tourism. Some large tourism facilities remain shuttered for repairs and are expected to remain closed until late 2026. In addition, air and sea travel are facing headwinds from rising travel costs associated with higher fuel prices, while the increased cost of living and economic uncertainty in source markets are expected to weigh on household budgets.

The agriculture sector, however, is expected to experience strong growth as output recovers from the ravages of the weather shock, while growth in the construction industry is expected to continue apace as pipeline projects advance alongside rebuilding activities.

Jamaica's medium-term growth outlook remains weak, as low productivity and other structural impediments—including low capital formation, high informality, and a poorly educated and trained workforce—continue to limit investment in export-oriented and growth-enhancing activities. In addition, notwithstanding low unemployment levels, weak household incomes continue to constrain consumption growth, while the high import content of consumption further limits growth potential. Moreover, the anaemic growth outlook is anchored by low levels of government capital spending and investment in sectors, particularly tourism, that have limited linkages to the wider economy.

Fiscal Accounts

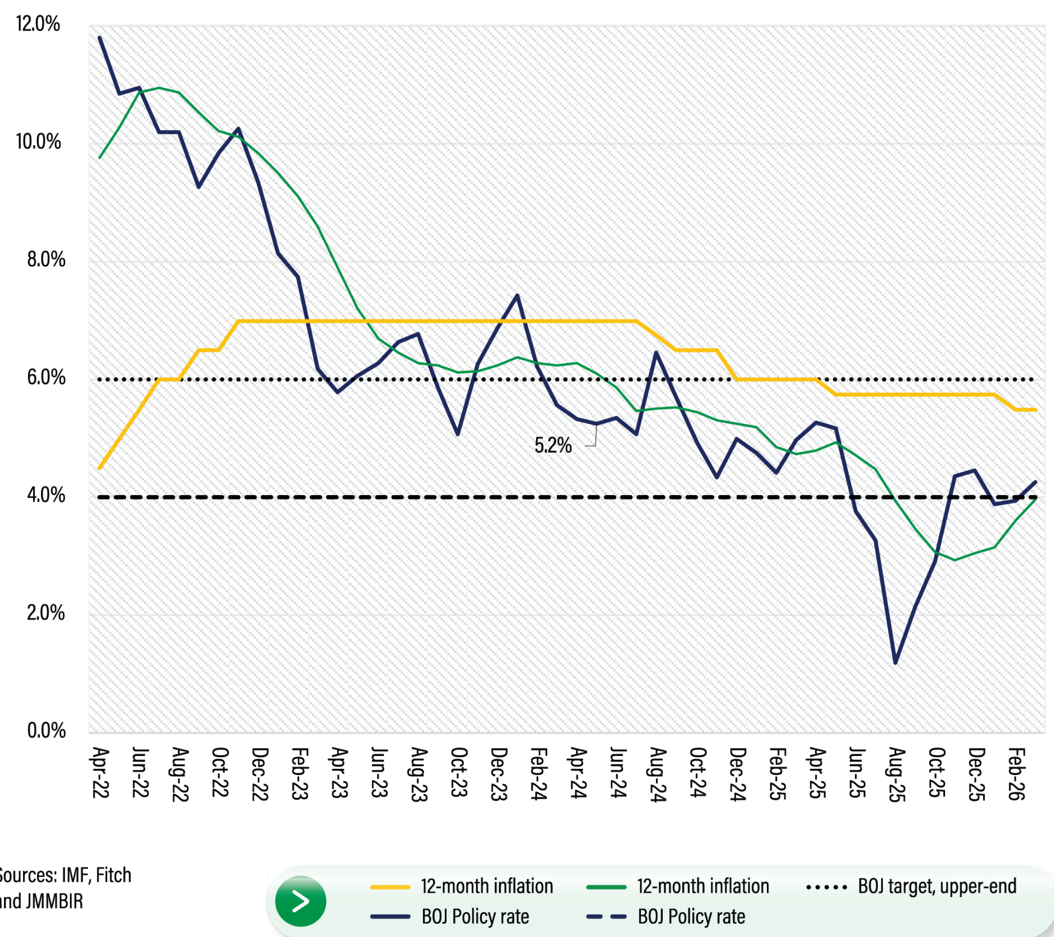
The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) tabled the Budget for FY 2026/27 in February and is committed to spend $1,441.8 billion, $50 billion (3.6%) more than the revised budget for the previous fiscal year. Above the line, Revenues & Grants is programmed at $1,172.2 billion of which tax revenues represents the lion share at $979.4 billion (90.1%). Total expenditure amounts to $1,274.2 billion, comprising Programmes at $408.2 billion (37.7% of revenues); Compensation to employees at $555.6 billion (51.3% of revenues); Interest payments at $211.0 billion (19.5% of revenues); and Capital expenditure at $99.7 billion (9.2% of revenues). The excess of expenditure over revenues is $137.5 billion or 4.9% of GDP.

Loan Amortisation amounts to $167.6 billion while loan receipt of $247.1 billion - $149.8 billion domestic and $97.2 billion from foreign sources - is planned. The excess of overall spending relative to inflows results in an overall negative balance of -$103.9 billion (2.7% of GDP).

To help finance the budget, the GOJ plans to raise $18.0 billion plus tap the National Housing Trust for $11.4 billion, which would provide flows of $29.4 billion (0.7% of GDP).

Of concern is the high spend on compensation to government employees which is running more than 50% of total revenues and 14.8% of GDP. The large structural spending limits the flexibility in fiscal profile over the medium term and the capacity of the authority to build fiscal buffers in low growth environment.

Inflation



Sources: IMF, Fitch and JMMBIR

The inflation rate for the 12 months ending March 2026 was 4.3%, remaining well within the Bank of Jamaica's (BOJ) target range of 4%–6%. Throughout much of the year, relatively low commodity prices, particularly fuel prices, together with the subdued depreciation of the Jamaica dollar, helped to keep domestic price increases in check.

In early Q4:2025, Hurricane Melissa caused widespread destruction to local food production, resulting in sharp increases in food prices. The price level rose by 4.4% in Q4 compared with cumulative increases of 1.2% in Q2 and Q3. However, supported by government assistance, favourable weather conditions, and increased acreage under cultivation, domestic food production recovered in Q1:2026. Consequently, food prices declined sharply, exerting downward pressure on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which helped to keep inflation within the policy range by the end of the fiscal year.

Looking ahead over the next four quarters, we expect the domestic price level to rise as the pass-through effect of higher external prices weighs on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Our baseline forecast, which does not incorporate the impact of monetary policy adjustments, shows inflation breaching 6% and remaining elevated for much of the forecast period.

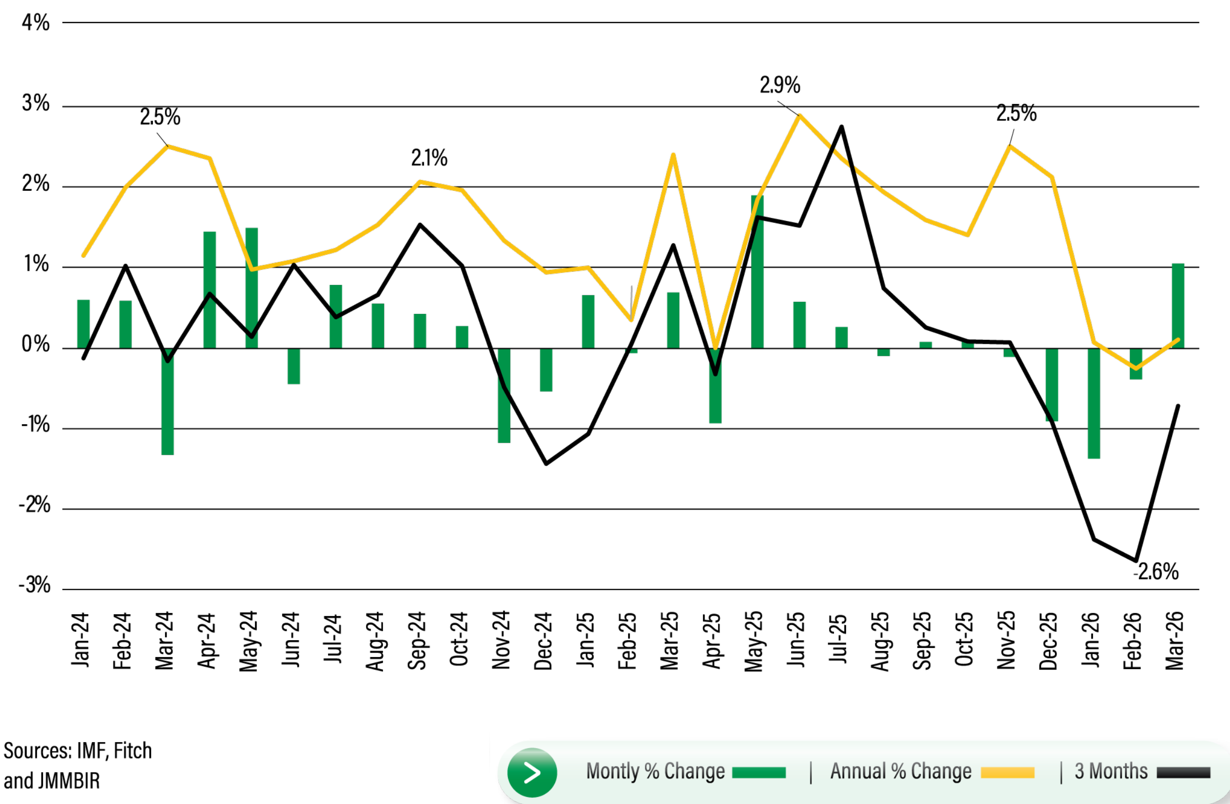
In our view, returning inflation to within the policy range would require a relatively aggressive monetary policy stance by the BOJ. However, given the low-growth environment and the largely external source of inflationary pressures, the central bank may find it challenging to justify aggressive tightening measures to the public. Consequently, we believe a more dovish policy stance is likely, allowing inflation to moderate gradually through base effects as the impact of higher energy prices on the CPI fades.

Interest Rate

With inflation and inflation expectations well within the policy range, The Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) lowered the policy rate twice during the fiscal year. The policy rate was reduced cumulatively by 50 basis points (bps), first 25 bps in April followed by another 25-bps cut in February. Jamaica dollar liquidity was fluid throughout the period resulting in incremental reduction in Treasury bill (T-bill) yields. At the end of March, the yields on the 3- and 6-month T-bills were 5.57% and 5.32% and represented decline relative to the March 2025 of 18 bps and 43 bps respectively.

With inflation on the rise, we expect some tightening in J-dollar liquidity by the BOJ. Consequently, we expect the policy rate to remain unchanged, but it could rise if inflation pressure becomes more persistent and inflation expectations increase beyond 6% for more than six quarters. Likewise, T-bill yields are expected to stabilize at around the current levels but risk of righter liquidity condition the change in yields towards the upside over the next four quarters.

Exchange Rate



The rate of depreciation of the Jamaican dollar (JMD) against the U.S. dollar remained subdued during FY2025 and is expected to remain moderate in FY2026, provided the conflict in the Middle East does not become protracted and oil prices do not remain elevated for an extended period.

At the end of March, the Jamaican dollar traded at J$158.58 per US$1.00, representing an annual depreciation of approximately 0.1%, compared with a depreciation rate of 2.4% in March 2025. Several factors contributed to the relatively stable performance of the currency. Although end-user demand for U.S. dollars remained robust, it was largely offset by strong foreign exchange inflows, including periodic U.S. dollar sales by the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ). The BOJ's interventions had a particularly pronounced impact on market liquidity and trading activity during the final quarter of the fiscal year, with sizeable U.S. dollar sales contributing to a 0.7% appreciation of the Jamaican dollar over the period.

Looking ahead, despite risks to the current account and foreign exchange market stemming from higher energy prices, we expect market conditions to remain broadly stable, resulting in only modest depreciation of the Jamaican dollar. Our baseline forecast anticipates some deterioration in the current account due to elevated energy import costs. However, we expect this to be largely offset by continued capital inflows, allowing the BOJ to maintain its reserve accumulation strategy.

With gross international reserves exceeding US$6.3 billion, we expect the BOJ to continue intervening in the foreign exchange market to smooth temporary imbalances between U.S. dollar demand and supply. Such interventions should help anchor market expectations, reduce exchange rate volatility, and minimize precautionary demand for U.S. dollars arising from concerns about instability in the foreign exchange market.

Conclusion

Although progress has been made in strengthening Jamaica's macro-fiscal framework, economic growth remains vulnerable to shocks, as highlighted by the passage of Hurricane Melissa in 2025, when the economy declined by more than 3% relative to the projected growth path. The hurricane underscored the vulnerability of both economic growth and the fiscal accounts. The spillover effects of the weather shock are expected to weigh on near-term growth due to the extensive damage to infrastructure and housing stock in the western parishes. There is, however, a silver lining, as investment spending to rebuild and upgrade infrastructure and buildings could support stronger growth outcomes over the medium term. Fiscal challenges, however, are likely to persist in the absence of accelerated economic growth.

Despite improvements in fiscal and debt sustainability, a key concern remains the high compensation-to-GDP ratio. At just over 13.8% of GDP, fiscal buffers remain limited, reducing the government's capacity to respond to unplanned expenditure shocks, as occurred during FY2025/26. In addition, revenue growth remains constrained by weak economic expansion, stagnant population growth, and low labour productivity. Consequently, the fiscal authorities are increasingly relying on non-recurring revenue sources to support current expenditure, with limited implications for long-term growth. Although capital expenditure has improved, it remains low at under 3% of GDP and continues to serve as the primary adjustment mechanism whenever fiscal shocks impair revenue collections.

The economic outlook for FY2026/27 is being shaped by recovery efforts following the hurricane, alongside headwinds arising from the conflict in the Middle East. We expect economic growth in Jamaica to remain weak, although unemployment is likely to stay relatively low and stable. Rising commodity prices are expected to place upward pressure on global inflation, potentially forcing some central banks to pause rate cuts or increase interest rates to contain domestic inflationary pressures. While there has not yet been a pronounced flight to quality, emerging market fixed-income assets remain vulnerable to downward price adjustments, particularly if the conflict in the Middle East intensifies.

Higher commodity prices are already influencing domestic inflation dynamics, and inflation could rise above the Bank of Jamaica's target range. The BOJ is expected to maintain the policy rate in the first quarter of the fiscal year, although rate increases remain possible if elevated inflation expectations persist. No significant change is expected in the depreciation trend of the Jamaica dollar, although risks remain tilted to the upside.

Disclaimer

The Board of Directors and Management of Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB) are pleased to present the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for JMMB's annual report for the financial year ended March 31st 2026.

The Board of Directors and Management are responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information contained herein and present this information based on their informed judgment with appropriate consideration to materiality.

The MD&A is prepared to enable readers, clients, stakeholders, and shareholders to assess the operations and financial performance of JMMB for the financial year ended March 31st 2026 compared with prior years and should be read in conjunction with the JMMB's financial statements.

In this regard, management maintains a system of accounting and reporting that provides for the necessary internal controls to ensure transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposal, and liabilities fully recognized. Importantly, the system of control is continually reviewed for effectiveness and is supported by written policies and guidelines, qualified personnel, and strong internal audit and risk assessment procedures.

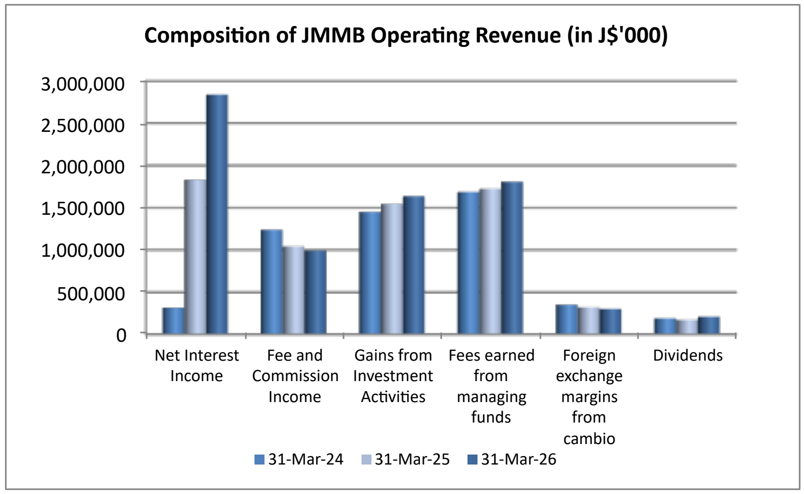
The financial information disclosed in this MD&A is consistent with JMMB's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the financial year ended March 31st, 2026. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts expressed are in Jamaican dollars and have been primarily derived from JMMB's financial statements which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

This MD&A may contain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are statements made based on assumptions or predictions of the future which may not necessarily be realized. Although JMMB believes that in making any such statement its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, any such statement may be influenced by factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to be materially different from those projected.

2025/26 Consolidated Financial Performance

NET PROFIT

For the financial year ended March 31, 2026, Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries (JMMB) reported net profit of J$2.04 billion. This was a credible performance given an operating environment characterized by persistent geopolitical uncertainty, evolving trade policies, elevated inflationary pressures, and weather-related disruptions.



Net profit was lower relative to the prior year due primarily to differences in taxation outcomes between the periods. Nevertheless, the business continued to demonstrate resilience through the disciplined execution of its strategic priorities. During the year, considerable progress was made in strengthening the underlying performance of the business through balance sheet optimization, improved capital efficiency and initiatives aimed at enhancing productivity and advancing digital transformation. These efforts, together with a strong focus on client partnership, operational efficiency, and prudent risk management supported sustainable growth and strengthened the business' ability to respond effectively to changing market conditions while creating long-term value for clients and shareholders.

OPERATING REVENUE

Net operating revenue amounted to J$7.79 billion, reflecting a 17% increase as net interest income, gains from investment activities, fees earned from managing funds and dividend income all grew during the period.

Net Interest Income (NII)

The continued focus on balance sheet optimization and capital efficiency yielded positive results during the year. Improved spreads, coupled with a reduction in the use of higher-cost funding sources, contributed to stronger net interest income, which increased by 55% to J$2.84 billion from J$1.83 billion in the prior period.

On-balance sheet funding declined by 8% to J$200.1 billion, resulting in total funds under management (FUM) decreasing by 3% to J$367.7 billion. Nevertheless, total FUM remained resilient, reflecting continued confidence in the business' investment solutions and long-term approach to wealth creation. This confidence was evident in the continued demand for managed investment solutions, which remain a key component of the business' capital efficiency strategy. Consequently, off-balance sheet funds under management increased by 5% to J$167.6 billion. This growth was supported by proactive portfolio management and ongoing efforts to help clients navigate changing market conditions while remaining focused on achieving their long-term financial objectives.

Fees Earned from Managed Funds

Building on the growth in off-balance-sheet FUM, the Asset Management business line continued to demonstrate resilience despite ongoing volatility across global financial markets. The team remained focused on helping clients achieve their financial goals through disciplined portfolio management, ongoing engagement and financial education initiatives. This client-centric approach continued to foster confidence in the business' investment solutions and supported growth in fees earned from managing funds, which increased by 5% to J$1.81 billion.

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) – Unlocking Opportunities with Lasting Value

During FY 2025/26, the Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) business line remained focused on helping clients navigate an increasingly complex investment landscape. Elevated interest rates, persistent geopolitical tensions and heightened market uncertainty continued to influence global financial markets; however, the long-term investment philosophy underpinning CIS solutions remained unchanged. Strategic emphasis was placed on maintaining well-diversified portfolios and proactively positioning investments to capitalize on emerging opportunities while managing downside risks.

Collective investment schemes continued to be managed in accordance with established investment policies designed to deliver sustainable long-term value for clients. Throughout the year, the team remained focused on reviewing and enhancing the suite of unit trust solutions to ensure offerings remain relevant and responsive to evolving market conditions and needs of clients. The commitment to innovation, together with ongoing client engagement and financial education initiatives, reinforced the value of CIS solutions in supporting clients as they work toward achieving their financial life goals.

Pensions – Empowering Retirement Success

The pension business line continued to build on its momentum during FY 2025/26, supported by the successful execution of strategic initiatives and a continued focus on operational excellence. Amid ongoing market uncertainty, emphasis was placed on process improvements and service enhancements aimed at increasing scalability, improving efficiency, and strengthening the overall client experience.

The business continued to offer a comprehensive suite of retirement solutions, including pooled funds, segregated fund management and customized retirement planning services. Pension funds under management grew by 12% during the year, reflecting the increasing confidence clients place in the business as a trusted partner in helping them achieve their retirement objectives. This performance was further supported by continued efforts to educate and empower clients, reinforcing the importance of long-term retirement planning and enabling more informed financial decision-making.

Bond and Equity Trading – Seizing Opportunities in Uncertain Markets

In FY 2025/26, monetary policy adjustments by the Federal Reserve played a pivotal role in shaping market sentiment and performance across emerging market bonds and equities. The Fed reduced its benchmark rate three times during 2025, lowering rates from 4.25% – 4.50% to 3.50% – 3.75%. These actions, implemented in the latter part of the year, reflected a measured response to inflationary pressures arising from new tariffs imposed on key trading partners earlier in the year. While heightened geopolitical instability initially weighed on regional bond prices, markets recovered towards year-end as investor confidence gradually improved.

The Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) also adopted a prudent approach to monetary policy, reducing interest rates by 25 basis points in May 2025 and again in February 2026. This policy stance reflected the inflationary impact of Hurricane Melissa recovery efforts, as well as ongoing economic disruptions associated with geopolitical conflicts. These factors continue to influence the BOJ's outlook and suggest that future rate moderation is likely to proceed gradually as policymakers seek to preserve macroeconomic stability amid lingering uncertainties.

Regional equity markets faced persistent headwinds, with the TTSE Composite Index declining by 11.81% and the JSE Main Market Index by 5.30% during the 2025 calendar year. Against this backdrop, investor preference continued to favour fixed-income instruments, which offered attractive risk-adjusted returns and a measure of stability amid ongoing market volatility.

Despite these conditions, JMMB Securities reaffirmed its leadership in the equity brokerage sector, securing the top position for both the number of trades and trade volume, as well as second place for trade value on the Jamaica Stock Exchange for the 2025 calendar year. This consistent performance underscores the business' ability to deliver value to clients while maintaining high operational standards, despite an environment characterized by shifting market dynamics and uncertainty.

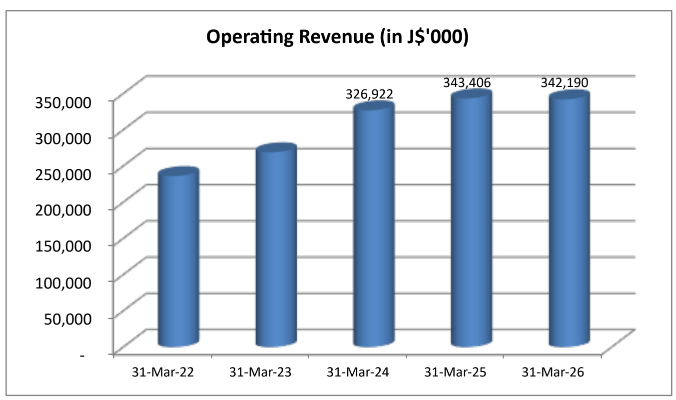
FX Trading – Steady Gains, Stable Markets

FX trading delivered a solid performance during the financial year, with the cambio generating gains of J$302.5 million. This represented a 6% decline relative to the prior year, reflecting a more stable foreign exchange environment and reduced market volatility. The Bank of Jamaica continued to play an active role in maintaining orderly market conditions and moderating inflationary pressures. Through the BFXITT mechanism, over US$1.1 billion was supplied to the productive sector, representing approximately 7.9% of total market volume. These interventions contributed to exchange rate stability, with the Jamaican dollar recording minimal point-to-point depreciation of 0.14% against the US dollar, which closed the financial year at J$157.67. The resulting reduction in volatility also contributed to narrower trading spreads across the market.

Other Fees and Commission

Other fees and commissions declined by 5% to J$990.4 million. This was primarily driven by lower transaction volumes during the year as prevailing economic conditions tempered activities across numerous fee-generating products and services.

Insurance Brokerage – Protecting What Matters



The Insurance Brokerage business line continued to play an important role in the Group's integrated financial solutions offering by providing personal and commercial insurance solutions designed to help clients protect their assets, invest and improve their financial well-being. Performance was supported by a competitively priced product suite, enhanced collaboration across the Group and continued investment in digital capabilities to improve service delivery and client convenience. The business also remained focused on broadening its portfolio to address evolving client needs while maintaining high service standards that contributed to strong client retention and continued expansion across all market segments.

Net operating revenue remained stable at J$313.97 million compared to the prior year. This performance was supported by growth in fee and commission income, driven by higher premium rates, increased cross-selling activity and a diversified portfolio aligned to areas of growing demand. The business' continued commitment to partnership, service quality and convenience supported strong retention levels, positioning it to better meet clients' evolving needs in a cost-efficient manner while supporting the ongoing growth of its clientele.

Capital Markets – Resilience through Innovation

The Capital Markets Unit delivered a solid performance during the financial year, successfully closing 25 transactions totaling approximately J$28 billion. Operating across its three primary business segments – Debt Capital Markets, Equity Capital Markets and Mergers and Acquisitions Advisory Services – the Unit continued to leverage its structuring expertise, strong distribution capabilities, and regional network to deliver tailored financing and strategic advisory solutions for clients across Jamaica and the wider Caribbean.

During the year, the Unit successfully executed several Debt Capital Markets transactions, including the extension of J$1.5 billion and US$16 million Public Preference Shares for Sygnus Credit Investments Limited. Building on its established track record in the preference share market, this transaction demonstrated the Unit's ability to execute sophisticated capital management solutions while connecting issuers with a broad and diverse investor base. The successful completion of the offering further reinforced its reputation for developing innovative financing structures aligned with clients' strategic objectives.

