



Citco Bank Canada

Annual Report 2025

CITCO

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1. Financial Statements

Income statement for the year ended December 31,

	Notes	2025 USD 000	2024 USD 000
Revenue:			
Interest income	2.4	87,249	92,657
Less: Interest expenses	2.4	(53,885)	(59,369)
Net interest income		33,364	33,288
Banking and custody services	2.4	17,240	14,153
Other income	2.4	1,876	1,567
		52,480	49,008
Operating expenses:			
Personnel expenses	2.5	7,660	7,002
Occupancy expenses		162	158
Office and administration expenses		1,193	1,094
Travel expenses		208	191
Depreciation expense	2.6	1	1
Professional services		333	325
Expected credit losses/(reversals)		22	(18)
Other operating expenses	2.7	6,404	6,153
		15,983	14,906
Net profit from operations		36,497	34,102
Net finance expense	2.8	108	125
Net profit before tax		36,389	33,977
Income tax expense	2.9	9,669	9,036
Net profit for the year		26,720	24,941
Attributable to:			
Shareholder of the Company		26,720	24,941

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31,

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Net profit for the year	<u>26,720</u>	<u>24,941</u>
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income		
<i>Other comprehensive (loss)/ income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):</i>		
Net (loss)/ income on debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>(74)</u>	<u>240</u>
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	<u>(74)</u>	<u>240</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>26,646</u>	<u>25,181</u>
Attributable to:		
Shareholder of the Company	<u>26,646</u>	<u>25,181</u>

Statement of financial position as at December 31,

	Notes	2025 USD 000	2024 USD 000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.10	5	2
Financial instruments held at amortized cost	2.11	92,472	89,814
Deferred tax assets	2.13	68	59
		<u>92,545</u>	<u>89,875</u>
Current assets			
Derivative financial assets		12,060	14,959
Other receivables and accrued income	2.14	18,305	17,885
Financial instruments held at amortized cost	2.11	32,046	50,323
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2.12	782,439	1,159,187
Receivables from affiliated companies	2.18	52	45
Cash and cash equivalents	2.15	1,316,295	1,199,780
		<u>2,161,197</u>	<u>2,442,179</u>
Total assets		<u>2,253,742</u>	<u>2,532,054</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	2.16	85,000	85,000
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI		124	198
Retained earnings		127,560	119,546
Total equity attributable to shareholder of the Company		<u>212,684</u>	<u>204,744</u>
Non current liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities		136	119
		<u>136</u>	<u>119</u>
Current liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities		13,114	12,736
Payables to affiliated companies	2.19	52	46
Other payables and accrued expenses	2.20	6,368	5,821
Amount owed to depositors		1	–
	2.21	2,021,387	2,308,588
		<u>2,040,922</u>	<u>2,327,191</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,253,742</u>	<u>2,532,054</u>

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Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2025

	Issued capital	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total equity
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
As at January 1, 2025	85,000	198	119,546	204,744
Net profit for the year	–	–	26,720	26,720
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	(74)	–	(74)
Total comprehensive income	–	(74)	26,720	26,646
Dividends paid	–	–	(18,706)	(18,706)
Total equity attributable to shareholder of the Company as at December 31, 2025	85,000	124	127,560	212,684

On May 16, 2025 the Company paid a dividend of USD 18,706 thousand to the shareholder of the Company.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2024

	Issued capital	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total equity
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
As at January 1, 2024	85,000	(42)	94,605	179,563
Net profit for the year	–	–	24,941	24,941
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	240	–	240
Total comprehensive income	–	240	24,941	25,181
Total equity attributable to shareholder of the Company as at December 31, 2024	85,000	198	119,546	204,744

