

Digital Strength.
Human Trust.



We see Guyana through your eyes

2025 Annual Report

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FUTURE READY

At GBTI, digital strength is more than technology - it is the confidence to evolve, adapt, and protect what matters most. Guided by human trust, we continue to build a bank that is secure, responsive, and ready for the future.

DEFINING A TRUSTED DIGITAL FUTURE

GBTI's vision, mission, and corporate objectives reflect our commitment to innovation, resilience, and trust — guiding the Bank as it continues to evolve in a digitally driven financial landscape.



VISION

To build Guyana's most trusted, innovative and accessible financial ecosystem by empowering people, businesses and communities through secure, technology driven Banking.

MISSION

To deliver modern, reliable and inclusive banking solutions by using technology to strengthen financial security, enhance customer experience and expand access to every region of Guyana.

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

To create a friendly banking environment through the effective structuring of business operations and the provision of the highest standard of service in a courteous, confidential and reliable manner.

To keep abreast of modern technology in the areas of transaction processing, information provision and communication with a view to enhancing customer service and convenience.

To earn a reputation for ourselves as leaders in the areas of innovation and product diversification, and to increase our market share through the maintenance of a wide network of branches and an aggressive marketing policy.

To provide on-going training for staff at all levels in order to improve the quality of our human resources and ultimately the quality of our service.

To fulfill responsibilities of a good corporate citizen based on generally accepted corporate practices through the maintenance of standards of accountability and integrity.

To earn a reasonable return on capital employed primarily through the maintenance of strong deposit and loan portfolios to the end that the shareholders will be adequately rewarded for their investment, and staff attractively remunerated for their efforts.

A LEGACY EVOLVING

Rooted in a strong legacy, GBTI continues its journey of transformation. From traditional Banking foundations to digitally enabled solutions, the Bank has evolved to meet the changing needs of customers, businesses, and the nation. Each step forward is guided by innovation, resilience, and the trust we have built over generations — positioning GBTI to confidently move into the future.

WHEN IT BEGAN

1987

GBTI Water Street branch opened its doors in December 1987. Barclays Bank ceased operations after 153 years.

FIRST BRANCH

1992

This was the first branch established by GBTI. The Regent Street branch opened its doors in January 1992 to serve the hub of Regent Street and its environs.

FIRST ATM

1994

In 1994, GBTI launched the first ATM at the Water Street branch. Customers used the Kaieteur Classic Card to access funds from their accounts through the ATM.

FIRST BANK IN REGION 1

2013

A gateway to the rich mining region, GBTI opened the first Bank in Port Kaituma in March 2013. This branch also serves residents of Mabaruma, Matthew's Ridge, Moruca and Arakaka in Region 1.

E-STATEMENT

2021

Digital statements were implemented by GBTI in February 2021 - no more paper clutter, with easy access 24/7.

UPGRADED CORE BANKING SOFTWARE & DIGITAL PLATFORM

2022

The Bank upgraded its core Banking software and digital Banking channels to improve customer experience. GO Banking is available online or via the GBTI Mobile App.

**EARLY SAVERS
CALENDAR PROJECT**

2001

September 11, 2001, was a devastating day: the World Trade Center collapsed. GBTI believed and still believes that young people can make a difference in the world. The calendar idea was birthed using the Early Savers product line. Young people were given a chance to express their views on how they can make a difference through writing and art. The calendar became an annual feature until 2020.

**FIRST BANK
IN REGION 9**

2006

GBTI Lethem branch was opened in August 2006. The Bank's presence is pivotal to our country's trade with neighbouring Brazil and the expansion of business activities within the region.

**CORPORATE OFFICE
& FIRST DRIVE-THROUGH ATM**

2010

In July 2010, the GBTI Corporate Office was commissioned. It forged ahead with the Bank's plans to continue its growth and development in Banking and its service in Guyana. It also houses the first drive-through ATM.

**FIRST BLACK CREDIT
CARD IN GUYANA**

2023

The Bank added Mastercard Black and Mastercard Gold Credit Cards to its product portfolio and expanded its ATM footprint to West Central Mall, Leonora, West Coast Demerara.

**BRANCH #13
& GBTI GROWTH**

2024

The Bank launched the Home Start Advantage Account in August 2024, opened a new branch in Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara and launched GBTI GROW in November 2024.

**DEEPENING
DIGITAL REACH**

2025

GBTI continues to enhance its digital and mobile Banking services, making secure, convenient Banking accessible to even more customers across Guyana.

DEFINING A TRUSTED DIGITAL FUTURE

GBTI's vision, mission, and corporate objectives reflect our commitment to innovation, resilience, and trust — guiding the Bank as it continues to evolve in a digitally driven financial landscape.



CORPORATE PROFILE

GBTI has a rich and successful history of more than 185 years that began with the establishment of the first commercial Bank in British Guiana, the Colonial Bank, in May 1836 and continued through the operations of Barclays PLC.

In 1987, the assets and liabilities of Barclays PLC were acquired by the Government of Guyana and the institution was renamed Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited, opening its doors to the public on 1 December of the same year. In January 1990, GBTI merged with Republic Bank Guyana Limited, formerly Chase Manhattan Bank N.A, and in 1991 the Bank was privatised. With over 1,800 shareholders, the majority shareholder of the Bank is Secure International Finance Company Inc. which holds 61 percent of the issued shares.

CORE VALUES

BE ACCOUNTABLE

We take ownership of our actions, our organization, and our community. We celebrate our successes and accept responsibility for our results.

ACT WITH INTEGRITY

We are honest, transparent, and committed to doing what is best for our customers and our company.

SHOW RESPECT

We appreciate the traits and qualities of others and treat everyone with dignity and gratitude.

EFFICIENCY

We use the most cost-effective methods to meet our customers' needs and continuously improve how we work.

INNOVATION

We consistently upgrade our technology and introduce new initiatives to provide excellent and efficient service to our customers.

MOMENTS THAT MOVED US FORWARD

2025 Highlights in Photos



GBTI MON REPOS OPENING 2025



GBTI 2025 INVOICE FINANCING LAUNCH



INCLUSIVE LEADERSHIP AWARD



GBTI 2025 INVOICE FINANCING LAUNCH



GBTI MASTERCARD



GBTI MASTERCARD 2025 LAUNCH



ROYAL MALL ATM



OFFSHORE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE (OTC) 2025



2025 LAUNCH



BUILDING EXPO 2025



GBTI MON REPOS OPENING

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Suresh E. Beharry

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

DIRECTORS

Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby

Mr. Edward A. Beharry

Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

Mrs. Kathryn A. Eytel-Mc Lean

Mr. Carlton A. W. James

Mr. Dahana R. Mahadeo

Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang

Mr. Glenn Parmassar

Mr. Richard A. Isava

REGISTERED OFFICE

High & Young Streets

Kingston

Georgetown

Guyana

South America

P. O. Box # 10280

Telephone: 592-231-4400 – 8

Fax: 592-231-4411

Email: Banking@gbtiBank.com

Website: www.gbtiBank.com

SWIFT ID: GUTIGYGE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Messrs. Hughes, Fields & Stoby

62 Hadfield Street

Werk-en-Rust

Georgetown

Messrs. Cameron & Shepherd

2 Avenue of the Republic

Stabroek

Georgetown

Messrs. Sievewright Stoby & Co.

Chancery Chambers

15 Ketley & Drysdale Streets

Charlestown

Georgetown

Messrs. Fraser and Housty

Attorneys-at-Law

260 Middle Street

North Cummingsburg

Georgetown

AUDITORS

TSD Lal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

77 Brickdam

Stabroek

Georgetown

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Guyana Americas Merchant Bank

GBTI Corporate Office

High and Young Streets

Kingston

Georgetown

BRANCHES**CORRIVERTON**

211 No. 78 Village

Corriverton, Berbice

Tel.: 592-335-3399-3404

ANNA REGINA

2 Anna Regina

Essequibo Coast

Tel.: 592-771-4830-3

PARIKA

300 Parika Highway,

East Bank Essequibo

Tel.: 592-260-4400-5

VREED-EN-HOOP

Lot N Plantain Walk

Vreed-en-Hoop

West Bank Demerara

Tel.: 592-264-2191/3-4

DIAMOND

Diamond Public Road

East Bank Demerara

Tel.: 592-265-3936/3943

LETHEM

Barrack Retreat

Lethem

Rupununi

Tel.: 592-772-2241/2270-3

PORT KAITUMA

Turn Basin

Port Kaituma

Tel.: 592-777-4087-9

PROVIDENCE

c/o Ramada Princess Hotel

Providence

East Bank Demerara

Tel.: 592-265-7064-5

PORT MOURANT

Lot 2, Area Q

Port Mourant

Berbice

Tel.: 336-6585-6/6652-3

BARTICA

Lot 59 Second Avenue

Bartica

Essequibo River

Tel.: 455-2011/2

WATER STREET

47- 48 Water Street

Robbstown

Georgetown

Tel.: 592-226-8430-9

REGENT STREET

138 Regent Street

Lacytown

Georgetown

Tel.: 592-225-5291-3/5

MON REPOS

Lot 22 Public Road

Mon Repos

East Coast Demerara

Tel.: 592-223-4769

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 38th Annual General Meeting of Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited will be held on Thursday, 30th April 2026, at the GBTI Corporate Office, High and Young Streets, Kingston, Georgetown at 18:00hrs for the following purposes: -

AGENDA

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2025.
2. To approve the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To fix the remuneration of Directors.
5. To appoint Auditors.
6. To empower the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
7. To transact any other business of an Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



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BIBI KHAN

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY
8th April, 2026

REGISTERED OFFICE

High and Young Streets
Kingston, Georgetown

NOTE: Only Shareholders may attend

Any member entitled to attend, and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to do so for him/her. A proxy need not be a member of the company. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the Appointer or of his/her Attorney, or if the Appointer is a corporation, either under seal, or under the hand of an officer or Attorney duly authorised and shall be deposited at the registered office of the company not less than 36 hours before the time for holding the Meeting.

A corporation which is a member of the company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to function as its representative at any or all meetings of the company.

Please bring this Notice to gain entry to the Meeting

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Suresh E. Beharry



Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby



Mr. Edward A. Beharry



Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran



Ms. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang



Mr. Dahana R. Mahadeo



Mr. Carlton A. W. James



Mrs. Kathryn A. Eytel-Mc Lean



Mr. Richard A. Isava



Mr. Glenn Parmassar

LEADERSHIP TEAM



Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran
Chief Executive Officer



Mr. Kwabina Griffith
Chief Operations Officer



Mrs. Tonia Griffith
Chief Risk Officer



Mr. Randir Ramkissoon
Chief Technology Officer



Ms. Rawattie Mohandeo
Chief Commercial Officer

Mr. Hance Theodore
Head – Internal Audit

Mrs. Laleeta Sahadeo-Gunraj
Head – People Operations

Ms. Bibi Khan
Head – Financial Planning and Reporting

Mr. Bin-saud Bakhsh
Head – Retail Banking

Mrs. Christina De Agrella
Senior Manager – Strategy and Channels

Mr. Nazrul Azeez
Senior Manager – Treasury

Mrs. Madhavi Hanif
Senior Manager – Cards

Mr. Pernel Cummings
Senior Manager – Marketing

Mrs. Juanita Persaud
Senior Manager – Operations

Ms. Gay Ann Russell
Senior Manager – Projects

Mr. Devon Mahabir
Senior Manager – Corporate and Commercial Banking

Mrs. Dahana Ramjist
Senior Manager – Client Relations

Mr. Jewsuan Edmondson
Senior Manager – Branch Network & Sales

Ms. Shakisa Harvey
Senior Manager – Legal Services

Ms. Paramdai Ramlakhan
Senior Manager – Remedial

Ms. Anita Singh
Senior Manager – People Operations

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



Dear Shareholders,

The year 2025 marked another significant milestone in the evolution of Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited (GBTI) and its subsidiaries. Against a backdrop of rapid economic transformation in Guyana and shifting dynamics within the global financial system, the Bank delivered a strong performance characterized by sustained growth, disciplined risk management, and continued investment in digital capability and operational resilience.

As Guyana's economy advances through a historic phase of expansion, the financial sector plays an increasingly critical role in mobilizing capital, facilitating trade, and supporting enterprise development. GBTI remains firmly positioned as a trusted financial partner to businesses and individuals while maintaining a prudent and forward-looking approach to growth.

GLOBAL AND ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

Globally, economies continue to experience a dynamic interplay of growth and volatility. Emerging markets remain engines of expansion, propelled by industrialization, digital adoption, and demographic advantages. Technological advancement, particularly in artificial intelligence and financial technology, continues to reshape industries, creating both opportunities and challenges for financial institutions.

Central Banks across advanced economies maintained a cautious approach to monetary policy as inflationary pressures gradually eased but remained above long-term targets in several jurisdictions. Interest rate cycles in the United States, Europe, and parts of Asia continued to influence global liquidity conditions, capital flows, and investment patterns. These dynamics contributed to heightened volatility across financial markets, particularly within emerging economies where currency fluctuations and debt servicing costs remain areas of concern.

At the same time, the financial services industry continues to undergo profound structural transformation driven by digital Banking, artificial intelligence, and financial technology innovations. The rapid adoption of digital payment systems, embedded finance platforms, and automated credit assessment tools is reshaping customer expectations and competitive dynamics across the global Banking sector. Institutions that successfully combine technological advancement with strong governance and risk management are increasingly best positioned to capture sustainable growth.

Against this global backdrop, Guyana stands out as one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. The country continues to benefit from significant investment in the oil and gas sector alongside robust expansion across non-oil industries including construction, agriculture, services, and infrastructure development.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Real GDP growth remained strong, supported by the startup of the fourth floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel in the Stabroek Block. The sector recorded fifteen oil lifts during the year, while inflows to the Natural Resource Fund exceeded US\$1.05 billion, with total projected deposits estimated at approximately US\$2.5 billion.

Importantly, the non-oil economy continued to demonstrate broad-based expansion. Non-oil GDP grew by 13.8% during the first half of the year, reflecting increased activity across housing development, manufacturing, logistics, and services.

Macroeconomic fundamentals remained stable. Inflation averaged approximately 2.5%, supported by prudent fiscal management and improved supply conditions. The Bank of Guyana maintained its policy rate at 5%, while the prime lending rate declined slightly to approximately 8.2%, creating favorable conditions for credit expansion and private sector investment.

These conditions have created a unique window of opportunity for financial institutions to deepen financial intermediation, support business development, and strengthen Guyana's financial infrastructure. GBTI remains fully engaged in supporting this national transformation.

Profit after tax increased to G\$4.5 billion, representing an 8.2% improvement over 2024, reflecting disciplined loan portfolio expansion, strong deposit growth, and continued operational efficiency.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

GBTI and its subsidiaries delivered strong financial results for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Profit after tax increased to **G\$4.5 billion**, representing an **8.2% improvement over 2024**, reflecting disciplined loan portfolio expansion, strong deposit growth, and continued operational efficiency.

The Bank's **loan portfolio expanded by 17.9%**, reflecting increased financing across key sectors including housing, commerce, services, and small and medium-sized enterprises. Customer deposits grew by **28.5%**, demonstrating continued confidence in the Bank's financial strength and service delivery.

Asset quality remains sound. The Bank maintained a **non-performing loan ratio of 4.12%**, supported by rigorous credit underwriting standards and proactive portfolio monitoring.

GBTI continues to support entrepreneurship and local enterprise development through targeted lending programmes. During the year, **G\$394 million in Grow Loans** were extended to small and medium-sized enterprises, contributing to job creation and economic diversification.

The Bank remains strongly capitalized, with a **capital adequacy ratio of 16.42%**, significantly above the regulatory minimum of 8%, providing a solid foundation to support future growth while maintaining prudent risk buffers.

In recognition of the Bank's strong performance and commitment to shareholder returns, the Board declared an **interim dividend of G\$27.00 per share** and is recommending a **final dividend of G\$14.00 per share**, bringing the **total dividend for 2025 to G\$41.00 per share**, compared with **G\$32.00 per share in the previous year**.

This reflects the Board's continued commitment to delivering sustainable long-term value to shareholders.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Digital innovation remains a cornerstone of GBTI's long-term strategy. In 2025 the Bank accelerated several key initiatives aimed at enhancing customer experience, improving operational efficiency, and expanding financial access.

Key developments included:

- Expansion of **GO-Banking digital services** and the rollout of **real-time card payment capabilities**, significantly improving transaction speed and convenience.
- Implementation of **Digital Account Opening (DAO)** and **Retail Loan Onboarding** through the Bank's strategic partnership with **Newgen**, streamlining customer acquisition and credit processing.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT (CONT'D)

- Continued expansion of the Bank's **ATM and POS network**, including new installations at Royal Mall and Aiden locations.
- Expansion of the **credit card portfolio** and the launch of the **Mastercard Debit Card**, broadening payment options for customers.
- Enhancement of branch infrastructure, including the expansion of the **Mon Repos branch** to provide a full suite of Banking products and services.
- Strengthening of **cybersecurity and IT infrastructure** to ensure the integrity and reliability of digital Banking services.

These initiatives reinforce GBTI's commitment to becoming a leading technology-enabled financial institution in Guyana.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The Bank continues to operate within a dynamic risk environment characterized by rapid economic expansion, evolving regulatory frameworks, and increasing digitalization of financial services.

Exposure concentrations exist across sectors such as oil and gas services, real estate development, and infrastructure investment. The Bank actively manages these risks through robust credit policies, portfolio diversification strategies, and enhanced monitoring systems.

GBTI maintains strict compliance with regulatory and international financial standards including Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) requirements; FATCA reporting obligations; OFAC compliance protocols; Deposit Insurance Fund participation and regulatory reporting requirements.

Strong corporate governance remains fundamental to our operations. The Board of Directors continues to exercise rigorous oversight while promoting transparency, accountability, and ethical leadership throughout the organization.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL IMPACT

While a formal ESG framework is currently being developed, GBTI continues to advance initiatives aligned with environmental, social, and governance principles.

Our efforts remain focused on expanding financial inclusion, supporting small business development, investing in employee training and development, and contributing to community programmes that promote education, entrepreneurship, and economic opportunity.

As Guyana's development accelerates, the Bank remains committed to responsible growth that benefits communities while safeguarding long-term institutional sustainability.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, GBTI remains optimistic about the opportunities emerging within Guyana's rapidly expanding economy.

Our strategic priorities include:

- Continued expansion of digital Banking platforms and financial technology integration
- Strengthening retail and SME Banking capabilities
- Strategic growth in high-potential sectors of the economy
- Enhancing operational efficiency and risk management frameworks
- Exploring regional opportunities that complement the Bank's long-term growth strategy

With strong capital, a growing customer base, and a clear strategic direction, GBTI is well positioned to support the next phase of Guyana's economic development while continuing to deliver value to shareholders.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend sincere appreciation to our customers, employees, regulators, and shareholders for their continued trust and support.

The dedication and professionalism of our team remain central to our success. Together, we will continue to build a resilient, innovative, and forward-looking financial institution that contributes meaningfully to Guyana's prosperity.

CEO'S REPORT



2025 was a defining year for GBTI, demonstrating that disciplined growth, structural strength, and strategic clarity can coexist in a rapidly expanding economy.

We are pleased to report on another remarkable year of growth, profitability and development for 2025.

2025 was a defining year for GBTI. Not simply because we crossed the G\$300 billion asset threshold or delivered record profitability of G\$4.5 billion, but because we demonstrated that disciplined growth, structural strength, and strategic clarity can coexist in a rapidly expanding economy.

Guyana continues to experience one of the most dynamic economic transformations globally. Against this backdrop, our responsibility as a leading local financial institution is not merely to participate in growth, but to intermediate it prudently, allocate capital intelligently, and preserve stability within an accelerating environment. In 2025, we executed against that mandate with focus and discipline.

THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LANDSCAPE

The global economy in 2025 recorded moderate expansion of approximately 2.7–3.3%. The United States grew by an estimated 2.1%, the Euro Area expanded between 0.9–1.4%, while China moderated to approximately 4.5–5.0%. Emerging markets averaged 4.0–4.5% growth, supported by stable oil prices in the US\$69–US\$85 per barrel range, though external debt vulnerabilities remained in select jurisdictions.