The Capital Markets Unit also continued to expand its footprint across the Caribbean, leveraging its regional network and market expertise to pursue opportunities beyond its traditional markets. This included the successful arrangement of a US$25 million bond for Gulfstream Petroleum Dominicana. This deal builds on similar transactions executed for issuers in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados in prior years and highlights the continued progress of the Unit's regional expansion strategy. Through the delivery of innovative, client-focused solutions, the Capital Markets Unit remains an important contributor to the Group's diversification strategy and long-term growth ambitions, while further strengthening its position as a leading investment banking franchise in the Caribbean.

EFFICIENCY

Operational efficiency remains fundamental to the business' ability to scale sustainably, enhance profitability, and create long-term value for stakeholders. The business' strategic cost management framework ensures that resources are allocated effectively to support operations, strategic initiatives, and future growth opportunities. Consequently, operating expenses increased by 7% from J$8.96 billion to J$9.55 billion during the reporting period, reflecting investments in people, technology and initiatives aimed at enhancing scalability and the overall client experience.

Despite the increase in expenses, the business delivered improved operating efficiency during the year as revenue growth significantly outpaced cost growth. This reflects the benefits of ongoing efforts focused on streamlining processes, optimizing resource utilization and strengthening operational performance across the business. Moving forward, management will continue to prioritize structural optimization through centralization, standardization and digital transformation initiatives. Further integration across business lines also remains a priority, with the objectives of improving productivity, enhancing service delivery and delivering a seamless experience for clients.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The business maintained a strong financial position, underpinned by disciplined balance sheet management and a strategic focus on capital efficiency. The asset base decreased by 4% to J$297.3 billion over the period, driven primarily by a 5% or J$8.79 billion reduction in investment securities, while loans and notes receivable increased by 4% to J$20.68 billion. On the funding side, repurchase agreements declined by 7% to J$217.5 billion, contributing to lower on-balance sheet funding. Together with the growth in off-balance-sheet FUM, these developments reflect the continued optimization of the balance sheet and the business' ongoing shift towards more capital-light revenue streams.

Total shareholders' equity grew by 8% to J$34.66 billion. This increase was supported by continued profitability during the year, which contributed to a 13% increase in retained earnings. Share capital also increased by 11% to J$9.51 billion following the conversion of J$941.7 million in preference shares held by the parent company into ordinary stock units. This strengthened the capital base and further enhanced the business' capacity to pursue long-term growth opportunities. As at March 31, 2026, Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited remained adequately capitalized.

2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Looking ahead to FY 2026/27, the business is expected to operate in an environment characterized by heightened macroeconomic uncertainty and material risks. Geopolitical tensions, evolving trade policies, and persistent inflationary pressures are likely to continue influencing financial markets and economic activity globally. In response, the business will maintain a proactive and disciplined approach to identifying risks and implementing appropriate mitigation strategies, while remaining focused on capturing opportunities in the most cost-efficient manner. Strategic priorities will continue to center on operational efficiency, client convenience, and the ongoing enhancement of the financial solutions offered across the business.

For the asset management business line, the team will remain focused on effectively navigating what is likely to be a challenging operating environment as global markets continue to contend with elevated levels of uncertainty. Against this backdrop, emphasis will be placed on safeguarding clients' long-term financial interests through disciplined investment management, proactive portfolio positioning and diversification across asset classes and geographies. Continued enhancements to the service model within the FLGC framework, supported by digital initiatives and financial education efforts, are expected to strengthen client engagement, support revenue resilience and enhance value delivery.

The outlook for treasury management remains cautiously optimistic as the local economy continues to recover, supported by fiscal stability, strong reserves and ongoing reconstruction activity. While inflationary pressures, rising foreign exchange demand and external economic developments may contribute to periods of market volatility and temper the pace of monetary easing, the business will remain focused on maintaining a prudent balance between opportunity and risk. Priority will be given to disciplined liquidity management, foreign exchange risk management and interest rate positioning, while retaining the flexibility to respond to evolving market conditions and capitalize on opportunities arising in regional bond markets and from broader capital market activity.

The Insurance Brokerage business line will continue to build on its momentum through ongoing investments in digital capabilities, portfolio diversification and enhanced client experiences. Focus will remain on expanding solutions in areas of increasing demand, strengthening relationships with clients and partners, and leveraging opportunities across the wider JMMB network. Through these initiatives, the business is well-positioned to support sustainable growth while continuing to provide clients with relevant and accessible insurance solutions.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

High standards of Corporate Governance have always been central to JMMB's strategy and a central plank in our financial and reputational success. The Directors and Management are committed to high standards of governance that are consistent with regulatory expectations and evolving best practices, that are aligned with our strategy and risk appetite. We believe that good governance is not just about overseeing JMMB and its practices, but doing so in a way that is transparent. It involves the board actively engaging with all stakeholders, knowing the respective business lines and their risks, understanding the challenges and opportunities of a changing industry and economy, and challenging management where necessary. Good governance also involves setting robust standards and principles that will guide JMMB to success as well as help clients thrive and our communities prosper – all while ensuring that we are constantly enhancing value for our shareholders.

The Board of Directors of Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB) has met quarterly and has continued the progression towards achieving the strategic goals and objectives of the Company. In March 2026, the customary annual review of the goals and objectives were discussed and strategic initiatives for the new financial year agreed.

This report provides a summary of the work of the Board and its committees over the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

JMMB Board of Directors and its committees have oversight responsibility for the Board committees. The Board of Directors proactively adopts governance policies and practices designed to align the interests of the Board and management with those of shareholders and other stakeholders, and to promote the highest standards of ethical behaviour and risk management at every level within the organisation. The Company's corporate governance framework is subject to ongoing review, assessment and improvement.

DEFINITIONS:

"Company"	Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited
"Director" or "Directors"	The person(s) who is(are) a member(s) of the Board
"Executive Director"	a director who is a member of the management team of JMMB Group Limited or its subsidiaries and affiliates.
"Independent Director"	director who is not: an employee of a company within the Group within the last five years; a person holding five per centum or more of the shares of the company or a connected person; and

	a party to a significant economic or other relationship with the company within the last five years.
"Non- Executive Director"	a director who is not part of the current management in the JMMB.
"JMMB"	Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited
"JMMBGL"	JMMB Group Limited (Ultimate Parent Company)
'JMMBFHL"	The immediate parent of Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and licenced financial holding company regulated by the Bank of Jamaica.
'JMMB Group" or "the Group"	The group of companies comprised of JMMBGL, its subsidiaries and affiliates. A list of the companies can be found at Note 1 of the Audited Financial Statements.
"JSE"	The Jamaica Stock Exchange

For the Financial year 2025/26, the Board deliberated on several matters, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Reviewing and confirming strategic direction, along with related risks and opportunities
- Policy review and adoption
- Assessing the profitability of the company
- Monitoring of the Maximising Profitability and Productivity Project
- Overseeing the management of cybersecurity threats and control environment improvements
- Assessing proposed changes in the regulatory environment and its impact on the company
- Financial performance of JMMB and its subsidaries
- Governance and compliance matters
- External financial reporting
- Risk Management
- Corporate Culture
- Human Resources leadership development and succession planning
- Corporate Social Responsibility

OUR GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

JMMB Financial Holdings Limited, the parent of JMMB, governance structure establishes the fundamental relationships among the board, its committees, management, shareholders, and other stakeholders. It plays an oversight role in the management of JMMB by way of the different board committees. JMMBFHL sets the culture and values as well as the strategic and corporate objectives for the entities within the financial Group, and it determines the plans for achieving and monitoring performance through this structure.

**each board committee reports on its activities to the Board of Directors.*

✓ **Role of the Board of Directors**

The JMMB board makes major policy decisions, participates in strategic planning, and reviews management's performance and effectiveness. The board is guided by the laws and regulations of the various jurisdictions in which it operates. The board reviews and makes decisions about strategic directions and delegates other decisions to its board committees or management using a board approved decision rights matrix. As provided by our polices, management may require board approval for some matters that exceed a certain dollar value or may have significant impact on the JMMB brand.

✓ **Role of the Board Chairman**

Dr. Archibald Campbell is our independent Board Chairman. Having an independent, non-executive Board Chair enhances management's accountability and the board's independent oversight. The Board Chair leads board and shareholder meetings and is responsible for the management, development and effective functioning of the Board. The Chair has the deciding vote if a board vote results in a tie.

The Board Chair:

- advises the CEO and Country Chief Officer on major issues and liaises between the board and senior management;
- along with the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee Chair, conducts the board's effectiveness evaluation and plans board succession and recruitment;
- interacts with directors and senior executives on a regular basis;
- meets with regulators, shareholders and stakeholders on behalf of the board when needed, and meets periodically with independent directors of our subsidiaries.

The Board reviews and approves the Board Chair's mandate, while the Nominations and Corporate Governance committee, under the direction of its Chair, annually assesses the effectiveness of the Board Chair in fulfilling his mandate. Our Group Corporate Governance Policy, which contains the mandates of the board, board chair, and board committees may be found at www.jmmb.com, specifically at https://jm.jmmb.com/jmmb-policies

✓ **Our Code of Ethics and Conduct**

The JMMB Code of Ethics and Conduct ("the Code") promotes standards of desired behaviour that apply to directors, senior management and all team members. It includes the responsibility to be truthful, respect others, comply with laws, regulations and our policies, and engage in practices that are fair and not misleading. Each year Directors and team members must acknowledge that they have read and understand the Code, and certify that they are in compliance with it. There is also a mandatory annual refresher course for all team members and Directors.

- ✓ **Board Information**

The Chairman and CEO, supported by the Company Secretary, ensure procedures are in place to give the board timely access to the information it needs to carry out its duties. To ensure timely access to information, directors:

- receive a comprehensive package of information at least five (5) days prior to each board and committee meeting;
- have access to board committee meeting minutes;
- participate in annual and biannual strategic sessions;
- have full access to senior management and team members;
- receive educational material on matters that affect our business;
- identify their continuing education needs through discussions at board or committee meetings;
- receive timely updates on matters that may affect the business's performance and reputation;
- are kept abreast of all regulatory matters such as regulatory audits, changes in regulations or guidelines and outcomes of meetings with regulators, to name a few;
- Any communication from the regulators.

- ✓ **Board Expertise**

The Directors of the Board are selected on the criteria of proven skill and ability in their particular field of proficiency, and a diversity of outlook and experience which directly benefits the operation of the Board as the custodian of the business.

- ✓ **Board Delegation**

The JMMB Group Board has delegated specific responsibilities for Audit, Risk, Nominations and Corporate Governance, Information Systems, Finance and Culture and Human Development to Committees. These Committees have written approved terms of reference setting out their respective roles and responsibilities and limits of authority.

Each Committee's terms of reference is included in the Group's Corporate Governance Policy which may be found at https://jm.jmmb.com/jmmb-policies

WHAT THE BOARD OVERSEES

Culture and conduct	• Set the tone from the top and champion JMMB Group core values and culture. • Uphold the highest standards of conduct and integrity to build and maintain trust

	among clients, shareholders, team members and the communities we serve. • Promote a respectful and safe work environment and encourage team members to help shape and protect the JMMB Group's culture, including speaking up when behaviours do not align with our values.
Strategic planning	• Oversee the strategic direction, plans and priorities, ensuring alignment with our risk appetite. • Monitor the development and execution of enterprise strategy to ensure effectiveness. • Annually approve the strategic plan, including a review of opportunities and risks across the business lines. • Approve the financial objectives and operating plans, including significant capital allocations, expenditures, and transactions that exceed delegated authorities.
Risk Management & Internal Control	• Oversee and approve the Group's risk appetite framework. • Provide oversight of enterprise risk management by approving risk frameworks and policies. • Promote a strong risk culture and monitor conduct to ensure alignment with the enterprise-wide risk management framework. • Oversee compliance with audit, accounting, financial reporting, legal and regulatory requirements. • Monitor implementation and effectiveness of internal control systems, including management information systems, and assess their adequacy.
Financial Reporting	• Approve quarterly and annual financial reports. • Review and approve the qualifications, performance and independence of external auditors, and assess the performance of the internal audit function. • Assess merger and acquisition pipelines.

Corporate Governance	• Establish appropriate governance structures and procedures to ensure effective and independent functioning of the Board. • Promote sound corporate governance principles and monitor adherence to best governance practices across the Group of companies .
Sustainability	• Promote responsible business practices that reflect the commitment to environmental care, social responsibility, and ethical governance. • Guide the development and review of sustainability-related policies, including those addressing environmental impact, community engagement, and ethical conduct. • Ensure that material sustainability risks and opportunities are appropriately considered in strategic and risk planning processes. • Foster a culture of accountability and responsible corporate citizenship throughout the Company .

ATTENDANCE TO JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS BOARD & COMMITTEE MEETINGS – APRIL 1, 2025 TO MARCH 31, 2026

Number of Meetings held for the year		Four (4)	Nine (9)	Eighteen (18)	Eleven (11)
Names	**Position**	**Board**	**Audit and Compliance**	**Risk ***	**Finance***
Archibald Campbell DBA	Independent	4			
Audrey Deer-Williams	Independent	4		12**	
H. Wayne Powell	Independent	4	9		6
Keith Duncan	Executive	2			
V. Andrew Whyte	Independent	4	9	13	7
Kisha Anderson	Independent	4	9		

*These are board committees at the parent level which oversees the entity
** resigned from Committee effective January 2nd 2026.

Directors from JMMB Group Limited and JMMB Financial Holdings Limited are also members of these Committees.

BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS

The following reports from the JMMB Group board committees provide an insight into the role of the committees as it related to the JMMB Group, of which JMMB is a part. Independent Directors of JMMB are members of the JMMB Group board committees in order to execute on their oversight responsibilities. The reports below summarises the activities for the year of which would have impacted Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries.

1. **Report from the Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee**

The Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board has Group-wide oversight responsibility and is appointed to advise the Board on the application of governance principles. The Committee also assesses the mix of skills and attributes required for effective Board composition and recommends the appointment of new Directors to the Board.

The Committee is satisfied that its activities for the fiscal year were in keeping with its mandate. During the year under review, the Committee met and executed, inter alia, the following in relation to Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited :

- Reviewed the Group's Corporate Governance Policy and recommended its approval by the Board of Directors;
- Assessed the skills and expertise needed for each board;
- Reviewed an independent assessment of the Board of Directors and senior management and developed an action plan that is being executed;
- Oversaw training and development initiatives for Directors;

A total of nine (9) meetings were convened during the financial year.

2. Report from the Culture and Human Development Committee

The Culture and Human Development (CHD) Committee holds Group-wide oversight responsibility. It advises on matters related to compensation and compensation risk management, and it provides oversight of key people policies and practices, including employee engagement, diversity, and inclusion.

The Committee assists in ensuring that team member-related initiatives are aligned with the Group's mission, values, and strategic objectives, while remaining compliant with applicable legal and regulatory requirements across jurisdictions. The Committee also reviews and recommends compensation packages for Directors and senior executives, ensuring alignment with the Group's compensation philosophy and governance framework.

During the financial year, the Committee undertook the following key activities in relation to Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited:

- Reviewed the productivity incentive programme;
- Reviewed and recommended for approval the Inclusion Policy;
- Reviewed the Integrity and Accountability Reporting Policy;
- Reviewed the Team Engagement survey;

- Reviewed and approved the CHD Team's operating budget;
- Evaluated people-related initiatives and KPIs.

A total of two (2) meetings were convened during the financial year.

3. Report of the Finance Committee (renamed Finance and Risk Board Committee in January 2026)

The Committee has responsibility for oversight of the Group's financial reporting, ensuring that fair, balanced, and comprehensible reports that comply with International Accounting Standards are produced. The Committee maintained oversight of the financial statements review process and submitted certification to the Board to enable it to be in a position to approve the financial statements.

The Group has robust controls, procedures, and systems that are designed to ensure that information is disclosed in a timely manner to the regulators and the market.

The Committee met and reviewed the following in relation to Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited:

- Recommended the approval of the audited financial statements for Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries;
- Recommended the approval of unaudited financial statements for Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries;
- Recommended the approval of annual budget;
- Reviewed the performance and independence of the external auditors;
- Approved the annual audit plan;
- Met with external auditors to receive updates on the audit process and reviewed the Management Letter.

Auditor independence

For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Committee reviewed the external auditor's independence, the scope of non-audit services and independence safeguards with the Group's external auditor - KPMG Chartered Accountants.

As part of the review, the Committee received and reviewed confirmation in writing that, in KPMG's professional judgement, the independence and objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff were not impaired.

A total of nine (9) meetings were convened during the financial year.

4. Report of the Information Technology Committee

The Information Systems (IS) Committee assists the Board in its oversight of technology strategy investments made to support the Group strategy and Technology risk. The Committee is responsible for establishing structures, mechanisms, and processes that ensures information systems (IS) is controlled and delivers value to the business. The responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Linking IT strategy and goals to the business strategy and goals;
- Leading the development of a process framework based on generally accepted practices that aligns, controls, and measures IT activities;
- Ensuring there is consistent and relevant communication between IT and the business on strategic and operational activities, issues and opportunities;
- Directing the development and implementation of a performance measurement mechanism to monitor IT-related strategic and operational activities across the Group;
- Leading the development of a robust IT risk management framework with clearly defined and articulated responsibilities across the Group; and
- Providing oversight to ensure that IT policies are adhered to, and procedures exist to reinforce defined policies.

During the year, the Committee focused on the following areas:

- Approved the IS Budget for the financial year;
- Assessed cloud optimization options;
- Assessed the upgrade of the legacy core systems, with the aim of enhancing scalability, integration capabilities, and readiness for AI-driven solutions;
- Continued to ensure that the Group's Enterprise Architecture capabilities are robust by reviewing and approving any changes to the existing architecture.

A total of four (4) meetings were convened during the financial year.

5. Report from the Audit & Compliance Committee of the Board

As an integral part of the Group's corporate governance structure, the Group's Internal Audit Department and its activities are guided by a Charter approved by the Group Audit & Compliance Committee. The Department reports to the Group Audit & Compliance Committee, which ensures independence in the Department's review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management, governance, and internal control processes.

The scope of the Department's review includes assessing areas such as corporate governance, risk management, the efficiency and effectiveness of management's controls over the

Company's operations (including the safeguarding of assets), the reliability of financial and management reporting and compliance with laws and regulations.

The Group's internal audit assessment of internal controls is based on the standards set by the control criteria framework of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO Internal Control Framework). This model evaluates the internal control measures adopted by management. All audits are conducted in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

In its oversight of the internal audit function, the Group Audit & Compliance Committee reviews Internal Audit's assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls, compliance with legal, statutory, regulatory, and other requirements and management of risk. The Committee, during its activities, also reviews management reports on regulatory, risk and fraud-related matters. Additionally, some members of the Group Audit & Compliance Committee also sit on the Audit Committees of subsidiary companies. The Group Audit & Compliance Committee Chairman reports to the JMMB Board on all significant issues considered by the Committee.

During the financial year under review, the Committee achieved the following:

- Reviewed and approved the internal audit and compliance plans and strategies;
- Evaluated reports on AML/CFT/CFP compliance and broader regulatory obligations;
- Assessed adherence to internal policies and external regulatory frameworks;
- Reviewed internal audit findings and implementation of process improvements;
- Monitored effectiveness of controls in new system implementations;
- Reviewed reports and updates from the Fraud Monitoring and Investigations Unit;
- Reviewed and approved responses to regulatory audits;
- Reviewed and approved the Compliance Plan Annual Status report for the previous financial year.

All material issues identified were addressed or are being addressed by responsible process owners.

A total of nine (9) meetings were held during the financial year.

6. Report from the Risk Committee of the Board (renamed Risk and Finance Board Committee in January 2026)

The Group has an enterprise-wide risk management framework to identify, assess, manage, and report risks and risk-adjusted returns consistently and accurately.

The role of the Board Risk Committee is to ensure that the approved enterprise-wide risk management framework is ***fully*** enacted by management and to promote an appropriate risk management culture on behalf of the Board for both the On- and Off-Balance Sheet portfolios. The Board Risk Committee's oversight responsibilities concerning the risk management framework and the underlying compliance monitoring and governance structure include overseeing risk exposures and strategies in relation to the following:

- Capital Allocation
- Credit
- Market (inclusive of interest rate, liquidity, counterparty, concentration, foreign currency exposure and equity risks)
- Operational (inclusive of IT Risk)
- Compliance
- Legal
- Reputational

The Board Risk Committee approves the Group's risk policies and risk appetite statement, including risk limits, which are then recommended to the Group Board of Directors for ratification.

The Board Risk Committee undertook the following during the financial year which are specific to JMMB:

- Oversaw management's adherence to risk policies and limits;
- Conducted risk appetite surveys with the Board and senior leadership;
- Reviewed the Company's ICAAP;
- Reviewed regulatory developments and industry outlooks;
- Reviewed and opined on capital market transactions.

A total of eighteen (18) meetings were held during the financial year, with many focused on assessing capital market transactions.

DIRECTORS CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The Directors attended various training sessions during the financial year as part of the Company's annual training and development programme to support Directors' continuous learning.

During the year under review, Directors participated in the following training sessions:

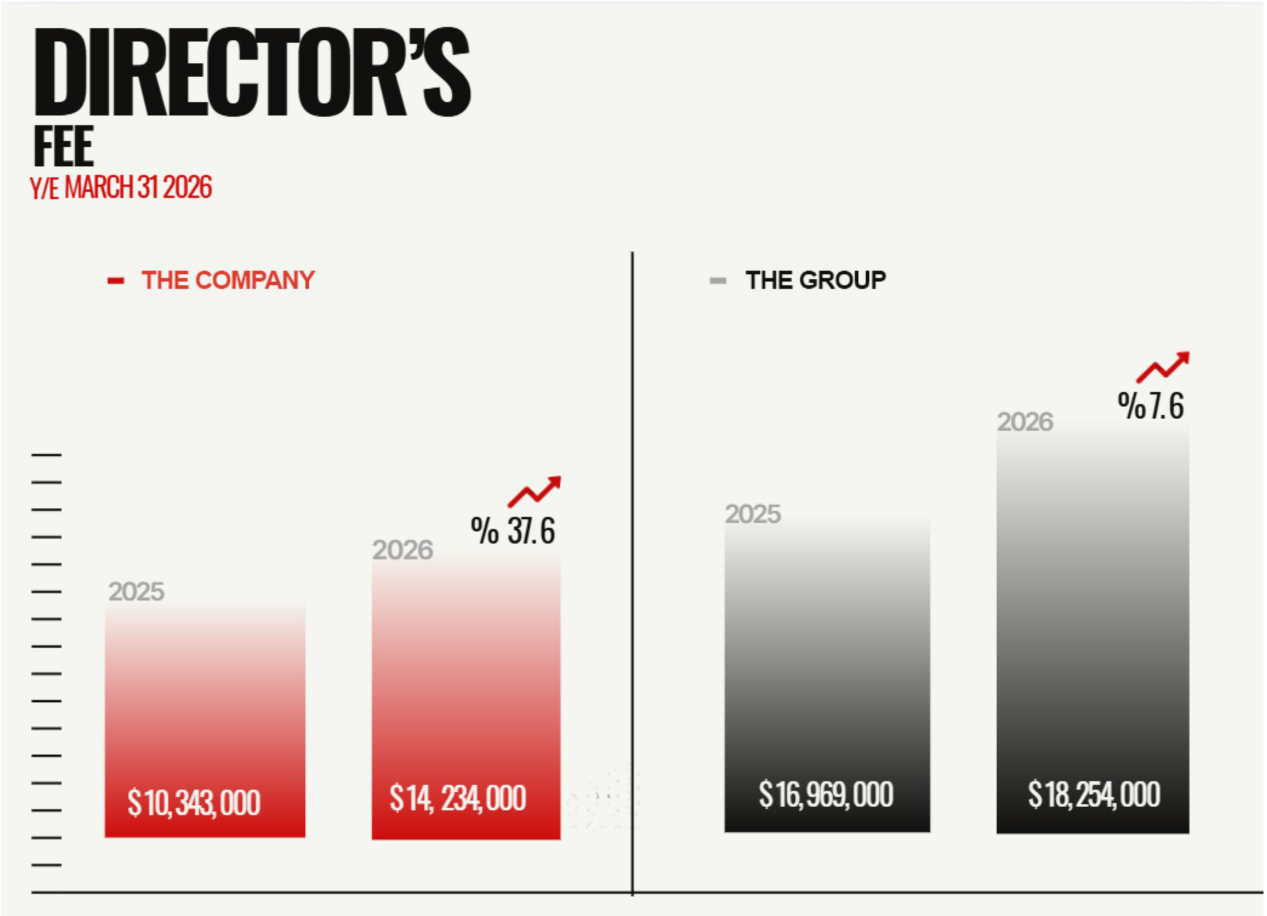
Trainer	Course Title
Caribbean Governance Training Institute	Directors' Duties, New Technology & Data Governance; Cybersecurity & Deepfakes; HR Mandates for Directors

Trainer	Course Title
ComplianceAid	AML/CFT/CFP, Anti-Bribery & Corruption, FATCA, Cybercrime, Human Trafficking, AI and AML Risk
Caribbean Corporate Governance Institute	Directors and Risk
Jamaica Institute of Financial Services	AML/ CFT for CEOs and BODs
Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission	Gender Equality and Capital Markets: Understanding and Addressing Complexities
Harcon Consultants	ERM training
PWC	Generative AI in Banking

DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

Experienced, focused, and talented directors are essential to the achievement of our strategic objectives and to provide effective guidance and oversight to management. The Culture and Human Development Committee is responsible for board compensation and annually reviews the amount and form of non-executive directors' compensation, taking into account the:

- Size, complexity and geographic scope of JMMB and its subsidiaries;
- time commitment expected of directors;
- overall expertise and experience required;
- need for compensation that is fair and positioned to attract highly qualified directors;
- alignment of the interests of directors with those of our shareholders.



JMMB compensates its directors fairly and responsibly in alignment with the Group's compensation principle. For the financial year, directors compensation totalled J$14.2 million for the company and J$18.25 million for the Group, an increase of 37.6% and 7.6% respectively from the previous year.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The Compliance Department ensures compliance with laws, regulations, guidance notes, policies, and standards of good governance in the territories within which the Group operates. The Country Compliance presents a quarterly report to the Company's Board of Directors. The report provides details on, among other matters, changes in the regulatory environment in which the entities operate as well as information on regulatory audits and 'Know Your Client' matters.

The Board is satisfied that compliance issues raised during the financial year have been properly addressed and resolved and that there are no material unresolved issues.

The Board understands the regulatory framework under which the Company operates and cooperates with regulators to ensure that the financial system is safe and sound.

The Board and Management therefore:

- Maintain open communication with the regulators;
- Comply promptly and fully with requests for information as required by law;
- Keep abreast of the findings of on-site examination processes and direct management to determine whether similar problems exist elsewhere in the Company and take corrective action;
- Ensure that there is annual training of all team members and directors on the Proceeds of Crime Act, Code of Ethics, 'Know Your Client and Employee' and any new regulations;
- No significant issues were identified in regulatory audits conducted during the financial year.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Declaration of interest is required where personal/business relationships or interests of directors and management may conflict with that of the Company. Where there is deemed to be a conflict of interest the director or team leader will recuse themselves from that portion of the meeting when the matter is being discussed.

SHAREHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Members of the Board of Directors make themselves available to engage with stakeholders and is committed to maintaining open dialogue. The Board has an open door policy whereby any stakeholder may contact the Chairman via the Company Secretary or by sending emails to shareholderquery@jmmb.com.

There are many ways in which people can engage with us and access important information:

Board of Directors	Stakeholders can communicate with the directors or the board chair as described at shareholderquery@jmmb.com
Management	The CEO, group executive and senior management may be contacted at info@jmmb.com

Investor relations	Investors are encourage to communicate with us via our email address info@jmmb.com

YOUR VIEWPOINT IS IMPORTANT

We value your opinions, suggestions, and concerns and encourage you to share same with us by emailing the Company Secretary at shareholderquery@jmmb.com, or writing directly to the Chairman, Dr. Archibald Campbell, c/o JMMB, 6 Haughton Terrace, Kingston 10.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Given the ever-changing financial landscape in which Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited operates, we continuously monitor our operating environment in Jamaica. This is especially true given the ever changing global environment, domestic economic conditions, and regulatory reforms being implemented. As major regional market participant, we closely monitor other regional markets that can impact the Jamaican and regional outlook where Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited, hereafter referred to as JMMB, may have exposures to optimize our risk exposures with a view of capitalizing on potential opportunities.

Risk management is the process of identifying, measuring and mitigating risks to an organization's capital and earnings. These risks stem from a wide variety of sources, including market related and internal factors which are discussed in the following sections.

Major Risk Related Developments for FY 2025/26

According to the OECD, global growth is projected to moderate to 3.2% in 2025 and forecasts growth of 2.9% in 2026 while 2027 GDP growth projections was revised downwards to 3.0%. This cooling period is largely driven by the gradual economic impacts of higher trade tariffs, geopolitical uncertainty, and tightening fiscal policies. The US and China are estimated to have grown by 2.0% and 5.0% in 2025 respectively and projected to ease to 1.7% and 4.4% in 2026 respectively. Global growth remained modest through 2025 into early 2026, constrained by persistent inflationary pressures, elevated interest rates, and geopolitical fragmentation. While some major central banks began cautious rate cuts in late 2025, monetary conditions remain relatively tight, limiting credit expansion and investment growth. Downside risks continue to stem from ongoing geopolitical conflicts, particularly in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, as well as heightened tensions in trade relations among major global economies. Trade fragmentation has intensified, with increased regionalisation of supply chains and continued use of industrial policies and tariffs as countries decouple and shift supply chains to cheaper and nearshore markets. This has reduced efficiency in global trade and increased input costs, particularly for emerging markets dependent on imports of critical commodities. Energy markets experienced intermittent volatility due to supply disruptions and shifting demand patterns.

Technological transformation accelerated significantly over the period, driven by rapid adoption of artificial intelligence and digital financial services. While enhancing productivity, these developments have increased cyber risk exposure, data privacy concerns, and regulatory complexity reflecting more sophisticated and targeted attacks against infrastructure, financial institutions, and government agencies. Cybersecurity incidents targeting financial infrastructure have increased in frequency and sophistication, prompting stronger regulatory oversight and investment in cyber resilience by financial institutions and government. In the US and EU, legislation is being considered or enacted to increase regulatory scrutiny of AI. The EU’s AI Act took effect in 2024 as part of this initiative and becomes fully applicable in 2026. The U.S. federal government’s approach to AI risk management can broadly be characterized as risk-based, focused on specific sectors, and highly distributed across federal agencies.

Financial systems globally have remained broadly resilient, supported by strong capital buffers and regulatory interventions. However, pockets of vulnerability remain, particularly in highly leveraged sectors and in emerging markets facing high debt servicing costs. It is anticipated that the implementation of the Basel II/III framework within the Caribbean and the introduction of the Twin Peaks regulatory framework in Jamaica could pose increased regulatory burden for the financial industry amidst the global macroeconomic uncertainty. JMMB continues to take an approach of working with our regulators and other industry players, particularly within the Jamaica Securities Dealers Association (JSDA) to smoothly implement changes to regulations based on international best practices so as to minimize the impact when the new regulations come into effect.

The following outlines some material developments that would have impacted domestic markets.

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Economic activity across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) remained resilient but subdued over the review period. Growth moderated slightly as external demand softened and tighter financial conditions constrained domestic consumption and investment. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is projected to grow 2.1% in 2026, below the 2.4% recorded in 2025, while growth for 2027 is projected at 2.4% according to the latest Latin America and the Caribbean Economic Update.
- Stock markets in Latin America experienced continued bouts of volatility during the April 2025–March 2026 period, driven by shifting expectations regarding U.S. interest rate policy, periodic risk-off sentiment, and fluctuations in key commodity prices, particularly oil, copper, and agricultural exports. However, investor interest increased selectively in sectors aligned with structural transformation, including technology, digital infrastructure, and renewable energy. Governments across the region continued to promote nearshoring, energy transition, and reduced dependence on traditional export markets, which supported capital inflows into these sectors despite broader market uncertainty.
- Currency markets remained volatile, reflecting ongoing sensitivity to global monetary policy, geopolitical tensions, and domestic fiscal dynamics. While the gradual easing cycle by major central banks provided some relief, exchange rates in the region continued to react to capital flow reversals and inflation differentials. Stronger commodity prices in parts of the period supported currencies in net-exporting countries; however, elevated public debt levels and refinancing needs in several economies continued to pose downside risks, particularly where fiscal consolidation efforts were slower than anticipated. Policymakers across the region maintained a

cautious balance between fiscal discipline and growth support as post-pandemic adjustments matured.

- Regional sovereign creditworthiness showed gradual improvement overall, with several countries benefiting from stronger fiscal management and external buffers. In the case of Trinidad and Tobago (TT), credit fundamentals continued to be supported by energy export revenues and the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund, while Barbados' rating trajectory remained anchored by its reform programme and multilateral support. Notwithstanding these strengths, exposure to external financing conditions and commodity price cycles continued to influence rating outlooks across jurisdictions.
- Climate-related risks continued to intensify across the region, with increased frequency and severity of hurricanes and other extreme weather events during the review period reinforcing the importance of climate resilience. While regional mechanisms such as catastrophe risk insurance facilities continued to provide partial mitigation, climate vulnerability remained a significant contributor to sovereign risk, affecting fiscal stability, infrastructure resilience, and long-term growth prospects. Governments accelerated adaptation strategies and resilience financing initiatives, but the scale of required investment remains substantial.

TOP EMERGING RISK	
Global Macroeconomic Geopolitical Risk 	Global economic fragmentation has intensified, driven by geopolitical tensions, protectionist trade policies and strategic competition among major powers. These dynamics are reshaping global supply chains, increasing costs and reducing efficiency. Emerging markets remain particularly vulnerable to external shocks, capital flow volatility and reduced trade integration Geopolitical rifts particularly between the US and China, the world's superpowers, are increasingly spurring governments to adopt protectionist trade policies by use of tariffs aligning with the US or Chinese led trade blocs. Effort to boost economic independence however have spurred non-aligned trade blocs of middle powers. While recent de-escalation in the trade war between US, China and Canada are promising, the current US administration has signalled that the era of ever expanding free trade has ended.

Climate Risk 	Climate risk is expected to become more acute as the impacts of climate change accelerate driven by rising global temperatures, more frequent and severe weather events and deregulation resulting in increased environmental degradation. The issue is not solely physical, financial, or restricted to geography or industries. The 2026 El Niño brings severe risks of record-shattering global temperatures, extreme regional weather extremes, and agricultural disruptions. Transition risks associated with decarbonisation policies, shifting energy markets and evolving investor preferences are also increasing. International organizations like World Bank and the UN are promoting climate resilient development strategies and supporting climate financing initiatives to fund adaptation and migration efforts for vulnerable regions. Central banks and financial regulators are beginning to include integrating climate risk assessments in their supervisory framework.
Technological disruption & Cyber Risk 	Unchecked proliferation of increasingly powerful, general-purpose AI technologies will radically reshape industries, economies and societies over the coming decade. The risks posed by AI can be viewed as real risks such as privacy risks and data bias and hypothetical risks such as AI being programmed for harmful behaviours. The use of AI in military warfare as in the early days of the US-Iranian conflict have raised ethical concerns voiced by bodies such as the UN and the Vatican. These ongoing developments have become a growing concern among major advanced economies as AI-boosted cyberattacks as a critical threat to financial stability. Moreover, financial institutions are particularly exposed to cyber risk due to their reliance on critical infrastructures and their dependence on highly interconnected networks. These critical infrastructure risk exposures represent a Single Point of Failure and any successful attack could have wide-ranging consequences. With the continued rise of Fintech, and the increasing use of AI in Fintech amidst the government's financial inclusion and

	digital transformation strategies, the risk exposure to the financial system continues to be a challenge to corporations and governments.
Debt and Financial Stability  	Persistent high national and corporate debt levels could trigger a wave of defaults if economic conditions rapidly deteriorate or in the low probability event that interest rates begin to rise if trade wars push inflation higher. Both Moody's and Fitch have forecasted that US Corporate default risk are expected to increase in 2026 driven by the impacts of tariffs and supply shocks. The rapid, largely unregulated growth of the private credit sector is a major systemic risk. Regulators cite a lack of transparency, hidden leverage, and deep interconnectedness with nonbank financial intermediaries (NBFIs) as amplifiers of financial stress. The national debt default risks on the other hand are likely to be impacted by demographic shifts with aging populations in developed economies and youth unemployment in emerging markets having a negative impact on economic resilience.

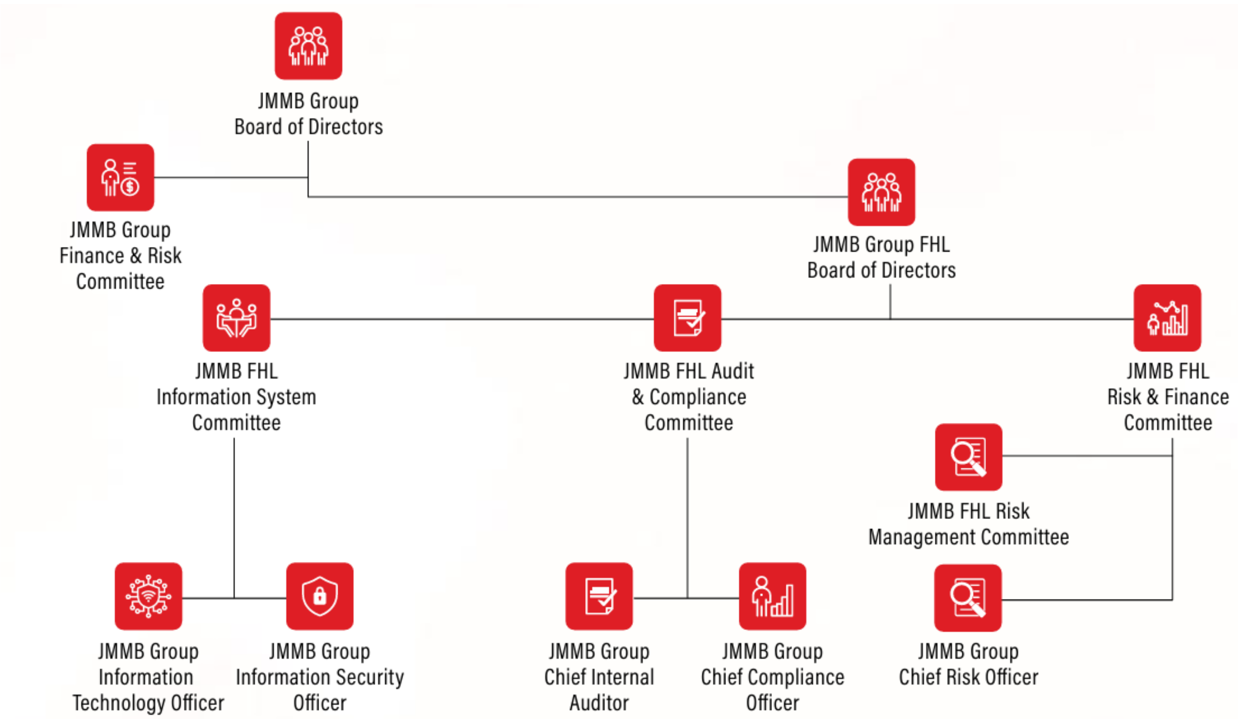
JMMB continues to adjust its financial and investment profile and actively manages its risk exposures to position itself to take advantage of market opportunities and ensure resilience even if significant adverse market conditions should develop in global and domestic markets.

The Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited Board of Directors ("BOD" or "the Board") has ultimate responsibility for the risk management architecture for JMMB and its subsidiaries. Given the commitment to this mandate, the Board's responsibilities are executed mainly through the delegation of certain powers to the JMMB Financial Holdings Limited Board Risk & Finance Committee ("BRFC") to ensure sufficient attention and resources are applied to the management of risks.

Risk Management Strategies and Methodologies

JMMB actively manages its risk exposures to ensure resilience even if significant adverse market conditions should develop in global and domestic markets. JMMB manages its risk management of its exposures utilizing the Group risk management hierarchy that has consistently guided our activities is shown below.

Risk Management Hierarchy



JMMB prioritizes proactive risk management through its well-established governance structure to safeguard the best interest of all our stakeholders. The Board Committees provide independent oversight of the key control functions with the executive management team having the direct responsibility for day-to-day execution of the control framework. This is within the context of a robust capital and risk management framework whereby the risk universe is accurately identified; material risk factors are then continuously measured, monitored, controlled and reported. The limit and breach escalation system provides a mechanism for risk control, with limits based on the risk appetite for each major risk approved by the Board of Directors (BOD) after having been reviewed and recommended by the BRFC. This also occurs in the context of the ICAAP process where strategy is assessed on an annual basis and the capital requirements necessary for maintaining an acceptable risk profile are determined. This is a central key component of the organisation's strategy for managing risk to create value.

Risk Management Defence

First line of defence	**Risk Owners** • Business line and Support Functions • Treasury
Second line of defence	**Risk Oversight** • Risk Management and Compliance functions • Financial Analysis and Reporting Function
Third line of defence	**Independent Assurance** • Audit Function (Internal and External)

Risk Appetite

JMMB's approach to risk management is to identify and measure all material risks within the entity and to ensure a suitable framework is in place to manage these risks within acceptable parameters. The Board has overall responsibility for the risk management framework and may delegate daily management of the risk exposures to the respective Management committees such as the Group Risk Management and Liquidity Management committees. As such these management-level committees are established with oversight and responsibility for adherence of approved risk appetite, which usually has representation from Group management..

The Group Risk unit monitors the risk exposures across the Group's portfolios on an ongoing basis and provides support to JMMB's Investment/Treasury Departments and business decision-makers regarding strategic business decisions and material transactions.

The stated Board risk appetite guides management in determining acceptable actions and levels of exposure in the context of the Board-approved strategies.

The overarching risk tolerance metrics set by the Board relate to:

- Capital
- Asset Quality
- Concentration of Assets and Liabilities
- Market Risks
- Funding and Liquidity
- Policy Stress Tests

Risk reports are presented to the Board with more detailed reporting to relevant board and management committees. Where necessary, a report addressing substantive changes to market/economic conditions is prepared to highlight the potential impact of market developments along with suggested actions.

JMMB Risk Policy Overview

JMMB and Group's risk policy, together with other supporting policies for the different areas of risk, formally outlines its risk management approach. The process for review and updating of the risk and other policies are as follows:

- management review and update;
- review by relevant board committee for recommendation of approval to BOD;
- review and final approval by BOD.

The policy explores the principal risk exposures of JMMB by outlining the process for the determination and management of new risks.

These principal risks include market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk as well as the issues of risk aggregation, capital adequacy, and capital allocation. By effectively implementing and managing this risk framework, we ensure the long-term earnings stability of the entity.

The framework identifies the methodologies to be used to identify, quantify, and manage risk utilising international best practice as well as outlines an enterprise-wide risk management process that supports the effective identification and management of risk.

Risk Management Principles and Culture

JMMB remains committed to the following core principles of its risk management framework:

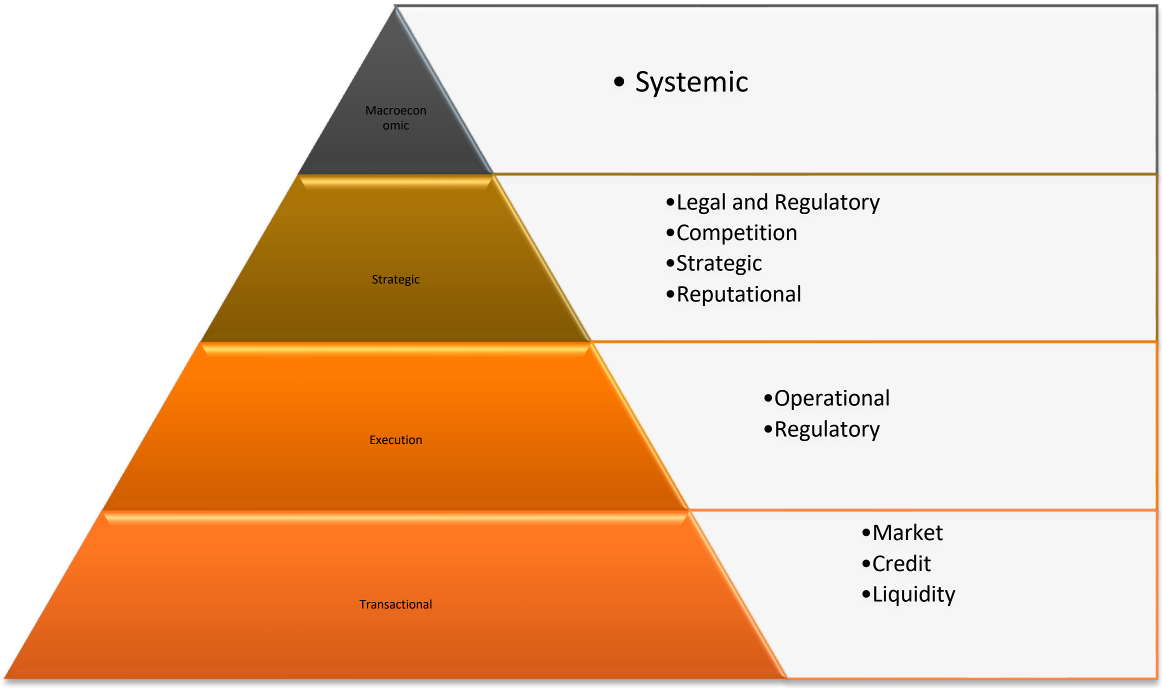
- There is full Board ownership of risk governance and this oversight responsibility is enhanced by the specific focus of the BRFC.
- There is a vibrant risk management culture embedded in the organisation inclusive of the Board, Senior Management, Team Leaders and all team members. They are all aware of, and aligned with, their roles and responsibilities in risk management through regular training and the prevalence of risk-based assessments in decision-making.
- Best practice risk management techniques are employed in managing the various risks to which the entity is exposed, and adequate resources are allocated to the management of risk.

- Risks undertaken are within the stated risk appetite and there are effective, dynamic and adaptive processes for the ongoing identification, measurement and management of material risk exposures.
- JMMB is adequately capitalised to meet business and regulatory requirements as well as to protect against the effects of major shocks.
- Data quality is continuously monitored in order to achieve timeliness, transparency, accuracy, completeness and relevance of reporting.
- The operating environment for each jurisdiction is taken into consideration and risk management techniques are tailored to adequately support each entity.
- Comply with regulatory requirements.

The Board, supported by the BRFC and the Group Risk unit, will continue to have oversight of all aspects of risk. Any changes in business activities including product offerings or material risks faced by the entity will be assessed in the usual manner in keeping with all regulations, policies and procedures.

Risk Measurement, Control and Reporting

The measurement of material risk exposures utilises both quantitative and qualitative approaches, thus ensuring an optimal balance between model outputs and the sound and expert judgment of our management team. Given the dynamic nature of our operating environment, these models and techniques are validated periodically to ensure that they are efficient, adequately capturing the risk factors, and in alignment with applicable international best practices. Our data quality is also assessed for accuracy and sufficiency. These risk assessment processes and the management of material risk exposures are documented in our various risk policies and procedures. Risk reports are presented to the Board with more detailed reporting to the Board and management committees.



The management of risks will be executed in the context of the overall framework for the entity as follows:

Credit and Concentration Risk

Credit risk is the potential for loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to meet their financial or contractual obligations to repay a debt in accordance with the agreed terms. JMMB is exposed to credit risk from its investment and funding activities where counterparties have contractual obligations to make payments or facilitate transactions.

Using internally developed quantitative and qualitative models, fundamental research, and where practicable, use of third-party research, we assign credit ratings and determine exposure limits to counterparties arising from lending, investment and funding activities. The Credit Risk department provides direct oversight of credit exposures and supports in the assessments of capital markets credits.

Market Risk

Market risk is commonly defined as the likelihood that there is a decline in the value of assets due to adverse movements in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices.

Market risk exposures are managed using a combination of approaches. For the credit portfolio, the use of variable rate pricing limits the potential exposure to movements in interest rates. Repricing gaps are utilised to manage overall interest rate exposures. Value at Risk (VaR), stress testing and sensitivity assessments are conducted on the investment portfolios to ensure any potential impact is identified and managed.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a financial institution's condition and soundness will be challenged by an inability or perceived inability to efficiently meet both expected and unexpected current and future cash flow needs. Liquidity risk usually arises from other issues such as credit deterioration and market disruption, it is actively managed within JMMB with both short-term and long-term horizons.

The liquidity profile is assessed in detail as part of the review by the Group ALCO and Liquidity Management Committee on a quarterly basis to determine the potential liquidity needs in light of market conditions. Liquidity stress tests are also conducted to determine if obligations can be met in predefined adverse scenarios, and potential response plans are in place to ensure that obligations can be reasonably expected to be serviced under any plausible scenario. Key liquidity metrics including liquidity gaps, overall liquid assets to total assets and available liquid assets are regularly monitored to ensure that liquidity objectives are not compromised. Desired liquidity levels are adjusted according to evaluations of market and internal liquidity conditions.

Operational Risk

***Operational risk may be defined as "the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events." and includes risks such as business continuity risk, IT risk, human resource risk, legal risk, process and project risks*.**

Policies, procedures and compliance activities are in place to manage the operational risk inherent within the entity. Recruitment and training of competent staff, segregation of duties and independent checks are employed to reduce the possibility of errors or inappropriate actions. An important part of managing operational risks is a robust business continuity plan ("BCP"). The BCP encompasses a defined set of planning, preparatory and related activities which are intended to ensure that the critical business functions will either continue to operate despite serious incidents or disasters that might otherwise have interrupted its operations or will be recovered to an operational state within a reasonably short period. The internal audit framework provides independent verification of the robustness of the overall control framework and facilitates continuous improvement as issues are identified or circumstances change. The JMMBFHL Board Audit & Compliance

Committee maintains strategic oversight of the control environment through the review of internal audit and operational risk reports.

Legal, Regulatory and Compliance Risk

Legal, Regulatory and Compliance Risks encompasses the risks of financial loss, damage to reputation, or criminal sanctions due to failure to comply with applicable laws as well as facing consequences for failure to adhere to rules, regulations and prescribed practices established by regulatory authorities, and compliance-related internal policies and procedures.

The Compliance Department is charged with overseeing the Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism and Proceeds of Crime Act framework and supporting entities in the execution of functions in this regard. The Compliance function conducts reviews and assesses controls; conformance with policies and procedures; and submits monthly compliance reports to the Board. Where there is the potential for any breach, this is promptly escalated to all relevant parties and to the Board with an appropriate explanation and remediation plan.

Sovereign / Macroeconomic Risk

Macroeconomic risk refers to a change in any of the major economic variables and its impact on business operations specifically and the broader economy generally. This refers to changes in inflation, interest rates, GDP growth, fiscal deficits, balance of payments, trade etc. and how adjustments in these variables impact bonds, equities, households, clients and company / firm financial performance.

The Research Unit is charged with overseeing these risk factors. The team reviews, forecasts and presents quarterly on these factors and their potential impact on the company's on and off balance-sheet portfolios.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk at JMMB is defined as the risk of possible damage to our brand and reputation, and the associated risk to earnings, capital or liquidity arising from any association, action or inaction which could be perceived by stakeholders or regulators to be inappropriate or inconsistent with the JMMB's values and beliefs as outlined in our Vision of Love.

There is a low tolerance for reputational risk, and it is a key consideration in all activities that is undertaken. Policies are developed to reduce any business activity that would damage the reputation and team members are strongly encouraged through a Code of Conduct and directives from management to act in a manner that reflects positively on the institution and adheres to the JMMB Group's standards.