CEO'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Regionally, Caribbean growth averaged approximately 2.2-2.4%, supported by tourism recovery and remittance stability, albeit constrained by elevated public debt levels. Tourism-dependent economies benefited from sustained visitor arrivals, in several cases exceeding **95% of pre-pandemic levels**, while remittance inflows remained stable.

The Guyanese Economy

Guyana's macroeconomic performance in 2025 reinforced its position as one of the fastest-growing economies globally. The National Budget estimated the Guyanese economy to have expanded by 19.3% overall in 2025, with expansion of 14.3% in our non-oil real GDP, reflecting strong activity in construction, services, agriculture, and private consumption.

Oil production continued to scale, with the commissioning of the fourth FPSO and fifteen crude lifts in the first half of the year. Natural Resource Fund inflows exceeded **US\$1.05 billion** by mid-year, with projections of approximately **US\$2.51 billion** for the full year. This sustained liquidity injection into the domestic economy supported infrastructure expansion, business formation, and household income growth.

Monetary conditions remained supportive. The Bank of Guyana maintained its 5% discount rate, while the Prime Lending Rate declined to approximately 8.20%, narrowing spreads but stimulating credit demand. Inflation remained contained at 2.5%, contributing to relative price stability and facilitating forward planning for households and enterprises.

Guyana's Banking sector in 2025 reflected strong balance sheet expansion, with system-wide assets growing by approximately 20–25%, supported by deposit growth exceeding 25% amid rising liquidity from oil and infrastructure activity. Private sector credit expanded by an estimated 15–18%, driven largely by construction, trade, and oil-related services.

Capital Adequacy Ratios across the industry remained well above the Bank of Guyana's 8% minimum requirement, averaging in the mid-teens, while inflation remained contained at 2–3%, supporting stable lending conditions. The sector expanded decisively, but within a framework of continued regulatory compliance and strengthened risk oversight.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2025

Profitability

Profit after Tax reached G\$4.5 billion, representing the highest level in the Bank's history and underscoring the strength of our core earnings engine.

Our revenue profile remains increasingly balanced and strategically structured. **Loans and Advances contributed G\$7.5 billion**, representing **54% of total income**, driven by targeted retail and SME expansion and a measured corporate portfolio expansion aligned with domestic economic acceleration.

Profit after tax reached G\$4.5 billion, the highest level in the Bank's history.

Our corporate loan portfolio reflects the diversified and expanding structure of Guyana's economy, with exposures spanning construction, trade, energy services, manufacturing, transportation, and large-scale infrastructure, ensuring balanced sector representation and prudent concentration management.

Our Retail portfolio continued to deliver strong performance in 2025, with measurable gains in market share. Our Housing and Auto promotions have become benchmarks within the local market, driving quality growth. Importantly, expansion has remained firmly within established underwriting guidelines, ensuring consistency, portfolio integrity, and disciplined risk management.

GBTI GROW, our SME-focused lending platform, has seen more than **G\$394 million** disbursed in 2025, directly supporting the growth, capacity expansion, and formalization of small enterprises across Guyana.

Our personal and business debit and credit cards provide secure, flexible payment solutions that enable clients to transact confidently both locally and internationally, supporting seamless participation in global commerce.

Investment Securities generated G\$2.8 billion, accounting for approximately **20% of total income**, reflecting disciplined treasury allocation within established risk limits.

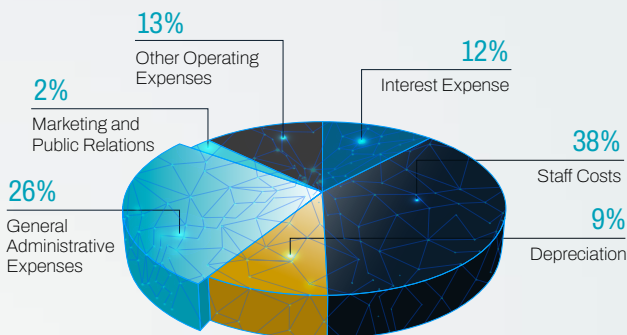
CEO'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Foreign Exchange gains amounted to G\$1.8 billion, a 10% increase year-over-year, supported by active market positioning and increased transaction volumes. **Non-interest income**, including fees and commissions, continued to expand alongside digital adoption and transaction growth, strengthening revenue diversification and reducing sole reliance on interest margins.

Total Operating Expenses increased by approximately 19% year-over-year. Growth was managed deliberately to support expansion without eroding profitability. Operating expenditure increased in a controlled manner to support growth, digital transformation, and strengthened governance. Our **Cost-to-Income ratio was 50%**, reflecting efficiency gains from digital migration and improved process automation.

Operating expenses increased in line with strategic investments in digital infrastructure, branch optimization, risk management capacity, and workforce expansion.

2025 CATEGORIES OF EXPENSES



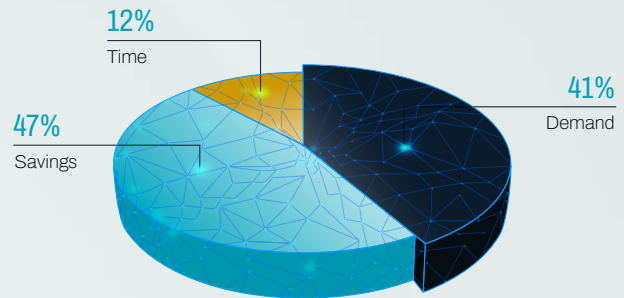
Personnel Costs rose by **20%** year over year standing at a total of **G\$2.9 billion** in line with workforce expansion, as we strengthened revenue-generating teams and control functions, including Risk, Compliance, and Internal Audit. The Bank annually reviews its compensation package holistically to facilitate both the retention and attraction of appropriate skills.

Deposit Mobilization

Deposit growth remained robust in 2025, expanding by **28.5% to G\$268.6 billion**, compared to approximately **G\$209.1 billion in 2024**. Time and Savings Deposits account for almost 60% of our deposit base, reinforcing confidence in the institution by the Banking population as well as our growing impact on the market. This growth was

driven by a targeted multi-channel strategy that combined **enhanced digital Banking solutions, branch expansion, and personalized client engagement.**

DEPOSITS DISTRIBUTION



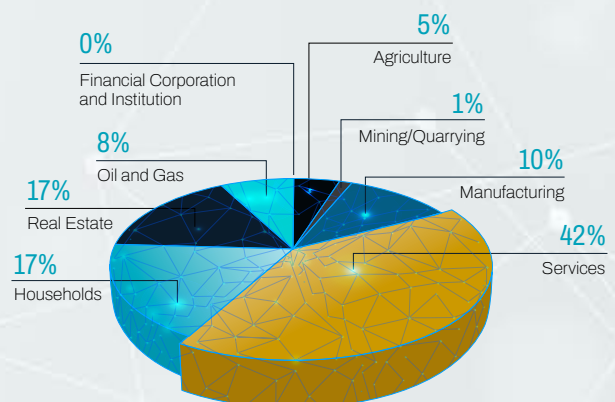
Strategically, we leveraged this liquidity to support our lending and investment initiatives, optimizing the balance between yield generation and capital adequacy. In addition, our digital engagement platforms, including real-time account management and instant payments, significantly increased adoption and strengthened client loyalty, particularly among high-value retail and SME segments.

GBTI will continue to expand deposit acquisition across demographic and geographic segments, integrate innovative deposit products, and maintain superior service standards to reinforce our role as the trusted financial partner for households, SMEs, and corporates alike.

Loans

Our loan book grew by **17.9%**, crossing the **G\$101.4 billion** threshold for the first time in history and reflecting targeted diversified exposure in high-growth segments.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS



CEO'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Asset quality remained stable amid accelerated portfolio expansion. At year-end 2025, our **Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio stood at 4.12%**, reflecting disciplined underwriting and strengthened credit monitoring. Our Net NPL Ratio was **1.30%**, reflecting the Bank's prudential steps in covering these positions.

Even as credit demand accelerated across the economy, the Bank maintained disciplined underwriting standards and strengthened credit monitoring frameworks to preserve asset quality.

Investments

In 2025, we strategically allocated funds based on favorable interest rate conditions. By year-end, total funds invested reached **G\$124 billion, representing a 42% increase over 2024**, demonstrating both scale and strategic agility in our investment management. The Bank maintains a diversified investment portfolio comprising Government-issued Treasury securities and high-quality investment-grade instruments, structured to preserve capital, ensure liquidity, and generate stable risk-adjusted returns.

We are scaling at the speed of the new Guyana, but on a foundation that is rock-solid and globally compliant.

Capital Adequacy

Our results this year are the definitive proof of a high-velocity, dual-track strategy; we have pursued growth without yielding an inch on our prudential safeguards. By aligning our risk frameworks with global Banking best practices, we have proven that pace and power do not have to come at the expense of stability. We are scaling at the speed of the new Guyana, but we are doing so on a foundation that is rock-solid and globally compliant.

Our Capital Adequacy ratio stands at 16.4%, well above Bank of Guyana's 8% statutory requirement, confirming robust buffers for strategic growth and regulatory compliance. Our NSFR and LCR stood at 112% and 230% respectively, both exceeding Basel regulatory minimums.

GBTI MUTUAL FUNDS

The Mutual Fund recorded another year of steady progress in 2025. Assets under Management increased to G\$2.6 billion, representing growth of 18%, reflecting continued investor confidence and sustained interest in the product offering. With three active funds, performance during the year remained stable despite evolving market conditions. Total comprehensive income was recorded at G\$66 million, compared to G\$120 million in 2024, representing a decrease of 45% year over year.

The Fund continues to be managed by Guyana Americas Merchant Bank, whose expertise and oversight support the achievement of its strategic objectives.

OUR PEOPLE

In 2025, GBTI's workforce continued to strengthen in line with the Bank's strategic growth objectives. We have expanded capacity across key operational and revenue-generating areas, ensuring that our teams are equipped to deliver on increasing client and market demands. Recruitment and internal development initiatives were executed deliberately to maintain stability and continuity, while positioning the Bank to respond nimbly to emerging opportunities.

Employee engagement and performance remained strong throughout the year, reflecting a workforce aligned with the Bank's purpose, values, and customer-centric focus. Our people demonstrated commitment and resilience, embracing both operational excellence and innovation as we expanded services and deepened our market presence. Leadership initiatives reinforced visibility and accountability, helping to sustain motivation and drive results across all levels of the Bank.

Training, development, and capability-building remained a core focus, preparing our teams to navigate an increasingly dynamic financial landscape. By strengthening skills, fostering growth, and embedding a culture of high performance, we ensured that GBTI's people remained the foundation of our success and the driving force behind our continued transformation and long-term strategic objectives.

CEO'S REPORT (CONT'D)

“Banking in 2025 was defined not by the walls of our branches but by the speed and accessibility of our digital infrastructure.”

DIGITAL REVOLUTION

Banking in 2025 was defined not by the walls of our branches but by the speed, accessibility, and intelligence of our digital infrastructure. Technology remains the cornerstone of GBTI's strategy, positioning us to deliver seamless, high-speed Banking experiences that meet the evolving expectations of Guyana's consumers and businesses.

In 2025, we accelerated key initiatives to embed technology at the heart of our operations. The Digital Account Opening (DAO) and retail loan origination systems were rolled out, eliminating traditional barriers and enabling customers to access Banking services instantly from anywhere in the country. Our GO-Banking platform evolved into a full-service digital ecosystem, integrating real-time card payments, an expanded merchant network, and enhanced transactional capabilities, strengthening GBTI's role in facilitating daily financial transactions for individuals and businesses.

Even as we drive digital transformation, we maintain a strategic physical presence. New ATMs were deployed at high-traffic commercial hubs, including Royal Mall and Aiden, ensuring brand visibility and customer convenience. This dual approach combining cutting-edge digital infrastructure with targeted physical touchpoint positions GBTI to deliver unmatched accessibility, speed, and reliability in the rapidly evolving financial landscape.

RISK, COMPLIANCE, AND GOVERNANCE

Governance and control remained central to our 2025 strategy as the Bank expanded within a high-growth environment. Our Enterprise Risk Management function

completed a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Assessment, updated key policies in line with international standards, and strengthened collaboration with Internal Audit to address control gaps and reinforce oversight.

Internal Audit continued to provide targeted assurance across core operational and credit functions, in accordance with best practice as established by the Internal Audit Standards.

Compliance maintained rigorous focus on AML, FATCA, sanctions screening, and PEP monitoring, completing KYC refresh exercises and enhancing transaction monitoring systems. Ongoing staff training reinforced regulatory awareness across the institution.

Together, ERM, Internal Audit, and Compliance, our gatekeepers, ensure that growth remains anchored in disciplined governance, robust controls, and full regulatory alignment.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND NATION BUILDING

GBTI's purpose extends beyond financial performance; we are committed to being a true partner in Guyana's social and economic progress. The actions we took in 2025 reflect environmental stewardship, social impact, and governance discipline. Our efforts this year were aligned with national priorities and resonated with communities across the country, as seen in the Bank's expanded outreach and engagement.

In 2025, the Bank continued its support for various social initiatives by partnering with multiple organizations, including sponsoring events like the Rupununi Rodeo, Bartica Regatta, and GBTI Mastercard Gulf Tournament. It also supported community programs such as the Her Venture Summit, Action Invest Caribbean's Grow Club, and the GPHC General Surgery Annual Research Day. Additionally, the Bank contributed to local schools, cultural events, and religious organizations, demonstrating its commitment to social responsibility through donations and sponsorships across diverse sectors.

2026 OUTLOOK

As we transition from an exceptional 2025 performance into 2026, GBTI stands poised to leverage a macroeconomic environment characterized by continued national expansion and favorable growth dynamics. With real GDP growth forecasted at 16.2% in 2026, the Bank will continue to leverage these conditions to ensure growth in all areas.

CEO'S REPORT (CONT'D)

In this environment, GBTI's 2026 strategic priorities are grounded in translating macroeconomic strength into tangible outcomes for clients and stakeholders. Our projected goals notably loan portfolio expansion, deposit growth, and continued digital transformation are underpinned by the anticipated expansion in domestic demand and credit uptake across households, SMEs, and corporate sectors. Continued growth in oil production capacity and associated downstream activity including infrastructure development and new project starts supports optimism for sustained credit demand and deeper financial intermediation throughout the year.

Simultaneously, our investments in digital platforms, customer engagement, and people capability position GBTI to capture new client segments, deepen market penetration, and support the accelerated pace of economic activity envisioned for 2026. This alignment with national economic projections and strategic execution priorities underscores GBTI's confidence in delivering value for our clients, our shareholders, and the broader Guyanese economy in the year ahead.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

As we reflect on GBTI's performance in 2025 and look ahead to 2026, we recognize that our progress is the result of collective commitment and disciplined execution.

We extend our sincere appreciation to our clients and partners for the trust they place in us. From households and corporates to SMEs and micro-entrepreneurs, your confidence drives our continued focus on innovation, financial inclusion, and client-centered service.

Our team members deserve special recognition for their professionalism, resilience, and unwavering commitment to excellence. In an evolving financial landscape, your dedication has been central to executing strategy, strengthening controls, and enhancing the client experience.

We also acknowledge the stewardship of our Board of Directors, whose guidance and oversight reinforce governance, risk discipline, and long-term sustainability.

Together with our technology, compliance, and operational partners, we remain committed to building an institution that not only delivers strong financial performance but contributes meaningfully to national development and sustainable value creation.

TESTIMONIALS



GBTI's decision to hire and invest in women-led businesses sends a powerful message. It demonstrates that GBTI recognises the growth and development of women-owned enterprises and truly understands the importance of investing in women. This commitment goes beyond business—it reflects a genuine belief in empowerment, inclusion, and sustainable economic growth.”

Mrs. Kathy Smith



GBTI GROW has transformed the way we do business, helping us move our operations out of a heavily manual state and significantly reducing operational time and costs. The support provided has enabled greater efficiency, improved processes, and a more sustainable way of operating.

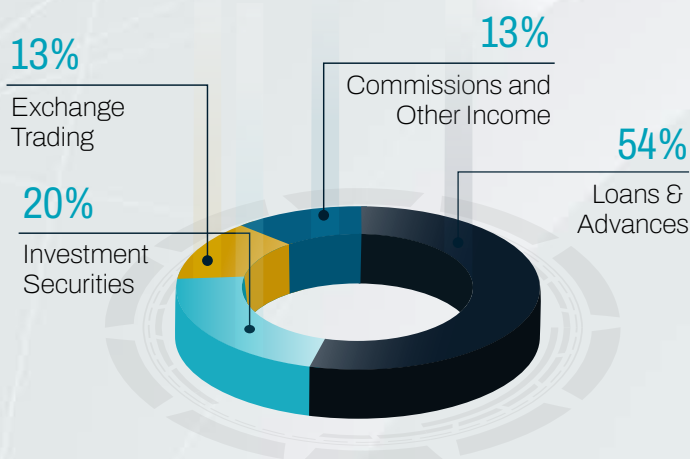
Mr. Nayman Gill



Pacific Rim Constructors has been fortunate to partner with GBTI to help support our efforts to continue to develop Guyana. In 2025, the GBTI team worked with us to help secure local financing for a project. The team showed the utmost professionalism and attention to bringing this to fruition. Our partnership will continue to allow Pacific Rim Constructors to help bring growth and sustainability to Guyana through construction services supporting the oil and gas, mining, industrial and infrastructure development industries.