Capital Adequacy

On an annual basis, JMMB institutes an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) framework which supports our strategies and provides a comprehensive view of the risk profile and capital requirements of the entity for both its on and off-balance sheet portfolios. It also provides the mechanism to adjust our business operations and strategies given changes in the internal and external environment.

Where the assessments suggest that JMMB could require additional capital to support the projected growth or in the event of very adverse market developments, this is reviewed by the BRFC and the board of directors and appropriate capital plans articulated. If both agree that additional capital is potentially required, it is then referred to the parent Board for consideration.

Capital will be maintained above the minimum levels needed to support the financial profile, given the parent's desire to ensure the financial stability of all entities under all plausible circumstances.

Liquidity Adequacy

JMMB has advanced the implementation of its Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) as a core component of its enterprise-wide risk management framework. The ILAAP establishes a robust, forward-looking approach to the identification, measurement, monitoring, and management of liquidity risk. This framework is designed to ensure that JMMB maintains adequate liquidity buffers under both normal and stressed conditions, while supporting sustainable business growth and safeguarding depositor and investor confidence.

In addition, JMMB's ILAAP reinforces integration between liquidity, funding, and capital planning processes, ensuring consistency with the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and broader financial resource management objectives. The framework also supports enhanced regulatory engagement and transparency, providing supervisors with a clear view of JMMB's liquidity risk profile, governance practices, and resilience under stress conditions.

Through the continued strengthening of its ILAAP, JMMB demonstrates its commitment to maintaining a sound liquidity position, enhancing financial stability, and meeting the expectations of regulators, investors, and other stakeholders within an increasingly complex and dynamic operating environment.

Risk Monitoring and Control

The Risk Management Framework is delivered via a combination of policy formation, review and governance, analysis, stress testing, limit setting and monitoring in the context of the market environment and business strategy. In setting limits, the Group takes into consideration factors such as market volatility, liquidity, and overall approved risk appetite.

Periodic reports are used to inform the decisions of senior management and the JMMBFHL Board Risk & Finance Committee with a clear understanding of the Company's risk profile. This includes compliance with risk limits, and reflect management's strategies and tactics while ensuring compliance with Board's expressed risk tolerance.

A number of regulatory changes will occur in Jamaica in FY 2026/27 that will directly impact JMMB. These include:

1. The Government of Jamaica and the Bank of Jamaica has indicated that it intends to implement the Twin Peaks Model of Financial regulations within the next two years. This will separate the financial regulation into two broad functions: (a) conduct of business or market conduct regulation and consumer protection and (b) prudential supervision. It was announced in June 2024 that the BOJ will seek additional technical assistance in its implementation from the IDB.
2. In the upcoming 2026/2027 financial year, Jamaica's pension industry will undergo significant reforms designed to deepen capital markets and strengthen portfolio resilience. The phased increase in the cap on private equity investment, from the current 5% to 7.5% immediately, and then to 10% by April 2027.
3. The foreign asset limit for pension funds will rise from 10% to 15%, with the adjustment framed to include foreign currency denominated securities issued by locally domiciled issuers.

CULTURE & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Jamaica's year was defined by an unshakeable culture — one that was tested by adversity and emerged stronger. Despite the disruption brought by Hurricane Melissa, Jamaica's CHD Team and broader team demonstrated the very resilience the organisation aspires to model.

Engagement & Community

The 2025 Team Member Satisfaction & Engagement (TMSE) Survey reflects a Group-wide commitment to building a culture where our people feel valued, inspired, and proud to contribute. The results highlight meaningful progress across all dimensions of the team member experience — and affirm that JMMB Group remains a destination employer across Jamaica and the other countries in which we operate.

Team members demonstrated a high level of engagement with the survey process itself, signaling confidence in the organisation's commitment to listening and acting on feedback with 643 responses representing 74% of the team's complement. The General Satisfaction Index (GSI) — the headline measure of how team members feel about JMMB as a place to work — reflects a strong, positive sentiment across the Group with Jamaica remaining steady at 77% of our team providing this affirmation when compared to the last survey (2022).

The Team Leader dimension recorded the most significant improvement, rising 9 percentage points from 72% to 81% — a testament to JMMB Group's sustained investment in leadership development and people-first management practices.

A number of specific indicators registered exceptionally high scores, reflecting the values-driven culture that JMMB Group continues to cultivate:

- 86% — I practice the values of the company. (Me at Work)
- 90% — My direct Team Leader is honest and ethical in his/her business practices. (Team Leader)
- 89% — My direct Team Leader encourages teamwork. (Team Leader)
- 88% — I am proud to tell others I work at JMMB. (Organisation)
- 87% — My direct Team Leader trusts people to do a good job without micromanaging. (Team Leader)
- 86% — I feel good about the ways we contribute to the community. (Organisation)

- 86% — My direct Team Leader recognises honest mistakes as part of doing business. (Team Leader)
- 85% — My direct Team Leader is approachable and easy to talk with. (Team Leader)
- 85% — I own our Vision of Love. (Me at Work)

These scores consistently exceed the 85% threshold — reflecting alignment between our stated values and the lived experience of our team members.

What Motivates Our Team?

Across all generations and genders, team members ranked work-life balance and professional growth as their top motivators — a finding that validates JMMB's continued investment in flexible working arrangements, learning and development, and competitive compensation.

Top 3 Motivators — Consistent Across Generations:

- The ability to balance work and personal life
- The opportunity to grow and develop professionally
- Payment and benefits offered

Open-ended survey responses captured the authentic sentiment of team members across the Team. Their words speak to a culture that goes beyond policy — one built on connection, purpose, and mutual trust:

> *"One thing that stands out for me is how supportive the environment is. It truly is a great place to learn because everyone is open to sharing their knowledge and helping each other grow. That kind of collaboration makes it really easy to settle in and creates a strong sense of teamwork as well as a shared purpose."*
>
> **— JMMB Team Member**

> *"The atmosphere of Love. There is no given day I'm not surrounded by love from our internal and external clients."*
>
> **— JMMB Team Member**

> *"JMMB is more than just making money. What I have realized is that most, if not all the strategies have always incorporated a win for our clients."*
> **— JMMB Team Member**

> *"The company is not just centred around the clients. Employees are also prioritised in terms of opportunities to cross-train, encouragement of activities outside of work, how they are facilitated when they want to further their education, and hiring from within."*
> **— JMMB Team Member**

Activities that Fueled the Engagement Results

A rich calendar of engagement activities kept the team connected, refreshed, productive and going the extra-mile throughout the year. Some of these were as follows:

- Inter-Department Football Competition which built camaraderie and cross-team spirit across the organisation;
- Week of Love (February) that celebrated the value of relationships within the team;
- 'Rep Your Alma Mater Day' (March) that celebrated the diverse educational journeys of team members;
- The all-island Beach Fun Day under the theme 'JMMB SEA YOU OUTSIDE' — a full-team moment to recharge and reconnect.

Sports & Achievement

Sport / Team	Achievement
Netball Team	**1st Place — Uniform Parade; 3rd Place — Intermediate Division Overall**
Basketball Individual	**MVP Nomination — 2nd Division, 2nd Consecutive Year**
New Kingston 6-a-Side	**Full team participation, demonstrating organisational pride**
Business House Netball & Basketball	**Active representation across both associations**

Mental Wellbeing & Team Care

The "Chill Spot" — an internal podcast was launched on Father's Day and focused on creating safe space for authentic conversations about Men's Mental Health Awareness. Additionally, a deliberate vacation utilization campaign reinforced that rest is foundational to sustain extraordinary performance and productivity.

Hurricane Melissa Relief Response

When Hurricane Melissa struck Jamaica, a comprehensive relief response was mobilised, consistent with JMMB's Vision of Love. Approximately 50 team members reported damage ranging from partial roof loss to complete structural damage. We put in place relief measures including loan moratoriums, special hurricane relief loans, emergency grants, care packages distributed — tarpaulins, gas, water, food — to the most affected team members.

Emotional wellness and counselling was facilitated through our Employee Assistance Programme (Family Life Ministries), incorporating coping strategies, one-on-one support, and group sessions. We facilitated Safe Circle Well-being Sessions at all impacted locations; and an Emotional Wellness Seminar was delivered islandwide.

Culture and Values Preservation

Our core culture and values training sessions with all Team Members and Team Leaders through the delivery of our JMMB Way, Bold Conversations and Coaching for Impact. These sessions continue to positively impact the engagement results in achievement of our Family Success Model outcomes and significant positive movements when compared to the prior survey.

+19 pts	I practice the values of the company.
+19 pts	We practice our values. (Immediate Team)
+18 pts	I own our Vision of Love.

The Jamaica Team results affirm that our people strategy is yielding measurable, meaningful outcomes. Team members report strong pride in the JMMB brand, deep alignment with our values, and confidence in their leaders. The driving force and motivation, created the return to operating profit, following the transition to the One Client, One Partner model as part of our Country segmentation approach, deepening our client relationships, wallet, and market share. We continue to listen, respond, and invest in the conditions that allow every team member to thrive. We remain committed to being not just a great place to work — but the best version of that, every year.

JMAIACA MONEY MARKET BROEKRS LIMITED SHAREHOLDINGS

JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED		
SHAREHOLDER(S) AS AT MARCH 31, 2026		
		ordinary shares
		2,699,251,530
SHAREHOLDER(S)	**SHAREHOLDINGS**	**%**
JMMB FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	2,699,251,530	100

SHAREHOLDINGS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGERS - NIL

JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 2026

The Directors are pleased to present their Report for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Report represents the results for Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") and the Group's interest in its associated companies.

COMPANY RESULTS

i. Operating Revenue net of interest expense was $7.79 billion (2025: $6.63 billion)
ii. Profit before income tax was $567.84 million (2025: $327.44 million)
iii. The Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent after income tax was $2.04 billion (2025: $3.08 billion)
iv. Shareholders' Equity was $34.66 billion (2025: $32.18 billion)

DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors as at March 31, 2026 were as follows:

Dr. Archibald A. Campbell	Chairman
Mrs. Kisha Anderson	Director
Mrs. Audrey Deer-Williams	Director
Mr. Keith Duncan	Executive Director
Mr. H. Wayne Powell	Director
Mr. V. Andrew Whyte	Director

In accordance with Article 105 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors retiring from office by rotation are Mr. V. Andrew Whyte and Mrs Audrey Deer-Williams who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS

In accordance with good corporate governance practices, the external audit services were put out to tender by JMMB Group Limited, the Compnay's ultimate parent. Based on the outcome of the competitive tender process, the board now recommends to the shareholders, that PricewaterhouseCoopers be appointed as the external auditors of the Company effective at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting scheduled for September 30, 2026.

The Board of Directors places on record its appreciation for the services rendered by outgoing auditors KPMG, Chartered Accountants, during their tenure.

APPRECIATION

The Directors wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the management and all team members for the commendable work done during the challenging year - the company results generated are derived from your dedication and commitment to long-term value creation. As always, deep and sincere appreciation to the clients for their continued support and partnership.

By Order of the Board

Dated this 24th day of July 2026

Carolyn DaCosta
Corporate Secretary

PROXY FORM

PROXY FORM

I/We ____ of ____ being a member/members of **JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED** hereby appoint______________________of______________________ or failing him/her ____________________of ______________________ as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on **Wednesday, September 30th 2026 at 4: 00 P.M.** at **JMMB HEAD OFFICE, 6 HAUGHTON TERRACE, KINGSTON 10 JAMAICA**, and at any adjournment thereof.

RESOLUTIONS	**FOR**	**AGAINST**
Resolution 1 "THAT the Directors' Report, the Auditors' Report and the Statements of Account of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 be received."		
Resolution 2 "The directors retiring from office by rotation pursuant to Article 105 of the company's Articles of Association are Mrs. Audrey Deer-Williams and Mr. V. Andrew Whyte who being eligible offer themselves for re-election."		
Resolution 2 (a) THAT Mrs. Audrey Deer-Williams be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the company;		
Resolution 2 (b) THAT Mr V. Andrew Whyte be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the company		
Resolution 3		

"THAT the interim dividend of $1.2B paid on July 25, 2025 be and are hereby ratified and declared as final and that no further dividend be paid in respect of the year under review."		
Resolution 4 "THAT PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants, be and are hereby appointed auditors of the Company to hold office until the end of the next Annual General Meeting at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors of the Company."		
Resolution 5 "THAT the amount included in the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, as remuneration for their services be and is hereby approved."		

Dated this ________________________day of________________________ 2026

____

Signature

Notes:

Affix stamp **$100**

1. To be valid this proxy must be deposited with the Secretary Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited at 6 HAUGHTON TERRACE, KINGSTON 10, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting. A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.
2. This Form of Proxy should bear stamp duty of $100.00. Adhesive stamps are to be cancelled by the person signing the proxy
3. If the appointer is a Corporation, this Form of Proxy must be executed under its Common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized in writing.

APPENDIX 1- AUDITED FINANCIALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Financial Statements
31 March 2026

	Page
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members	1 – 6
Financial Statements	
Consolidated profit or loss account	7
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	8
Consolidated statement of financial position	9
Consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity	10
Consolidated statement of cash flows	11-12
Company profit or loss account	13
Company statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	14
Company statement of financial position	15
Company statement of changes in stockholders' equity	16
Company statement of cash flows	17-18
Notes to the financial statements	19 -113

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
P.O. Box 436
6 Duke Street
Kingston
Jamaica, W.I.
+1 (876) 922 6640
firmmail@kpmg.com.jm

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), set out on pages 7 to 113, which comprise the Group's and Company's statements of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the Group's and Company's profit or loss account, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of the Group's and Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters

The key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of 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.

Measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets

Key Audit Matter *[see note 25(b)]*	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The Group and Company recognise expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets, the determination of which is highly subjective and requires the Group to make significant judgement and assumptions. The key areas that required greater management judgement included the determination of significant increase in credit risk ('SICR'), the determination of probabilities of default, loss given default, exposures at default and the application of forward-looking information.	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the models used by the Group for the calculation of expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). • Testing the design and implementation of controls over the determination of expected credit losses. • Testing the design of key controls over the completeness and accuracy of data inputs into the IFRS 9 impairment models. • Testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in the models to the underlying accounting records, on a sample basis. • Involving our own financial risk modelling specialists to assist us in evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's and Company's impairment methodologies, including the SICR criteria used and independently assessing certain assumptions for probabilities of default, loss given default and exposure at default and the incorporation of forward-looking information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets (continued)

Key Audit Matter *[see note 25(b)]*	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
Significant management judgement and assumptions are also used in determining the appropriate variables and assumptions in an appropriate model used in the measurement of the expected credit losses. The use of these judgements and assumptions increases the risk of material misstatement and is therefore an area of increased audit focus.	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following (continued): • Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures, including disclosures of the key assumptions and judgements, for compliance with IFRS 9 [note 26(b)].

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the 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 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act, 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 Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group and/or Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditors' report. This description, which is located at pages 5-6, forms part of our auditors' report.

Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act in the manner required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Karen Ragoobirsingh.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

May 29, 2026

To the Members of
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' report

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.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and Company's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' report **(Continued)**

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied 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 period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Consolidated Profit or Loss Account

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Net Interest Income and Other Revenue			
Interest income from securities, calculated using the effective interest method	4	15,081,815	16,024,472
Interest expense	4	(12,242,259)	(14,194,206)
Net Interest Income		**2,839,556**	**1,830,266**
Fee and commission income		990,386	1,042,190
Gains on securities trading, net		1,508,947	1,191,049
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		105,837	(27,348)
Fees earned on managing funds on behalf of clients		1,808,096	1,723,289
Foreign exchange margins from cambio trading		302,544	321,086
Foreign exchange gains		20,974	381,136
Dividends		209,131	171,225
Operating Revenue Net of Interest Expense		**7,785,471**	**6,632,893**
Other Income			
Management fees		2,439,719	1,343,140
Other		(1,301)	8,407
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,500	1,241,988
		10,227,389	**9,226,428**
Operating Expenses			
Staff costs	5	(5,328,217)	(4,595,128)
Other expenses	6	(4,225,785)	(4,362,870)
		(9,554,002)	**(8,957,998)**
		673,387	**268,430**
Impairment (loss)/reversal on financial assets	7	(96,546)	59,013
Profit before Taxation		**576,841**	**327,443**
Taxation credit	8	1,467,353	2,749,445
Profit for the Year		**2,044,194**	**3,076,888**
Basic and diluted earnings per stock unit	19	**1.07**	**$1.89**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Profit for the Year	**2,044,194**	**3,076,888**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Realised gains on equity securities at FVOCI, net of tax	1,159,195	-
Unrealised gains on equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	93,909	180,270
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Realised loss on investment securities at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss	(2,034,471)	(184,107)
Unrealised gains on investment securities at FVOCI, net of tax	1,472,910	1,751,581
	691,543	1,747,744
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, net of tax	**2,735,737**	**4,824,632**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	8,930,313	13,314,585
Interest receivable		2,992,739	3,693,802
Income tax recoverable		155,216	374,023
Loans and notes receivable	10	20,681,931	19,919,681
Other receivables	11	4,199,849	10,014,425
Due from related companies	24	8,195,918	6,599,634
Resale agreements	12	71,221,674	68,378,764
Investment securities	13	156,358,274	165,149,557
Intangible assets	15	1,762,609	2,320,174
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,660,539	1,779,117
Deferred tax assets	17	21,072,665	19,365,895
Right-of-use assets	23	22,861	29,241
		297,254,588	**310,938,898**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	18	9,505,753	8,564,054
Investment revaluation reserve	20(a)	(1,579,259)	(1,111,607)
Retained earnings reserve	20(b)	9,605,055	9,605,055
Retained earnings		17,127,388	15,123,999
		34,658,937	**32,181,501**
LIABILITIES			
Repurchase agreements	21	217,540,156	233,182,352
Notes payable	22(a)	23,953,720	23,953,720
Lease liabilities	23	27,764	34,133
Redeemable preference shares	18	14,338,214	15,279,913
Deferred tax liabilities	17	-	20,878
Interest payable		2,019,106	2,638,576
Income tax payable		103,067	310,614
Other payables	22(b)	4,613,624	3,337,211
		262,595,651	278,757,397
		297,254,588	310,938,898

The financial statements on pages 7 to 113 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Archibald Campbell	Chairman	Keith P. Duncan	Group Chief Executive Officer

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Share Capital $'000	Investment Revaluation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at 31 March 2024		**8,564,054**	**(2,859,351)**	**9,605,055**	**12,947,111**	**28,256,869**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	3,076,888	3,076,888
Other comprehensive income for 2025:						
Net gain on investment securities at FVOCI, net of tax, being total other comprehensive income		-	1,747,744	-	-	1,747,744
Total comprehensive income		-	1,747,744	-	3,076,888	4,824,632
Transactions with owners of the Company:						
Dividend paid	18	-	-	-	(900,000)	(900,000)
Balances at 31 March 2025		**8,564,054**	**(1,111,607)**	**9,605,055**	**15,123,999**	**32,181,501**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	2,044,194	2,044,194
Other comprehensive income for 2024:						
Net loss on investment securities at FVOCI, net of tax, being total other comprehensive income		-	(467,652)	-	1,159,195	691,543
Total comprehensive income		-	(467,652)	-	3,203,389	2,735,737
Transactions with owners of the Company:						
Issue of ordinary share capital	18	941,699	-	-	-	941,699
Dividend		-	-	-	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
Balances at 31 March 2026		**9,505,753**	**(1,579,259)**	**9,605,055**	**17,127,388**	**34,658,937**

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he notes on pages 19 to 113 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		2,044,194	3,076,888
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income		(209,131)	(171,225)
Interest income	4	(15,081,815)	(16,024,472)
Interest expense	4	12,242,259	14,194,206
Impairment loss/(recovery) on financial assets	7	96,546	(59,013)
Income tax credit	8	(1,467,353)	(2,749,445)
Gain on securities trading, net		(1,508,947)	(1,191,049)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(3,500)	(1,241,988)
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	564,605	507,675
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	325,562	304,217
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	23	6,380	13,337
Net (gain)/loss from financial assets at FVTPL		(105,837)	27,348
Foreign currency translation losses		-	504,651
		(3,097,037)	(2,808,870)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Income tax recoverable		218,808	(253,952)
Loans and notes receivable		(1,199,128)	(3,688,627)
Other receivables		5,684,612	(1,804,992)
Due from parent company		(1,552,108)	1,830,608
Other payables		1,276,413	(90,992)
Resale agreements		(2,842,875)	189,062
Repurchase agreements		(15,642,196)	(8,009,099)
		(17,153,511)	(14,636,862)
Interest received		15,782,878	15,715,694
Interest paid		(12,861,729)	(14,586,713)
Taxation paid		(265,626)	(547,248)
Net cash used in operating activities (page 12)		**(14,497,988)**	**(14,055,129)**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

Year ended 31 March 2026

expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Net cash used in operating activities (page 11)		**(14,497,988)**	**(14,055,129)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of investment securities		(165,574,521)	(73,786,597)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		176,928,186	92,394,126
Dividends received		209,131	171,225
Purchase of computer software	15	(51,216)	(254,868)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(207,063)	(436,963)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,579	1,585,189
Net cash provided by investing activities		**11,308,096**	**19,672,112**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of notes payable	22(a)	-	(11,178,846)
Proceeds from notes payable	22(a)	-	10,782,412
Lease liabilities	23	(9,069)	(42,188)
Dividend paid		(1,200,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,209,069)**	**(438,622)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		14,689	274,849
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,384,272)	5,453,210
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		13,314,585	7,861,375
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	9	**8,930,313**	**13,314,585**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Company Profit or Loss Account

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Net Interest Income and Other Revenue			
Interest income from securities, calculated using the effective interest method	4	15,060,469	15,986,035
Interest expense	4	(12,240,450)	(14,212,096)
Net Interest Income		**2,820,019**	**1,773,939**
Fee and commission income		534,198	625,357
Gains on securities trading		1,443,874	1,191,509
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)		133,566	(101,883)
Fees earned on managing funds on behalf of clients		1,808,096	30,638
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains		(7,741)	323,388
Dividends		702,896	1,132,000
Operating Revenue Net of Interest Expense		**7,434,908**	**4,974,948**
Other Income			
Management fees		2,794,419	1,965,640
Other		(1,301)	8,407
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,500	1,241,988
		10,231,526	**8,190,983**
Operating Expenses			
Staff costs	5	(5,170,836)	(4,226,082)
Other expenses	6	(4,080,447)	(4,053,598)
		(9,251,283)	**(8,279,680)**
		980,243	**(88,697)**
Impairment loss on financial assets	7	(27,161)	(193,946)
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation		**953,082**	**(282,643)**
Taxation credit	8	1,511,686	3,239,323
Profit for the Year		**2,464,768**	**2,956,680**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Company Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Profit for the Year	**2,464,768**	**2,956,680**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Item that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Realised gains on equity securities at FVOCI, net of tax	1,159,195	-
Unrealised gains on equity securities at FVOCI, net of tax	87,306	175,603
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Realised loss on investment securities at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss	(2,034,471)	(184,107)
Unrealised gains on investment securities at FVOCI, net of tax	1,536,136	1,751,581
	748,166	1,743,077
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, net of tax	**3,212,934**	**4,699,757**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	7,575,510	11,611,236
Interest receivable		2,993,394	3,694,185
Income tax recoverable		155,216	353,074
Loans and notes receivable	10	20,947,736	20,184,440
Other receivables	11	2,309,081	7,386,225
Due from related companies	24	10,578,327	9,710,633
Resale agreements	12	71,386,640	68,539,842
Investment securities	13	154,772,689	163,213,392
Interest in subsidiaries	14	216,050	482,105
Intangible asset	15	1,642,125	2,192,665
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,659,511	1,777,842
Right-of-use assets	23	11,453	14,649
Deferred income tax assets	17	20,959,529	19,263,204
		295,207,261	**308,423,492**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	18	9,505,753	8,564,054
Investment revaluation reserve	20(a)	(1,658,678)	(1,247,649)
Retained earnings reserve	20(b)	9,605,055	9,605,055
Retained earnings		16,058,251	12,878,195
		33,510,381	**29,799,655**
LIABILITIES			
Repurchase agreements	21	217,540,156	234,448,772
Notes payable	22(a)	23,953,720	23,953,720
Lease liabilities	23	15,438	19,209
Redeemable preference shares	18	14,338,214	15,279,913
Interest payable		2,019,761	2,640,946
Income tax payable		68,517	40,817
Other payables	22(b)	3,761,074	2,240,460
		261,696,880	**278,623,837**
		295,207,261	**308,423,492**

The financial statements on pages 7 to 113 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Archibald Campbell	Chairman	Keith P. Duncan	Group Chief Executive Officer

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Share Capital $'000	Investment Revaluation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at 31 March 2024		**8,564,054**	**(2,990,726)**	**9,605,055**	**10,821,515**	**25,999,898**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	2,956,680	2,956,680
Other comprehensive income for 2025:						
Net gains on investment securities at FVOCI, net of tax, being total other comprehensive income		-	1,743,077	-	-	1,743,077
Total comprehensive income for 2025		-	1,743,077	-	2,956,680	4,699,757
Transactions with owners of the company:						
Dividends	18	-	-	-	(900,000)	(900,000)
Balances at 31 March 2025		**8,564,054**	**(1,247,649)**	**9,605,055**	**12,878,195**	**29,799,655**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	2,464,768	2,464,768
Other comprehensive income for 2026:						
Net losses on investment securities at FVOCI, net of tax, being total other comprehensive income		-	(411,029)	-	1,159,195	748,166
Total comprehensive income for 2026		-	(411,029)	-	3,623,963	3,212,934
Transactions with owners of the Company:						
Merger with JMMB Fund Managers		-	-	-	756,093	756,093
Issue of ordinary share capital	18	941,699	-	-		941,699
Dividend	18	-	-	-	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
Balances at 31 March 2026		**9,505,753**	**(1,658,678)**	**9,605,055**	**16,058,251**	**33,510,381**

The notes on pages 19 to 113 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Company Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		2,464,768	2,956,680
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income		(702,896)	(1,132,000)
Interest income	4	(15,060,469)	(15,986,035)
Interest expense	4	12,240,450	14,212,096
Income tax credit	8	(1,511,686)	(3,239,323)
Gains securities trading		(1,443,874)	(1,191,509)
Impairment loss on financial assets	7	27,161	193,946
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(3,500)	(1,241,988)
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	563,856	505,661
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	325,484	303,888
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	23	3,196	9,937
Net (gain)/loss from financial assets at FVTPL		(133,566)	101,883
Foreign currency translation losses		-	504,652
		(3,231,076)	(4,002,112)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Income tax recoverable		205,297	(264,989)
Loans and notes receivable		(1,200,174)	(3,692,527)
Other receivables		4,248,628	(1,216,653)
Other payables		1,355,264	(273,576)
Due from parent company		(867,694)	160,070
Resale agreements		(2,846,763)	27,883
Repurchase agreements		(16,908,616)	(6,995,765)
		(19,245,134)	(16,257,669)
Interest received		15,761,260	15,676,530
Interest paid		(12,861,635)	(14,603,657)
Taxation paid		(216,841)	-
Net cash used in operating activities (Page 18)		**(16,562,350)**	**(15,184,796)**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Company Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Net cash used in operating activities (page 17)		**(16,562,350)**	**(15,184,796)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of investment securities		(165,515,008)	(73,576,088)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		177,003,539	92,422,174
Dividends received		702,896	1,132,000
Purchase of computer software	15	(50,269)	(251,763)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(206,801)	(436,497)
Proceeds from sale to property, plant and equipment		3,579	1,585,189
Net cash provided by investing activities		**11,937,936**	**20,875,015**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Lease liabilities	23	(4,820)	(38,057)
Proceeds from notes payable	22(a)	-	10,782,412
Repayment of notes payable	22(a)	-	(11,178,846)
Dividend paid		(1,200,000)	-
Cash acquired on merger		1,777,816	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**572,996**	(434,491)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		15,692	238,965
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,035,726)	5,494,693
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		11,611,236	6,116,543
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	9	**7,575,510**	**11,611,236**

The notes on pages 19 to 113 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Identification and Principal Activities

(a) Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office of the Company is located at 6 Haughton Terrace, Kingston 10, Jamaica. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of JMMB Financial Holdings Limited (parent) and the ultimate parent is JMMB Group Limited ("ultimate parent"). Both companies are incorporated in Jamaica. The principal activities of the Company are securities brokering, securities trading, dealing in money market instruments and managing funds on behalf of clients.

The Company is exempt from the provisions of the Money Lending Act.

Certain of the Company's preference shares are listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

(b) The Company has interest in the operating subsidiaries listed below. The Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Group".

Name of Subsidiary	% Shareholding Held by the Company	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities
JMMB Securities Limited	100	Jamaica	Stock brokering
JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited	100	Jamaica	Insurance brokering
JMMB Fund Managers Limited	100	Jamaica	Fund management

On September 24, 2024 the Financial Services Commission approved Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited as administrator and investment manager pursuant to section 8 of the Pensions (Superannuation Funds and Retirement Schemes) Act 2024. The Financial Services Commission also issued a no objection to a request for change of the fund manager for the Collective Investment Scheme from JMMB Fund Managers Limited to JMMB Money Market Brokers. Effective April 1, 2025, the operations of JMMB Fund Managers Limited were merged with its parent company, Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and the assets and liabilities were transferred at book value. The company is in the process of being wound up and removed from the register at Companies Office of Jamaica.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act ("the Act").

New and amended standards that became effective during the year:

Certain new and amended standards came into effect during the current financial year. None of these amended standards had a material impact on the Group's financial statements. Details of the Group's material accounting policies are included in note 29.

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation (Continued)

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Jamaica dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and are expressed in thousands of dollars unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 3.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities:

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Group and Company)

(i) Impairment of financial assets [notes 25(b) and 29(b)]

The measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in notes 25(b) and 29(b).

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

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

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Group and Company) (continued)

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments (note 26)

There are no quoted market prices for a significant portion of the Group's and Company's financial assets. Accordingly, fair values of several financial assets are estimated using prices obtained from a yield curve. The yield curve is, in turn, obtained from a pricing source which uses indicative prices submitted to it by licensed banks and other financial institutions in Jamaica. There is significant uncertainty inherent in this approach. The fair values determined in this way are classified as Level 2 fair values.

Some other fair values are estimated based on quotes published by broker/dealers, and these are also classified as Level 2. Management applies significant judgement in the selection of the pricing sources used to determine the fair value of the instruments. The estimates of fair value arrived at from these sources may be significantly different from the actual price of the instrument (see notes 13 and 26).

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's and Company's accounting policies

The Group's and Company's accounting policies which require the use of judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements include the following:

(1) Impairment of financial assets [notes 25(b) and 29(b)]:

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL requires significant judgement.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

4. Net Interest Income

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest method				
Cash and cash equivalents	78,021	92,672	60,146	64,249
Loans and notes receivable	1,539,964	1,268,413	1,545,714	1,274,023
Resale agreements	3,044,935	3,253,953	3,048,948	3,248,044
Investment securities	10,418,895	11,409,434	10,405,661	11,399,719
Total interest income	**15,081,815**	**16,024,472**	**15,060,469**	**15,986,035**
Interest expense				
Repurchase agreements	8,763,257	10,805,543	8,773,019	10,835,201
Notes payable	2,505,037	2,363,806	2,495,117	2,352,865
Lease liabilities (note 23)	2,666	2,081	1,015	1,254
Redeemable preference shares	971,299	1,022,776	971,299	1,022,776
Total interest expense	**12,242,259**	**14,194,206**	**12,240,450**	**14,212,096**
Net interest income	**2,839,556**	**1,830,266**	**2,820,019**	**1,773,939**

5. Staff Costs

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**
Salaries and benefits, including profit-related pay	4,331,428	3,604,385	4,220,518	3,322,595
Statutory payroll contributions	397,577	402,729	384,378	370,383
Pension costs (note 27)	146,164	133,709	142,296	123,299
Training and development	67,129	62,710	56,213	48,707
Other staff benefits	385,919	391,595	367,431	361,098
	5,328,217	**4,595,128**	**5,170,836**	**4,226,082**

Included in salaries and benefits is $Nil (2025: $Nil) for the Group and the Company for restructuring costs.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

6. Other Expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Asset tax	722,390	729,838	715,072	720,256
Information technology	489,413	621,646	463,542	580,685
Legal and professional fees	635,919	604,158	618,429	542,436
Marketing, corporate affairs and donations	160,635	288,131	134,430	184,448
Depreciation and amortisation	896,547	825,229	892,537	819,487
Irrecoverable – GCT	306,695	274,937	292,670	253,361
Utilities	116,023	127,938	114,181	125,796
Repairs and maintenance	167,799	200,740	164,554	196,919
Security	193,140	200,037	190,040	196,981
Others	46,993	24,441	45,626	18,222
Stationery, printing and postage	34,715	29,475	33,228	28,314
Bank charges	47,583	52,084	30,562	32,689
Directors' fees	18,254	16,969	14,234	10,343
Insurance	167,227	167,008	165,652	165,793
Office rental	78,573	70,756	78,573	70,756
Auditors' remuneration	62,032	62,130	46,322	41,000
Motor vehicle expenses and rental	81,847	67,353	80,795	66,112
	4,225,785	**4,362,870**	**4,080,447**	**4,053,598**

7. Impairment Loss/(Gain) on Financial Assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Investment securities at amortised cost (note 13)	(933)	225	(933)	225
Investment securities at FVOCI	(469,328)	(543,245)	(542,458)	(543,245)
Loans and notes receivable (note 10)	436,878	737,060	436,878	737,060
Other receivables (note 11)	129,964	(252,959)	133,709	-
Resale agreements (note 12)	(35)	(94)	(35)	(94)
	96,546	**(59,013)**	**27,161**	**193,946**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

8. Taxation

(a) Income tax is computed at 33⅓% on the profit for the year adjusted for tax purposes.

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current income tax	58,079	452,380	-	-
Prior year under provision	-	(237)	-	-
	58,079	452,143	-	-
Deferred tax				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 17)	(1,525,432)	(3,201,588)	**(1,511,686)**	(3,239,323)
	(1,467,353)	**(2,749,445)**	**(1,511,686)**	**(3,239,323)**

(b) The tax on profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory rate of 33⅓% as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Profit/(loss) before taxation	576,841	327,443	953,082	(282,643)
Tax calculated at 33⅓%	192,280	109,148	317,694	(94,214)
Adjusted for the effects of:				
Income not subject to tax	(1,936,108)	(3,157,464)	(2,085,734)	(3,401,790)
Disallowed expenses	258,996	311,906	256,354	256,681
Prior year under provision	-	(237)	-	-
Other	17,479	(12,798)	-	-
	(1,467,353)	**(2,749,445)**	**(1,511,686)**	**(3,239,323)**

(c) At the reporting date, taxation losses, subject to agreement with the Commissioner General, Tax Administration Jamaica, available for set off against future taxable profits, amounted to approximately $42,244,379,000 (2025: $36,124,724,000) for the Group and Company.

(d) Income not subject to tax primarily relates to interest income earned in certain CARICOM jurisdictions and dividend income earned by a wholly owned subsidiary that qualifies for exemption under applicable tax regimes.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash	8,578,271	13,006,900	7,223,468	11,303,551
Cash equivalents	352,042	307,685	352,042	307,685
	8,930,313	**13,314,585**	**7,575,510**	**11,611,236**

10. Loans and Notes Receivable

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Corporate	10,585,068	13,338,483	10,850,873	13,603,242
Financial institutions	1,870,688	1,279,317	1,870,688	1,279,317
Individuals	10,063,974	6,702,802	10,063,974	6,702,802
	22,519,730	21,320,602	22,785,535	21,585,361
Less: allowance for impairment [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(1,837,799)	(1,400,921)	(1,837,799)	(1,400,921)
	20,681,931	**19,919,681**	**20,947,736**	**20,184,440**

Credit quality of loans and notes receivable:

	The Group (2026)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	18,866,622	767,765	1,686,215	21,320,602
Loans granted	7,550,027	-	-	7,550,027
Transfers	(3,003,718)	765,581	2,238,137	-
Repayments	(3,896,918)	(767,766)	(1,686,215)	(6,350,899)
Balance at 31 March	**19,516,013**	**765,580**	**2,238,137**	**22,519,730**

	The Group (2025)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	15,341,552	1,511,756	778,667	17,631,975
Loans granted	7,602,213	-	-	7,602,213
Transfers	(2,453,980)	767,765	1,686,215	-
Repayments	(1,623,163)	(1,511,756)	(778,667)	(3,913,586)
Balance at 31 March	**18,866,622**	**767,765**	**1,686,215**	**21,320,602**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

10. Loans and Notes Receivable (Continued)

Credit quality of loans and notes receivable (continued)

	The Company (2026)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	19,131,381	767,765	1,686,215	21,585,361
Loans granted	7,815,832	-	-	7,815,832
Transfers	(3,003,718)	765,581	2,238,137	-
Repayments	(4,161,677)	(767,766)	(1,686,215)	(6,615,658)
Balance at 31 March	**19,781,818**	**765,580**	**2,238,137**	**22,785,535**

	The Company (2025)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	15,602,411	1,511,756	778,667	17,892,834
Loans granted	7,863,072	-	-	7,863,072
Transfers	(2,453,980)	767,765	1,686,215	-
Repayments	(1,880,122)	(1,511,756)	(778,667)	(4,170,545)
Balance at 31 March	**19,131,381**	**767,765**	**1,686,215**	**21,585,361**

Allowance for impairment:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	1,400,921	663,861	1,400,921	663,861
Charge for year (note 7)	436,878	737,060	436,878	737,060
Balance at 31 March	**1,837,799**	**1,400,921**	**1,837,799**	**1,400,921**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

11. Other Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Receivables from related parties	-	6,580,305	-	6,145,121
Other receivables*	2,946,110	1,695,628	2,433,930	1,232,244
Trade receivables	1,385,316	1,739,630	-	-
Staff loans	8,860	8,860	8,860	8,860
	4,340,286	10,024,423	2,442,790	7,386,225
Less: Allowance for impairment	(140,437)	(9,998)	(133,709)	-
	4,199,849	**10,014,425**	**2,309,081**	**7,386,225**

Allowance for impairment:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	9,998	6,953	-	-
Charge/(credit) for the year (note 7)	129,964	(252,959)	133,709	-
Recovered	475	256,280	-	-
Write off	-	(276)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	**140,437**	**9,998**	**133,709**	**-**

* Other receivables consist mainly of prepayments, recoverable expenses, deposit on capital expenditure and . rental deposits.

All other receivables balances mature within twelve months after the reporting date.

12. Resale Agreements

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Denominated in Jamaica dollars	16,083,213	15,551,725	16,083,213	15,712,803
Denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars	676,710	660,448	676,710	660,448
Denominated in United States dollars	54,462,187	52,167,062	54,627,153	52,167,062
	71,222,110	68,379,235	71,387,076	68,540,313
Less: allowance for impairment [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(436)	(471)	(436)	(471)
	71,221,674	**68,378,764**	**71,386,640**	**68,539,842**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

12. Resale Agreements (Continued)

Allowance for impairment:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	471	565	471	565
Credit for the year (note 7)	(35)	(94)	(35)	(94)
Balance at 31 March	**436**	**471**	**436**	**471**

Resale agreements include balances with related parties as set out in note 24. All resale agreements mature within twelve months after the reporting date.

The securities that the Group obtains as collateral under resale agreements may be used as collateral under repurchase agreements. All of these securities and interest accrued thereon are pledged as security for repurchase agreements under terms that they may be repledged or resold by counterparties if the Group fails to meet its obligations (note 21).

At the reporting date, the fair value of the securities obtained and held under resale agreements was $78,524,490,000 (2025: $80,748,898,000) for the Group and $78,689,456,000 (2025: $82,176,396,000) for the Company.

13. Investment Securities

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Debt securities at amortised cost:				
Certificates of deposit	-	29,242	-	-
Government of Jamaica securities	831,875	833,320	831,875	833,320
	831,875	862,562	831,875	833,320
Less: allowance for impairment losses of debt securities at amortised cost [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(1,380)	(2,313)	(1,380)	(2,313)
	830,495	860,249	830,495	831,007
Debt securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government of Jamaica securities	52,513,563	49,626,621	52,513,563	49,626,621
Certificates of deposit	12,897,817	8,164,887	12,897,817	8,164,887
Corporate bonds:				
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	43,618	53,605	43,618	53,605
Others	83,572,298	88,018,727	83,572,298	88,018,727
Sovereign bonds	638,404	9,535,164	638,404	9,535,164
	149,665,700	155,399,004	149,665,700	155,399,004
Total carried forward (page 29)	150,496,195	156,259,253	150,496,195	156,230,011

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13. Investment Securities (Continued)

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 **$'000**	**2025** **$'000**	**2026** **$'000**	**2025** **$'000**
Total brought forward (page 28)	150,496,195	156,259,253	150,496,195	156,230,011
Equity securities designated at FVOCI:				
Quoted equities	740,457	3,366,803	740,457	3,277,635
Unquoted equities	1,138,959	1,221,401	1,138,959	1,064,259
	1,879,416	4,588,204	1,879,416	4,341,894
Equity securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted equities	2,503,936	2,428,144	1,236,670	1,160,335
Unquoted equities	318,319	155,773	-	-
	2,822,255	2,583,917	1,236,670	1,160,335
Other securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Units in unit trusts	891,414	894,436	891,414	657,405
Money market funds	268,994	823,747	268,994	823,747
	1,160,408	1,718,183	1,160,408	1,481,152
	156,358,274	**165,149,557**	**154,772,689**	**163,213,392**

During the year, disposals of cumulative gains of $1,159,195,000 within equity relating to equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI. Dividend income recognized on these investments was $81,321,000 (2025: $135,943,000).

Allowance for impairment losses of investment securities at amortised cost:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 **$'000**	**2025** **$'000**	**2026** **$'000**	**2025** **$'000**
Balance at 1 April	2,313	2,281	2,313	2,281
(Recovery)/loss for the year	(933)	32	(933)	32
Balance at 31 March	**1,380**	**2,313**	**1,380**	**2,313**

13. Investment Securities (Continued)

Investments mature, from the reporting date, as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Government of Jamaica securities:				
Within 3 months	320,600	918,620	320,600	918,620
Over 3 months to 1 year	3,197,998	3,359,944	3,197,998	3,359,944
Over 1 year to 5 years	22,511,835	14,771,039	22,511,835	14,771,039
Over 5 years	27,313,625	31,408,026	27,313,625	31,408,026
	53,344,058	50,457,629	53,344,058	50,457,629
Certificates of deposit:				
Within 3 months	12,895,114	8,164,887	12,895,114	8,164,887
Over 3 months to 1 year	2,703	29,242	2,703	-
	12,897,817	8,194,129	12,897,817	8,164,887
Sovereign bonds and corporate bonds:				
Within 3 months	861,921	12,697,822	861,921	12,697,822
Over 3 months to 1 year	28,152,420	36,764,117	28,152,420	36,764,117
Over 1 year to 5 years	48,376,956	43,409,737	48,376,956	43,409,737
Over 5 years	6,863,023	4,735,819	6,863,023	4,735,819
	84,254,320	97,607,495	84,254,320	97,607,495
Other [see (c) below]	5,862,079	8,890,304	4,276,494	6,983,381
	156,358,274	**165,149,557**	**154,772,689**	**163,213,392**

(a) Government of Jamaica securities and certain other bonds with fair values amounting to $147,398,597,000 (2025: $155,589,073,000) are pledged as security for repurchase agreements under terms that they may be repledged or resold by counterparties if the Group fails to meet its obligations (note 21).

(b) Government of Jamaica securities having an aggregate fair value of $732,397,500 (2025: $652,166,000) have been pledged as collateral against possible overdrafts at the Central Bank and against uncleared effects at one of the Company's bankers.

(c) Other includes quoted equities, unit trusts and interest in pooled money market funds for which there are no fixed maturity dates, and redeemable preference shares with convertible features.

14. Interest in Subsidiaries

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
JMMB Securities Limited		
Equity, at cost - ordinary shares	26,050	26,050
- preference shares	55,000	55,000
	81,050	81,050

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

14. Interest in Subsidiaries (Continued)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Balance brought forward	81,050	81,050
JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited		
Shares, at cost - equity	125,000	125,000
Loan	10,000	10,000
	135,000	135,000
JMMB Fund Managers Limited		
Shares, at cost - equity	-	266,055
	216,050	**482,105**

On 24 September 2024 the Financial Services Commission approved Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited as administrator and investment manager pursuant to section 8 of the Pensions (Superannuation Funds and Retirement Schemes) Act 2024. The Financial Services Commission also issued a no objection to a request for change of the fund manager for the Collective Investment Scheme from JMMB Fund Managers Limited to JMMB Money Market Brokers. Effective 1 April 2025, the operations of JMMB Fund Managers Limited were merged with its parent company, Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and the assets and liabilities were transferred at book value (See Note 1).

15. Intangible Assets

	The Group				
	Licence $'000	Customer List $'000	Goodwill $'000	Computer Software $'000	Total $'000
Cost					
31 March 2024	25,040	333,166	9,064	4,202,389	4,569,659
Additions	-	-	-	254,868	254,868
Transfer	-	-	-	(403,823)	(403,823)
31 March 2025	25,040	333,166	9,064	4,053,434	4,420,704
Additions	-	-	-	51,216	51,216
Reclassification	-	-	-	(44,176)	(44,176)
31 March 2026	25,040	333,166	9,064	4,060,474	4,427,744
Accumulated Amortisation					
31 March 2024	-	250,166	-	1,342,689	1,592,855
Charge for the year	-	-	-	507,675	507,675
31 March 2025	-	250,166	-	1,850,364	2,100,530
Charge for the year	-	-	-	564,605	564,605
31 March 2026	-	250,166	-	2,414,969	2,665,135
Carrying Value					
31 March 2026	**25,040**	**83,000**	**9,064**	**1,645,505**	**1,762,609**
31 March 2025	25,040	**83,000**	**9,064**	**2,203,070**	**2,320,174**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

15. Intangible Assets (Continued)

	The Company Computer Software $'000
Cost	
31 March 2024	3,979,276
Additions	251,763
Reclassification	(403,823)
31 March 2025	3,827,216
Additions	50,269
Transfer to JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited and JMMB Money Transfer Limited	(44,176)
Transfer from JMMB Fund Manager Limited	69,331
31 March 2026	3,902,640
Accumulated Amortisation	
31 March 2024	1,128,889
Charge for the year	505,662
31 March 2025	1,634,551
Charge for the year	563,856
Transfer from JMMB Fund Manager Limited	62,108
31 March 2026	2,260,515
Carrying Value	
31 March 2026	**1,642,125**
31 March 2025	**2,192,665**

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

	The Group					
	Freehold Land and Buildings $'000	Leasehold Improvement $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Computer Equipment $'000	Equipment, Furniture and Fittings $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
31 March 2024	**1,435,860**	**170,445**	**203,455**	**1,802,975**	**1,049,240**	**4,661,975**
Additions	61,169	127,938	52,259	148,011	47,586	436,963
Disposals	(446,248)	-	-	-	-	(446,248)
Reclassification	(2,067)	75	-	-	(75)	(2,067)
31 March 2025	**1,048,714**	**298,458**	**255,714**	**1,950,986**	**1,096,751**	**4,650,623**
Additions	26,193	1,824	48,672	91,178	39,196	207,063
Disposals	-	-	(8,300)	-	(99)	(8,399)
31 March 2026	1,074,907	300,282	296,086	2,042,164	1,135,848	4,849,287
Accumulated Depreciation						
31 March 2024	**320,657**	**107,660**	**99,274**	**1,418,221**	**726,591**	**2,672,403**
Charge for the year	23,372	20,832	32,819	163,404	63,790	304,217
Disposals	(104,906)	-	-	-	-	(104,906)
Reclassification	(208)	-	-	-	-	(208)
31 March 2025	**238,915**	**128,492**	**132,093**	**1,581,625**	**790,381**	**2,871,506**
Charge for the year	22,519	51,978	38,606	148,731	63,728	325,562
Disposals	-	-	(8,300)	-	(20)	(8,320)
31 March 2026	**261,434**	**180,470**	**162,399**	**1,730,356**	**854,089**	**3,188,748**
Carrying Value						
31 March 2026	**813,473**	**119,812**	**133,687**	**311,808**	**281,759**	**1,660,539**
31 March 2025	**809,799**	**169,966**	**123,621**	**369,361**	**306,370**	**1,779,117**

16. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

	The Company					
	Freehold Land and Buildings $'000	Leasehold Improvement $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Computer Equipment $'000	Equipment, Furniture and Fittings $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
31 March 2024	**1,435,860**	**166,353**	**203,454**	**1,841,287**	**997,155**	**4,644,109**
Additions	61,169	127,698	52,259	148,011	47,360	436,497
Disposals	(446,248)	-	-	-	-	(446,248)
Reclassification	(2,067)	-	-	-	-	(2,067)
31 March 2025	1,048,714	294,051	255,713	1,989,298	1,044,515	4,632,291
Additions	26,193	1,824	48,673	90,915	39,196	206,801
Disposals	-	-	(8,300)	-	(99)	(8,399)
Transfer from JMMB Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	918	918
31 March 2026	1,074,907	295,875	296,086	2,080,213	1,084,530	4,831,611
Accumulated Depreciation						
31 March 2024	**320,658**	**103,772**	**99,275**	**1,509,192**	**622,778**	**2,655,675**
Charge for the year	23,372	20,754	32,819	163,404	63,539	303,888
Disposals	(104,906)	-	-	-	-	(104,906)
Reclassification	(208)	-	-	-	-	(208)
31 March 2025	238,916	124,526	132,094	1,672,596	686,317	2,854,449
Charge for the year	22,519	51,978	38,606	148,697	63,684	325,484
Disposals	-	-	(8,300)	-	(20)	(8,320)
Transfer from JMMB Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	487	487
31 March 2026	261,435	176,504	162,400	1,821,293	750,468	3,172,100
Carrying Value						
31 March 2026	**813,472**	**119,371**	**133,686**	**258,920**	**334,062**	**1,659,511**
31 March 2025	**809,798**	**169,525**	**123,619**	**316,702**	**358,198**	**1,777,842**

17. Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same fiscal authority.