Pacific Rim Constructors

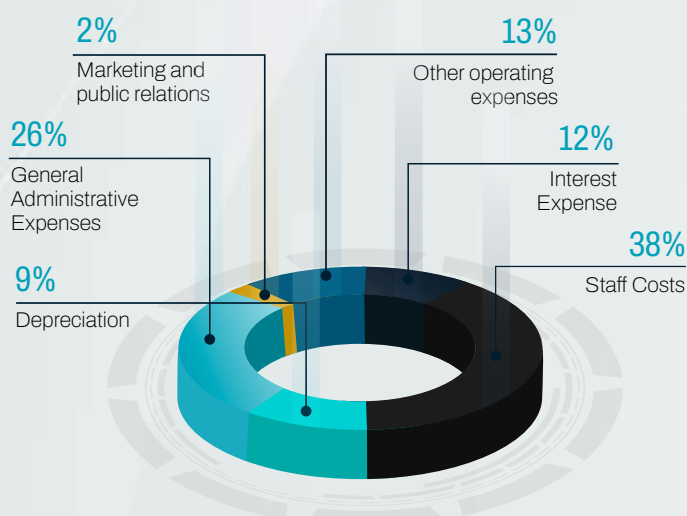
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



2025 SOURCES OF INCOME

Amount in millions of Guyana Dollars

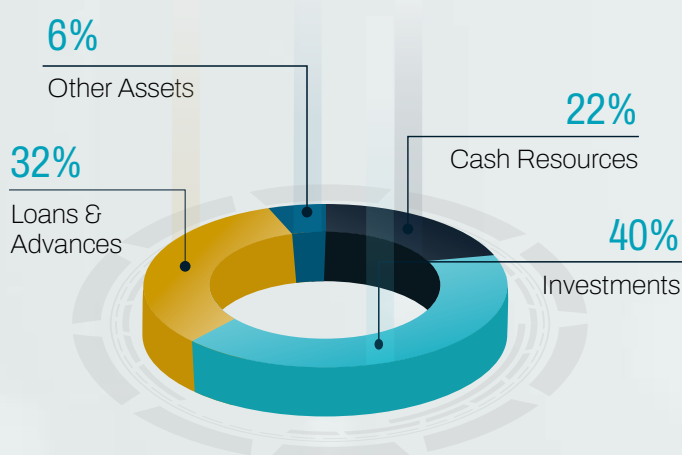
	Amount	%
Loans & Advances	7,570	54%
Investment Securities	2,818	20%
Exchange Trading	1,798	13%
Commissions and Other Income	1,869	13%
Total	14,055	100%



2025 CATEGORIES OF EXPENSES

Amount in millions of Guyana Dollars

	Amount	%
Interest Expense	930	12%
Staff Costs	2,966	38%
Depreciation	732	9%
General administrative expenses	2,053	26%
Marketing and public relations	188	2%
Other operating expenses	989	13%
Total	7,858	100%



DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES

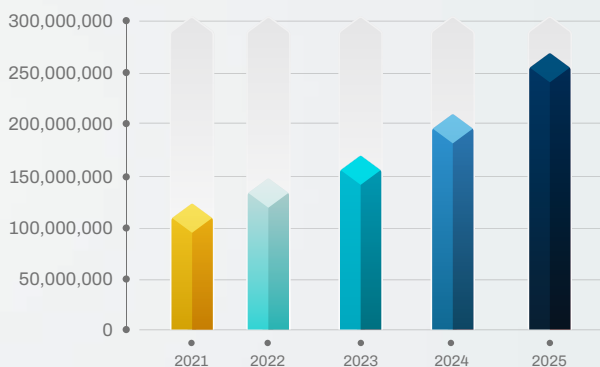
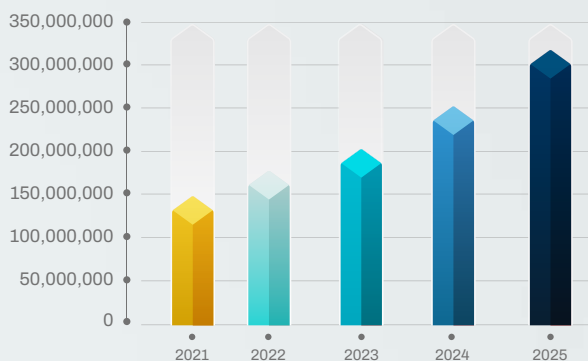
Amount in millions of Guyana Dollars

ASSETS	Amount	%
Cash Resources	68,304	22%
Investments	124,030	40%
Loans & Advances	101,399	32%
Other Assets	19,800	6%
Total	313,533	100%

LIABILITIES	Amount	%
Deposits	268,557	86%
Other Liabilities	11,436	3%
Shareholders Equity	33,540	11%
Total	313,533	100%

	2021 G\$000	2022 G\$000	2023 G\$000	2024 G\$000	2025 G\$000
Total Assets	145,451,078	174,985,989	200,507,722	249,572,372	313,532,907
Shareholders' Equity	19,307,689	20,817,811	23,027,646	30,199,813	33,540,321
Reserves and Retained Earnings	18,507,689	20,017,811	22,227,646	29,399,813	32,740,321
Total Deposits	123,221,623	147,698,196	168,477,094	209,071,623	268,556,505
Loans and Advances	49,693,768	65,225,381	77,038,136	86,009,069	101,399,081
Profit before Taxation	2,430,051	3,544,721	4,748,166	6,137,886	6,845,302
Profit after Taxation	1,917,031	2,424,311	3,141,868	4,129,510	4,468,468
Return on Average Assets (%)	1.39%	1.51%	1.67%	1.84%	1.59%
Return on Average Equity (%)	10.29%	12.08%	14.33%	15.52%	14.02%
Earnings per Share (\$)	47.03	60.08	78.28	102.41	111.06

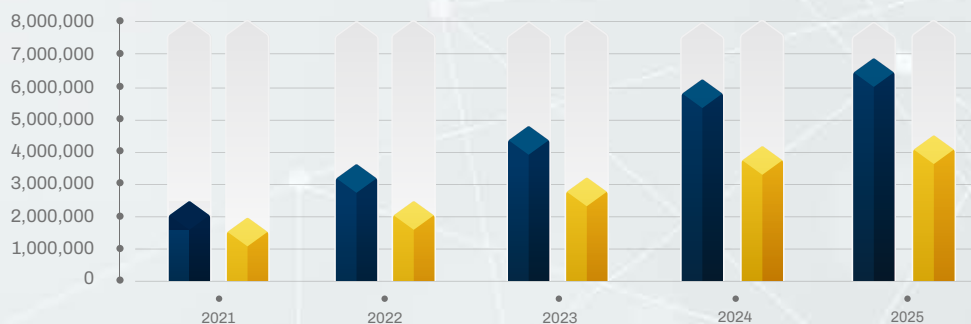
TOTAL ASSETS G\$000



TOTAL DEPOSITS G\$000

PROFITS G\$000

- Profit before Taxation
- Profit after Taxation



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance refers to the principles and processes which directs the relationship between the Bank's board of directors, management, shareholders, and other stakeholders including employees.

GBTI is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance to ensure accountability, transparency, and sustainability in all our operations. Our governance framework is designed to enhance long-term shareholder value, safeguard customer trust, and comply with regulatory requirements, while fostering responsible business practices that serve the interests of all stakeholders.

GBTI's corporate governance framework is built around a well-defined separation of roles and responsibilities among the board of directors, executive management, and other stakeholders to ensure an effective balance of power and accountability. The Board provides strategic guidance, oversight, and support to the executive team, which is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Bank's operations.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors is committed to upholding high standards of independence, integrity, and expertise. Critical aspects of governance include but are not limited to the board of directors acting in the best interests of all stakeholders by ensuring transparent and systematic decision making, robust internal controls and an effective risk management framework to mitigate against adverse risks thereby ensuring long term sustainability of GBTI's operations.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

Effective risk management and compliance are fundamental to GBTI's corporate governance. The Bank maintains a comprehensive risk management framework to identify, assess, and mitigate risks across credit, operational, market, and other areas. The Board and executive team work closely with the Risk and Compliance departments to ensure the Bank meets both regulatory requirements and high internal standards for ethical conduct and risk control.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Bank is committed to proactive engagement with its customers, shareholders, regulators, employees, and the communities it serves since these stakeholders are essential for sustainable growth. Our corporate governance practices are designed to foster trust and accountability through regular and transparent communication.

GBTI is a Guyanese public limited liability company. Its shares are listed on the Guyana Stock Exchange and traded in Guyana dollars.

GBTI operates in a regulated financial sector. It is governed by the laws contained in the Financial Institutions Act 1995 (FIA) and regulations thereto, and the Securities Industry Act 1998 (SIA) and regulations thereto. It is guided, inter alia, by Supervision Guideline No. 8 issued by the Bank of Guyana and the recommendations for a Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Guyana Securities Council. GBTI is

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONT'D)

supervised by the Bank of Guyana pursuant to the FIA and regulations thereto and the Bank of Guyana Supervision Guidelines. The Guyana Securities Council supervises the Bank pursuant to the SIA and regulations thereto. The By-laws and Committee Charters of GBTI in addition to applicable directives and policies define the internal rules that govern GBTI.

BOARD COMPOSITION

The board of directors is comprised of ten (10) directors comprising nine (9) non-executive directors and one (1) executive director. It is a diverse group of individuals with a range of skills and experience in law, Banking, communications, finance, insurance, auditing, and management. They provide strategic direction, oversight, and accountability on all aspects of the Bank's management. The Board delegates management to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive management. The management team led by the CEO implements the strategy and manages the Bank at an operational level.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Enhancing the work of the Board are the Committees established to provide efficacy to the work of both management and the Board.

There are six (6) committees of the Board which are described below: -

Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC)

Membership 7 Directors (6 Non-Executive, 1 Executive)
Chairman Mr. Dahana R. Mahadeo
Members Mr. Robin M.S. Stoby
 Mr. Suresh E. Beharry
 Mr. Richard A. Isava
 Mr. Glenn Parmassar
 Ms. Anna-Lisa Fraser Phang
 Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

The ARC Committee meets on a quarterly basis to fulfill its role as an oversight and governance committee. It considers the financial affairs including financial reporting processes, the internal controls, the risk management framework, and legal and regulatory

compliance. It also provides an independent channel for the work of the Internal Audit department and the Compliance department.

Building and Premises Committee

Membership 4 Directors (3 Non-Executive, 1 Executive)
Chairman Mr. Edward A. Beharry
Members Mr. Dahana R. Mahadeo
 Mr. Richard A. Isava
 Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

The Committee monitors and advises on construction and maintenance projects undertaken by the Bank. It meets on a bi-annual basis.

The Credit and Investment Committee

Membership 5 Directors (4 Non-Executive, 1 Executive)
Chairman Mr. Robin M.S. Stoby
Members Mr. Suresh E. Beharry
 Mr. Richard A. Isava
 Mr. Glenn Parmassar
 Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

The Committee meets once per month or as necessary to review and decide on the credit and investment facilities available to the Bank. Members analyse the risks associated with credit and investment decisions and reviews and monitor the processes for the maintenance of credit and investment policy.

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee

Membership 6 Directors (5 Non-Executive, 1 Executive)
Chairman Mrs. Kathryn A. Eytle-McLean
Members Mr. Robin M.S. Stoby
 Mr. Edward A. Beharry
 Mr. Richard A. Isava
 Ms. Anna-Lisa Fraser-Phang
 Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

The Committee meets bi-annually to consider all matters concerning employee remuneration, promotion benefits and other rewards. The Committee approves key executive appointments and remuneration, reviews the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and executive management and considers succession planning.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONT'D)

Marketing Committee

Membership 7 Directors (6 Non-Executive, 1 Executive)

Chairman Mr. Carlton A. W. James

Members Mr. Edward A. Beharry
Mr. Dahana R. Mahadeo
Mrs. Kathryn A. Eytel-Mc Lean
Mr. Richard A. Isava
Ms. Anna-Lisa Fraser-Phang
Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

The Committee meets quarterly or as needed to determine the Bank's overall strategic direction, risks, and progress in the areas of marketing, branding, and e-commerce. It advises on market share growth through marketing, promotional activities, and brand initiatives.

IT Steering Committee

Membership 3 Directors (2 Non-Executive, 1 Executive)

Chairman Mr. Edward A. Beharry

Members Mr. Richard A. Isava
Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran

The IT Steering Committee (ITSC) will oversee and provide the direction needed to improve the state and operations of the IT department by influencing sustainable change at GBTI. The Committee brings together stakeholders from across the organization to identify, recommend, and monitor initiatives in order to improve the people, process and operations based on current/identified challenges in the GBTI environment.

STRATEGY

The Board reviews and approves the Bank's Strategic Plan and within the context of this plan, approves annual budgets, which include all capital and current expenditure, proposed developments in information technology and the provision of new products to customers.

The Board meets once per month and deliberates on matters concerning the strategic direction of the Bank and seeks to arrive at consensus before approving implementation.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Cognisant of its obligations under the FIA, the Bank has adopted a Related Party Transactions Policy which is consistent with the obligations contained in the legislation and the Bank of Guyana Supervision Guideline No.8. Moreover, the Directors recuse themselves from consideration or approval of matters which constitute related party transactions. An annual report of related party transactions is laid before the Board for its consideration. Pursuant to the obligations (statutory and policy) relating to Conflicts of Interest the directors are required to disclose any conflict or potential conflict of interest in any matter under consideration by the Board and management.

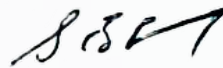
ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Board and management are committed to continuously improving GBTI's governance practices. Governance policies are reviewed and updated to align with evolving regulations, stakeholder expectations, and best practices in the financial services industry.

The Board and management are dedicated to ensuring that GBTI remains a trusted, resilient, and responsible financial institution.

This Corporate Governance Statement reflects GBTI's unwavering commitment to integrity, transparency, and long-term value creation for all its stakeholders.

Signed on behalf of the Board:-



.....
Mr. Suresh E. Beharry

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors take pleasure in submitting their Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank provides a comprehensive range of commercial Banking services. Banking operations are considered a single business operation that includes lending, investments, foreign exchange trading and deposit taking. The contribution of these activities to overall revenues is included in Note 30 of the financial statements.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Group Net Profit after Taxation	<u>G\$ 4,468,468,000</u>
Interim Dividend	<u>G\$(1,080,000,000)</u>
Retained Earnings	<u>G\$ 3,388,468,000</u>
Proposed Final Dividend	<u>G\$ 560,000,000</u>

DIVIDENDS

The Directors recommend a dividend of \$41.00 per share, of which \$27.00 per share has already been paid.

RESERVES & RETAINED EARNINGS

The Bank's Statutory Reserve Account equals its Paid-Up Capital thus no sum is transferred. The sum of G\$3,388,468,000 was placed in the Retained Earnings Account.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized Share Capital for the Bank is G\$500,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 shares of which 40,000,000 have been issued and fully paid.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF GBTI's SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Bank owns 100% of the issued share capital of GBTI Property Holdings Inc. The principal activity of this subsidiary is real estate management. GBTI Property Holdings Inc. Operating Profit for the year 2025 was G\$12M.

The Bank owns 60.72% of the issued share capital of GBTI Mutual Funds which returned an Operating Profit of G\$66M.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF GBTI's ASSOCIATE COMPANY

The Bank owns 40% of the issued share capital of Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. The principal activity of this associate company is the provision of investment management and advisory services. The Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. operating loss for the year 2025 was G\$51M.

DIRECTORS' REPORT(CONT'D)

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND CONTRIBUTION TO RESULTS

The Bank's operations are based in Guyana, but investments are maintained overseas from which income of G\$1,674M (2024: G\$1,673M) was earned during the year.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
Secure International Finance Company Incorporated	24,530,039	61	24,450,205	61

A substantial shareholder is defined as a person or entity entitled to exercise control of five (5%) or more of the voting power at any general meeting.

DIRECTORS

At the 37th Annual General Meeting of the Bank, the following persons retired and were re-appointed Directors of the Bank:

Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby
Mr. Glenn Parmassar
Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang

Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby respectfully resigned as Chairman of the Board of Directors with effect from 18th June 2025. The Board expresses its sincere appreciation for his valuable leadership and dedicated service during his tenure. Following his resignation, Mr. Suresh E. Beharry was duly elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In accordance with By-law 94 of the Bank's By-laws, Mr Suresh E. Beharry, Mrs Kathryn A. Eytile-McLean and Mr Richard A. Isava retire from the board, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The interests of the Directors holding office as at December 31, 2025, in the ordinary shares of Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited were as follows:

Directors	Directors' Interest		Associate's Interest	
	Beneficial	Non-Beneficial	Beneficial	Non-Beneficial
Mr. Suresh E. Beharry	NIL	NIL	13,633,085	NIL
Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Edward A. Beharry	NIL	NIL	1,472,974	NIL
Mrs. Kathryn A. Eytile-Mc Lean	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Carlton A. W. James	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Dahana R. Mahadeo	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang	2,000	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Glenn Parmassar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Richard A. Isava	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran	1,350	NIL	NIL	NIL

No Director or any associate of the Director has the right to subscribe to equity or debt securities of the Bank.

DIRECTORS' REPORT(CONT'D)

DIRECTORS' FEES PER ANNUM

DIRECTORS	2025 G\$
1 Mr. Suresh E. Beharry	3,927,077
2 Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby	3,025,524
3 Mr. Edward A. Beharry	1,894,038
4 Mrs. Kathryn A. Eytel-Mc Lean	1,869,038
5 Mr. Carlton A. W. James	1,794,038
6 Mr. Dahana B. Mahadeo	1,894,038
7 Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang	1,944,038
8 Mr. Glenn Parmassar	1,844,038
9 Mr. Richard A. Isava	2,094,038
10 Mr. Shawn N. Gurcharran	2,119,038
Total	22,404,905

CAPITALISED INTEREST

The amount of interest capitalized by the Bank for the year was G\$347M (2024: G\$9M).

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In 2025, the Bank made significant investments totaling G\$889 million to enhance its infrastructure and technology. These expenditures focused on upgrading critical IT systems, improving operational efficiency, and supporting various strategic initiatives aimed at strengthening the Bank's long-term growth. The investments were strategically allocated to support both current operations and future capabilities, reflecting the Bank's commitment to innovation and value creation for its stakeholders.

SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Bank has a retainer contract with the law firm Sievwright Stoby and Co; headed by Mr. Robin M. S. Stoby.

All other contracts between the Bank and its directors or affiliated companies are disclosed in Note 26 of the Audited Financial Statements that forms part of the Bank's Annual Report.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank conducted transactions with its Parent, Group Companies, Associates, Directors, Key Management Personnel and other related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions included loans and advances, deposits, interest income and expense, rental arrangements, insurance coverage, professional services and the procurement of goods and services. Significant procurement activities were undertaken with related entities for motor vehicle purchases, technology support services, insurance coverage and shared services support.

The Bank also maintained lease arrangements with an associate and insurance entities within the Group. All transactions were executed at arm's length, on normal commercial terms, and in accordance with the Bank's Related Party Transactions Policy.

Full details of related party transactions and year-end balances are disclosed in Note 26 to the Financial Statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT(CONT'D)

CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER CONTRACT

The Bank maintains a non-contributory Defined Contribution Pension Plan which is administered under the terms of a Trust Deed by North American Life Insurance Company Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Edward B. Beharry and Company Limited. The Bank also maintains a non-contributory Group Life and Accidental Death & Dismemberment Plan and Group Health Plan with North American Life Insurance Company Limited.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Summary of Assets and Liabilities	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Total Assets	<u>313,532,907</u>	<u>249,572,372</u>
Liabilities	<u>279,992,586</u>	<u>219,372,559</u>
Shareholders' Equity	<u>33,540,321</u>	<u>30,199,813</u>
	<u>313,532,907</u>	<u>249,572,372</u>
Summary of Income and Expenditure		
Net Interest Income	9,457,748	8,948,969
Other Income	<u>4,193,260</u>	<u>3,620,304</u>
	13,651,008	12,569,273
Loan provisioning net of recoveries	142,802	(605,585)
Operating Expense	(6,928,123)	(5,843,630)
Share of Associate Profit/ (Loss)	<u>(20,385)</u>	<u>17,828</u>
Net Profit Before Taxes	6,845,302	6,137,886
Taxation	<u>(2,376,834)</u>	<u>(2,008,376)</u>
Net Profit After Taxes	4,468,468	4,129,510
Interim Dividend Paid	<u>(1,080,000)</u>	<u>(800,000)</u>
Retained Earnings	3,388,468	3,329,510
Proposed Final Dividend	<u>(560,000)</u>	<u>(480,000)</u>

PENSION SCHEME

The valuation of the company's Defined Contribution Pension Plan was completed as at December 31, 2025 in accordance with Section 111, (1) (2) and (3) of the Insurance Act of 1998. The status of the plan revealed that the valuation of the scheme's assets exceeded the value of its liabilities by G\$135M (2024: G\$143M surplus). The Bank conducts annual actuarial valuations of the pension plan. IAS 19 disclosures are included in Note 24 of the audited financial statements.

AUDITORS

TSD Lal & Co. – Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



.....
BIBI KHAN
ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
GUYANA BANK FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
(SUBSIDIARY OF SECURE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED)
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited (the Company) and Subsidiaries (together the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies as set out on pages 38 to 99.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2025, their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Key Audit Matters cont'd **Loans and advances**

G\$000 (Refer to note 13)

The Group's loans and advances of G\$101,399,081 (2024 – G\$86,009,069) are recorded net of provision/expected credit loss (ECLs). These are computed under two methods: one based on the requirement of the Financial Institutions Act (FIA) and the other based on the requirements of the IFRS Accounting Standards. Under the requirements of the Financial Institutions Act, provisioning is made based on the classification of loans and advances as per the Bank of Guyana's Supervisory Guideline number 5. In relation to the latter, provision is computed by management's expert based on an expected credit loss basis. Where there are differences between the two computations, the excess provision under the FIA is transferred to the General Banking Risk Reserve from Retained Earnings. Differences arise because there are two separate bases used in computing provisions.

Loans and advances are considered a key audit matter as both of the above computations involve significant management judgement.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter:

Our audit tests were carried out on samples for both provisions computed as at 31 December 2025 to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Bank of Guyana's Supervisory Guideline and the IFRS Accounting Standards.

For loans and advances, our audit tests were but not limited to focused on the following procedures:

- Verifying that a sample of loans and advances are secured, active and monitored in accordance with the Bank of Guyana's Supervisory Guideline number 5 and evaluating management's compliance with this guideline. We verified whether these loans and advances were classified based on the criteria outlined in this guideline;
- Assessing the control environment and procedures for the processing, approval and monitoring of loans and advances;
- Direct confirmations were sent for a sample of loans and advances;
- Reviewing provisioning models for inconsistencies in data and checking accuracy of calculations;
- Reviewing models for compliance with FIA and IFRS 9 requirements;
- Reviewing and performing tests on the source data used by management's expert to ascertain its completeness and accuracy;
- We assessed the professional competence, including the qualifications, experience and reputation, of management's expert.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Key Audit Matters– cont'd

Valuation of investments

G\$000 (Refer to note 12)

At 31 December 2025 the Bank and Group's investments amounted to G\$123,944,983 (2024 – G\$87,739,697) and G\$124,029,910 (2024 – G\$87,520,134) respectively. Included in the Group's investments are structured financial instruments valued at amortised cost and fair value through profit/loss (FVPL) investments valued based on quoted prices in active markets.

Investments are also stated net of expected credit losses. These expected credit losses are computed using significant judgement by management's experts.

At 31 December 2025, there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in these valuations. As a result, the valuation of these investments was significant to our audit.

Property and equipment

G\$000 (Refer to note 14(a))

Property and equipment are stated at a net book value of G\$15,561,132 (2024 – G\$14,982,530) for the group. During the year, the Bank revalued a property in accordance with IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment. The revaluation was performed by an independent external valuer, and the resulting surplus has been recognized in the Revaluation Reserve.

Property and equipment are considered a key audit matter due to the significant management judgment involved in selecting depreciation rates for property and equipment, determining key assumptions used in the revaluation process and performing an impairment review, which required assessing whether any indicators of impairment existed.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter:

Our procedures included but were not limited to the following:

- Ensuring valuation methodologies are consistent with the accounting policies;
- Ensuring fair value classification, measurement and disclosures are in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards;
- Ensuring additions and disposals were approved by the appropriate level of management and adequately supported with relevant documentation;
- We verified a sample of investments to quoted prices in active markets;
- Obtaining an understanding of the methodology and assumptions used by management's expert in calculating expected credit losses;
- Reviewing and performing tests on the source data used by management's expert to ascertain its completeness and accuracy.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter:

Our procedures included but were not limited to the following:

- Testing depreciation rates for all property and equipment to ensure consistency with accounting standards;
- Assessing the methodology used by the Directors to carry out their impairment review;
- Verifying assets physically in current and prior years on a sample basis for existence;
- Testing of internal controls governing the procurement, monitoring and disposal of property and equipment and verifying samples of the material assets to supporting documents.
- Reviewing the methodology and key assumptions used in the revaluation process and, assessing the qualifications and independence of the external valuer to determine whether they had the appropriate expertise and objectivity.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Other Information in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information disclosed in the 2025 annual report but does not include the financial statements, notes to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. At the time of our report, the other information was not available.

Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee assists the Directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Company and the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and, obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and the Group's internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements Cont'd

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the year ended 31 December, 2025 and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The financial statements comply with the requirements of the Financial Institutions Act (Cap. 85:03), the Securities Industry Act (Cap. 73:04), and the Companies Act (Cap. 89:01).

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Rajiv Nandalal FCCA.



TSD LAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Date: 6th February, 2026

77 Brickdam,
Stabroek, Georgetown
Guyana

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	COMPANY		GROUP	
		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest income	4	10,256,517	9,555,654	10,388,046	9,714,568
Interest expense	5	(930,298)	(765,599)	(930,298)	(765,599)
Net interest income		9,326,219	8,790,055	9,457,748	8,948,969
Other income	6	4,206,931	3,587,179	4,193,260	3,620,304
Net interest and other income		13,533,150	12,377,234	13,651,008	12,569,273
Operating expenses	7	(6,859,036)	(5,804,727)	(6,928,123)	(5,843,630)
Loan provisioning net of recoveries		142,802	(605,585)	142,802	(605,585)
Associate company: share of profit/(loss)	12	(20,385)	17,828	(20,385)	17,828
Profit before taxation		6,796,531	5,984,750	6,845,302	6,137,886
Taxation	10(a)	(2,349,147)	(1,966,745)	(2,376,834)	(2,008,376)
Profit after taxation		4,447,384	4,018,005	4,468,468	4,129,510
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		4,447,384	4,018,005	4,442,414	4,096,428
Non-controlling interest		-	-	26,054	33,082
Basic earnings per share in dollars	9	111.18	100.45	111.06	102.41

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONT'D)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	COMPANY		GROUP	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year		4,447,384	4,018,005	4,468,468	4,129,510
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset (net of deferred tax)	10(b)	648	(7,284)	648	(7,284)
Gains on property revaluation (net of deferred tax)	10(b)	93,412	4,022,090	93,412	4,022,090
		94,060	4,014,806	94,060	4,014,806
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Share of comprehensive profit/(loss) of associate company	10(b)	2,264	(8,172)	2,264	(8,172)
		2,264	(8,172)	2,264	(8,172)
Other comprehensive income net of tax		96,324	4,006,634	96,324	4,006,634
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,543,708	8,024,639	4,564,792	8,136,144
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		4,543,708	8,024,639	4,538,738	8,103,062
Non-controlling interest		-	-	26,054	33,082

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		COMPANY						
	Note	Share Capital G\$ 000	Retained Earnings G\$ 000	Other Reserve G\$ 000	Statutory Reserve G\$ 000	Revaluation Reserve G\$ 000	General Banking Risk Reserve G\$ 000	Total G\$ 000
Balance at 1 January 2024		800,000	20,875,464	79,711	800,000	18,963	108,000	22,682,138
Changes in equity 2024								
Dividends	28	-	(1,060,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,060,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,018,005	(15,456)	-	4,022,090	-	8,024,639
Balance at 31 December 2024		800,000	23,833,469	64,255	800,000	4,041,053	108,000	29,646,777
Changes in equity 2025								
Adjustment		-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dividends	28	-	(1,560,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,560,000)
Transfer to/ (from) reserves		-	49,526	-	-	-	(49,526)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,447,384	2,912	-	93,412	-	4,543,708
Balance at 31 December 2025		800,000	26,770,379	67,168	800,000	4,134,465	58,474	32,630,486

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONT'D)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		GROUP							
		Share	Retained	Non	Other	Statutory	Revaluation	General	
Note	Capital	Earnings	Controlling	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve	Banking	Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	Interest	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	Risk	G\$ 000
			G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	Reserve	G\$ 000
Balance at 1									
January 2024									
	800,000	20,850,580	370,392	79,711	800,000	18,963	108,000		23,027,646
Changes in equity									
2024									
Dividends	28	-	(1,060,000)	(14,449)	-	-	-	-	(1,074,449)
Increase in unit holders capital		-	-	110,472	-	-	-	-	110,472
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,096,428	33,082	(15,456)	-	4,022,090	-	8,136,144
Balance at 31									
December 2024									
	800,000	23,887,008	499,497	64,255	800,000	4,041,053	108,000		30,199,813
Changes in equity									
2025									
Adjustment		-	(2)	-	1	-	-	-	(1)
Dividends	28	-	(1,560,000)	(24,810)	-	-	-	-	(1,584,810)
Increase in unit holders capital		-	-	360,527	-	-	-	-	360,527
Transfer to/ (from) reserves		-	49,526	-	-	-	-	(49,526)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,442,414	26,054	2,912	-	93,412	-	4,564,792
Balance at 31									
December 2025									
	800,000	26,818,946	861,268	67,168	800,000	4,134,465	58,474		33,540,321

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	COMPANY		GROUP	
		2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
ASSETS					
Cash resources	11	68,198,448	57,424,776	68,304,254	57,655,727
Investments	12	123,944,983	87,739,697	124,029,910	87,520,134
Loans and advances	13	101,399,081	86,009,069	101,399,081	86,009,069
Property and equipment	14(a)	15,561,132	14,982,530	15,561,132	14,982,530
Investment property	14(b)	-	-	352,526	359,018
Defined benefit asset	24	134,599	143,069	134,599	143,069
Other assets	15	3,662,599	2,830,329	3,751,405	2,902,825
TOTAL ASSETS		312,900,842	249,129,470	313,532,907	249,572,372
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
Deposits	17	268,869,727	209,228,774	268,556,505	209,071,623
Deferred tax	10	2,560,089	2,490,494	2,560,089	2,490,494
Other liabilities	18	8,840,540	7,763,425	8,875,992	7,810,442
TOTAL LIABILITIES		280,270,356	219,482,693	279,992,586	219,372,559
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	19	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Retained earnings		26,770,379	23,833,469	26,818,946	23,887,008
Non-controlling interest		-	-	861,268	499,497
Other reserve	20(a)	67,168	64,255	67,168	64,255
Statutory reserve	20(b)	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Revaluation reserve	20(c)	4,134,465	4,041,053	4,134,465	4,041,053
General Banking risk reserve	20(d)	58,474	108,000	58,474	108,000
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		32,630,486	29,646,777	33,540,321	30,199,813
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		312,900,842	249,129,470	313,532,907	249,572,372

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6th February 2026, and signed on its behalf by:



Suresh E. Beharry
Chairman



Dahana R. Mahadeo
Director

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
Operating activities				
Profit before taxation	6,796,531	5,984,750	6,845,302	6,137,886
Adjustments for:				
IFRS 9 re-measurements	578,586	808,649	578,586	808,649
Expected credit gain on investment	(22,406)	(3,534)	(22,406)	(3,534)
Share of (profit)/loss of associate company	20,385	(17,828)	20,385	(17,828)
Lease interest expense	20,418	5,824	20,418	5,824
Depreciation: property and equipment	725,093	676,015	725,093	676,015
Depreciation: investment property	-	-	6,492	6,350
(Gain) on sale of property and equipment	(504)	(1,828)	(504)	(1,828)
Unrealized (gains)/losses investments	-	-	21,800	(9,010)
Realized gains investments	-	-	(72,595)	(100,445)
Net increase in customers' loans	(15,968,598)	(9,164,607)	(15,968,598)	(9,164,607)
Net increase in customers' deposits	59,640,953	40,016,671	59,484,882	40,054,261
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(832,266)	748,951	(836,298)	745,757
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	973,846	(1,039,734)	981,517	(1,071,741)
Decrease in defined benefit asset	9,550	4,244	9,550	4,244
Increase in required reserve with Bank of Guyana	(6,893,859)	(4,767,377)	(6,893,859)	(4,767,377)
Cash provided by operating activities	45,047,729	33,250,196	44,899,765	33,302,616
Taxation				
Taxes paid/adjusted	(2,408,687)	(1,720,603)	(2,472,817)	(1,742,998)
Net cash provided by operating activities	42,639,042	31,529,593	42,426,948	31,559,618
Investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	10,356	2,307	10,356	2,307
Investments(net)	(36,201,001)	(17,180,226)	(36,449,804)	(17,203,668)
Additions to property and equipment	(888,685)	(576,445)	(888,685)	(576,445)
Additions to investment property	-	-	-	(7,008)
Net cash used in investing activities	(37,079,330)	(17,754,364)	(37,328,133)	(17,784,814)
Financing activities				
Non-controlling interest	-	-	360,562	110,472
Dividends paid	(1,560,000)	(1,060,000)	(1,584,810)	(1,074,449)
Lease interest expense	(20,418)	(5,824)	(20,418)	(5,824)
Repayment of lease liability	(99,482)	(55,051)	(99,482)	(55,051)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,679,900)	(1,120,875)	(1,344,148)	(1,024,852)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,879,812	12,654,354	3,754,667	12,749,952
Cash and short term funds at beginning of year	32,375,441	19,721,087	32,606,392	19,856,440
Cash and short term funds at end of year (Note 11)	36,255,253	32,375,441	36,361,059	32,606,392

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Incorporation and activities

The Bank was incorporated on the 27 November 1987 in Guyana as a limited liability company under the Companies Act, Chapter 89:01 continued under the Companies Act 1991 and is licensed as a Banker under the Financial Institutions Act.

On 30 November 1987 the Government of Guyana acquired the assets and liabilities of the Guyana Banking operations of Barclays Bank PLC and vested these assets and liabilities on 1 December 1987 in the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited.

On 1 January 1990 the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited merged with Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited taking over their assets and liabilities at the net values at that date.

On 15 December 1995 a rights issue of 1 share for every share held was made at G\$30.00 each. All shares were taken up, increasing the issued capital to \$800 million. Secure International Finance Company Incorporated owns 61% of the Bank's shares. Secure International Finance Company Incorporated is a wholly owned subsidiary of Edward Beharry & Company Limited. Both companies are incorporated in Guyana.

2. New and amended standards and interpretations

Amendments effective for the current year end

New and Amended Standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025

Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments contain guidance that requires an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determine the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

The foregoing amendments did not have a significant impact of the Company and the Group's financial statements.

Pronouncements effective in future periods available for early adoption

New and Amended Standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards (Volume 11)	1 January 2026
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The Company and the Group have not opted for early adoption.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: classification and measurement of financial instruments

The IASB amended the requirements related to:

- settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system; and
- assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. New and amended standards and interpretations - cont'd

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: classification and measurement of financial instruments cont'd

The IASB also amended disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity

The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards (Volume 11)

Improvements aimed at clarifying and refining several IFRS standards including:

IFRS 1: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter

IFRS 7: Gain or loss on derecognition

IFRS 7: Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price

IFRS 7: Introduction and credit risk disclosures

IFRS 9: Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities

IFRS 9: Transaction price

IFRS 10: Determination of a 'de facto agent'

IAS 7: Cost method

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

This new standard focuses on enhancing the presentation and disclosure requirements in financial statements to improve clarity and comparability.

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

This standard provides disclosure relief for subsidiaries of entities that do not have public accountability, reducing the reporting burden while maintaining useful information for users.

None of the foregoing amendments are expected to have a significant impact on the Company and the Group's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards). The accounting policies set out herein are applied consistently to the consolidated and separate financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Going concern

The Directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the group has applied the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and entities controlled by the company made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the company:

- has power over the investee
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the company gains control until the date when the company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with the company's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the company are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the company's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis.

Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

Profits or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The consolidated accounts incorporate the accounts as at 31 December 2025 of the following:

Name of Company	Country of Registration	% Shareholding	Main Business
GBTI Property Holdings Inc.	Guyana	100	Real estate management
GBTI Mutual Funds	Guyana	60.72	Investment

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(c) Basis of consolidation - cont'd

The financial statement of GBTI Property Holdings Inc in summary form as at 31 December is presented below:

Statement of Financial Position

	2025	2024
	G\$000	G\$000
Total assets	465,585	459,759
Total liabilities	5,392	11,376
Equity	535,016	535,016
Accumulated loss	(74,823)	(86,633)

The financial statement of GBTI Mutual Funds in summary form as at 31 December is presented below:

Statement of Financial Position

	2025	2024
	G\$000	G\$000
Total assets	2,569,922	2,173,457
Total liabilities	30,060	35,641
Unitholders capital	2,361,150	1,943,533
Accumulated profit	172,646	188,181

(d) Investments in associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company and the Group have significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Company and the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Company and the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

The Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited owns 40% of the share capital of the Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. The company's main business is investment management.

(e) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(f) Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Interest income
- Fee income
- Rental income

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company and the Group expect to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Interest income and the effective interest rate method

Under IFRS 9 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Bank recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

The Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cure and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

Interest income is not recognized on non-accrual loans.

Fee income

The Bank earns fee income from a diverse range of services provided to its customers. Income earned from the provision of services is recognized as revenue as the services are provided.

Fees and commissions are recognized as earned. Examples of these types of accounts are:

- ATM – transaction charge for use of ATM service
- Commission Visa and Mastercard fees – Annual fee, late fee, cash advance
- Commitment Fees – negotiation, application fees for new loan accounts
- Drafts and Transfers – cost of drafts, telex transfers
- Ledger Fees – charge for new cheque books
- Safe Custody – annual rental of safe deposit boxes.

Rental income

Income from rental of property to third parties is recognized on an accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(g) Leases

The Group as lessee

The Company and the Group assess whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments, less lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Amounts payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- Value of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and termination options, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest in the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company and the Group expect to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company and the Group as lessor

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties. Each of the leases contains an initial non-cancellable period of five years, with annual rent as listed below. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee and historically the average renewal period is two years. No contingent rent is charged.

At 31 December, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases were receivable as follows:

	2025	2024
	G\$000	G\$000
One year	6,600	6,600
Between two and four years	18,501	17,921
	<u>25,101</u>	<u>24,521</u>

(h) Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company and the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (Guyana Dollars) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings and exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(i) Pension plan

At 1 January, 2004 the defined benefit plan was changed to a defined contribution plan. However, employees in the scheme as of 31 December, 2003 will receive benefits accrued to them under the defined benefit plan up to 31 December, 2003. For service after 31 December, 2003 pensions and contributions will be in accordance with the defined contribution plan. This also applies to new employees, who joined the scheme after 1 January, 2004.

The Contribution Plan is administered by an insurance company under the terms of a trust deed dated 1 January, 1999 which makes it responsible to ensure that contributions are adequate to meet the liabilities of the plan. The Bank's total contribution to the pension plan for the year amounted to G\$157,156,000 (2024 – G\$121,579,000) with a total of 585 participating contributors for 2025 (2024 – 532 contributors).

Defined benefit scheme

Pension accounting costs are assessed using the Projected Unit Credit Method as required by International Accounting Standard 19-Employee Benefits (Revised).

The defined benefit obligation is distributed as follows:

Defined contribution account balances	98%
Defined benefit liabilities for non-retired members	2%
All of the defined benefit liabilities are vested	

(j) Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred income tax expense.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the group supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination or for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(j) Taxation - cont'd

Deferred tax - cont'd

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(k) Property and equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services for rental to others (excluding investment properties), or for administrative purposes, are measured in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed.

A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is recognised in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company and the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, determined on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Buildings, machinery, fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

	2025 and 2024
Buildings	- 2% per annum
Office machinery	- 20% per annum
Furniture and equipment	- 20% per annum

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising from the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(l) Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(n) Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of a reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

(o) Cash resources

In the statement of financial position, cash resources are comprised of cash (i.e. cash on hand) and cash equivalents. The cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Cash equivalents include deposits with Bank of Guyana in excess of the required reserves, cheques and other items in transit.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash resources consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(p) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Group's statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(p) Financial instruments - cont'd

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include investments, loans and advances, other assets, deposits and other liabilities.

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Loans and advances & investments

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group only measures loans and advances and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objectives.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVPL due to changes in the Group's own credit risk which are recorded through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss.

Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(p) Financial instruments – cont'd

Non-Performing Loans and Advances classification

In accordance with the Bank of Guyana's revised supervision guidelines 5 "Credit Exposure Review, Classification, Provisioning and Other Related Requirements" (SG5), the Bank classifies loans and advances as "Non-performing" when the borrower is in default and has not made scheduled payments of principal or interest for 90 days or more; or an account where interest payments for 90 days or more has been capitalized, re-financed, or rolled-over into a new loan. In relation to overdrafts, this occurs when a period of 90 days or more has elapsed since the approved credit limit has been exceeded, the overdraft has expired, or interest charges were due and unpaid, or the account has developed a hardcore which was not converted into a term loan.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in the subsidiary companies is stated at cost in the Bank's financial statements.

Other assets

Other assets are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Bank is required to recognise expected credit losses (ECLs) based on unbiased forward-looking information for all financial assets at amortised cost, debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

The measurement of ECL is calculated using three main components:

- i. probability of default (PD)
- ii. loss given default (LGD) and
- iii. the exposure at default (EAD)

The 12 month and lifetime ECLs are calculated by multiplying the respective PD, LGD and the EAD. The 12 month and lifetime PDs represent the PD occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively. The EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the balance sheet date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities. The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

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

Based on the above process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since its origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit impaired. The Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(p) Financial instruments – cont'd

Impairment of financial assets - cont'd

The calculation of ECLs

The Bank calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the effective interest rate (EIR). A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Forward-looking information

The measurement of ECL involves complexity and judgement, including estimation of PD, LGD, a range of unbiased future economic scenarios, estimation of expected lives (where contractual life is not appropriate), and estimation of EAD and assessing significant increases in credit risk. In the ECL model, the Bank incorporates forward-looking information on macroeconomic performance.