Deferred income tax is calculated in full on temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 33⅓%.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**
Deferred income tax assets	21,072,665	19,365,895	20,959,529	19,263,204
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	(20,878)	-	-
Net deferred income tax assets	**21,072,665**	**19,345,017**	**20,959,529**	**19,263,204**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

17. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

The movement for the year in the net deferred tax is as follows:

	The Group			
	2026			
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Income (note 8)	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Tax losses carried forward	11,859,301	2,039,704	-	13,899,005
Investments	3,086,912	(157,633)	202,216	3,131,495
Accounts payable	76,399	11,785	-	88,184
Property, plant and equipment	109,269	149,378	-	258,647
Accounts receivable	7,905	(1,101)	-	6,804
Interest payable	880,228	(207,041)	-	673,187
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	4,067,961	(429,257)	-	3,638,704
Notes receivable	35,173	6,629	-	41,802
Lease liabilities	6,291	(1,026)	-	5,265
Interest receivable	(784,422)	113,994	-	(670,428)
Net deferred tax assets	**19,345,017**	**1,525,432**	**202,216**	**21,072,665**

	The Group			
	2025			
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Income (note 8)	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Tax losses carried forward	9,153,777	2,705,524	-	11,859,301
Investments	3,762,361	198,331	(873,780)	3,086,912
Accounts payable	61,739	14,660	-	76,399
Property, plant and equipment	(6,601)	115,870	-	109,269
Accounts receivable	6,921	984	-	7,905
Interest payable	1,010,736	(130,508)	-	880,228
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	3,688,672	379,289	-	4,067,961
Notes receivable	24,592	10,581	-	35,173
Lease liabilities	25,030	(18,739)	-	6,291
Interest receivable	(710,018)	(74,404)	-	(784,422)
Net deferred tax assets	**17,017,209**	**3,201,588**	**(873,780)**	**19,345,017**

17. Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

	The Company				
	2026				
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Transfer in from JMMB Fund Manager (Note 1)	Recognised in Income (note 8)	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Tax losses	11,859,301	-	2,039,704	-	13,899,005
Investments	3,007,038	(26,099)	(179,937)	205,517	3,006,519
Notes receivable	35,173	-	6,629	-	41,802
Other receivables	6,289	-	-	-	6,289
Accounts payable	73,487	749	11,791	-	86,027
Property, plant and equipment	107,385	8,836	149,438	-	265,659
Interest payable	880,227	-	(207,041)	-	673,186
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	4,071,662	(3,700)	(421,635)	-	3,646,327
Interest receivable	(783,760)	(664)	113,994	-	(670,430)
Lease liabilities	6,402	-	(1,257)	-	5,145
Net deferred tax assets	**19,263,204**	**(20,878)**	**1,511,686**	**205,517**	**20,959,529**

	The Company			
	2025			
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Income (note 8)	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Tax losses	9,153,777	2,705,524	-	11,859,301
Investments	3,656,036	222,448	**(871,446)**	3,007,038
Notes receivable	24,592	10,581	-	35,173
Other receivables	6,289	-	-	6,289
Accounts payable	54,346	19,141	-	73,487
Property, plant and equipment	(7,438)	114,823	-	107,385
Interest payable	1,010,735	(130,508)	-	880,227
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	3,678,592	393,070	-	4,071,662
Interest receivable	(706,632)	(77,128)	-	(783,760)
Lease liabilities	25,030	(18,628)	-	6,402
Net deferred tax assets	**16,895,327**	**3,239,323**	**(871,446)**	**19,263,204**

18. Share Capital

	2026 Number of Shares 000	2025 Number of Shares 000
Authorised:		
Ordinary stock units of no-par value	2,758,099	1,816,400
Fixed rate cumulative redeemable preference shares of no-par value	4,000,000	4,000,000
	6,758,099	**5,816,400**

	2026 Number of Stock units 000	2025 Number of Stock units 000
Issued ordinary share capital:		
Ordinary stock units in issue	2,699,252	1,757,552

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Stated capital:		
2,699,251,530 (2025: 1,757,552,530) ordinary stock units	9,505,753	8,564,054
941,699,000 7.50% cumulative redeemable preference shares	-	941,699
33,938,125 USD 6.00% cumulative redeemable preference shares	5,351,024	5,351,024
5,700,000 USD 6.90% cumulative redeemable preference shares	8,987,190	8,987,190
	23,843,967	23,843,967
Less redeemable preference shares classified as liabilities in the financial statements	(14,338,214)	(15,279,913)
	9,505,753	**8,564,054**

On 2 June 2025, the directors of the company, by ordinary resolution, approved the conversion of $941,699,000 of preference shares held by the parent with the issue of an additional 941,699,000 ordinary stock units at $1 per share. The new shares rank pari passu with existing ordinary stock units. The conversion of the preference shares to equity is a non-cash transaction and therefore not included in the statement of cash flows.

The preference shares are listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange. The significant terms and conditions of the preference stock units are as follows:

(i) The right to cumulative preferential dividends payable monthly at the rate agreed for each class;

(ii) The right, on winding up, to receive all arrears of dividends and repayment of the capital in priority to the ordinary stockholders;

(iii) No right to vote at general meetings, except where dividends are not paid for twelve months or on winding up of the Company.

18. Share Capital (Continued)

The rights attaching to the ordinary stock units include the following:

(i) Entitlement of dividends as declared from time to time.

(ii) Entitlement to one vote per stock units at meetings of the Company.

(iii) Entitlement to the residual assets.

Dividends

The directors passed resolutions to pay dividends to its shareholder as follows:

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
24 July 2025	1,200,000	900,000

19. Earning per stock unit

Basic and diluted earnings per stock unit ("EPS") is computed by dividing the profit attributable to stockholders of $2,044,194,000 (2025: $3,076,888,000) by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year, numbering 1,914,502,363 (2025: 1,757,552,530).

20. Reserves

(a) Investment Revaluation Reserve
The investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) net of deferred tax, until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

(b) Retained Earnings Reserve
In a previous year, in accordance with a board resolution, the Company transferred a portion of its profit after tax to a non-distributable retained earnings reserve. This reserve constitutes a part of the Company's capital base in determining the capital adequacy ratio.

21. Repurchase Agreements

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Denominated in Jamaica dollars	91,149,861	83,551,184	91,149,861	84,817,604
Denominated in United States dollars	126,381,449	149,468,678	126,381,449	149,468,678
Denominated in Euros	8,846	162,490	8,846	162,490
	217,540,156	**233,182,352**	**217,540,156**	**234,448,772**

Repurchase agreements are collateralised by certain securities and other instruments with a carrying value of $229,297,696 (2025: $244,280,396,000) for the Group and $229,297,696 (2025: $243,013,976,000), for the Company respectively, (notes 12 and 13).

Repurchase agreements include balances with related parties as set out in note 24. Certain of the securities described in note 13 and interest accrued thereon are pledged as securities.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

22(a). Notes and Other Payables

	The Group and Company	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Unsecured J$ Fixed Note (i)	7,000,000	7,000,000
Unsecured J$ Fixed Note (ii)	1,890,000	1,890,000
Unsecured US$ Fixed Note (iii)	1,103,690	1,103,690
Unsecured J$ Fixed Note (iv)	2,932,400	2,932,400
Unsecured J$ Fixed Note (v)	6,038,383	6,038,383
Unsecured US$ Fixed Note (vi)	3,153,400	3,153,400
Unsecured US$ Fixed Note (vii)	449,909	449,909
Unsecured US$ Fixed Note (viii)	1,385,938	1,385,938
	23,953,720	**23,953,720**

Comprising of the following to:

	The Group and Company	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Current portion	10,295,473	-
Non-Current portion	13,658,247	23,953,720
	23,953,720	**23,953,720**

The movement in notes payable are as follows:

	The Group and Company	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance as at 1 April	23,953,720	24,187,430
Loans received	-	10,782,412
Repayments	-	(11,178,846)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	162,724
Balance at 31 March	**23,953,720**	**23,953,720**

(i) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 10.75% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 29 June 2027.

(ii) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 12.30% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 December 2027.

(iii) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 8% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 30 June 2026.

(iv) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 11.50% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 July 2029.

(v) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 11.75% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 January 2027.

(vi) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 7.0% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 30 June 2026.

22(a). Notes and Other Payables (Continued)

(vii) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 8.0% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 July 2029.

(viii) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 8.25% per annum and payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 July 2027.

22(b). Other Payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Staff related and statutory	512,639	451,973	496,364	431,747
Clients	1,636,598	1,582,906	1,556,735	1,254,027
Trade payables	743,112	530,399	-	-
Stale dated cheques	125,282	221,110	125,282	221,110
Asset tax payable	715,072	-	715,072	-
Payable to related parties	537,367	-	537,367	-
Accrued liabilities	343,554	550,823	330,254	333,576
	4,613,624	**3,337,211**	**3,761,074**	**2,240,460**

23. Leases

The Group leases properties for office space and other uses. The leases run for a period of 1-5 years. Certain leases have an option to renew for further periods of 1 to 5 years.

The Group holds short-term leases (less than one year) and/or leases of low value items (less that US$1,000) and has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

23. Leases (Continued)

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position relating to leases are as follows:

Right of use assets:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 31 March	**200,298**	**200,298**	**166,815**	**166,815**
Depreciation at 1 April	**171,057**	157,720	152,166	142,229
Depreciation charge for the year	6,380	13,337	3,196	9,937
Depreciation at 31 March	**177,437**	**171,057**	**155,362**	**152,166**
Balance at 31 March	**22,861**	**29,241**	**11,453**	**14,649**
Lease liabilities:				
Current	6,922	6,369	3,994	3,771
Non-current	20,842	27,764	11,444	15,438
	27,764	**34,133**	**15,438**	**19,209**

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Undiscounted cashflows of lease liabilities				
Less than one year	9,027	9,027	4,778	4,778
One to five years	23,319	32,345	12,342	17,119
	32,346	41,372	17,120	21,897
Less future interest charges	(4,582)	(7,239)	(1,682)	(2,688)
	27,764	**34,133**	**15,438**	**19,209**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the profit or loss account relating to leases:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	6,380	13,337	3,196	9,937
Interest expense	2,666	2,081	1,015	1,254
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	18,756	18,756	18,756	18,756

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

23. Leases (Continued)

(iii) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**
Total cash out flows for leases	9,069	42,188	4,820	38,057

(iv) Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to six months before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

The Group has estimated that the potential future lease payments, should it exercise the extension option, would result in an increase in lease liability of $Nil (2025: $Nil).

24. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Related companies include parent company, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries. Related parties include directors, key management and companies for which the Company provides management services.

(i) The statement of financial position includes balances, arising in the normal course of business, with related parties, as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**
Directors:				
Notes receivable	289,158	4,859	289,158	4,859
Interest receivable	143	5	143	5
Interest payable	-	(256)	-	(256)
Repurchase agreements (note 21)	(16,910)	(49,594)	(16,910)	(49,594)

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

24. Related Party Transactions and Balances (continued)

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Parent company:				
Due from related companies	3,125,138	3,045,890	3,125,138	3,045,890
Redeemable preference shares	(14,338,214)	(15,279,913)	(14,338,214)	(15,279,913)
Interest payable	(825,878)	(616,317)	(825,878)	(616,317)
Notes payable	(20,800,320)	(20,800,320)	(20,800,320)	(20,800,320)
Repurchase agreements (note 21)	(214,024)	(212,149)	(214,024)	(212,149)
Subsidiaries:				
Resale agreements (note 12)	-	-	164,966	161,181
Notes receivable	-	-	271,790	267,501
Interest receivable	-	-	655	680
Due from related companies	-	-	-	1,835,277
Other receivable	-	-	2,569,419	
Repurchase agreements (note 21)	-	-	-	(1,266,420)
Interest payable	-	-	-	(1,690)

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fellow subsidiaries:				
Cash and bank balances	-	446,147	-	-
Other receivable	4,751,875	4,608,299	4,751,875	3,518,872
Notes receivable	4,448,749	4,007,777	4,448,749	4,007,777
Resale agreements (note 12)	69,820,258	68,379,132	69,820,258	68,379,132
Interest receivable	1,289,003	1,614,185	1,289,003	1,614,185
Investments	30,534,057	55,815,180	30,534,057	55,815,180
Repurchase agreements (note 21)	(8,840,062)	(6,186,060)	(8,840,062)	(6,186,060)
Interest payable	(17,968)	(140,272)	(17,968)	(140,272)

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

24. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(i) The statement of financial position includes balances, arising in the normal course of business, with related parties, as follows (continued):

- Loans and notes receivable held with related companies are unsecured/secured and are being repaid in accordance with their terms. No waivers were granted in respect of these loans and no provision was made for any loan. The loans bear interest rates ranging from 3% to 7%.

- Repurchase, resale agreements and investments have interest rates ranging from 1% to 9% with tenors ranging from 30 to 365 days.

(ii) The profit or loss account includes the following income earned from, and expenses incurred in, transactions with related parties, in the ordinary course of business:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Directors:		290		
Interest income	381	(4,499)	381	290
Interest expense	(2,718)		(2,718)	(4,499)
Employees share ownership plan:				
Commission income	-	-	-	-
Major shareholder:	-	-	-	-
Interest income	47,357	-	47,357	3,863
Interest expense	(857)	-	(857)	(2,574)
Subsidiaries:				
Interest income	-	-	19,549	11,021
Interest expense	-	-	-	(18,637)
Parent company:				
Interest income	857	-	857	-
Interest expense	(6,711,897)	(3,374,759)	(6,711,897)	(3,374,801)
Fellow subsidiaries:				
Interest income	14,343,217	7,552,277	14,343,217	7,523,855
Interest expense	(617,923)	(276,445)	(617,923)	(276,445)

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Managed funds:-				
Gain on sale of securities	39,539	242,935	39,539	242,935
Fee income	1,168	1,065,897	-	-
Interest income	-	9,558	-	-
Interest expense	(1,192,795)	(498,098)	(1,192,795)	(498,098)

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

24. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(iii) Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. Such persons comprise the directors, senior management of the Group and company secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is as shown below:

	The Group		The Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Directors' emoluments:				
Fees	18,254	16,969	14,234	10,343
Management remuneration	100,055	84,529	100,055	84,529
Key management compensation:				
Salaries and related costs	437,426	401,410	399,965	341,678
Post-employment benefits	16,140	14,544	14,678	11,970
	571,875	**517,452**	**528,932**	**448,520**

25. Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to several types of financial risks arising from its operations which involves activities such as trading securities, issuing of loans and notes receivables, managing investment portfolios and funding of these activities primarily through the use of repurchase agreements (or repos) and debt issuances.

(a) Introduction and overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

Risk management framework

These risks are managed through an established risk management framework, which involves the identification, evaluation and measurement of the risks faced by the Group as well as implementation of strategies to mitigate the risks identified. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and these risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group risk 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 Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established committees/departments for managing and monitoring risks, as follows:

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

(i) Board Risk Committee (BRC)

The BRC is a Board Committee responsible for the supervision of the overall risk management functions of the Group. The committee decides the policies and strategy for integrated risk management of the various risk exposures of the Group in keeping with the risk appetite of the Group Board.

The BRC is responsible for approving transactions above a specified threshold and ensuring that all exposures conform to standards agreed by the Board and embodied in the various investment and risk policies. The committee is responsible for ongoing monitoring of the composition and management of the various portfolios. This responsibility is executed through the review of quarterly reports provided to the committee by the Group Risk Management Unit outlining risk exposures within the Group's portfolios.

This Committee reports to the Board on significant risk issues and recommended actions and strategies to management on risk exposures identified in the portfolio. The Committee is also responsible for the approval of risk limits. The committee is supported in its work by various management committees noted below.

(ii) Audit and Compliance Committee

The Audit and Compliance Committee of the parent company's Board monitors the quality of the Group's internal controls and compliance with regulatory requirements. The Audit and Compliance Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit Function and the Risk and Compliance Unit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of the risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported quarterly to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The management of certain specific aspects of operational risk, such as fraud, is also within the purview of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

(iii) Investment Committee

The Investment Committee is a senior management level committee responsible for the management of market risks. The committee monitors the composition of assets and liabilities, evaluates potential market risk involved in launching new products, reviews and articulates funding policy and decides optimal ways of managing the Group's liquidity.

(iv) Asset and liability Committees (ALCOs)

ALCOs are management committees that monitor and adjust the overall profile of assets and liabilities of the respective entities to increase the probability of achieving strategic business results within the context of Board approved risk appetite, relevant policies and applicable regulations.

Climate Change

The Group acknowledges that climate change can have serious implications for its business and clients going forward. Management understands that the effects of climate change may pose physical, transition, and other risks that could impact the Group's operations and financial performance. This disclosure outlines these potential risks while also highlighting opportunities related to a low-carbon, sustainable economy and Management's plans to develop a framework to address this emerging risk area.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Climate Change (continued)

Physical risks arise from potential damage to physical assets and those of clients due to climate change-induced events, including acute events like floods and storms, and chronic conditions like rising sea levels and changing precipitation patterns.

Transition risks arise from the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy. These risks are varied and include changes in technology, policy and legal frameworks, and market conditions which can have financial and reputational impacts on the Group's operations.

These risks could influence the viability of certain sectors or businesses, the valuation of collateral and by extension the credit risk associated with certain borrowers. There are also the risks associate with shifts in supply and demand, changes in energy prices, changes in asset valuations or changing sentiment towards certain industries that could affect the financial performance of clients and impact the Group's investment and credit portfolios.

The transition to a low-carbon, sustainable economy also presents various opportunities such as the growing demand for green finance products, such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans as well as opportunities in advising clients on sustainability and climate-related issues.

The Group currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. The Group, through JMMB Bank Jamaica, has made significant progress in developing a comprehensive environmental and social policy geared at enhancing and complementing existing lending policies, guidelines and business practices to better manage sustainability challenges and promote responsible growth in the credit portfolios. This will be cascaded throughout the Group in the upcoming fiscal year.

While there is no formal climate risk policy in place at present, the Group has started the work on building expertise in this area. The Group ensures that there are mitigants in place for certain climate related events such as insurance for its physical assets as well as assets held as collateral for loan facilities. There is also a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in place to ensure that the Group can operate in situations where climate related disruptions to business may occur. The Group recognizes the growing importance of this emerging risk area and will be implementing methodologies for identifying and quantifying how climate risks could impact the Group and its clients as well as strategies to manage this risk going forward. The Group acknowledges that it is in the preliminary stages of developing this framework and will be working to progress this in the upcoming year.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from, its lending activities, as well as from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Management of credit risk

Credit risk is a significant risk for the Group's business; the Group is exposed to credit risks primarily through loans and notes receivables, investment securities held and dealings with counterparties such as banks and brokers. This risk is managed through ongoing Group Research coverage of all territories to which the Group has exposure, oversight by the Group Risk Management Unit as well as ultimate oversight by the BRC and Group Boards.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties and to geographical and industry segments.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD).

The Group manages the credit risk of financial assets as follows:

(i) Loans and notes receivable

The Group has established a credit quality review process involving regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet interest and capital repayment obligations.

Exposure to credit risk is managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees where possible. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risk to which it is exposed and to take corrective action.

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal ratings. Clients of the Group are segmented into rating classes. The Group's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class.

Rating grades	Description of the grade	Current status
1	Excellent	Standard monitoring
2	Good credit	Standard monitoring
3	Average credit	Standard monitoring
4	Acceptable	Standard monitoring
5	Marginal	Special monitoring
6	Substandard	Default
7	Doubtful	Default
8	Loss	Default

Loans and notes receivable that are cash-secured are included in the credit classification as Risk Rated 1, based on the Group's rating grades.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25.Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Management of credit risk (continued)

(ii) Investments and resale agreements

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities with counterparties that have acceptable credit quality. These counterparties are reviewed by the Group's Risk and Research teams and as a consequence, management's expectation of default is low.

The Group has documented investment policies which facilitate the management of credit risk on investment securities and resale agreements. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions which management regards as strong and there is no significant concentration. The strength of these financial institutions is continually reviewed by the Group Risk Management Unit.

(ii) Credit risk analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit risk and the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost:

	The Group			
	2026			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Current status				
Standard monitoring	19,516,013	765,581	-	20,281,594
Default	-	-	2,238,136	2,238,136
	19,516,013	765,581	2,238,136	22,519,730
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(102,911)	(155)	(1,734,733)	(1,837,799)
	19,413,102	**765,426**	**503,403**	**20,681,931**
	2025			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Current status				
Standard monitoring	18,866,622	767,766	-	19,634,388
Default	-	-	1,686,214	1,686,214
	18,866,622	767,766	1,686,214	21,320,602
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(100,620)	(1,315)	(1,298,986)	(1,400,921)
	18,766,002	**766,451**	**387,228**	**19,919,681**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk analysis (continued)

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost (continued):

	The Company			
	2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current status				
Standard monitoring	19,781,818	765,581	-	20,547,399
Default	-	-	2,238,136	2,238,136
	19,781,818	765,581	2,238,136	22,785,535
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(102,911)	(155)	(1,734,733)	(1,837,799)
	19,678,907	**765,426**	**503,403**	**20,947,736**

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current status				
Standard monitoring	19,131,381	767,766	-	19,899,147
Default	-	-	1,686,214	1,686,214
	19,131,381	767,766	1,686,214	21,585,361
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(100,620)	(1,315)	(1,298,986)	(1,400,921)
	19,030,761	**766,451**	**387,228**	**20,184,440**

Debt securities at amortised cost:

	The Group	
	2026	2025
	Stage 1	Stage 1
	$'000	$'000
Credit grade		
Watch: B- to BB	831,875	862,562
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(1,380)	(2,313)
	830,495	**860,249**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk analysis (continued)

Debt securities at amortised cost:

	The Company	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Credit grade		
Watch: B- to BB	831,875	833,320
Loss allowance[note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(1,380)	(2,313)
	830,495	**831,007**

Resale agreements at amortised cost:

	The Group	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
Credit grade	**$'000**	**$'000**
Watch - BBB	71,222,110	68,379,235
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(436)	(471)
	71,221,674	**68,378,764**

	The Company	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Credit grade		
Watch: B- to BB	71,387,076	68,540,313
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	(436)	(471)
	71,386,640	**68,539,842**

Debt securities at FVOCI:

	The Group			
	2026			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Credit grade				
Investment grade: BBB+ and above	5,587,443	-	-	5,587,443
Watch: B- BB	143,016,371	-	-	143,016,371
Speculative CCC+ to C	1,061,485	-	-	1,061,485
Default - SD	-	-	401	401
	149,665,299	**-**	**401**	**149,665,700**
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	**847,547**	**-**	**235**	**847,782**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk analysis (continued)

Debt securities at FVOCI (continued):

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Credit grade				
Investment grade: BBB+ and above	3,562,130	-	-	3,562,130
Watch: B- BB	150,966,704	804,410	-	151,771,114
Default - SD	-	-	65,760	65,760
	154,528,834	**804,410**	**65,760**	**155,399,004**
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	**857,780**	**22,428**	**501,024**	**1,381,232**

	The Company			
	2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Credit grade				
Investment grade: BBB+ and above	5,587,443	-	-	5,587,443
Watch: B- to BB	143,016,371	-	-	143,016,371
Speculative CCC+ to C	1,061,485	-	-	1,061,485
Default: SD	-	-	401	401
	149,665,299	**-**	**401**	**149,665,700**
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	**847,547**	**-**	**235**	**847,782**

	The Company			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Credit grade				
Investment grade: BBB+ and above	3,562,130	-	-	3,562,130
Watch: B- to BB	150,966,704	804,410	-	151,771,114
Default: SD	-	-	65,760	65,760
	154,528,834	**804,410**	**65,760**	**155,399,004**
Loss allowance [note 25(b)(vi)(v)]	**857,780**	**22,428**	**501,024**	**1,381,232**

(iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of loss that should be suffered if every counterparty to the Group's financial assets were to default at once. These are represented by the carrying amounts of financial assets on the statement of financial position.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of credit risk

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	The Group				
	2026				
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and notes receivable	Resale agreements	Investment securities	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector					
Government of Jamaica	-	-	-	53,387,676	53,387,676
Sovereign bonds	-	-	-	638,404	638,404
Bank of Jamaica	641,729	-	-	12,897,817	13,539,546
Corporate	-	8,808,882	-	88,260,106	97,068,988
Financial institutions	8,288,584	1,858,928	71,221,674	1,174,271	82,543,457
Retail	-	10,014,121	-	-	10,014,121
	8,930,313	**20,681,931**	**71,221,674**	**156,358,274**	**257,192,192**
Concentration by location					
Jamaica	3,775,605	18,700,225	12,734,135	69,645,587	104,855,552
North America	5,017,262	-	-	4,537,767	9,555,029
Trinidad and Tobago	106,997	267,477	676,705	1,695,223	2,746,402
Dominican Republic	-	893,123	-	-	893,123
Other	30,449	821,106	57,810,834	80,479,697	139,142,086
	8,930,313	**20,681,931**	**71,221,674**	**156,358,274**	**257,192,192**

	The Group				
	2025				
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and notes receivable	Resale agreements	Investment securities	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector					
Government of Jamaica	-	-	-	50,511,234	50,511,234
Sovereign bonds	-	-	-	9,535,164	9,535,164
Bank of Jamaica	3,649,935	-	-	8,164,887	11,814,822
Corporate	-	12,238,129	-	93,520,955	105,759,084
Financial institutions	7,961,301	1,256,775	68,539,841	1,481,152	79,239,069
Retail	-	6,689,535	-	-	6,689,535
	11,611,236	**20,184,439**	**68,539,841**	**163,213,392**	**263,548,908**
Concentration by location					
Jamaica	6,921,027	16,524,283	12,373,881	63,473,034	99,292,225
North America	4,583,481	-	-	3,562,130	8,145,611
Trinidad and Tobago	23,070	269,683	660,441	2,259,361	3,212,555
Dominican Republic	-	756,691	-	-	756,691
Other	83,658	2,633,782	55,505,519	93,918,867	152,141,826
	11,611,236	**20,184,439**	**68,539,841**	**163,213,392**	**263,548,908**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of credit risk (continued)

	The Company				
	2026				
	Cash and cash equivalents $'000	Loans and notes receivable $'000	Resale agreements $'000	Investment securities $'000	Total $'000
Concentration by sector					
Government of Jamaica	-	-	-	53,387,676	53,387,676
Sovereign bonds	-	-	-	638,404	638,404
Bank of Jamaica	641,729	-	-	12,897,817	13,539,546
Corporate	-	9,074,687	-	86,674,521	95,749,208
Financial institutions	6,933,781	1,858,928	71,386,640	1,174,271	81,353,620
Retail		10,014,121	-	-	10,014,121
	7,575,510	**20,947,736**	**71,386,640**	**154,772,689**	**254,682,575**
Concentration by location					
Jamaica	2,642,308	18,966,030	12,899,101	68,314,682	102,822,121
North America	4,840,383	-	-	4,537,767	9,378,150
Trinidad and Tobago	62,370	267,477	676,705	1,440,543	2,447,095
Dominican Republic	-	893,123	-		893,123
Other	30,449	821,106	57,810,834	80,479,697	139,142,086
	7,575,510	**20,947,736**	**71,386,640**	**154,772,689**	**254,682,575**

	The Company				
	2025				
	Cash and cash equivalents $'000	Loans and notes receivable $'000	Resale agreements $'000	Investment securities $'000	Total $'000
Concentration by sector					
Government of Jamaica	-	-	-	50,511,234	50,511,234
Sovereign bonds	-	-	-	9,535,164	9,535,164
Bank of Jamaica	3,649,935	-	-	8,164,887	11,814,822
Corporate	-	12,238,129	-	93,520,955	105,759,084
Financial institutions	7,961,301	1,256,775	68,539,842	1,481,152	79,239,070
Retail	-	6,689,536	-	-	6,689,536
	11,611,236	**20,184,440**	**68,539,842**	**163,213,392**	**263,548,910**
Concentration by location					
Jamaica	6,921,027	16,524,283	12,373,881	63,473,034	99,292,225
North America	4,583,481	-	-	3,562,130	8,145,611
Trinidad and Tobago	23,070	269,683	660,441	2,259,361	3,212,555
Dominican Republic	-	756,691	-	-	756,691
Other	83,658	2,633,783	55,505,520	93,918,867	152,141,828
	11,611,236	**20,184,440**	**68,539,842**	**163,213,392**	**263,548,910**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets

The Group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers and others in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities and other assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are updated as part of the ECL assessment using a proxy for collateral. The table below sets out the gross amount of loans and notes receivable and resale agreements and the value of identifiable collateral held against loans and notes receivable and resale agreements. For each loan, the value of disclosed collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the loan that it is held against. When a loan becomes credit-impaired, the fair value of the collateral is updated and used in calculating the ECL, otherwise a proxy for collateral value is generally used on a portfolio basis to compute the ECL throughout the year. Collateral generally is not held over balances with banks or broker/dealers, except when securities are held under resale agreements. Collateral is generally not held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held at the reporting date (2024: no collateral held).