Bank of Guyana Supervision Guideline no. 5

The Bank is required to consider past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions when measuring expected credit losses (ECL), in order to adequately provide for the risk undertaken in accordance with IFRS 9 as well as maintain provisions to absorb estimated losses associated with the credit portfolio. Specific provisioning shall be held against current identified losses or potential credit losses, and a general provision against future and current unidentified losses which may materialize subsequently in accordance with Bank of Guyana Supervision Guideline no. 5 (SG 5).

Where the impairment provision required under SG 5 is greater than that required under IFRS 9, the excess is dealt with as an appropriation of retained earnings to the general Banking risk reserves.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company and the Group recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received, and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company and the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Deposits and other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company and the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(q) Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

The Bank's potential liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit is reported as a contingent liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(r) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company and the Group have present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company and the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(s) Statutory reserve

The Financial Institutions Act requires that a minimum of 15% of the net profit after deduction of taxes in each year must be transferred to a statutory reserve account until the balance on this reserve is not less than the paid-up capital. This reserve is not distributable.

This reserve account is now equal to the 'paid up' capital.

(t) Reserve requirement

Bank of Guyana requires each Commercial Bank to maintain a current account with a balance of 12% of their time and demand liabilities calculated on a weekly basis.

(u) Revaluation reserve

Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment (land, buildings and equipment) is credited to this reserve. This reserve is not distributable.

(v) Other reserve

The Bank's share of reserve of its associate company and re-measurements of the defined benefit asset are credited to this reserve. This reserve is not distributable.

(w) Dividends

Dividends that are proposed and declared are recorded as an appropriation of retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity in the period in which they have been approved. Dividends that are proposed and declared after the financial year end are disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

(x) Balances excluded from the accounts

The financial statements do not include certain balances where, in the opinion of management, the Bank bears no financial responsibility as it acts merely as an intermediary. These balances are instead disclosed in note 25 of the accounts.

(y) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company and the Group's equity is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Group's equity by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Summary of material accounting policies - cont'd

(z) Segment reporting

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

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

The Group analyses its operations by both business and geographic segments. The primary format is business reflecting "retail and commercial Banking", "treasury" and "investment property". Its secondary format is that of geographic segments reflecting the primary economic environments in which the Group has exposure.

3.2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3.1, the Directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank on a regular basis review its portfolio of loans and advances with a view of assessing impairment. This is done in addition to what is required under the Financial Institutions Act 1995 with respect to provisioning. Certain judgements are made that reflect the Bank's assessment of several critical factors that can influence future cash flows.

(b) Useful lives of property and equipment

Management reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment at the end of each year to determine whether the useful lives of property and equipment should remain the same.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

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

- The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns probabilities of default (PDs) to the individual grades;
- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, exposure at default and loss given default;
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty cont'd

Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty cont'd

(d) Lease liability

Lease liability, which represents the present value of all future lease payments, is discounted at an appropriate interest rate over an appropriate lease term. At the end of each reporting period, management reviews the appropriateness of both the rate and lease term used and determines whether a revision is necessary.

(e) Retirement benefit asset/obligation

The provisions for defined benefit asset/obligation are determined by the actuary based on data provided by management. The computation of the provisions by the actuary assumes that the data provided is not materially misstated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
4 Interest Income				
Loans and advances	7,570,187	7,271,806	7,570,187	7,271,806
Investment securities:-				
-Amortised Cost	2,138,328	1,834,637	2,138,328	1,834,637
-FVPL	-	-	131,529	158,914
Other	548,002	449,211	548,002	449,211
	10,256,517	9,555,654	10,388,046	9,714,568
5 Interest Expense				
Savings deposits	518,139	431,726	518,139	431,726
Term deposits	323,443	300,690	323,443	300,690
Other	88,716	33,183	88,716	33,183
	930,298	765,599	930,298	765,599
6 Other Income				
Commissions	2,324,649	1,840,642	2,324,649	1,840,642
Exchange trading and revaluation gains	1,798,168	1,628,139	1,798,168	1,628,139
Rental and other income	30,990	114,865	17,319	147,990
Expected credit gain on investments	53,124	3,533	53,124	3,533
	4,206,931	3,587,179	4,193,260	3,620,304
7 Operating Expenses				
Staff costs (Note 8)	2,962,883	2,467,524	2,966,265	2,471,471
Depreciation	725,093	676,015	731,585	682,365
Other operating expenses	978,664	945,393	988,617	950,501
Marketing and public relations	186,229	154,674	188,300	154,875
Auditor remuneration	21,166	16,000	23,005	17,838
Directors' fees	22,742	19,075	22,742	19,075
Depositor's Insurance	301,571	258,781	301,571	258,781
Property taxes	207,000	186,000	226,102	201,574
Group shared service	129,600	-	129,600	-
General administrative expenses	1,324,088	1,081,265	1,350,336	1,087,150
	6,859,036	5,804,727	6,928,123	5,843,630
8 Staff Costs (Note 8)				
Salaries and wages	1,914,506	1,577,577	1,917,888	1,581,524
Other staff costs	890,199	769,391	890,199	769,391
Pension	158,178	120,556	158,178	120,556
	2,962,883	2,467,524	2,966,265	2,471,471
9 Basic Earnings Per Share				
Calculated as follows:				
Profit after taxation	4,447,384	4,018,005	4,442,414	4,096,428
Number of ordinary shares issued and fully paid	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Basic earnings per share in dollars	111.18	100.45	111.06	102.41

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 (a) Taxation	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit				
Accounting profit	6,796,531	5,984,750	6,845,302	6,137,886
Share of Associate Company's profit/(loss)	20,385	(17,828)	20,385	(17,828)
	6,816,916	5,966,922	6,865,687	6,120,058
Corporation tax at 40%/25%	2,726,766	2,386,769	2,749,644	2,446,304
Add:				
Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits				
Depreciation for accounting purposes	290,037	270,406	291,660	271,994
Other	9,236	5,791	18,462	7,215
Property tax	82,800	74,400	89,953	80,152
	3,108,839	2,737,366	3,149,719	2,805,665
Deduct:				
Tax effect of depreciation for tax purposes	254,719	321,900	256,793	324,013
Other	39,792	22,020	10,727	(6,617)
Tax Exempt Income	472,070	504,003	512,254	557,195
Corporation Tax	2,342,258	1,889,442	2,369,945	1,931,073
Deferred Tax	6,889	77,303	6,889	77,303
	2,349,147	1,966,745	2,376,834	2,008,376
Components of deferred tax liability				
Property and equipment	(2,506,250)	(2,433,267)	(2,506,250)	(2,433,267)
Defined benefit asset	(53,839)	(57,227)	(53,839)	(57,227)
	(2,560,089)	(2,490,494)	(2,560,089)	(2,490,494)
Movement in temporary differences				
	COMPANY AND GROUP			
	Defined benefit asset/(liability)	Property and equipment Depreciation	Property and equipment Revaluation	Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
At 1 January 2024	(63,781)	327,128	-	263,347
Movement during the year:-				
Statement of profit or loss	1,698	(79,001)	-	(77,303)
Statement of other comprehensive income	4,856	-	(2,681,394)	(2,676,538)
At 31 December 2024	(57,227)	248,127	(2,681,394)	(2,490,494)
Movement during the year:-				
Statement of profit or loss	3,820	(10,709)	-	(6,889)
Statement of other comprehensive income	(432)	-	(62,274)	(62,706)
At 31 December 2025	(53,839)	237,418	(2,743,668)	(2,560,089)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 (b) Disclosure of tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity

	2025			2024		
	COMPANY AND GROUP			COMPANY AND GROUP		
	Before tax	Tax	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax	Net of tax
	amount	(expense)/	amount	amount	(expense)/	amount
	G\$'000	benefit	G\$'000	G\$'000	benefit	G\$'000
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan	1,080	(432)	648	(12,140)	4,856	(7,284)
Share of other comprehensive profit/(loss) of associate company	2,264	-	2,264	(8,172)	-	(8,172)
Gains on property revaluation	155,686	(62,274)	93,412	6,703,484	(2,681,394)	4,022,090
	159,030	(62,706)	96,324	6,683,172	(2,676,538)	4,006,634

10 (c) Tax Assessments

- i. On December 17, 2018, the Company received Notice of Assessment ("Assessments") from the Guyana Revenue Authority ("GRA") claiming additional corporation taxes of G\$63,528,300 as a result of the disallowance of the Company's claim for deduction for impairment losses on financial assets in relation to the year of income ended December 31, 2010.

On December 31, 2019, The Company filed objections in relation to this assessment.

- ii. On August 20, 2019, the Company received Notices of Assessment ("Assessments") from the Guyana Revenue Authority ("GRA") claiming additional corporation taxes of G\$355,596,400 as a result of the disallowance of the Company's claim for deduction for impairment losses on financial assets in relation to the years of income ended December 31, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

On August 31, 2019, The Company filed objections in relation to these assessments.

On January 25, 2023, the GRA reviewed the assessments and issued letters in disagreement of the objections filed with a total sum now payable of \$419,124,700.

On February 22, 2023, the Company appealed this matter through the High Court. In order to hear the appeal G\$419,124,700 taxes by way of a bond were lodged to the GRA in accordance with the Income Tax Act.

- iii. On January 27, 2019, the Company received Notices of Assessment ("Assessments") from the Guyana Revenue Authority ("GRA") claiming additional corporation taxes of G\$388,817,636 as a result of the disallowance of the Company's claim for deduction for impairment losses on financial assets in relation to the years of income ended December 31, 2017, 2020 and 2021.

The company also received assessments for the above years relating to property taxes for G\$143,264,780 for financial years ended 31 December 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 which related to the disallowance of deductions of impairment losses in relation to the Company's advances in determining chargeable net assets.

On February 09, 2023, the Company filed objections in relation to these assessments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 (c) Tax Assessments - cont'd

On February 23, 2023, the GRA acknowledged the objection and the tax in dispute is being held in abeyance.

On May 11, 2023, the GRA reviewed the assessments and issued letters in disagreement of the objections filed with a total sum now payable of \$532,082,416.

On June 02, 2023, the Company appealed this matter through the High Court. In order to hear the appeal G\$532,082,416 taxes by way of a Bank draft was lodged to the GRA in accordance with the Income Tax Act.

On January 16, 2025, the Company responded to the letter from GRA dated 12th November 2024 on the proposed resolution of the ongoing appeals concerning bad debt and exempt income.

The accounting policy on impairment losses on financial assets, as described in Note 3.1 (p) to these financial statements, recognizes the Company's obligation to comply with provisioning requirements contained in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the Supervision Guidelines issued by the Bank of Guyana. For purposes of its corporation and property tax computations, the Company's impairment losses on financial assets were computed and claimed as deductions in accordance with sections 16(l)(e) of the Income Tax Act, which provides for the deduction of provisions for bad and doubtful debts incurred in a trade or business.

A summary of the above is presented below:-

Years of income (financial year)	Years of assessment (tax year)	Tax type	Taxes assessed (G\$)
2010, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016	2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017	Corporation tax	419,124,700
2017, 2020, 2021	2018, 2021, 2022	Corporation tax	388,817,636
2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021	2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	Property tax	143,264,780
Total tax in dispute			951,207,116

As at 31 December 2025, the assessments were discharged following court proceedings and the completion of the appeal process. The Guyana Revenue Authority did not pursue further action, the Company did not renew the bonds lodged in respect of the assessments, and amounts previously deposited with the Authority were refunded. Accordingly, no outstanding tax assessments, provisions, or contingent liabilities existed in respect of these matters at year end.

11 Cash Resources	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
Cash in hand	5,375,307	5,180,756	5,481,113	5,411,707
Balance with Bank of Guyana in excess of required reserves	6,145,748	16,008,557	6,145,748	16,008,557
Balances with other Banks	24,374,610	10,852,384	24,374,610	10,852,384
Cheques and other items in transit	359,588	333,744	359,588	333,744
Total Cash and Short Term Funds	36,255,253	32,375,441	36,361,059	32,606,392
Reserve requirement with Bank of Guyana	31,943,195	25,049,335	31,943,195	25,049,335
Total Cash Resources	68,198,448	57,424,776	68,304,254	57,655,727

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 Investments	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Amortised cost	121,726,731	85,582,784	121,726,731	85,582,784
FVPL	-	-	2,175,145	1,813,601
Expected credit loss	(11,528)	(33,934)	(11,528)	(33,934)
	121,715,203	85,548,850	123,890,348	87,362,451
Investment in Subsidiary's shares:				
GBTI Property Holdings Inc.	535,016	535,016	-	-
GBTI Mutual Funds	1,555,202	1,498,148	-	-
	2,090,218	2,033,164	-	-

Investment in Associate Company

Non Current Asset - Associate Company (i)	139,562	157,683	139,562	157,683
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The Bank holds 40% (2024-40%) of the share capital of the Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.

Total Investments	123,944,983	87,739,697	124,029,910	87,520,134
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(i) Associate company

At 1 January	157,683	148,027	157,683	148,027
Share of profit/ (loss) of associate company	(20,385)	17,828	(20,385)	17,828
	137,298	165,855	137,298	165,855
Share of investment reserve of associate company	2,264	(8,172)	2,264	(8,172)
At 31 December	139,562	157,683	139,562	157,683

The financial statements of Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. in summary form as at 31 December is presented below:

Statement of Income	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Income	232,279	237,593
Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	(50,962)	44,571
Statement of Financial Position		
Total assets	473,154	526,614
Equity and liabilities		
Capital and reserves	447,262	492,564
Liabilities	23,901	32,580
Tax liability	1,991	1,470
Total equity and liabilities	473,154	526,614

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 (a) Loans and advances

	COMPANY AND GROUP			
	Agriculture & Other G\$ 000	Personal & Services G\$ 000	Real Estate G\$ 000	Total G\$ 000
2025				
Gross Loans and advances	21,417,813	56,971,963	25,889,527	104,279,303
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(523,934)	(610,330)	(74,829)	(1,209,093)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	-	(19,188)	(20)	(19,208)
Stage 3: Credit impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(1,608,210)	(42,087)	(1,624)	(1,651,921)
Net loans and advances	19,285,669	56,300,358	25,813,054	101,399,081
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025	(572,021)	(925,315)	(141,602)	(1,638,938)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(521,059)	(590,394)	(70,170)	(1,181,623)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	569,146	905,379	136,943	1,611,468
At December 31, 2025	(523,934)	(610,330)	(74,829)	(1,209,093)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025	(57,037)	(20,183)	(2,847)	(80,067)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	-	(6,157)	-	(6,157)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	57,037	7,152	2,827	67,016
At December 31, 2025	-	(19,188)	(20)	(19,208)
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets – Lifetime ECL				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025	(431,270)	(148,980)	(24,120)	(604,370)
Charge-offs and write-offs	-	7,687	14,049	21,736
Credit loss expense	(1,394,472)	(661,452)	(349,835)	(2,405,759)
Recoveries	217,532	760,658	358,282	1,336,472
At December 31, 2025	(1,608,210)	(42,087)	(1,624)	(1,651,921)
Total	(2,132,144)	(671,605)	(76,473)	(2,880,222)
2024	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Gross Loans and advances	18,461,415	48,630,518	21,240,511	88,332,444
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(572,021)	(925,315)	(141,602)	(1,638,938)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(57,037)	(20,183)	(2,847)	(80,067)
Stage 3: Credit impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(431,270)	(148,980)	(24,120)	(604,370)
Net loans and advances	17,401,087	47,536,040	21,071,942	86,009,069

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 (a) Loans and advances - cont'd

	COMPANY AND GROUP			
	Agriculture & Other G\$ 000	Personal & Services G\$ 000	Real Estate G\$ 000	Total G\$ 000
2024				
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	(542,634)	(808,940)	(69,268)	(1,420,842)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(45,735)	(103,151)	(19,705)	(168,591)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	16,348	(13,224)	(52,629)	(49,505)
At December 31, 2024	(572,021)	(925,315)	(141,602)	(1,638,938)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	(67,141)	(426)	(3,305)	(70,872)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(57)	(238)	-	(295)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	10,161	(19,519)	458	(8,900)
At December 31, 2024	(57,037)	(20,183)	(2,847)	(80,067)
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets – Lifetime ECL				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	(821,361)	(252,261)	(10,020)	(1,083,642)
Charge-offs and write-offs	732,677	327,953	-	1,060,630
Credit loss expense	(504,126)	(1,035,362)	(229,157)	(1,768,645)
Recoveries	161,540	810,690	215,057	1,187,287
At December 31, 2024	(431,270)	(148,980)	(24,120)	(604,370)
Total	(1,060,328)	(1,094,478)	(168,569)	(2,323,375)

13 (b) Provision for loan losses by economic sectors

	Gross Performing G\$ 000	Gross Non- Performing G\$ 000	Expected Credit Loss G\$ 000	Net amount G\$ 000
2025				
Agriculture & other	21,208,923	208,890	(2,132,144)	19,285,669
Personal & services	52,938,733	4,033,230	(671,605)	56,300,358
Real estate	25,834,433	55,094	(76,473)	25,813,054
	99,982,089	4,297,214	(2,880,222)	101,399,081
2024				
Agriculture & other	18,171,391	290,024	(1,060,328)	17,401,087
Personal & services	45,599,649	3,030,869	(1,094,478)	47,536,040
Real estate	21,159,983	80,528	(168,569)	21,071,942
	84,931,023	3,401,421	(2,323,375)	86,009,069

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 (a) Property and Equipment

	COMPANY				
	Land and buildings G\$ 000	Right-of-use assets G\$ 000	Equipment G\$ 000	Capital work-in-progress G\$ 000	Total G\$ 000
Cost/valuation					
At 1 January 2024	7,590,770	226,506	5,370,601	270,833	13,458,710
Increase due to revaluation	4,621,872	-	-	-	4,621,872
Additions	-	286,446	-	637,637	924,083
Disposals	-	-	(119,249)	(61,192)	(180,441)
Transfers	77,989	-	447,050	(525,039)	-
At 31 December 2024	12,290,631	512,952	5,698,402	322,239	18,824,224
Increase due to revaluation	155,686	-	-	-	155,686
Additions	-	269,178	6,783	884,458	1,160,419
Disposals	-	-	(35,028)	(2,557)	(37,585)
Transfers	65,928	-	459,818	(525,746)	-
At 31 December 2025	12,512,245	782,130	6,129,975	678,394	20,102,744
Comprising:					
At cost	7,734,687	782,130	6,129,975	678,394	15,325,186
Revaluation surplus	4,777,558	-	-	-	4,777,558
	12,512,245	782,130	6,129,975	678,394	20,102,744
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	2,019,419	217,334	3,129,308	-	5,366,061
Elimination on revaluation	(2,081,612)	-	-	-	(2,081,612)
Charge for the year	157,457	63,026	455,532	-	676,015
Writeback on disposals	-	-	(118,770)	-	(118,770)
At 31 December 2024	95,264	280,360	3,466,070	-	3,841,694
Charge for the year	134,958	112,842	477,293	-	725,093
Write back on disposals	-	-	(25,175)	-	(25,175)
At 31 December 2025	230,222	393,202	3,918,188	-	4,541,612
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2024	12,195,367	232,592	2,232,332	322,239	14,982,530
At 31 December 2025	12,282,023	388,928	2,211,787	678,394	15,561,132

(i) Refer to note 18(a) for details of lease liabilities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 (a) Property and Equipment - cont'd

	GROUP				Total G\$ 000
	Land and buildings G\$ 000	Right-of-use assets G\$ 000	Equipment G\$ 000	Capital work- in-progress G\$ 000	
Cost/valuation					
At 1 January 2024	7,590,909	226,506	5,394,938	272,179	13,484,532
Increase due to revaluation	4,621,872	-	-	-	4,621,872
Additions	-	286,446	-	637,637	924,083
Disposals	-	-	(119,249)	(61,192)	(180,441)
Transfers	77,989	-	447,050	(525,039)	-
At 31 December 2024	12,290,770	512,952	5,722,739	323,585	18,850,046
Increase due to revaluation	155,686	-	-	-	155,686
Additions	-	269,178	6,783	884,458	1,160,419
Disposals	-	-	(35,028)	(2,557)	(37,585)
Transfers	65,928	-	459,818	(525,746)	-
At 31 December 2025	12,512,384	782,130	6,154,312	679,740	20,128,566
Comprising:					
At cost	7,734,826	782,130	6,154,312	679,740	15,351,008
Revaluation surplus	4,777,558	-	-	-	4,777,558
	12,512,384	782,130	6,154,312	679,740	20,128,566
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	2,019,419	217,334	3,155,130	-	5,391,883
Elimination on revaluation	(2,081,612)	-	-	-	(2,081,612)
Charge for the year	157,457	63,026	455,532	-	676,015
Write back on disposals	-	-	(118,770)	-	(118,770)
At 31 December 2024	95,264	280,360	3,491,892	-	3,867,516
Charge for the year	134,958	112,842	477,293	-	725,093
Write back on disposals	-	-	(25,175)	-	(25,175)
At 31 December 2025	230,222	393,202	3,944,010	-	4,567,434
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2024	12,195,506	232,592	2,230,847	323,585	14,982,530
At 31 December 2025	12,282,162	388,928	2,210,302	679,740	15,561,132

Refer to note 29 for details of revaluation of property and equipment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 (a) Property and Equipment - cont'd

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Intangible assets		
Net Book Value of acquired software (included in equipment)	1,390,895	1,416,579

14 (b) Investment Property

	GROUP		
	Premises	WIP	Total
	G\$'000	G\$'000	G\$'000
COST			
At 1 January 2024	408,871	3,794	412,665
Additions	7,007	-	7,007
Transfers	3,700	(3,700)	-
At 31 December 2024	419,578	94	419,672
Additions	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	419,578	94	419,672
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2024	54,304	-	54,304
Charge for the year	6,350	-	6,350
At 31 December 2024	60,654	-	60,654
Charge for the year	6,492	-	6,492
At 31 December 2025	67,146	-	67,146
NET BOOK VALUES			
At 31 December 2024	358,924	94	359,018
At 31 December 2025	352,432	94	352,526

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Other Assets	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
Interest and commissions accrued	237,459	206,745	257,145	222,399
Sundry receivables	1,063,331	565,046	1,063,331	565,046
Taxes recoverable	659,613	659,613	727,794	715,513
Prepaid expenses	522,192	222,610	522,192	222,610
Other prepaid & recoverable assets	119,304	114,106	119,304	114,106
Agriculture diversification fund	22,576	22,576	22,576	22,576
Other receivables & suspense balances	1,031,891	1,023,859	1,032,830	1,024,801
Assets classified as held for sale (See note 16)	6,233	15,774	6,233	15,774
	3,662,599	2,830,329	3,751,405	2,902,825
16 Assets classified as held for sale				
Properties on hand				
At 1 January	15,774	22,810	15,774	22,810
Disposals	(9,541)	(7,036)	(9,541)	(7,036)
At 31 December	6,233	15,774	6,233	15,774
17 Deposits				
Demand	111,835,197	81,952,677	111,521,975	81,795,526
Savings	125,101,668	98,313,610	125,101,668	98,313,610
Term	31,932,862	28,962,487	31,932,862	28,962,487
	268,869,727	209,228,774	268,556,505	209,071,623
18 Other Liabilities				
Outstanding cheques	2,464,735	2,905,685	2,464,735	2,905,685
Accrued interest on deposits	308,459	265,998	308,459	265,998
Accrued expenses	801,095	677,886	801,821	678,527
ATM Clearing Account	331,600	228,024	331,600	228,024
Lease liability (a)	410,977	241,280	410,977	241,280
Accounts Payable – 4CS	2,506,208	1,573,927	2,506,208	1,573,927
Other payables and accrued Liabilities	1,370,450	1,157,610	1,405,176	1,184,752
Unpresented drafts	13,272	12,861	13,272	12,861
Agriculture diversification fund (b)	180,899	180,881	180,899	180,881
Due to Banks	29	29	29	29
Taxes payable	452,816	519,244	452,816	538,478
	8,840,540	7,763,425	8,875,992	7,810,442

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18 Other Liabilities - cont'd

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
(a) Lease liabilities analysed as:				
Current	110,964	56,405	110,964	56,405
Non-current	300,013	184,875	300,013	184,875
	410,977	241,280	410,977	241,280

The above represents rental for ATMs at various locations and building space for Port Mourant, Bartica, Providence and Port Kaituma branches. The interest charge is 4% for the duration of these leases.

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities.

- (b) On June 14, 2011, the Bank entered into a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out the implementation of a Financial Facility of US\$1.7M which was funded by the Inter American Development Bank (IDB). The Financial Facility aims to increase Guyana's export growth rate in the agricultural sector by making financial resources through loans and grants available to eligible beneficiaries in three (3) clusters of non traditional agricultural exports, aquaculture, fruits and vegetables, and livestock (beef).

In 2011, two (2) tranches of funds totalling US\$1,130,090 were disbursed to the Bank. Interest earned on the loans are exempted from Corporation Tax. The Financial Facility came to an end on 31.08.2021. The Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture have agreed to an interest rate of 5% to 8% per annum.

19 Share Capital

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Authorised		
Number of ordinary shares	50,000,000	50,000,000
Issued and fully paid		
40,000,000 ordinary shares	800,000	800,000

These shares are all ordinary shares with equal voting rights and no par value

20 Reserves

(a) Other Reserve		
(i) Re-measurement of defined benefit asset:-		
At 1 January	108,906	116,190
Movement	648	(7,284)
At 31 December	109,554	108,906

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		COMPANY AND GROUP	
		2025	2024
		G\$ 000	G\$ 000
20	Reserves - cont'd		
	(ii) Share of reserve of associate company:-		
	At 1 January	(44,651)	(36,479)
	Adjustment	1	-
	Share of comprehensive profit/(loss)	2,264	(8,172)
	At 31 December	(42,386)	(44,651)
	Total	67,168	64,255
	(b) Statutory Reserve		
	At 1 January and 31 December	800,000	800,000
	This reserve is computed in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act.		
	(c) Revaluation Reserve		
	At 1 January	4,041,053	18,963
	Revaluation increase on land and premises	155,686	6,703,484
	Deferred tax liability arising on revaluation of land and premises	(62,274)	(2,681,394)
	At 31 December	4,134,465	4,041,053
	This represents revaluation increase of land, buildings and equipment		
	(d) General Banking Risk Reserve		
	At 1 January	108,000	108,000
	Movement	(49,526)	-
	At 31 December	58,474	108,000

21 Capital Risk Management

The Company and the Group manages its capital structure on an on-going basis. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company and the Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

The capital structure of the Company and the Group consists of equity, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Capital Adequacy

The Company and the Group monitors its Capital Adequacy with reference to the risk-based capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Bank of Guyana in keeping with the BASEL convention. The guidelines evaluate Capital Adequacy based upon the perceived risk associated with balance sheet assets, as well as certain off balance sheet exposures, and stipulate a minimum ratio of qualifying capital (Tier 1 and Tier 11) to risk-weighted assets of 8%.

GBTI remains well capitalised with the Bank's capital risk-asset ratio standing at 16.42% as at 31 December, 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 Capital Risk Management - cont'd

Tier 1 capital was 14.05% of risk-adjusted assets at 31 December, 2025 compared to 13.62% at the end of the previous year.

The Group did not have a fixed rate or range to distribute dividends but its dividend policy is based on the performance of the Bank and future development plans.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
Debt (i)	269,280,704	209,470,054	268,967,482	209,312,903
Cash and cash equivalents	(68,198,448)	(57,424,776)	(68,304,254)	(57,655,727)
Net debt	201,082,256	152,045,278	200,663,228	151,657,176
Equity (ii)	32,630,486	29,646,777	33,540,321	30,199,813
Net debt to equity ratio	6.16:1	5.13:1	5.98:1	5.02:1

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term funds.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group.

22 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives

The Company and the Group's Management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company and the Group through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company and the Group seek to minimise the effects of these risks by the use of techniques that are governed by management's policies on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk which are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company and the Group's Management reports monthly to the Board of Directors on matters relating to risk and management of risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(a) Market Risk

The Company and the Group's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company and the Group uses gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity and exposure limits to financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk. There has been no change in the Company and the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages these risks.

(i) Price Risk

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security of its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Management continually identifies the risk and diversifies the portfolio in order to minimize the risk.

Cross-border risk though relatively minimal, exists in relation to investments in Caricom Sovereign Bonds and such risk is mitigated by the application of prudent selection and stringent monitoring of the Company and the Group's investment portfolio by its intermediary Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.

The Group does not actively trade in equity investments.

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following analyses the sensitivity of interest rates exposure for both financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate instruments, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the instrument outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate.

Apart from the foregoing with respect to the other financial assets and liabilities, it was not possible to determine the expected impact of a reasonable possible change in interest rates on profit or equity as other factors such as credit risks, market risks, political and disaster risks can affect the value of the assets and liabilities.

The impact on the profit for the year is the effect of changes in interest rates on the floating interest rates of financial assets and liabilities.

This impact is illustrated on the following table

	GROUP		
	Impact on profit for the year		
	Local Currency G\$ 000	Foreign Currencies G\$ 000	Total G\$ 000
As at 31 December			
2025			
+50 bps	644,540	272,124	916,664
- 50 bps	(644,540)	(198,448)	(842,988)
2024			
+50 bps	465,826	166,292	632,118
- 50 bps	(465,826)	(186,797)	(652,623)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(a) Market Risk - cont'd

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk but the Group's sensitivity to interest is immaterial as its financial instruments are substantially at fixed rates. The Group's exposures to interest rate risk on financial assets and financial liabilities are listed below:

	Average Interest rate %	GROUP Maturing 2025				Total G\$ 000
		Within 1 year G\$ 000	1 to 5 years G\$ 000	Over 5 years G\$ 000	Non-interest bearing G\$ 000	
Assets						
Cash resources	0.00 to 5.11	24,480,416	-	-	43,823,838	68,304,254
Investments	4.51	109,656,231	10,423,816	2,725,427	1,224,436	124,029,910
Loans and advances (net)	7.26	28,293,522	16,419,200	56,686,359	-	101,399,081
Other assets	-	-	-	-	3,751,405	3,751,405
		162,430,169	26,843,016	59,411,786	48,799,679	297,484,650
Liabilities						
Deposits	0.50 to 0.90	268,556,505	-	-	-	268,556,505
Other liabilities	4.00	110,964	300,013	-	8,465,015	8,875,992
		268,667,469	300,013	-	8,465,015	277,432,497
Interest sensitivity gap		(106,237,300)	26,543,003	59,411,786		

	Average Interest rate %	GROUP Maturing 2024				Total G\$ 000
		Within 1 year G\$ 000	1 to 5 years G\$ 000	Over 5 years G\$ 000	Non-interest bearing G\$ 000	
Assets						
Cash resources	0.00 to 5.11	11,083,336	-	-	46,572,392	57,655,727
Investments	4.25	81,071,409	3,044,625	2,461,467	942,633	87,520,134
Loans and advances (net)	8.21	23,897,672	12,215,801	49,895,596	-	86,009,069
Other assets	-	-	-	-	2,902,825	2,902,825
		116,052,417	15,260,426	52,357,063	50,417,850	234,087,755
Liabilities						
Deposits	0.50 to 0.90	209,071,623	-	-	-	209,071,623
Other liabilities	4.00	56,405	184,875	-	7,569,162	7,810,442
		209,128,028	184,875	-	7,569,162	216,882,065
Interest sensitivity gap		(93,075,611)	15,075,551	52,357,063		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(a) Market Risk - cont'd

(iv) Currency risk

The Group's exposure to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates arose mainly from investments and foreign Bank balances. The currencies which the Bank is mainly exposed to are Euro , United States Dollars, Pounds Sterling and Canadian Dollars.

The aggregate amount of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Guyana dollars are shown:

	GROUP					Total G\$ 000
	Euro € G\$ 000	US \$ G\$ 000	GBP £ G\$ 000	Cdn \$ G\$ 000	Others G\$ 000	
31 December 2025						
Assets	294,626	57,059,842	358,470	62,809	1,818	57,777,566
Liabilities	8,480	19,247,412	72,800	10,297	-	19,338,988
31 December 2024						
Assets	99,354	42,767,090	39,037	37,591	1,839	42,944,911
Liabilities	12,036	10,813,937	71,528	6,836	-	10,904,337

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 2.5% increase or decrease in the Guyana dollar (GYD) against the relevant currencies. 2.5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2.5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the foreign currency strengthens 2.5% against the GYD. For a 2.5% weakening of the relevant foreign currency against the Guyana dollar, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	Euro Impact		US Dollar Impact		£ Sterling Impact		Canadian Dollar Impact	
	2025 \$M	2024 \$M	2025 \$M	2024 \$M	2025 \$M	2024 \$M	2025 \$M	2024 \$M
Profit or (loss)	7.15	2.18	945.31	798.83	7.14	(0.81)	1.31	0.77

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group maintains a diversified and stable funding base comprising core retail and corporate customer deposits and institutional balances, coupled with wholesale funding and portfolios of liquid assets which are diversified by currency and maturity, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong liquidity position and to manage the liquidity profile of assets, liabilities and commitments so that cash flows are appropriately balanced and all funding obligations met when due.

It is unusual for Banks to have the maturities of its assets and liabilities completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and differing types. As such the matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Group.

The information given below relates to the major financial liabilities based on the remaining period at 31 December to the contractual maturity dates.

	GROUP				
	Maturing				
	2025				
	Within 1 year				
	On Demand	Due in three	Due within 3	Due within	Total
	G\$ 000	months	to 12 months	2 to 5 years	G\$ 000
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Liabilities					
Deposits	236,623,643	12,204,631	19,728,231	-	268,556,505
Other liabilities	8,465,015	-	110,964	300,013	8,875,992
Total liabilities	245,088,658	12,204,631	19,839,195	300,013	277,432,497

	GROUP				
	Maturing				
	2024				
	Within 1 year				
	On Demand	Due in three	Due within 3	Due within	Total
	G\$ 000	months	to 12 months	2 to 5 years	G\$ 000
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Liabilities					
Deposits	180,109,136	10,918,480	18,044,007	-	209,071,623
Other liabilities	7,569,162	-	56,405	184,875	7,810,442
Total liabilities	187,678,298	10,918,480	18,100,412	184,875	216,882,065

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk exposures arise principally in lending and investment activities. Credit risk also occurs in off balance sheet financial instruments such as guarantees and letters of credit. This risk relates to the possibility that a counter party will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group's lending and investing activities are conducted with various counterparties and in pursuing these activities the Group is exposed to credit risk. These are the principal areas of activity for the Group and it is expected that such exposures will continue to exist for the foreseeable future. The management of credit risks is of utmost importance and an appropriate organizational structure has been put in place to ensure that this function is effectively discharged. Management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk through appropriate policies, procedures, practices and audit functions together with approved limits.

Credit risk management

In its management of credit risk, the organisational structure supports the lending philosophy of the Group. This structure comprises the Board of Directors, the Board Credit Committee (BCC), the Executive Director, Head of Credit, Senior Management of Risk and Compliance and the Internal Audit Function.

To facilitate day to day decision making and timely implementation of decisions, the Board has delegated authority for specific areas to specific committees and/or officers with an appropriate reporting system to the Board. The Board's Credit Committee focuses primarily on credit risk appetite and in so doing sanction amendments to credit policies, delegation of lending authority to senior management and credit requests exceeding the authority of management.

The Executive Director along with the Senior Manager of Risk monitors the effectiveness of credit procedures and policies and may direct changes to strategies to improve the effectiveness of policies. Policies are established and communicated through the Bank's written Credit Policy Manual. This document sets out in detail the current policies governing the lending function and provides a comprehensive framework for prudent risk management of the credit function. Major areas of focus are: General Credit Criteria; Credit Risk Rating; Control Risk Mitigants over the Credit Portfolio and Credit Concentration among others. The Bank's policies and procedures are dedicated to controlling and monitoring risk from such activities. Compliance with credit policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Internal Auditors on a continuous basis.

Risk limit control and mitigation policy

The Company and the Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or group of borrowers, industry and country segments. The Company and the Group monitors its concentration of credit exposure so that no single borrower or industry default will have a material impact on the Group.

(a) Single borrower and Bank borrower exposure limits

Limits established by regulatory authorities have been incorporated into the credit policies where concentration is restricted by limiting credit amounts to a fraction of the capital base. This is supported by a stringent reporting requirement and is further enhanced by policies requiring periodic review of all commercial credit relationships.

(b) Industry exposure limits

These limits have been established based on a ranking of the riskiness of various industries. The ranking is guided by a model developed for the Bank for this purpose. The model utilizes a scale incorporating scores of 1 to 8 with 1 being the least risky. These have been consolidated into four (4) bands of exposure limits which have been set in relation to the total credit portfolio with a smaller limit being assigned to the riskier industries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(c) Credit risk - cont'd

Risk limit control and mitigation policy cont'd

These policies include but are not limited to:

- i Conducting interviews to obtain an overall impression of the applicant's ability to manage its finances and service the credit facility
- ii Collateral offered is subjected to inspection/field visit to enable the Group to decide whether it concurs with the valuator's opinion. Valuations are assessed conservatively and reviewed regularly with the support of empirical evidence.
- iii Adherence to a loan to equity ratio policy that conforms to the tenets of sound Banking.
- iv Loans and overdrafts are generally collateralised with some or all of the following:
 - Cash
 - Mortgages
 - Debentures
 - Bills of Sale
 - Guarantees
 - Assignment of Traded Shares
 - Assignment of Salary or Crop proceeds
 - Assignment of Insurance Policies
 - Promissory Notes
- v Security structures and legal conditions are reviewed from time to time to ensure they continue to fulfil their intended purpose and remain in line with current Banking practice.
- vi Generally, funds are not disbursed unless mortgages or debentures are duly executed in the High Court.
- vii Loan Officers are required to continually track loans recommended or approved by themselves to ensure projects are implemented as conceptualized, approved and scheduled; repayments are made in accordance with loan agreements; potential problems are identified and appropriate actions are taken to avoid the performance of the loans being adversely affected; and generally to maintain and improve the healthiness of the Bank's credit portfolio.
- viii Credit exposure is controlled by lending limits that are reviewed and approved by the Credit Committee and the Board of Directors.
- ix Ongoing training is conducted for Credit Officers to enhance their skills and techniques in assessing credit.
- x Compliance with the "single borrower" or "group borrower's" limit as set out in the Financial Institutions Act (1995), other regulatory guidelines and the Group's own prudential judgements.
- xi Authorized lending limits utilizing the hierarchical structure of the Group.
- xii Generation of daily and monthly management exception reports.
- xiii The avoidance of being one of multiple lenders to a borrower. In the event this occurs, the Group seeks to rank in priority to the other lenders.
- xiv Monthly credit meetings are conducted to review loans and overdrafts at varying degrees of default so that actions are taken in a timely manner.
- xv Non-performing accounts are provided for or written-off in accordance with accepted Banking principles and the Financial Institutions Act (1995).
- xvi Interest on non-accrual/impaired accounts is not taken to income.
- xvii Observation of the market trends, both local and global, which may be affecting a particular industry or sector.
- xviii Diversification of the Group's lending portfolio so as to spread the risk and stabilise.

Credit risk measurement

As part of the ongoing process of prudent risk management, the Group's policy is to risk rate credit facilities at the time of approval and on a regular basis. The Credit Exposure Classification System is in place to assign risk indicators to credits in the portfolio and engages the traditional categories utilized by the regulatory authorities.

Credit Exposure Classification Criteria is in accordance with Bank of Guyana Supervisory Guideline No.5.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(c) Credit risk - cont'd

Credit risk measurement - cont'd

Credit facilities shall be classified into the following five categories:

Pass

This classification shall be assigned to credit exposures with the following conditions:

- (a) principal and interest repayments are current;
- (b) the exposure does not carry an above normal risk of loss, including where: the original source of repayment is adequate and the financial condition of the borrower is sound; where up-to-date documentation to support the granting of credit is maintained, including current financial statements, credit reports, approval from the relevant authorities for foreign currency and non-resident loans;
- (c) the collateral, if taken for the credit facility, must be unimpaired and represent tangible security to cover the LFI's exposure; and
- (d) an unexpired overdraft which is operating within the approved limit, the interest charges are covered by deposits, an account with no hardcore showing turnovers which conform to the business cycle.