An estimate, made at the time of borrowing, of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans to borrowers and others is shown below:

Loans and notes receivable

	2026					
	The Group					
	Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	Cash secured	Debt securities	Motor vehicles	Unsecured	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Stage 1	19,516,013	14,360,006	11,494,214	1,217,548	136,667	27,208,435
Stage 2	765,581	332,949	931,853	-	-	1,264,802
Stage 3	2,238,136	1,594,384	547,191	-	-	2,141,575
	22,519,730	**16,287,339**	**12,973,258**	1,217,548	136,667	**30,614,812**

	2025					
	The Group					
	Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	Cash secured	Debt securities	Motor vehicles	Unsecured	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Stage 1	18,866,622	11,563,110	15,545,279	1,059,511	104,334	28,272,234
Stage 2	767,765	507,935	621,249	-	-	1,129,184
Stage 3	1,686,215	1,115,641	484,988	-	-	1,600,629
	21,320,602	**13,186,686**	**16,651,516**	**1,059,511**	**104,334**	**31,002,047**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets (continued)

Loans and notes receivable (continued)

	2026					
	The Company					
	Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	Cash secured	Debt securities	Motor vehicles	Unsecured	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Stage 1	19,781,818	14,360,006	11,494,214	1,217,548	136,667	27,208,435
Stage 2	765,581	332,949	931,853	-	-	1,264,802
Stage 3	2,238,136	1,594,384	547,191	-	-	2,141,575
	22,785,535	**16,287,339**	**12,973,258**	1,217,548	136,667	**30,614,812**

	2025					
	The Company					
	Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	Cash secured	Debt securities	Motor vehicles	Unsecured	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Stage 1	19,131,381	11,563,110	15,545,279	1,059,511	104,334	28,272,234
Stage 2	767,765	507,935	621,249	-	-	1,129,184
Stage 3	1,686,215	1,115,641	484,988	-	-	1,600,629
	21,585,361	**13,186,686**	**16,651,516**	**1,059,511**	**104,334**	**31,002,047**

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement

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

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. A description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, is described below.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. A description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL is provided below.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward- looking information. An explanation of how the Group incorporates this in its ECL models, is included in section (iii) below.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI) are those financial assets that are credit- impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The key inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment adopted by the Group are as follows:

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost and effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date with the remaining lifetime PD that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Group uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- quantitative test based on movement in probability of default (PD);
- qualitative indicators; and
- backstop of 30 days past due.

Credit risk grades:

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement.

Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

The Group uses internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty.

Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for corporate exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgement from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) **Credit risk (continued)**

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The key inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment adopted by the Group are as follows:

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grades (continued)

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Individual:

For retail business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. After the date of initial recognition the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis and adjusted as necessary. Any other known information about the borrower which impacts their creditworthiness such as unemployment and previous delinquency history is also incorporated into the behavioural score. This score is mapped to a PD.

Commercial & Corporate:

For commercial and corporate business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the credit risk manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower on an annual basis from sources such as financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

Treasury

For debt securities in the treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PD's term structure associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates as derived from the average 12-month through-the-cycle (TTC) transition matrices, as published by the rating agency.

The Group's rating method comprises 21 rating levels for instruments not in default (1 to 21) and two default classes (22 to 23). The master scale assigns each rating category a specified range of probabilities of default, which is stable over time. The rating methods are subject to periodic (at least once every three years) validation and recalibration so that they reflect the latest projections in the light of all actually observed defaults.

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

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grades (continued):

Treasury (continued)

Generating the term structure of PD:
Credit risk grades are the primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Group collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by jurisdiction and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading.

The Group uses statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Determining when credit risk has increased significantly

The Group assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower and the geographical region.

The Group considers that there is a significant increase in credit risk for its loans portfolio no later than when a loan is more than 30 days past due or any two-notch downgrade in its internal ratings. The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors linked to the Group's credit risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This is the case for exposures that meet certain heightened risk criteria such as placement on a watch list.

The Group considers that there is a significant increase in credit risk for its investment instruments when there is a decrease in credit rating as follows: a three-notch downgrade from investment grade to non-investment grade (below BBB-); a two-notch downgrade within or outside the BB/B bucket; or a one-notch downgrade within or outside the B-, CCC, CC and C buckets.

Financial instruments for which it is determined that there is a significant increase in credit risk are transferred from stage 1 to stage 2 and impairment loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit loss.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL.

Some qualitative indicators of an increase in credit risk, such as delinquency or forbearance, may be indicative of an increased risk of default that persists after the indicator itself has ceased to exist. In these cases, the Group determines a probation period during which the financial asset is required to demonstrate good behaviour to provide evidence that its credit risk has declined sufficiently.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grades (continued)

Determining when credit risk has increased significantly (continued)

When contractual terms of a loan have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognising lifetime ECL are no longer met includes a history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

(ii) Definition of default

The Group considers the following quantitative and qualitative factors in determining whether a financial asset is in default:

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its obligation to the Group; or
- The borrower is unlikely to pay its obligation to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security. This may arise from instances such as bankruptcy, long-term forbearance, insolvency, breach of financial covenants, death and restructuring.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Financial assets classified as 'default' are transferred to stage 3 and impairment loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses.

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of the expected credit losses (ECL).

The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) vary by financial instrument.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing a trend analysis and comparing historical information with forecast macro-economic data to determine whether the indicator describes a very positive, positive, stable, negative or very negative trend and to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

The Group formulates three scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario and assigned a 70% probability of occurring and two likely scenarios; being best, assigned a rating of 20% and worst, assigned a rating of 10%. The base case is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. External information considered includes economic data and forecast published by government bodies, monetary bodies and supranational organisations such as the International Monetary Fund.

The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing a trend analysis and compared historical information with forecast macro-economic data to determine whether the indicator describes a positive, negative or stable trend and to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD. The macroeconomic assumptions used in the base, upside and downside scenarios are as follows:

	Upside	Base	Downside
Gross Domestic Product	2%	1-2%	1%
Inflation rate	4%	4-6%	6%
Unemployment	<6%	6 – 6.5%	>6.5%
Interest rate	<1%	>1%	1%

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments, and using the scorecard approach has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The Group has assessed that the key drivers of its sovereign portfolio are debt to GDP ratio, current account to GDP ratio and net international reserves with weightings of 30%, 20% and 50% respectively. The drivers for the corporate portfolio are debt to GDP ratio, annual inflation rate and GDP annual growth rate with weightings of 10%, 30% and 60% respectively. The drivers for the retail loan portfolio are interest rate (i.e. policy rates as issued by central banks), unemployment rate and consumer price index with weightings of 30%, 35% and 35% respectively.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes, have also been considered, but are not deemed to have a material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. This is reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs collateral values change are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

(iv) Calculation of the expected credit loss (ECL)

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD); and
- exposure at default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD.

Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next twelve months (12-month PD) over or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime PD) of the obligation.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. For loans secured by property, loan to value (LTV) ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(iv) Calculation of the expected credit loss (ECL) (continued)

Subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Group considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Group has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

The Group employs a simplified scorecard in estimating its forward-looking indicator factors. This model differentiates between sovereign, corporate and retail loan exposures. A minimum of three leading macroeconomic variables are used for each asset class.

(v) Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by the following factors:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;

- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;

- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;

- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;

- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;

- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and

- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument.

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost:

	The Group			
	2026			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April	100,620	1,315	1,298,986	1,400,921
Financial assets derecognised during the year	(1,809)	(238)	(490)	(2,537)
New financial assets originated or purchased	102,911	155	1,734,734	1,837,800
Net remeasurement of loss allowance				
Foreign exchange and other movements	(98,811)	(1,077)	(1,298,497)	(1,398,385)
Balance at 31 March	**102,911**	**155**	**1,734,733**	**1,837,799**

	The Group			
	2025			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April	72,576	59	591,226	663,861
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(1,127)	1,127	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(671,379)	-	671,379	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	15	(15)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(649)	649	
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	188	(188)	-
Financial assets derecognised during the year	(1,690)	-	(93)	(1,783)
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,486	-	24	3,510
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	26,542	-	36,002	62,544
Foreign exchange and other movements	672,197	605	(13)	672,789
Balance at 31 March	**100,620**	**1,315**	**1,298,986**	**1,400,921**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost (continued):

	The Company			
	2026			
	Stage 1 $'000	**Stage 2 $'000**	**Stage 3 $'000**	**Total $'000**
Balance at 1 April	100,620	1,315	1,298,986	1,400,921
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognised during the year	(1,809)	(238)	(490)	(2,537)
New financial assets originated or purchased	102,911	155	1,734,734	1,837,800
Net remeasurement of loss allowance				
Foreign exchange and other movements	(98,811)	(1,077)	(1,298,497)	(1,398,385)
Balance at 31 March	**102,911**	**155**	**1,734,733**	**1,837,799**

	The Company			
	2025			
	Stage 1 $'000	**Stage 2 $'000**	**Stage 3 $'000**	**Total $'000**
Balance at 1 April	72,576	59	591,226	663,861
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(1,127)	1,127	-	-
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(671,379)	-	671,379	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	15	(15)	-	-
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	-	(649)	649	-
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	-	188	(188)	-
Financial assets derecognised during the year	(1,690)	-	(93)	(1,783)
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,486	-	24	3,510
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	26,542	-	36,002	62,544
Foreign exchange and other movements	672,197	605	(13)	672,789
Balance at 31 March	**100,620**	**1,315**	**1,298,986**	**1,400,921**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Resale agreements:

	The Group	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	471	565
Net remeasurement of loss allowance during the year	(35)	(94)
Balance at 31 March	**436**	**471**

	The Company	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	471	565
Net remeasurement of loss allowance during the year	(35)	(94)
Balance at 31 March	**436**	**471**

Debt securities at amortised cost:

	The Group	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	2,313	2,088
Net remeasurement of loss allowance during the year	(933)	225
Balance at 31 March	**1,380**	**2,313**

	The Company	
	2026	**2025**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	2,313	2,088
Net remeasurement of loss allowance during the year	(933)	225
Balance at 31 March	**1,380**	**2,313**

There were no significant changes in the loss allowances during the current and prior year and there no transfer between stages.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Debt securities at FVOCI:

	The Group and the Company			
	2026			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 April	**857,780**	**22,428**	**501,024**	**1,381,232**
Financial asset derecognised	(489,750)	(22,427)	(500,750)	(1,012,927)
New financial assets originated or purchased	602,602	-	-	602,602
Foreign exchange and other movements	(123,085)	(1)	(39)	(123,125)
Balance at 31 March	**847,547**	**-**	**235**	**847,782**

	The Group and the Company			
	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 April	1,071,997	27,768	824,712	1,924,477
Financial asset derecognised	(482,961)	-	(417,828)	(900,789)
New financial assets originated or purchased	367,521	-	-	367,521
Foreign exchange and other movements	(98,777)	(5,340)	94,140	(9,977)
Balance at 31 March	**857,780**	**22,428**	**501,024**	**1,381,232**

The significant change in the loss allowance for the Group and Company is due to investment securities originated or acquired during the year. There were no significant transfers between stages and no investment securities where credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet the 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 investors/depositors and to fulfil loan commitments. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight placement of funds, maturing placement of funds and loan draw-downs. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of fund outflows can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

A Liquidity Management Committee meets at least monthly and more frequently where management considers that heightened monitoring and coordination of liquidity exposures across the Group is warranted. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group has implemented a liquidity risk response strategy, including stress testing for entities within the Group. The Group's liquidity stress testing process utilises assumptions about significant changes in key funding sources, adverse changes in political and macroeconomic conditions, market triggers (such as credit ratings) and outlines contingent uses of funding. These conditions include expected and stressed market conditions as well as entity-specific events. The assumptions used in the liquidity stress tests are reviewed and approved by the ALCO.

Liquidity stress tests are developed and performed to quantify the potential impact of an adverse liquidity event on the balance sheet and liquidity position and to ascertain potential mismatches between liquidity sources and uses over a variety of time horizons and over different stressed conditions. To monitor the liquidity of the Group, these stress tests and potential mismatches are calculated on an ongoing basis.

The Group continues to monitor the current global geopolitical events and the ongoing impact on market conditions with respect to asset and liability management. Against this backdrop, the Group continues to robustly manage our liquidity planning in keeping with our regulatory and internal obligations and have applied enhanced risk controls including stress testing, monitoring liquidity coverage and net stable funding ratios.

Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process includes:

(i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high-grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;

(ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow; and

(iii) Maintaining contingency funding plans. These plans specify a wide range of readily available actions for a variety of adverse market conditions or idiosyncratic stresses. Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

The 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 Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates. Management estimate that the expected cash flows on these instruments will occur much later as demonstrated by retention history. Maturing liabilities are usually renewed and therefore will not have a significantly outflow of actual cash flows.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

The tables below present the residual contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities.

	The Group				
	2026				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 1 Year	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Repurchase agreements	178,772,682	41,590,851	-	220,363,533	217,540,156
Notes payable	4,902,742	9,559,427	13,812,534	28,274,703	23,954,720
Redeemable preference shares	235,590	706,769	16,112,064	17,054,423	14,338,214
Lease liabilities	2,257	6,770	23,319	32,346	27,764
Other payables	4,613,624	-	-	4,613,624	4,613,624
	188,526,895	**51,863,817**	**29,947,917**	**270,338,629**	**260,474,478**

	The Group				
	2025				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 1 Year	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Repurchase agreements	182,889,582	40,664,780	22,542,099	246,096,461	233,182,352
Notes payable	590,106	1,900,604	27,775,316	30,266,026	23,953,720
Redeemable preference shares	257,184	771,553	18,239,199	19,267,936	15,279,913
Lease liabilities	2,257	6,770	32,345	41,372	34,133
Other payables	3,337,211	-	-	3,337,211	3,337,211
	187,076,340	**43,343,707**	**68,588,959**	**299,009,006**	**275,787,329**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

	The Company				
	2026				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 1 Year	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Repurchase agreements	178,772,682	41,590,851	-	220,363,533	217,540,156
Notes payable	4,902,742	9,559,427	13,812,534	28,274,703	23,953,720
Redeemable preference shares	235,590	706,769	16,112,064	17,054,423	14,338,214
Lease liabilities	1,194	3,583	17,119	21,896	15,438
Other payables	3,761,074	-	-	3,761,074	3,761,074
	187,673,282	**51,860,630**	**29,941,717**	**269,475,629**	**259,608,602**

	The Company				
	2025				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	Over 1 Year	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Repurchase agreements	182,880,582	40,664,780	22,542,099	246,087,461	234,448,772
Notes payable	590,468	1,900,604	27,775,316	30,266,388	23,953,720
Redeemable preference shares	257,184	771,523	18,239,199	19,267,906	15,279,913
Lease liabilities	1,194	3,583	17,119	21,896	19,209
Other payables	2,240,460	-	-	2,240,460	2,240,460
	185,969,888	**43,340,490**	**68,573,733**	**297,884,111**	**275,942,074**

(d) Market risk

The Group assumes market risks, which is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices will affect the Group's income or fair value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return on risk.

The overall responsibility for market risk management is vested in the Group Board Risk Committee. The Risk Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by the Group Board Risk Committee) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposures within the Group is Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR of a portfolio is the estimated loss that would arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (the holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Group is based on a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 10 day holding period. The VaR model used is based mainly on the Monte Carlo simulation model. Taking account of market data from the previous year and observed relationships between differences in market prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 10 day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This is considered to be a reasonable assumption, but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period;
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used, there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR;
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day;
- The use of historical data to determine the relationships between different market prices may not cover all possible scenarios, as these relationships may break down in times of market stress; and
- The VaR Measure is dependent on the Group's positions and volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market prices volatility declines and vice-versa.

The Group uses VaR limits for its overall portfolio and for sub-portfolios. The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by the Group Board Risk Committee. VaR is measured at least once daily. Daily reports of utilisation of VaR limits are prepared by the Risk department and regular summaries submitted to the Group Board Risk Committee.

A summary of the VaR position of the Group's overall portfolio as at 31 March 2026 and during the year then ended is as follows:

	31 March	Average for Year	Maximum during Year	Minimum during Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2026 Overall VaR	**681,402**	**847,059**	**1,945,206**	**281,122**
2025 Overall VaR	**769,710**	**1,615,116**	**2,314,213**	**769,710**

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration of risks within the portfolio.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group faces exposure to the effect of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board sets the limits on the exposure by currency and on aggregate, which are monitored daily. This limit may vary from time to time as determined by the Risk Department's assessment of volatility in exchange rates and with the approval of the Asset and Liability Committee.

At the reporting date, the Jamaica dollar equivalents of net foreign currency assets/(liabilities) were as follows:

	The Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
United States dollars	6,909,362	17,865,532	5,065,687	16,628,351
Great Britain Pounds	10,723	(54,499)	(63,039)	(52,473)
Euros	123,869	124,436	130,018	122,579
Trinidad and Tobago dollars	1,638,173	1,252,242	1,305,721	1,252,984
Canadian dollars	162,093	131,014	135,394	129,438

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure on their monetary assets and liabilities and the estimated effect of changes in rates on profit for the year. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of a reasonably probable change in foreign exchange rates at the reporting date:

	The Group			
	2026		2025	
	Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit	Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit
	%	$'000	%	$'000
Currency:				
USD	1.5	69,094	4	714,621
GBP	1.5	107	4	(2,180)
EUR	1.5	1,239	4	4,977
TT	1.5	16,382	4	50,090
CAD	1.5	1,621	4	5,241
		88,443		**772,749**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk **(continued)**

	The Group			
	2026		2025	
	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000
Currency:				
USD	-1	69,094	-1	(178,655)
GBP	-1	107	-1	656
EUR	-1	1,239	-1	(1,244)
TT	-1	16,382	-1	(12,522)
CAD	-1	1,621	-1	(1,310)
		88,443		**(193,075)**

	The Company			
	2026		2025	
	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000
Currency:				
USD	1.5	75,985	4	665,134
GBP	1.5	(946)	4	(2,099)
EUR	1.5	1,950	4	4,903
TT	1.5	19,586	4	50,119
CAD	1.5	2,031	4	5,178
		98,606		**723,235**
USD	-1	(50,657)	-1	(166,284)
GBP	-1	630	-1	525
EUR	-1	(1,300)	-1	(1,226)
TT	-1	(13,057)	-1	(12,530)
CAD	-1	(1,354)	-1	(1,294)
	-1	**65,738**		**(180,809)**

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed rate instruments expose the Group to fair value risk.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group has an effective risk management process that maintains interest rate risk within prudent levels which is essential to the safety and soundness of the Group. Interest rate risk is managed principally across four broad areas, these are repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality and the subsequent impact on earnings and economic value. The Group management of interest rate risk incorporates the following:

- Appropriate Board and senior management oversight;
- Adequate risk management policies and procedures;
- Appropriate risk measurement and monitoring systems; and
- Comprehensive internal controls and independent external audits

The following tables summarise the Group's and Company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Group's and Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	The Group					
	2026					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8,930,313	-	-	-	-	8,930,313
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	2,992,739	2,992,739
Loans and notes receivable	18,687,887	250,000	1,113364	630,680	-	20,681,931
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	4,199,849	4,199,849
Due from parent company	-	-	-	-	8,195,918	8,195,918
Resale agreements	50,348,427	16,343,306	4,529,941	-	-	71,221,674
Investment securities	4,575,978	4,997,851	31,435,210	109,487,157	5,862,078	156,358,274
Total financial assets	82,542,605	21,591,157	37,078,515	110,117,837	21,250,584	272,580,698
Financial Liabilities						
Repurchase agreements	177,047,662	29,172,828	11,319,666	-	-	217,540,156
Notes payable	3,153,400	-	-	20,800,320	-	23,953,720
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	14,338,214	-	14,338,214
Lease liabilities	1,731	1,731	3,460	20,842	-	27,764
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	2,019,106	2,019,106
Other payables	-	-		-	4,613,624	4,613,624
Total financial liabilities	180,202,793	29,174,559	11,323,126	35,159,376	6,632,730	262,492,584
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(97,660,188)	(7,583,402)	25,755,389	74,958,461	14,617,854	10,088,114
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(97,660,188)	(105,243,590)	(79,488,201)	(4,529,740)	10,088,114	

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group					
	2025					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	13,303,841	-	-	-	10,744	13,314,585
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	3,693,802	3,693,802
Loans and notes receivable	13,723,838	250,000	5,945,843	-	-	19,919,681
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	10,014,425	10,014,425
Due from parent company	-	-	-	-	6,599,634	6,599,634
Resale agreements	56,100,467	12,278,297	-	-	-	68,378,764
Investment securities	15,380,400	4,629,906	35,494,155	100,725,550	8,919,546	165,149,557
Total financial assets	98,508,546	17,158,203	41,439,998	100,725,550	29,238,151	287,070,448
Financial Liabilities						
Repurchase agreements	184,341,988	31,640,002	17,164,482	35,880	-	233,182,352
Notes payable	-	-	-	23,953,720	-	23,953,720
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	15,279,913	-	15,279,913
Lease liabilities	1,573	1,586	3,211	27,763	-	34,133
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	2,638,576	2,638,576
Other payables	-	-	-	-	3,337,211	3,337,211
Total financial liabilities	184,343,561	31,641,588	17,167,693	39,297,276	5,975,787	278,425,905
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(85,835,015)	(14,483,385)	24,272,305	61,428,274	23,262,364	8,644,543
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(85,835,015)	(100,318,400)	(76,046,095)	(14,617,821)	8,644,543	

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
31 March 2026
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

***(ii) Interest rate risk* (continued)**

	The Company					
	2026					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,575,510	-	-	-	-	7,575,510
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	2,993,394	2,993,394
Loans and notes receivable	18,953,692	250,000	1,113,364	630,680	-	20,947,736
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	2,309,081	2,309,081
Due from parent company	-	-	-	-	10,578,327	10,578,327
Resale agreements	50,513,393	16,343,306	4,529,941	-	-	71,386,640
Investment securities	4,575,978	4,997,851	31,435,210	109,487,157	4,276,493	154,772,689
Total financial assets	81,618,573	21,591,157	37,078,515	110,117,837	20,157,295	270,563,377
Financial Liabilities						
Repurchase agreements	177,047,662	29,172,828	11,319,666	-	-	217,540,156
Notes payable	3,153,400	-	-	20,800,320	-	23,953,720
Redeemable preference	-	-	-	14,338,214	-	14,338,214
Lease liabilities	923	936	1,913	11,666	-	15,438
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	2,019,761	2,019,761
Other payables	-	-	-	-	3,761,074	3,761,074
Total financial liabilities	180,201,985	29,173,764	11,321,579	35,150,200	5,780,835	261,628,363
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(98,583,412)	(7,582,607)	25,756,936	74,967,637	14,376,460	8,935,014
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	**(98,583,412)**	**(106,166,019)**	**(80,409,083)**	**(5,441,446)**	**8,935,014**	

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk **(continued)**

	The Company					
	2025					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,611,236	-	-	-	-	11,611,236
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	3,694,185	3,694,185
Loans and notes receivable	13,988,596	250,000	5,945,844	-	-	20,184,440
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	7,386,225	7,386,225
Due from parent company	-	-	-		9,710,633	9,710,633
Resale agreements	56,261,545	12,278,297	-	-	-	68,539,842
Investment securities	15,380,400	4,629,906	35,494,155	100,725,550	6,983,381	163,213,392
Total financial assets	97,241,777	17,158,203	41,439,999	100,725,550	27,774,424	284,339,953
Financial Liabilities						
Repurchase agreements	185,608,408	31,640,002	17,164,482	35,880	-	234,448,772
Notes payable	-	-	-	23,953,720	-	23,953,720
Redeemable preference	-	-	-	15,279,913	-	15,279,913
Lease liabilities	923	936	1,913	15,437	-	19,209
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	2,640,946	2,640,946
Other payables	-	-	-	-	2,240,460	2,240,460
Total financial liabilities	185,609,331	31,640,938	17,166,395	39,284,950	4,881,406	278,583,020
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(88,367,554)	(14,482,735)	24,273,604	61,440,600	22,893,018	**5,756,933**
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	**(88,367,554)**	**(102,850,289)**	**(78,576,685)**	**(17,136,085)**	**5,756,933**	

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the Group's interest income and gains recognised in other comprehensive income, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities. The sensitivity of stockholders' equity is calculated by revaluing fixed rate FVOCI financial assets for the gross effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The correlation of a number of variables will have an impact on market risk. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear and are assessed individually.