Special Mention

This classification shall be assigned to credit exposures with the following conditions:

- (a) credit facility with fixed repayment dates, where the principal and/or interest is due and unpaid for 1 day to less than 89 days; and/or have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled-over;
- (b) in cases of repayments which are scheduled on intervals of three months or longer, the credit exposure will be considered special mention from the first day of nonpayment;
- (c) a declining trend in the operations and/or financial condition of the borrower, which signal a potential weakness;
- (d) the economic or market conditions may unfavorably affect the profitability and business of the borrower;
- (e) the credit is currently up-to-date but evidence suggests that certain factors could, in the future, affect the borrower's ability to service the facility;
- (f) the collateral is not perfected and the LFI failed to ensure that reasonable risk mitigants are taken to safeguard itself from future losses;
- (g) there is inadequate/non-current credit documentation to support borrowing, including financial information, approval from the relevant authorities for foreign currency and non-resident loans; and
- (h) an overdraft where 1 to 89 days have elapsed since: the approved limit has been exceeded; or the overdraft has expired; or interest charges were due and unpaid; or there was no hardcore and the account had turnovers which did not conform to the business cycle.

Sub-Standard

This classification shall be assigned to a credit exposure with well-defined credit weaknesses which may jeopardise repayment on existing terms, due to one or a combination of the following:

- (a) for exposures with fixed repayment dates where the principal and/or interest is due and unpaid for 90 to 179 days; and/or have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled over;
- (b) the inability of the borrower to meet the contractual repayments due to shortfalls in the borrower's cash flows;
- (c) the primary source of repayment is insufficient to service the debt and the LFI has to look at secondary source(s) of repayment; and
- (d) an overdraft where 90 to 179 days have elapsed since: the approved credit limit has been exceeded; or the overdraft has expired; or interest charges were due and unpaid; or the account has developed hardcore which was not converted into a term loan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(c) Credit risk - cont'd

Credit risk measurement - cont'd

Doubtful

This classification shall be assigned where the credit exposure exhibits severe weaknesses, due to any of the following:

- (a) for a credit exposure with fixed repayment dates where the principal and/or interest is due and unpaid for 180 to 364 days, and/or have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled-over;
- (b) the collection of the debt in full is highly questionable or improbable; and
- (c) an overdraft where 180 to 364 days have elapsed since: the approved credit limit has been exceeded; or the overdraft has expired; or interest charges were due and unpaid; or the account has developed hardcore which was not converted into a term loan.

Loss

This classification category is assigned to a credit exposure which is considered uncollectable, and little or nothing can be done to recover the outstanding amount from the assets of the borrower, even though partial recovery may be effected in the future, due to the following:

- (a) the principal and/or interest remain unpaid for 365 days or more; and/or have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled-over;
- (b) and an overdraft where 365 days or more have elapsed since: the approved credit limit has been exceeded; or the overdraft has expired; or interest charges were due and unpaid; or the account has developed hardcore which was not converted into a term loan.

The table below shows the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 Maximum exposure G' 000	2024 Maximum exposure G' 000	2025 Maximum exposure G' 000	2024 Maximum exposure G' 000
Cash equivalent and short term funds	24,734,198	11,186,128	24,734,198	11,186,128
Deposit with Bank of Guyana	38,088,943	41,057,892	38,088,943	41,057,892
Investments:				
FVTPL	-	-	2,175,145	1,813,601
Amortised cost	121,726,731	85,582,784	121,726,731	85,582,784
Loans and advances	101,399,081	86,009,069	101,399,081	86,009,069
Total	285,948,953	223,835,873	288,124,098	225,649,474
Customer liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	7,240,469	7,060,846	7,240,469	7,060,846
Total credit risk exposure	293,189,422	230,896,719	295,364,567	232,710,320

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. As at 31 December 2025, the group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements is shown above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(c) Credit risk - cont'd

Credit risk measurement - cont'd

The Bank's current credit risk classification framework comprises the following categories:

Description	Category	Stage	Basis for recognising expected credit losses
The counterparty presents a low risk of default, with delinquency days not exceeding 30 days.	Performing	Stage 1	12-month ECL
Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Past Due	Stage 2	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit impaired.	Non-performing	Stage 3	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025 G' 000	2024 G' 000	2025 G' 000	2024 G' 000
<u>Credit quality loans & advances</u>				
Performing	94,511,759	80,546,616	94,511,759	80,546,616
Past Due	5,470,330	4,384,407	5,470,330	4,384,407
Non-performing	4,297,214	3,401,421	4,297,214	3,401,421
	104,279,303	88,332,444	104,279,303	88,332,444

The collateral held are in excess of 100% of total loans and advances

The undiscounted fair value of collateral that the Bank held relating to loans individually determined to be impaired at 31 December 2025 amounted to G\$4,714,968,663 (2024 - G\$4,538,586,495)

During the year, the Bank realised collateral amounting to G\$121,979,903 (2024 - G\$24,900,000).

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

Loans and advances	COMPANY AND GROUP			
	Stage 1 (12 Month ECL) G\$ 000	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) G\$ 000	Stage 3 Credit impaired financial assets (Lifetime ECL) G\$ 000	Total G\$ 000
2025				
Gross exposure	100,538,568	1,045,597	2,695,138	104,279,303
ECL	(1,209,092)	(19,208)	(1,651,922)	(2,880,222)
Net Exposure	99,329,476	1,026,389	1,043,216	101,399,081
2024				
Gross exposure	84,293,938	2,128,325	1,910,181	88,332,444
ECL	(1,638,938)	(80,067)	(604,370)	(2,323,375)
Net exposure	82,655,000	2,048,258	1,305,811	86,009,069

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(c) Credit risk - cont'd

Credit risk measurement - cont'd

Investments- amortised cost	COMPANY			
	Stage 1 (12 Month ECL)	Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 Credit impaired financial assets (Lifetime ECL)	Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
2025				
Gross exposure	121,726,731	-	-	121,726,731
ECL	(11,528)	-	-	(11,528)
Net Exposure	121,715,203	-	-	121,715,203
2024				
Gross exposure	85,482,296	100,488	-	85,582,784
ECL	(27,070)	(6,864)	-	(33,934)
Net exposure	85,455,226	93,624	-	85,548,850

Loans and advances which were past due but not impaired as at 31 December can be assessed by reference to the Bank's Credit Exposure Classification Criteria. The following information is based on that classification criteria.

	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Special Mention		
Past Due up to 29 days	3,923,517	3,364,276
Past Due up 30-59 days	1,391,113	722,067
Past Due 60-89 days	155,700	298,064
	5,470,330	4,384,407

The security held for these loans are the same as those stated in Note 22 (c) (iv).

(d) Impaired loans and advances

The Bank's rating process for credit facilities extends across its Branches and is designed to detect exposure requiring greater management attention based on a higher probability of default and potential loss. Management particularly focuses on facilities with delinquencies 90 days and above with a view to taking action such as working with the borrowers to restore their performing status, or instituting legal or recovery action if considered necessary.

The Bank's risk response strategy also includes regular evaluation of the adequacy of provision allocated for impaired loans and advances by conducting detailed half-yearly reviews of the total loan portfolio, comparing performance and delinquency statistics with historical trends and prevailing economic conditions.

The Bank's policy in its reviews of the level of impairment allowances for loans and advances includes a review of collateral held (e.g. reconfirmation of its enforceability) and an assessment of actual and anticipated receipts. For significant commercial and corporate debts, specialized credit committees with experience in insolvency and specific market factors are used to determine likely losses.

Reduction or reversals on calculated impairment allowances are recognized when the Group has reasonable evidence that the established estimate of loss has been reduced.

Impaired loans and advances by the the Bank's Credit Exposure Classification Criteria.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(d) Impaired loans and advances - cont'd

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$' 000	G\$' 000
Sub-standard		
- Past due 90 - 179 days	1,262,511	57,856
Doubtful and loss		
- Past due 180 - 364 days	42,674	473,551
- Past due 365 days and over	2,992,029	2,870,014
	3,034,703	3,343,565
Total impaired loans and advances	4,297,214	3,401,421

The tables below depict the Group's exposure to credit risk based on the geographic region where financial instruments are held.

As at December 2025	GROUP					
	Guyana G\$' 000	Caricom G\$' 000	North America G\$' 000	Europe G\$' 000	Others G\$' 000	Total G\$' 000
On Statement of Financial Position						
Cash resources	43,821,893	8,377,300	8,993,681	7,111,380	-	68,304,254
Investments	101,255,687	9,683,661	9,855,416	757,759	2,477,387	124,029,910
Loans and advances (net)	101,108,442	290,639	-	-	-	101,399,081
	246,186,022	18,351,600	18,849,097	7,869,139	2,477,387	293,733,245
Off Statement of Financial Position						
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	7,240,469	-	-	-	-	7,240,469
	7,240,469	-	-	-	-	7,240,469
Total	253,426,491	18,351,600	18,849,097	7,869,139	2,477,387	300,973,714

As at December 2024

On Statement of Financial Position						
Cash resources	46,572,437	4,350,141	5,519,851	1,213,298	-	57,655,727
Investments	65,016,576	11,935,226	9,375,294	529,970	663,068	87,520,134
Loans and advances (net)	85,718,430	290,639	-	-	-	86,009,069
	197,307,443	16,576,006	14,895,145	1,743,268	663,068	231,184,930
Off Statement of Financial Position						
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	7,060,846	-	-	-	-	7,060,846
	7,060,846	-	-	-	-	7,060,846
Total	204,368,289	16,576,006	14,895,145	1,743,268	663,068	238,245,776

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(e) Investment securities

The Group utilizes external ratings such as international credit rating agencies or their equivalent in managing credit risk exposures for investments.

The table below represents an analysis of debt securities, treasury bills and other eligible bills by rating agency designation.

31 December 2025

	GROUP		
	Treasury	Other	Total
	Bills	Securities	
	G\$'000	G\$'000	G\$'000
A- to AAA	7,221,986	3,261,945	10,483,931
BBB- to BBB+	-	4,077,378	4,077,378
Lower than BBB-	1,696,267	6,281,187	7,977,454
Unrated	99,873,223	1,617,924	101,491,147
	108,791,476	15,238,434	124,029,910

31 December 2024

	Treasury	Other	Total
	Bills	Securities	
	G\$'000	G\$'000	G\$'000
A- to AAA	8,406,304	869,471	9,275,775
BBB- to BBB+	-	2,400,177	2,400,177
Lower than BBB-	1,491,179	8,613,326	10,104,505
Unrated	61,917,565	3,822,112	65,739,677
	71,815,048	15,705,086	87,520,134

The carrying value of past due or impaired loans and advances whose terms have been re-negotiated.

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Renegotiated loans/overdrafts	2,321,041	1,201,178

Commitment fees

There has been no deferral of commitment fees on the grounds that the amount calculated for possible deferral has been deemed immaterial.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Financial Risk Management - cont'd

(f) Diversification of exposure

The Bank provides a wide range of financial services to borrowers in over 7 (seven) sectors within Guyana. As a result, its portfolio of financial instruments with credit risk is highly diversified with no exposure to individual borrowers and group borrowers totaling more than 25% and 40% respectively of the Bank's capital base.

The major activity of the Bank is in providing Banking Services to commercial, industrial and domestic consumers. The risk is spread over a cross-section of clients. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk for loans. There is no special collateral requirement relating to concentration of risks.

The carrying amount reflected below represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans.

	COMPANY & GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Loans and Advances		
Agriculture	5,087,435	5,271,986
Mining/Quarrying	1,277,747	890,547
Manufacturing	10,922,145	9,362,665
Services	43,298,497	37,510,972
Households	18,194,038	11,139,321
Real Estate	17,492,458	14,986,984
Oil and Gas	8,002,896	9,166,520
Financial Corporation and Institution	4,087	3,449
	104,279,303	88,332,444
Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	(2,880,222)	(2,323,375)
Net loans and advances	101,399,081	86,009,069

Concentration of deposits	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Deposits				
State entities	39,381,442	42,708,352	39,381,442	42,708,352
Commercial sector	99,828,836	63,785,219	99,515,614	63,628,068
Personal sector	126,910,258	100,821,494	126,910,258	100,821,494
Other enterprises	1,855,449	1,330,747	1,855,449	1,330,747
Non residents	893,742	582,962	893,742	582,962
	268,869,727	209,228,774	268,556,505	209,071,623

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23 Contingencies

(i) Contingent liabilities

(a) Pending litigations

There are several pending litigations against the Bank. The Directors are of the view that no provision for any contingency is necessary.

(b) Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit.

	COMPANY AND GROUP 2025				COMPANY AND GROUP 2024			
	Under 3 mths G\$'000	3 to 12 months G\$'000	Over 12 mths G\$'000	Total G\$'000	Under 3 mths G\$'000	3 to 12 months G\$'000	Over 12 mths G\$'000	Total G\$'000
State entities	-	-	106	106	-	-	66	66
Commercial sector	454,087	5,394,782	1,363,874	7,212,743	612,543	5,114,568	1,270,345	6,997,456
Personal sector	10,000	17,500	120	27,620	10,000	53,324	-	63,324
	464,087	5,412,282	1,364,100	7,240,469	622,543	5,167,892	1,270,411	7,060,846

24 Defined Benefit Asset

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit asset were carried out as at 31 December, 2025 by Bacon Woodrow & de Souza Limited. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025 G\$ 000	2024 G\$ 000
(a) Amounts in the statement of financial position:		
Defined benefit obligation	1,646,482	1,454,706
Fair value of plan assets	(1,781,081)	(1,597,775)
Surplus	(134,599)	(143,069)
Effect on asset ceiling	-	-
Defined benefit asset	(134,599)	(143,069)
(b) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation at the start of the year	1,454,706	1,300,075
Current service cost	166,878	131,365
Interest cost	65,190	58,260
Transfer payments received	-	-
Remeasurements		
- Experience adjustments	(28,071)	(24,045)
Members' contribution	-	-
Benefits paid	(12,221)	(10,949)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,646,482	1,454,706

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		COMPANY AND GROUP	
		2025	2024
		G\$ 000	G\$ 000
24	Defined Benefit Asset - cont'd		
	(c) <u>Changes in the fair value of the plan assets</u>		
	Plan assets at start of year	1,597,775	1,459,528
	Interest income	74,912	68,046
	Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(26,991)	(36,185)
	Bank contributions	147,606	117,335
	Transfer payments received	-	-
	Benefits paid	(12,221)	(10,949)
	Plan assets at the end of the year	1,781,081	1,597,775
	(d) <u>Asset allocation</u>		
	Deposit administration contract	1,633,420	1,450,965
	Annuity policies	147,661	146,810
	Fair value of plan asset at the end of the year	1,781,081	1,597,775
	<p>The value of the plan's assets is equal to the face value of the deposit administration contract provided by the insurance company provider, the North American Life Insurance Company (NALICO) plus an estimate of the value of the plan's immediate annuity policies which was calculated using the same assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation. The value of these policies is not quoted and is reliant on NALICO's financial strength.</p> <p>The plan's assets are invested in a strategy agreed with the plan's trustees which is largely driven by statutory constraints and asset availability. There are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the plan other than the decision to purchase immediate annuity policies to match pensions in payments.</p>		
		2025	2024
		G\$ 000	G\$ 000
	(e) <u>Expense recognised in profit or loss</u>		
	Current service cost	166,878	131,365
	Net interest on net defined benefit asset	(9,722)	(9,786)
	Net pension cost	157,156	121,579
	(f) <u>Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income</u>		
	Experience (gains)/losses	(1,080)	12,140
	Effect of asset ceiling	-	-
	Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,080)	12,140
	(g) <u>Reconciliation of opening and closing balance sheet entries</u>		
	Opening defined benefit asset	(143,069)	(159,453)
	Net pension cost	157,156	121,579
	Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,080)	12,140
	Bank's contributions paid	(147,606)	(117,335)
	Closing defined benefit asset	(134,599)	(143,069)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Defined Benefit Asset - cont'd

(h) <u>Summary of principal assumptions as at 31 December</u>	2025	2024
	Per	Per
	annum	annum
	%	%
Discount rate	4.5	4.5
Average individual salary increases	N/A	N/A
Future pension increases	0.0	0.0

Assumptions regarding future morality are based on published morality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December are as follows:

	2025	2024
Life expectancy for current pensioner in years		
- Male (aged 60)	22.0	22.8
- Female (aged 55)	31.0	31.0
Life expectancy for current members age 40 in years		
- Male (aged 60)	22.9	22.8
- Female (aged 55)	32.0	31.9

(i) Sensitivity analysis

Since the majority of the plan's liabilities are defined contribution in nature and pensions in payment are insured, the surplus or deficit in the Plan is not very sensitive to the actuarial assumptions used in the calculations.

(j) Funding

The Bank meets the cost of funding the pension plan. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the plan and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. The Bank expects to pay G\$154M to the pension plan during 2026.

(k) <u>Experience history</u>	2023	2024	2025
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Defined benefit obligation	1,300,075	1,454,706	1,646,482
Fair value of plan assets	(1,459,528)	(1,597,775)	(1,781,081)
Surplus	<u>(159,453)</u>	<u>(143,069)</u>	<u>(134,599)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
25 Balances excluded from the accounts	9,379	9,379

Monies received on behalf of customers and deposited in the External Payments Deposits Scheme with the Bank of Guyana, in accordance with the terms of agreement signed with each customer which specifically exclude the Group from any liability.

26 Related party transactions and Directors' remuneration

Related party transactions

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

(a) Subsidiaries

Transactions between Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited and its subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the Group's financial statements.

	COMPANY	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
(i) Deposits		
Balance at end of year - GBTI Mutual Funds	244,961	98,135
Balance at end of year - GBTI Property Holdings Inc	68,261	59,016
(ii) Rental paid - GBTI Property Holdings Inc	21,091	19,860
(iii) Property Management Fee paid - GBTI Property Holdings Inc	4,776	5,345
(iv) Distribution received - GBTI Mutual Funds	57,055	54,019
(v) Management Fees - GBTI Mutual Funds	17,574	9,946

(b) Parent, Group Companies, Associates and other related entities

- (i) A number of Banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. Such transactions were executed at rates of interest and charges that are similar to transactions involving third parties in the normal course of business. Transactions were both secured and unsecured.

Employees in the Group are granted loans, advances and other Banking services at preferential rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26 Related party transactions and Directors' remuneration - cont'd

(b) Parent, Group Companies, Associates and other related entities - cont'd

	GROUP					
	Parent	Group Companies	Associates	Key Management Personnel	Directors	Other Related Parties
2025	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000
Interest income & Commission	1	572,431	622	7,892	57,363	218,243
Rental income	-	2,160	6,336	-	-	-
Interest expense	(343)	(22,219)	(4)	(364)	(901)	(153)
Rental paid	-	-	(1,998)	-	-	-
Loans and advances as at year end	-	9,482,802	3,114	316,787	1,153,760	2,577,485
Deposits as at year end	167,867	3,661,761	27,518	284,408	417,902	385,073

	GROUP					
	Parent	Group Companies	Associates	Key Management Personnel	Directors	Other Related Parties
2024	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000	G\$' 000
Interest income & Commission	-	534,659	607	7,267	84,696	228,216
Rental income	-	2,052	7,223	-	-	-
Interest expense	(100)	(19,110)	(2)	(610)	(266)	-
Rental paid	-	-	(1,998)	-	-	-
Loans and advances as at year end	-	7,631,557	3,983	310,047	320,990	2,723,347
Deposits as at year end	751,193	2,762,131	7,608	186,735	189,596	194,832

Employees of the Bank are granted loans at concessionary rates of interest.

No provision was made for loan losses to related parties.

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
(c) Other related party transactions	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
(i) Insurance coverage from Group Company	8,686,271	7,061,805
(ii) Insurance premiums paid to Group Company	64,237	33,709
The nature of these contracts relate to policies held for fire insurance, cash on premises, public liability, fidelity guarantee, employers liability, computer all risk, cash-in-transit and various risks		
(iii) Investment management and advisory fee paid to associate company	3,445	4,470
(iv) Investments effected through associate company (fair value)	1,024,054	1,250,333
(v) Training cost provided by Directors	-	680
(vi) Professional fees paid to Directors	3,763	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26 Related party transactions and Directors' remuneration - cont'd

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
(c) Other related party transactions - cont'd	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
(vii) Legal fees paid to other related parties	900	900
<p>Siewwright Stoby & Co. provides various legal services to the Group, including the preparation and registration of mortgages, debentures, and bills of sale; conveyance of properties; issuance of demand letters; and legal representation in actions involving the Group. Fees for these services are paid directly by the customer.</p>		
(viii) Purchase from Group companies	102,771	113,713
(ix) Purchase from other related parties	119,498	159,665
<p>The Bank engaged in transactions with its Group company and other related parties. These transactions included purchases of goods and services that were classified under operating expenses, administrative expenses, and capital items.</p>		
(x) Group Shared Services Agreement other related parties	129,600	-
<p>During the year, the Bank entered into a Group Shared Services Agreement with a related entity of the controlling shareholder for the provision of group-level advisory and support services.</p>		

These transactions were conducted at arm's length and are consistent with the Company and the Group's policy on related party transactions.

(d) Key management personnel

(i) Compensation

The Group's 35 (2024 - 35) key management personnel comprise its Directors, its Executive Director and Managers. The remuneration paid to key management for the year was as follows:

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Short-term employee benefits	499,243	309,239
Post-employment benefits	26,671	22,073
	525,914	331,312
(ii) Directors emoluments		
<p>Amounts represents fees paid to individuals in respect of their services as Directors (included in key management compensation)</p>		
Chairman	3,026	4,709
Executive Director	2,119	1,604
Non- Executive Directors	17,260	12,829
	22,405	19,142

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
27 Capital commitments		
Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognized as a liability is as follows:		
Property, plant & equipment	106,356	283,522
Intangible assets	172,674	243,527
	279,030	527,049
28 Dividends		
Amounts recognised as distributions to shareholders in the year:		
Final dividend for year ended 31 December 2024/2023 G\$12.00 per share (2023- G\$6.50)	480,000	260,000
Interim dividend of G\$27.00 per share (2024 - G\$20.00)	1,080,000	800,000
	1,560,000	1,060,000
Proposed final dividend of G\$14.00 per share (2024- G\$12.00)	560,000	480,000

The proposed final dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in the financial statements.

29 Fair value estimation

Fair value measurement recognised in the statement of financial position.

- Level 1 - Fair value determination is with reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Quotation from recognised stock exchange was used to value financial assets under this ranking.
- Level 2 - Fair value measurement are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly(i.e. as prices) or indirectly(i.e. derived from prices).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29 Fair value estimation - cont'd

The following assets and liabilities are not carried at fair value. However, fair values have been stated for disclosure purposes

	2025			2024		
	GROUP			GROUP		
	IFRS 13 Level	Carrying amount G\$'000	Fair value G\$'000	IFRS 13 Level	Carrying amount G\$'000	Fair value G\$'000
ASSETS						
Investment property	2	352,526	352,526	2	359,018	359,018
Cash resources	1	68,304,254	68,304,254	1	57,655,727	57,655,727
Investments - amortised cost	2	121,715,203	121,715,203	2	85,548,850	85,548,850
Loans and advances	2	101,399,081	101,399,081	2	86,009,069	86,009,069
Other assets	2	3,751,405	3,751,405	2	2,902,825	2,902,825
		295,522,469	295,522,469		232,475,489	232,475,489
LIABILITIES						
Deposits	2	268,556,505	268,556,505	2	209,071,623	209,071,623
Other liabilities	2	8,875,992	8,875,992	2	7,810,442	7,810,442
		277,432,497	277,432,497		216,882,065	216,882,065

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities were determined as follows:

- Investment properties fair values were measured primarily at cost less accumulated depreciation. Management's judgment was used to determine that fair value approximates the carrying value.
- Loans and advances are net of specific and other provisions for impairment. The fair value of loans and advances is based on expected realisation of outstanding balances taking into account the Bank's history with respect to delinquencies.
- Financial instruments where the carrying amounts are equal to fair value:- Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying amounts of certain financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair values. These include cash resources, customer's deposits accounts, other assets and other liabilities.
- Defined benefit assets were measured by management on the advice from the Actuary.

Assets carried at fair value

Property and equipment

Land and buildings vested in the Bank on 1 December 1987 were revalued in 1988 by professional valuer and the surplus arising out of this revaluation is shown as Revaluation Reserve.

Equipment taken over on the merger with Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited was previously valued by their Directors on 1 June 1985 and the surplus is also included in the Revaluation Reserve.

A revaluation of land, building and erections of the properties was done by Mr. David Patterson from Patterson Associates, a qualified valuer in 2014 which resulted in no change. The revalued amount approximated the carrying value in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29 Fair value estimation - cont'd Property and equipment - cont'd

During 2018 a revaluation of the Bank's properties was done by Mr. Peter R. Green, a qualified valuer. The revalued amount approximated the carrying value in the financial statements.

During the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2025, the Bank's properties were revalued by Mr. Peter R. Green, a qualified and independent valuer. The resulting surplus has been included in the Revaluation Reserve.

All valuations were based on open market value. The most significant input of these valuation approaches is the value or replacement cost per square foot which is considered to be observable. The valuation of property is classified at level 2.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into levels 1 and 2 based on the degree to which the value is observable.

Investments

	GROUP	
	2025	2024
FVPL	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Level 1	1,550,968	971,977
Level 2	624,177	841,624
	<u>2,175,145</u>	<u>1,813,601</u>

30 Segment Information

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in note 3.1(z) of the summary of material accounting policies except that pension expenses for each operating segments are recognised and measured on the basis of cash payments to the pension plan. The Group evaluates performance on the basis of profit or loss from operations before tax expense not including non-recurring gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

The Group accounts for intersegment revenue and transfers as if the revenue or transfers were with third parties at current market prices.

The Group's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. They are managed separately because each business requires different technologies and marketing strategies. Most of the business were acquired as individual units, and the management at the time of the acquisition was retained.

Operating segments are being identified on the basis of internal reports maintained by components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by management in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

Effective from 1 January 2021 the Group's business has been classified primarily into three main segments, namely Retail and Commercial Banking, Treasury and Investment Property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Segment Information - cont'd

The table below shows segment information by class of business

	GROUP			
	2025			
	Retail and Commercial Banking G\$'000	Treasury G\$'000	Investment Property G\$'000	Total G\$'000
Interest income	7,570,187	2,817,859	-	10,388,046
Interest expense	(930,298)	-	-	(930,298)
Net interest income	6,639,889	2,817,859	-	9,457,748
Loan impairment expense net of recoveries	142,802	-	-	142,802
	6,782,691	2,817,859	-	9,600,550
Other income	4,189,357	-	3,903	4,193,260
Share of loss of associate company	(20,385)	-	-	(20,385)
Operating expenses	(6,918,323)	-	(9,800)	(6,928,123)
Profit before taxation	4,033,340	2,817,859	(5,897)	6,845,302
Segment assets				
Cash resources	68,304,254	-	-	68,304,254
Investments:-				
FVPL	-	2,175,145	-	2,175,145
Amortised cost	-	121,715,203	-	121,715,203
Non current assets-associate company	-	139,562	-	139,562
Loans and advances	101,399,081	-	-	101,399,081
Property and equipment	15,561,132	-	-	15,561,132
Investment property	-	-	352,526	352,526
Other assets	-	3,751,405	-	3,751,405
Defined benefit asset	134,599	-	-	134,599
Total segment assets	185,399,066	127,781,315	352,526	313,532,907
Segment liabilities				
Deposits:-				
Demand	111,521,975	-	-	111,521,975
Savings	125,101,668	-	-	125,101,668
Term	31,932,862	-	-	31,932,862
Due to Banks	29	-	-	29
Deferred tax	2,560,089	-	-	2,560,089
Other	8,875,963	-	-	8,875,963
Total segment liabilities	279,992,586	-	-	279,992,586

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Segment Information - cont'd

	GROUP			
	2024			
	Retail and Commercial Banking G\$'000	Treasury G\$'000	Investment Property G\$'000	Total G\$'000
Interest income	7,271,806	2,442,762	-	9,714,568
Interest expense	(765,599)	-	-	(765,599)
Net interest income	6,506,207	2,442,762	-	8,948,969
Loan impairment expense net of recoveries	(605,585)	-	-	(605,585)
	5,900,622	2,442,762	-	8,343,384
Other income	3,613,298	-	7,006	3,620,304
Share of profit of associate company	17,828	-	-	17,828
Operating expenses	(5,839,556)	-	(4,074)	(5,843,630)
Profit before taxation	3,692,192	2,442,762	2,932	6,137,886
Segment assets				
Cash resources	57,655,727	-	-	57,655,727
Investments:-				
FVPL	-	1,813,601	-	1,813,601
Amortised cost	-	85,548,850	-	85,548,850
Non current assets-associate company	-	157,683	-	157,683
Loans and advances	86,009,069	-	-	86,009,069
Property and equipment	14,982,530	-	-	14,982,530
Investment property	-	-	359,018	359,018
Other assets	-	2,902,825	-	2,902,825
Defined benefit asset	143,069	-	-	143,069
Total segment assets	158,790,395	90,422,959	359,018	249,572,372
Segment liabilities				
Deposits:-				
Demand	81,795,526	-	-	81,795,526
Savings	98,313,610	-	-	98,313,610
Term	28,962,487	-	-	28,962,487
Due to Banks	29	-	-	29
Deferred tax	2,490,494	-	-	2,490,494
Other	7,810,413	-	-	7,810,413
Total segment liabilities	219,372,559	-	-	219,372,559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Segment Information - cont'd

(a) The classification shown below is followed by a secondary classification into geographical segments.

	Additions to non current assets			
	Company		Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Retail and commercial lending	884,458	637,637	884,458	637,637
Other	275,961	286,446	269,178	286,446
	1,160,419	924,083	1,153,636	924,083

(b) Revenue from major services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major services

	Group	
	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Retail and commercial lending	7,570,187	7,271,806
Treasury	2,817,859	2,442,762
	10,388,046	9,714,568

(c) Geographical information

(i) The Group operates in three principal geographical areas-Retail Commercial Banking, Treasury and Investment Property.

The Group's revenue derived from operations from external customers and information about its non current assets by geographical location are detailed below

	GROUP			
	Revenue		Non Current Assets	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Retail and commercial Banking(other branches)	11,759,544	10,885,104	6,891,302	6,312,700
Treasury (corporate office)	2,817,859	2,442,762	8,669,830	8,669,830
Investment property	3,903	7,006	352,526	359,018
	14,581,306	13,334,872	15,913,658	15,341,548

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Segment Information - cont'd

(c) Geographical information

Revenue by geographic location

2025	Guyana	Caricom	Others	Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Interest income	10,388,046	-	-	10,388,046
Other income	4,193,260	-	-	4,193,260
Total revenue	14,581,306	-	-	14,581,306
2024	Guyana	Caricom	Others	Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
Interest income	9,714,568	-	-	9,714,568
Other income	3,620,304	-	-	3,620,304
Total revenue	13,334,872	-	-	13,334,872

Major customer

There were no revenues earned from an individual or group of customers that exceeded 10% of total revenues.

31 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by measurement basis

ASSETS	COMPANY		
	Financial Assets and Liabilities at amortised cost	Total	2024 Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
2025			
Cash resources	68,198,448	68,198,448	57,424,776
Investments	121,715,203	121,715,203	85,548,850
Loans & advances (net)	101,399,081	101,399,081	86,009,069
Other assets	3,662,599	3,662,599	2,830,329
Total assets	294,975,331	294,975,331	231,813,024
LIABILITIES			
2025			
Deposits	268,869,727	268,869,727	209,228,774
Other liabilities	8,840,540	8,840,540	7,763,425
Total liabilities	277,710,267	277,710,267	216,992,199

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by measurement basis - cont'd

ASSETS	GROUP			
	FVPL	Financial Assets and Liabilities at amortised cost	Total	2024 Total
	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000	G\$ 000
2025				
Cash resources	-	68,304,254	68,304,254	57,655,727
Investments	2,175,145	121,715,203	123,890,348	87,362,451
Loans & advances (net)	-	101,399,081	101,399,081	86,009,069
Other	-	3,751,405	3,751,405	2,902,825
Total Assets	2,175,145	295,169,943	297,345,088	233,930,072
LIABILITIES				
2025				
Deposits	-	268,556,505	268,556,505	209,071,623
Other	-	8,875,992	8,875,992	7,810,442
Total liabilities	-	277,432,497	277,432,497	216,882,065

32 Pending litigations

The Bank is the claimant in several litigation matters involving defaulting customers. These matters are currently receiving the attention of the High Court and the outcome cannot be determined at this date.

33 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 6th February 2026.

OUR SERVICES

HOMESTART ADVANTAGE ACCOUNT

A savings account specifically designed to help customers save for a down payment on a home with a GBTI mortgage.

- **Dedicated Savings:** Funds specifically allocated for home down payments and mortgage expenses, helping to promote disciplined saving.
- **Contribution Matching:** GBTI will match a percentage of your monthly savings up to a specified limit.
- **Reduced Mortgage Fees:** Enjoy lower mortgage application fees as a reward for your commitment.
- **Cashback of 5%** on the funds in the HomeStart Advantage account with the maximum cashback being \$100,000.

INVOICE FINANCING

A short-term working capital solution where businesses can receive up to 80% of the value of their invoices immediately, instead of waiting for payment from contractors.

Requirements

- Completed credit application form
- Compliance with GBTI's AML and regulatory standards
- Validated invoice
- Proof of supplier performance & contract history

GBTI GROW

GBTI GROW is a specialized financing program designed to support growth and development of small and medium-sized businesses across various sectors.

Product Offerings:

- Retail/Wholesale Trading & Distribution
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Commercial Vehicles

ONLINE BANKING

GO Banking allows all registered customers a real time view of their financial worth, spending and financial standing among other things in one place.

- Check Account Balances
- View Account History
- Transfer funds between GBTI accounts
- Peer to Peer Transfers
- Make Bill/Utility Payments
- Requesting Bank Drafts/Account Statements
- Request Cheque Books
- Initiate and amend Term Deposit Instructions
- Mobile Top Up

STATEMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNT

- Minimum opening balance of \$5,000
- Interest is calculated quarterly and paid semi-annually
- ATM, POS and Utility bills payment facilities
- Withdrawals at ATM up to \$200,000 per day
- Transact business at any branch

PERSONAL CHEQUING ACCOUNTS

- No minimum balance
- Personalised cheque books
- Free online statement
- Transact business at any branch

EARLY SAVERS CLUB ACCOUNT

- From birth to 17 years
- Minimum opening balance of \$1,000
- Interest is calculated quarterly and paid semi-annually
- Access to ATM facilities
- Withdrawals at ATM per day:
 - \$10,000 – 12-14 years
 - \$15,000 – 15-17 years
- Annual Prize Drawing
- National Grade Six Assessment Bursary Award

PRIMELIFE CLUB SAVINGS ACCOUNT

- Available to persons 55 years and over
- Minimum opening balance of \$5,000
- Interest is calculated quarterly and paid semi-annually
- Higher exchange rates for foreign currency deposits
- Free access to ATM/POS services

TERM DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

- Minimum opening balance of \$250,000
- Available for periods of 3, 6 and 12 months
- Roll-over options available
- Competitive interest rates
- Can be initiated through GO Banking

SPECIAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

- Monthly and quarterly terms
- No notice of withdrawal
- Easy access to funds
- Competitive interest rates

BUSINESS CHEQUING ACCOUNTS

- No minimum opening balance
- Customised cheque books
- Overdraft facilities available
- Flexible statement period at no cost
- Transact business at any branch

MOBILE BANKING

GBTI Mobile App is available 24/7 on Apple and Android devices.

View

- Account balance
- Transaction history
- E-Statements

Execute

- Transfers between personal, third party GBTI and other local Bank accounts
- Peer To Peer Transfers using user Email or Facebook
- ID
- Wire Transfers
- Cardless Cash transactions such as Merchant
- Payments
- Real time credit card payments
- Loans Payments
- Bill/utility payments
- New Term Deposit

Initiate

- Service Requests for various Account Statements
- Goals to save towards

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Retail Loans

- Housing Loan
- Automobile Loan
- Personal Loan
- Express Loan
- Education Loan
- Home Improvement Loan
- Residential Mortgage Loan

Business Financing Commercial Loan Plans

- Corporate Loan
- Manufacturing Loan
- Agriculture Loan
- Rice Farming Loan
- Trading & Services Loan
- Green Loan
- Overdrafts
- US\$ Loans
- Small Business Bureau Guaranteed Loans (SME Loans)
- Invoice Backed financing

OTHER FACILITIES

- Bonds and Guarantees

BENEFITS

- Competitive rates
- Fast approval
- Flexible repayment schedules

CREDIT CARDS

- Mastercard Business Executive
- Mastercard Black up to USD50,000
- Mastercard Gold up to USD10,000
- Visa Classic up to USD5,000
- Visa Gold up to USD10,000

PREPAID CARD

- GBTI Visa Travel Classic up to USD5,000

Benefits

- Secure alternative to cash
- Shop anywhere, anytime
- Flexible repayment schedules

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES

- Easy access to funds 24 hours a day
- Available at GBTI branches and other convenient locations
- Withdrawal at ATM up to \$360,000 per day
- Allows balance enquiries, deposits and transfer of funds between accounts
- Easy payment of utility bills

POINT OF SALE TERMINALS

- Eliminates the need to carry cash
- Convenient payment for purchases at over 200 locations countrywide

FOREIGN TRADE

- Bills for Collection
- Letters of Credit
- Shipping Guarantees
- Export Trade Financing/ Discounting Facilities

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

- Competitive currency exchange rates
- Issue US, CAN
- Negotiation of CAN drafts
- SWIFT Transfers – US, CAN, STG and EURO
- Fund Transfers
- Foreign currency accounts

OUR SERVICES

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

- Available in three sizes
- Foolproof security system

NIGHT DEPOSITORY

- Security bags: Canvas and Disposable bags
- Secure fireproof chute
- Convenient

PAYMENT OF UTILITY BILLS

- Over-the-counter facilities for the payment of G.P.L and G.W.I Bills
- GRA Road License

PAYROLL PROCESSING

- Eliminates preparation of pay cheques and pay envelopes.
- Electronic Funds Transfer:
- Transfer between Bank Accounts
- Convenient
- Self-initiated/managed through GBTI Online

MUTUAL FUNDS

The GBTI Mutual Funds pools money from people with similar investment objectives. People who invest money become unitholders of the mutual fund. Unitholders share the mutual funds' income, expenses, and any gains or losses the mutual fund makes on its investments in proportion to the number of units they own. GBTI Mutual Funds are managed by Guyana Americas Merchant Bank.

Invest in any of the Funds offered based on your risk tolerance and time horizon:

- G\$ Income and Growth Fund
- US\$ Income and Growth Fund
- G\$ Growth and Income Fund

PROXY FORM



I/We _____

of _____

being a member/members of Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited,

hereby appoint _____

of _____

or failing him / her _____

of _____

as my/our proxy to attend and act on my/our behalf at the 38th Annual General Meeting of the said Company to be held on Thursday, April 30, 2026, and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2026

Signature of Member _____

OUR MANIFESTO

OUR COMMITMENT

At GBTI we commit to improving the growth and wellness of all team members, our customers and our community. We commit, as a team, to a culture of trust, accountability, compliance and being accessible to all.

OUR PROMISE

We promise to embrace an inclusive culture despite our diversity, and to respect each other in a manner that is caring and professional. We promise open communication, honest feedback and a clear path for escalation for all stakeholders.

OUR GOAL

Together, we will work diligently to maintain and protect our rich, warm Guyanese Brand. Our leaders and engaged team members will be proactive, innovative and agile. We will optimize customer experience through our highly skilled and trained team members in an environment of transparency, equity, and recognition for excellence. Our GBTI Culture will be the benchmark for customer experience and satisfaction in Guyana and all markets in which we operate.



We see Guyana through your eyes

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