	Effect on Profit 2026 $'000	Effect on Equity 2025 $'000	Effect on Profit 2026 $'000	Effect on Equity 2025 $'000
Change in basis points JMD/USD				
100 (2025: +100)	5,677	5,677	5,677	22,711
100 (2025 -100)	(5,677)	(5,677)	(5,677)	(22,711)

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises on equity securities held by the Group as part of its investment portfolio. Management monitors the mix of debt and equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market expectations. The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns while managing risk so as to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's equity securities are listed on the Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchanges.

The following tables indicate the possible impact on the Group and Company's profit and equity as a result of possible increases/decreases in equity prices:

	The Group			
	2026		2025	
	Effect on Profit $'000	Effect on Equity $'000	Effect on Profit $'000	Effect on Equity $'000
Change in equity prices				
1.5% (2024 +6%)	39,583	67,775	206,713	573,770
-1% (2024: -6%)	(26,389)	(45,183)	(51,678)	(143,442)

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Equity price risk **(continued)**

The following tables indicate the possible impact on the Group and Company's profit and equity as a result of possible increases/decreases in equity prices (continued):

	The Company			
	2026		2025	
	Effect on Profit $'000	Effect on Equity $'000	Effect on Profit $'000	Effect on Equity $'000
Change in equity prices				
1.50% (2025: +2%)	18,550	46,741	92,827	440,178
- 1.00% (2025: -2%)	(12,367)	(31,161)	(23,207)	(110,044):

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

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

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirement 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;
- requirement for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of a contingency plan; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Operational risk (continued)

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

(f) Capital management

The Group and its subsidiaries have regulatory oversight from several regulators that impose capital requirements for various entities.

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

(i) To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the financial markets where the Group operates;

(ii) To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for stockholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and

(iii) To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Board provides oversight of capital sufficiency and deployment within the Group. It determines internal capital limits in line with its stated risk appetite based on an annual internal capital adequacy assessment process and its allocation to the respective business units.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by the Group's management based on the guidelines developed by the Group's regulators and the Risk Management Unit. The required information is filed with the respective Regulatory Authorities at stipulated intervals.

The regulated authorities require each regulated entity to:

(i) Hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital; and

(ii) Maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets.

Certain subsidiaries' regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

(iii) Tier 1 capital: share capital, share premium, retained earnings, investment revaluation reserve and cumulative translation reserve.

(ii) Tier 2 capital: redeemable preference shares and investment revaluation reserve.

The risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures.

The regulated companies within the Group with prescribed capital requirements are Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB), JMMB Securities Limited (JMMBSL), JMMB Fund Managers Limited (JMMBFM) and JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited (JMMBIB).

25. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Capital management (continued)

The table and notes below summarise the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the regulated companies within the Group for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

There have been no material changes in the Group's management of capital during the year.

	JMMB		JMMBSL		JMMBIB	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**	**2026 $'000**	**2025 $'000**
Regulatory capital –						
Tier 1 capital	33,294,329	29,317,549	1,059,239	1,451,710	192,797	207,534
Tier 2 capital	14,338,214	9,167,948	-	-	-	-
Total regulatory capital	47,632,543	38,485,497	1,059,239	1,451,710	192,797	207,534
Risk-weighted assets -						
On-balance sheet	205,026,714	214,841,226	3,614,882	3,487,051	-	-
Foreign exchange exposure	9,025,322	18,133,386	431,633	145,215	-	-
Total risk-weighted assets	214,052,036	232,974,612	4,046,515	3,632,266	-	-
Actual regulatory capital to risk weighted assets	22%	17%	26%	40%	-	-
Required regulatory capital to risk weighted assets	10%	10%	10%	10%	-	-

	JMMBFM	
	2026 $'000	**2025 $'000**
Tier 1 capital	-	1,095,276
Required level of regulatory capital	-	147,249
Total risk-weighted assets	-	1,242,525
Tier one capital ratio to risk-weighted assets capital	-	104%

JMMBIB is required to be adequately capitalised. This should be with a paid-up share capital and unencumbered surplus of not less than an amount equal to the maximum deductible of the applicant's errors and omission and fidelity insurance policies or $10 million, whichever is greater. This capital and surplus should consist of at least eighty percent (80%) in cash with the remaining twenty percent (20%) being other consideration which could be fixed assets of the company. As at year end, the company's capital base was $192,797,000 (2025: $207,534,000).

The regulated entities within the Group have complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

26. Financial Instruments – Fair Value

(a) Definition and measurement of fair values

The Group’s accounting policies on measurement and disclosure require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Where a quoted market price is available, fair value is computed by the Group using the quoted bid price at the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs or other adjustments. Where a quoted market price is not available, fair value is computed using alternative techniques, making use of available input data; the Group uses observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the degree to which the inputs used in the valuation techniques are observable. The different levels in the hierarchy have been defined as follows:

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

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

Level 3 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured using non-market observable inputs. This means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The Group recognises transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred There were no transfers between levels during the year.

26. Financial Instruments – Fair Value (Continued)

(b) Techniques for measuring fair value of financial instruments

Type of Financial Instrument	Method of estimating fair value
Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, resale agreements, other payables, repurchase agreements, Bank of Jamaica certificates of deposit	Considered to approximate their carrying values, due to their short-term nature
Units in unit trusts	Prices quoted by unit trust managers widely accepted in the market, representing quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active applies to all categories.
Non-Jamaican sovereign bonds and corporate bonds	Estimated using bid prices published by major overseas brokers.
Government of Jamaica securities	
Traded overseas	Estimated using bid prices published by major overseas brokers.
Other	Estimated using mid-market prices from the Jamaica Securities Dealers Association and Bloomberg yield curves.
Quoted equities	Bid prices quoted by the relevant Stock Exchanges, and represents prices quoted in an active market
Unquoted equities	Bid prices provided by recognised broker/dealer.
Interest in money market fund	Net asset valuation method
Loans and notes receivable	The carrying amounts of variable rate financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair values as the rate on these instruments typically reset in line with market rates. The fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. The loan portfolio comprises of variable rate loans which can be reset as market rates change and are therefore carried at book value. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the allowance for credit losses from both book and fair values. Management has determined that carrying amount for loans and notes receivable approximates fair value.
Notes payable	Discounted cash flows
Redeemable preference shares	Bid prices quoted by the Jamaica stock exchange

26. Financial Instruments – Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Where the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, their levels in the fair value hierarchy are also shown. Where the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value, those carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, due to their short-term nature.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2026
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

The Group
2026

	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Government of Jamaica Securities	-	52,513,563		52,513,563	-	52,513,563	52,513,563
Certificates of Deposit	-	12,897,817	-	12,897,817	-	12,897,817	12,897,817
Corporate bonds	-	83,615,916	-	83,615,916	-	83,615,916	83,615,916
Foreign Government Securities	-	638,404	-	638,404	-	638,404	638,404
Ordinary shares quoted	-	740,457	2,503,936	3,244,393	3,244,393	-	3,244,393
Ordinary shares unquoted	-	1,138,959	318,319	1,457,278		1,457,278	1,457,278
Units in Unit Trusts		-	891,414	891,414	-	891,414	891,414
Money Market Funds	-	-	268,994	268,994	-	268,994	268,994
	-	**151,545,116**	**3,982,663**	**155,527,779**	**3,244,393**	**152,283,386**	**155,527,779**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Group 2026							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	8,930,313	-	-	8,930,313	8,930,313	-	-	8,930,313
Interest receivable	2,992,739	-	-	2,992,739	-	-	2,992,739	2,992,739
Loans and notes receivable	20,681,931	-	-	20,681,931	-	-	20,681,931	20,681,931
Other receivables	4,199,849	-	-	4,199,849	-	-	4,199,849	4,199,849
Due from parent company	8,195,918	-	-	8,195,918	-	-	8,195,918	8,195,918
Resale agreements	71,221,674	-	-	71,221,674	-	-	71,221,674	71,221,674
Foreign Government Securities	831,875	-	-	831,875	-	937,988	-	937,988
	117,154,299	-	-	**117,154,299**	**8,930,313**	**937,988**	**107,292,111**	**117,160,412**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Repurchase agreements	217,540,156	-	-	217,540,156	-	-	217,540,156	217,540,156
Notes payable	23,953,720	-	-	23,953,720	-	-	24,124,611	24,124,611
Redeemable preference shares	14,338,214	-	-	14,338,214	14,407,991	-	-	14,407,991
Interest payable	2,019,106	-	-	2,019,106	-	-	2,019,106	2,019,106
Other payables	4,613,624	-	-	4,613,624	-	-	4,613,624	4,613,624
	262,464,820	**-**	**-**	**262,464,820**	**14,407,991**	**-**	**248,297,497**	**262,705,488**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
31 March 2026
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Group 2025						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Government of Jamaica Securities	-	49,626,621	-	49,626,621	-	49,626,621	49,626,621
Certificates of Deposit	-	8,164,887	-	8,164,887	-	8,164,887	8,164,887
Corporate bonds	-	88,072,332	-	88,072,332	-	88,072,332	88,072,332
Foreign Government Securities	-	9,535,164	-	9,535,164	-	9,535,164	9,535,164
Ordinary shares quoted	-	3,366,803	2,428,144	5,794,947	5,794,947	-	5,794,947
Ordinary shares unquoted	-	1,221,401	155,773	1,377,174	-	1,377,174	1,377,174
Units in Unit Trusts	-	-	894,436	894,436	-	894,436	894,436
Money Market Funds	-	-	823,747	823,747	-	823,747	823,747
	-	**159,987,208**	**4,302,100**	**164,289,308**	**5,794,947**	**158,494,361**	**164,289,308**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Group							
	2025							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortised Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	13,313,585	-	-	13,313,585	13,313,585	-	-	13,313,585
Interest receivable	3,693,802	-	-	3,693,802	-	-	3,693,802	3,693,802
Loans and notes receivable	19,919,681	-	-	19,919,681	-	-	19,919,681	19,919,681
Other receivables	10,014,425	-	-	10,014,425	-	-	10,014,425	10,014,425
Due from parent company	6,599,634	-	-	6,599,634	-	-	6,599,634	6,599,634
Resale agreements	68,378,764	-	-	68,378,764	-	-	68,378,764	68,378,764
Certificate of deposits	29,242	-	-	29,242	-	29,242	-	29,242
Foreign Government Securities	833,320	-	-	833,320	-	914,055	-	914,055
	122,782,453	-	-	**122,782,453**	**13,313,585**	**943,297**	**108,606,306**	**122,863,188**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Repurchase agreements	233,182,352	-	-	233,182,352	-	-	233,182,352	233,182,352
Notes payable	23,953,720	-	-	23,953,720	-	-	23,942,275	23,942,275
Redeemable preference shares	15,279,913	-	-	15,279,913	15,388,813	-	-	15,388,813
Interest payable	2,638,576	-	-	2,638,576	-	-	2,638,576	2,638,576
Other payables	3,337,211	-	-	3,337,211	-	-	3,337,211	3,337,211
	278,391,772	**-**	**-**	**278,391,772**	**15,388,813**	**-**	**263,100,414**	**278,489,227**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	2026						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Government of Jamaica Securities	-	52,513,563	-	52,513,563	-	52,513,563	52,513,563
Certificates of Deposit	-	12,897,817	-	12,897,817	-	12,897,817	12,897,817
Corporate bonds	-	83,615,916	-	83,615,916	-	83,615,916	83,615,916
Foreign Government Securities	-	638,404	-	638,404	-	638,404	638,404
Ordinary shares quoted	-	740,457	1,236,670	1,977,127	1,977,127	-	1,977,127
Ordinary shares unquoted	-	1,138,959	-	1,138,959	-	1,138,959	1,138,959
Units in Unit Trusts	-	-	891,414	891,414	-	891,414	891,414
Money Market Funds	-	-	268,994	268,994	-	268,994	268,994
	-	**151,545,116**	**2,397,078**	**153,942,194**	**1,977,127**	**151,965,067**	**153,942,194**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(d) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	2026							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	7,575,510	-	-	7,575,510	7,575,510	-	-	7,575,510
Interest receivable	2,993,394	-	-	2,993,394	-	-	2,993,394	2,993,394
Loans and notes receivable	20,947,736	-	-	20,947,736	-	-	20,947,736	20,947,736
Other receivables	2,309,081	-	-	2,309,081	-	-	2,309,081	2,309,081
Due from parent company	10,578,327	-	-	10,578,327	-	-	10,578,327	10,578,327
Resale agreements	71,386,640	-	-	71,386,640	-	-	71,386,640	71,386,640
Government of Jamaica Securities	831,875	-	-	831,875	-	937,988	-	937,988
	116,622,563	**-**	**-**	**116,622,563**	7,575,510	937,988	**108,215,178**	**116,728,676**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Repurchase agreements	217,540,156	-	-	217,540,156	-	-	217,540,156	217,540,156
Notes payable	23,953,720	-	-	23,953,720	-	-	24,124,611	24,124,611
Redeemable preference shares	14,338,214	-	-	14,338,214	14,407,991	-	-	14,407,991
Interest payable	2,019,761	-	-	2,019,761	-	-	2,019,761	2,019,761
Other payables	3,761,074	-	-	3,761,074	-	-	3,761,074	3,761,074
	261,612,925	**-**	**-**	**261,612,925**	**14,407,991**	**-**	**247,445,602**	**261,853,593**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	2025						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Government of Jamaica Securities	-	49,626,621	-	49,626,621	-	49,626,621	49,626,621
Certificates of Deposit	-	8,164,887	-	8,164,887	-	8,164,887	8,164,887
Corporate bonds	-	88,072,332	-	88,072,332	-	88,072,332	88,072,332
Foreign Government Securities	-	9,535,164	-	9,535,164	-	9,535,164	9,535,164
Ordinary shares quoted	-	3,277,635	1,160,335	4,437,970	4,437,970	-	4,437,970
Ordinary shares unquoted	-	1,064,259	-	1,064,259	-	1,064,259	1,064,259
Units in Unit Trusts	-	-	657,405	657,405	-	657,405	657,405
Money Market Funds	-	-	823,747	823,747	-	823,747	823,747
	-	**159,740,898**	**2,641,487**	**162,382,385**	**4,437,970**	**157,944,415**	**162,382,385**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31 March 2026

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

26. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	2025							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	11,611,236	-	-	11,611,236	11,360,868	-	-	11,360,868
Interest receivable	3,694,185	-	-	3,694,185	-	-	3,694,185	3,694,185
Loans and notes receivable	20,184,440	-	-	20,184,440	-	-	20,235,082	20,235,082
Other receivables	7,386,225	-	-	7,386,225	-	-	7,533,700	7,533,700
Due from parent company	9,710,633	-	-	9,710,633	-	-	9,710,633	9,710,633
Resale agreements	68,539,842	-	-	68,539,842	-	-	68,539,842	68,539,842
Government of Jamaica Securities	831,007	-	-	831,007	-	914,055	-	914,055
	121,957,568	**-**	**-**	**121,957,568**	**11,360,868**	**914,055**	**109,713,442**	**121,988,365**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Repurchase agreements	234,448,772	-	-	234,448,772	-	-	234,448,772	234,448,772
Notes payable	23,953,720	-	-	23,953,720	-	-	23,953,720	23,953,720
Redeemable preference shares	15,279,913	-	-	15,279,913	15,388,813	-	-	15,388,813
Interest payable	2,640,946	-	-	2,640,946	-	-	2,640,946	2,640,946
Other payables	2,240,460	-	-	2,240,460	-	-	2,240,460	2,240,460
	278,563,811	**-**	**-**	**278,563,811**	15,388,813	**-**	**263,283,898**	**278,672,711**

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2026

(Expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

27. Post-employment Benefits

Pensions are the only post-employment benefits to which the Group is committed. To better secure the payment of promised benefits, the Group operates a defined-contribution pension fund for the Group's Jamaican employees who have satisfied certain minimum service requirements. The Fund is financed by equal contributions of employer and employees of 5% of pensionable salaries with an option for employees to contribute up to an additional 10% of pensionable salaries.

The Fund is administered by trustees and the assets are held separately from those of the Group. Under the rules of the Fund, an actuarial valuation should be carried out by the appointed actuaries every three years. An actuarial valuation of the Fund was done as at 31 December 2023 by Eckler Jamaica Limited, independent actuaries, which revealed a funding surplus.

The pension benefit is the annuity that can be purchased by the amount standing to the credit of the member's account at the date of retirement.

The contributions for the year amounted to $146,164,000 (2025: $133,709,000) for the Group and $142,296,000 (2025: $123,299,000) for the Company.

28. Managed Funds.

The Group acts as agent and earns fees for managing clients' funds on a non-recourse basis under a management agreement. This includes some of the assets of the Group's pension fund (Note 27). Although the Group is the custodian of the securities in which the clients participate, it has no legal or equitable right or interest in these securities. Accordingly, the securities in which the clients' funds are invested are not recognised on the statement of financial position.

At 31 March 2026, managed funds amounted to $164,852,347,000 (2025: $155,065,245,000) including assets of the Group's pension fund amounting to $8,147,755,000 (2025: $7,573,763,000). The financial statements include the following assets held in/(liabilities payable to) the managed funds:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Investments	268,994	823,747
Interest payable	(16,528)	(10,513)
Repurchase agreements	(38,817,840)	(55,621,282)

Also, bank balances held in the name of the Company on behalf of the funds amounted to $1,181,367,000 (2025: $301,636,617,000). These amounts are not included in these financial statements.

29. Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies below conform in all material respects to IFRS.

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries presented as a single economic entity.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power, directly or indirectly to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights of an investee, where there is exposure to variability of returns and the Company can use its power to influence the returns. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries are consistent with those of the Group.

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. The cost of acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group’s share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the consolidated profit and loss account.

The Group uses predecessor value (book value) method of accounting for business combinations with entities under common control. Any differences between the consideration paid and the net assets of the acquired entity is recognised in equity.

(i) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group’s interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(ii) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest (NCI) and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value.

(b) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one enterprise and financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Financial instruments are classified, recognised and measured in accordance with the substance of the terms of the contracts as set out herein.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

In all other cases, the difference is deferred, and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement

Financial assets

The Group has classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

(a) Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.
Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below (continued):

(a) Debt instruments (continued)

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- *Amortised cost*: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance, measured and recognised as described at note 30(b)(vii). Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest method.

- *Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):* Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

- *Fair value through profit or loss:* Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest method.

Business model: That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include:

1. Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected;
2. How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management;
3. How risks are assessed and managed; and
4. How managers are compensated.

For example, securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below (continued):

(a) Debt instruments (continued)

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI): Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e., interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

(b) Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'net income from financial assets at FVTPL' line in the statement of profit or loss.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement (continued):

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and

- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets:

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) is recognised in profit or loss.

Cumulative gains or losses recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued):

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(iv) Modifications

Financial assets:

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised [see (b)(iii)] and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Modifications (continued)

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write-off policy). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (vii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Measurement and gains and losses

The 'investment securities' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost which are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- equity investment securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL which are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method;
- ECL charges and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Group elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, even on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group’s right to receive payments is established.

Specific financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, demand and call deposits with banks and very short-term balances with other brokers/dealers. Cash equivalents are highly liquid financial assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (that is, with original maturities of less than three months), which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and are used for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are classified and measured at cost.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2026

(Expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Measurement and gains and losses (continued)

Specific financial instruments (continued):

Resale and repurchase agreements

Transactions involving purchases of securities under resale agreements (‘resale agreements’ or reverse repos’) or sales of securities under repurchase agreements (‘repurchase agreements’ or ‘repos) are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending and borrowing, respectively. Accordingly, securities sold under repurchase agreements remain on the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with their original measurement principles. The proceeds of sale are reported as liabilities and are carried at amortised cost. Resale agreements are reported not as purchases of the securities, but as receivables and are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost less impairment. It is the policy of the Group to obtain possession of collateral with a market value in excess of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements.

Interest earned on resale agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognised as interest income and interest expense, respectively, over the life of each agreement using the effective interest method.

Loans and notes receivable and other receivables

Loans and notes receivable and other receivables are classified and measured at amortised cost, less allowance for impairment.

Account payable

Accounts payable are classified and measured at amortised cost.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are measured at amortised cost, with any difference between cost and redemption recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

(vii) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and amortised cost.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Group 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 Group does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 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 ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

ECL 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 Group expects to recover.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.

- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised costs are credit-impaired (referred to as ‘Stage 3 financial assets’). A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that it would not consider otherwise;
- increased probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower’s condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group 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.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors (continued).

- 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.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision.
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss is recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification from OCI.

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 in its entirety. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment, with the exception of freehold land and paintings, on which no depreciation is provided, are depreciated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write down the assets to their residual values over their expected useful lives. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold buildings	2½% - 5%
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the estimated useful life and the period of the lease
Motor vehicles	20%
Computer equipment	20% - 25%
Other equipment, furniture and fittings	10% - 20%
Right-of-use assets	The shorter of the asset’s useful life and the lease term.

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. 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. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs meeting the criteria of IAS 38, are not capitalised but charged against profits in the year of expenditure. The useful lives of 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 reviewed 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 changing the amortisation period and treated as changes in accounting estimates. 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.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Intangible assets (continued)

(i) Computer software
Computer software is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on the straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets ranging from 20% to 25% per annum, from the date it is available for use.

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

(iii) Customer lists and core deposits
Acquired customer lists are measured initially at cost. Customer lists have a finite useful life and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the expected useful life to the Group, which ranges from 8 to 15 years.

(iv) Licence
This represents the value of JMMB Securities Limited's seat on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, which has an indefinite useful life. It is tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

(v) Other intangibles
Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(e) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group 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 the initial lease payments, plus the amount of the lease liability at 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.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

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 Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group 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 re-measurements 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 Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured 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 Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group 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 re-measured 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 already been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases

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

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recognised at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rates at the reporting date.

Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions, and unrealised foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their fair value. Depending on the classification of a non-monetary financial asset, exchange differences are either recognised in profit or loss (applicable to trading securities), or within other comprehensive income if non-monetary financial assets are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as FVOCI, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount, except impairment, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(g) Share capital

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument. Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the issuer's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity. Preference share capital is classified as liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the stockholders, or if dividends are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as interest in profit or loss.

The Group's redeemable preference shares are redeemable on specific dates, and bear entitlements to distributions that are cumulative, and not at the discretion of the directors. Accordingly, they are presented as financial liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised accordingly.

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences.

If the amounts of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plan for the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, except for deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists for any asset, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

(ii) Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Revenue recognition

The principal types of revenue and the manner in which they are recognised are as follows:

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for using the effective interest method. The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments to its gross carrying amount.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset.

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI, includes interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income from contracts with customers is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

Fee and commission income which includes account service, portfolio management and management advisory fees are recognised as the related services are performed.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Revenue recognition (continued)

The principal types of revenue and the manner in which they are recognised are as follows (continued):

(ii) Fees and commissions (continued)

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies:

The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue resignation policies are as follows:

Type of service	*Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms.*	*Revenue recognition under IFRS 15.*
Investment banking services	The Group provides investment banking related services, including execution of customers' transactions and maintenance of customers' investments records. Fees are charged when the transaction takes place and are based on fixed rates or a fixed percentage of the assets value.	Revenue from investment banking related services is recognised at the point in time when the service is provided.
Portfolio and asset management services	The Group provides portfolio and asset management services to customers. Fees are calculated based on a fixed percentage of the value of the assets and are charged at various time intervals based on the investment agreement but at no time period exceeding twelve months.	Revenue from portfolio and asset management services is recognised over time as the service is provided.
Capital market services	The Group provides capital market services including from debt issuances, equity issuance and merger and acquisition advisory services. Fees are charged when services has been successfully executed.	Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the transaction has been successfully executed.

(iii) Dividends

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

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Group in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, bonuses, NIS contributions, vacation leave; non-monetary benefits such as medical care; post-employments benefits such as pensions; and other long-term employee benefits such as termination benefits.

Employee benefits that are earned as a result of past or current service are recognised in the following manner: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability, net of payments made, and charged as expense. The expected cost of vacation leave that accumulates is recognised when the employee becomes entitled to the leave. Post-employment benefits are accounted for as described below. Other long-term benefits are not considered material and are charged off when incurred.

Pensions are the Group's only post-employment benefit. Pension fund costs included in Group profit or loss represent contributions to the defined-contribution fund which the Group operates to provide retirement pensions for the Group's employees (Note 27). Contributions to the fund, made on the basis provided for in the rules, are accrued and charged as expense when due.

(l) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is the person or group that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of an entity. The Group has determined the Board of Directors as its chief operating decision maker.

The Group's reportable segments are its strategic business units and are based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. At this time there are no material reportable segments into which the Group's business may be broken down, other than as disclosed in these financial statements.

The Group's operations are located mainly in Jamaica, based on the geographical location of its clients.

(m) Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability.

The 'amortised cost' of a financial liability is the amount at which the financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

The effective interest rate of a financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial liability. In calculating interest expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the liability.

Interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI includes financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

29. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(o) New and amended standards

(i) Newly currently effective standards

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, certain new standards and amendments to existing standards and interpretations have been issued which are not yet effective and which the Group has not early-adopted. The Group has assessed all such new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations with respect to its operations and has determined that the following are likely to have an effect on the financial statements.

(ii) Forthcoming standards

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been issued which are not yet effective at the reporting date and which the Group and the Company has not early adopted.

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,* is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories (Operating, Investing and Financing) based on a company's main business activities.

  All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing activities are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category.

  IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. Under the new standard, this presentation provides a 'useful structured summary' of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

  IFRS 18 requires some 'non-GAAP' measures to be reported in the financial statements. It introduces a narrow definition for management performance measures (MPMs), requiring them to be a subtotal of income and expenses, used in public communications outside the financial statements and reflective of management's view of financial performance. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

The Group is assessing the impact that the amendments will have on its future financial statements.

Jamaica Money Market Brokers Ltd.