The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31,

	Notes	2025 USD 000	2024 USD 000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		26,720	24,941
Adjustments for:			
• Income tax expense	2.9	9,669	9,036
• Depreciation	2.6	1	1
• Net finance expense	2.8	108	125
• Net interest income from banking activities	2.4	(33,364)	(33,288)
• Unrealized currency translation losses/(gains)		81	(98)
		<u>3,215</u>	<u>717</u>
Working capital adjustments:			
• Decrease/(increase) in financial assets at amortized cost		15,619	(38,187)
• Decrease/(increase) in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		376,674	(386,189)
• Decrease/(increase) in derivative financial assets		2,899	(12,970)
• Decrease/(increase) in other receivables and accrued income		37	14
• (Increase)/decrease in receivables from affiliated companies		(7)	79
• Increase in derivative financial liabilities		379	9,287
• Increase deferred income		1	–
• Increase in other payables and accrued expenses		186	70
• Increase/(decrease) in payables to affiliated companies		6	(103)
• (Decrease)/increase in amounts owed to depositors		(287,201)	531,412
• Realized currency translation (gains)/ losses		(64)	1
		<u>111,744</u>	<u>104,131</u>
Interest paid		(53,477)	(61,067)
Interest received		86,999	100,134
Income taxes paid		(10,041)	(8,267)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>135,225</u>	<u>134,931</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	2.10	(4)	–
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(4)</u>	<u>–</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(18,706)	–
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(18,706)</u>	<u>–</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>116,515</u>	<u>134,931</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1,		1,199,780	1,064,849
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		116,515	134,931
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31,	2.15	<u>1,316,295</u>	<u>1,199,780</u>

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2. Notes to the Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

2.1. General

2.1.1. Ownership

Citco Bank Canada (hereafter referred to as the “Company”) is a privately held company incorporated on September 2, 2008, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. (hereafter referred to as the “Parent”). The ultimate parent company is Citco III Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

The Company commenced operations on June 10, 2009 when it received approval from the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions of Canada (“OSFI”) and is licensed to operate in Canada as a subsidiary of a foreign bank with full banking powers under the Bank Act.

The address of its registered office is as follows:

20 Toronto Street, 10th Floor,
Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2B8
Canada

2.1.2. Activities

Banking and Custody Services (“CBS”)

Utilizing Citco Bank’s global real-time online platforms, institutional clients may access the following services:

- *Custody Services*

Provides custody services for institutional fund investors. The Company provides the necessary infrastructure to investment managers to handle the administrative side of trading in underlying alternative investment funds. Company’s custody solutions allow clients to completely outsource, in an automated and controlled manner, their underlying investments in funds.

- *Banking Services*

Provides a full range of banking services for institutional clients, like hedge funds, private equity funds, pension funds, fund of funds, to manage their banking needs. This includes, but is not limited to, performing deposit services, wire transfers, credit facilities and foreign exchange transactions.

2.1.3. Currency

The Company uses the United States Dollar (“USD”) as functional currency and presentation currency, since that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company is operating.

2.1.4. Approval of the Board

These financial statements have been approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 09, 2026.

2.2. Material accounting policies

2.2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. The historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. These have been applied consistently during the year.

2.2.2. Going concern

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

2.2.3. New standards adopted

The following standards and amendments, effective from January 1, 2025, did not have any material impact on the Company’s disclosures or the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Lack of Exchangeability

2.2.4. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (“IFRS 18”) replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”), carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (“IAS 8”) and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosure (“IFRS 7”). Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (“IAS 7”).

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- Present specific categories and defined subtotals in the income statement
- Provide disclosures on management - defined performance measures (“MPMs”) in the notes to the financial statements
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the presentation of the financial statement in future years.

2.2.5. Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgment are inherent in the formation of estimates. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the financial statements.

2.2.6. Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than USD (the functional currency) are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Gains and losses arising on exchange are included in the income statement for the year.

2.2.7. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the value for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all significant contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Company bases its estimates on historic results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue is generated from contractual service agreements with the Company's clients. Custody income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the Asset under Custody ("AuC") and Assets under Administration ("AuA") at the contractual basis points or at a minimum fee.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is recognized as earned.

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Fees and commissions arising from negotiating of a transaction for a third party - such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of business that are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory, commitment fees and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

2.2.8. Operating expenses

Operating expenses are calculated at cost and are recognized in the period to which they relate. Depreciation charges on intangible and tangible assets are based on cost and are calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the assets concerned.

2.2.9. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that is used

to discount the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, pre-payment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and basis points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

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

2.2.10. Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement scheme.

2.2.11. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax payable and deferred tax.

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

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary 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. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in OCI or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.2.12. Property, plant and equipment

Machinery, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

If an item of property and equipment is comprised of several major components with different useful lives, each component is accounted for separately.

Depreciation is recognized over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following basis:

Plant and equipment	3-4 years
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These assets are reviewed at each reporting period for indications of impairment. If an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated based on its fair value. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. In addition, the useful lives of these assets are also reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting period.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. This is recognized in the income statement.

2.2.13. Financial assets and financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Debt securities and certain other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recognized using trade date accounting. Trade date is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognizes the financial asset if it no longer has control over the asset. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial asset that has been extinguished and the consideration received is recognized in the income statement. There was no significant changes to the financial assets outside of repayment of principal and interests.

Recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized on the date that the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in the income statement.

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Modification to financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") results in recognition of an immediate (gain)/loss in the income statement. The (gain)/loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount

of the asset/liability and net present value of the modified asset/liability discounted at the effective interest rate. Certain reliefs apply for financial instruments that are modified as a consequence of a benchmark reform.

In the case of a financial asset, it also requires the derecognition of the financial asset and recognition of the new modified asset. In the case of a financial liability, derecognition is only required if the modification is deemed substantial.

i) Financial assets

General classification framework and initial measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss); and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the income statement.

Debt instruments

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows at initial recognition.

Business models

Business models are classified as either Hold to Collect, Hold to Collect and Sell or Other depending on how a portfolio of financial instruments as a whole are managed. The Company business models are based on the existing management structure of the Company and refined based on an analysis of how businesses are evaluated and reported, how their specific business risks are managed and on historic and expected future sales.

Sales are permissible in a held to collect business model when these are due to an expected increase in credit risk or liquidity risk, take place close to the maturity date, are insignificant in value (both individually and in aggregate) or are infrequent.

Assessing contractual cash flows

The contractual cash flows of a financial asset are assessed to determine whether they represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI"). Interest includes consideration for the time value of money, credit risk and also consideration for liquidity risk and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows under a Held to Collect business model where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in the income statement. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement.

FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets under a Held to Collect and Sell business model, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in the income

statement. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the income statement and recognized in Investment income or other income based on the specific characteristics of the business model. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Interest income using the effective interest rate method. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement.

FVTPL: Debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes debt instruments that are held for trading. The Company may in some cases, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The interest result on financial assets designated as at FVTPL is recognized in the income statement and presented within interest income or interest expense in the period in which it arises.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when, and only when, its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

iii) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets. All derivatives are recognized as liabilities when their fair value is negative and assets when their fair value is positive. Fair value movements on derivatives, are presented in the income statement.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

An Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model is applied to financial assets accounted for at amortized cost and FVOCI. Under the ECL model the Company calculates the ECL by considering on a discounted basis the cash shortfalls it would incur in various default scenarios for prescribed future periods and multiplying the shortfalls by the probability of each scenario occurring. The ECL is the sum of these probability-weighted outcomes, are unbiased and include supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Three stage approach

Financial assets are classified in any of the below three stages at the reporting date. A financial asset can move between stages during its lifetime. The stages are based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition and defined as follows:

- **Stage 1** includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. An entity may assume that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date;
- **Stage 2** includes financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition but that does not have objective evidence of impairment. However, a worsening credit score does not automatically result in counterparty moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2, see below. In case of Stage 2, a lifetime ECL are recognized with interest revenue calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset; or
- **Stage 3** includes financial assets that can be identified to be impaired at the reporting date. Lifetime ECL is recognized and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount.

At December 31, 2025 all of the Company financial instruments are Stage 1. The Company has a low appetite for credit risk, supported by a conservative credit risk management framework and evidences by no realized credit losses historically, which has resulted in all credit risk exposure limited to those seen as low credit risk.

Significant change in credit risk

A financial asset moves from Stage 1 to Stage 2 when there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Each financial asset is assessed at the reporting date on the triggers for significant deterioration. The Company assesses significant change in credit risk using:

- Internal rating and; and
- Arrears.

Counterparties are assessed as part of the daily counterparty risk monitoring, whereby a deterioration below the risk appetite for investment will lead to analysis of the appropriate credit stage if the exposure is maintained. Assets can move in both directions, meaning that they can move back to Stage 1 if the situation improves.

Measurement of ECL

The Company Loss Given Default (“LGD”) models used for regulatory capital and collective provisions are sourced from the Annual Default Studies published by the rating agencies. Values for probability of default (“PD”) are derived from Citco’s Counterparty Risk Monitoring System (“CRMS”) methodology. Values for EaD (“Exposure at Default”) depend on the type of asset the entity is holding on or off its Statement of financial position. IFRS 9 defines credit loss as 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 discounted at the original effective interest rate. Because ECL consider the amount and timing of payments, a credit loss arises even if the entity expects to be paid in full but later than when contractually due. ECL will be calculated on assets individually, but their LGD and PD will be a function of the counterparty and the type of exposure, whereby cash at third party banks will be treated differently to term placements at banks or cash at central banks and other government exposures.

PD and LGD values are influenced and ultimately based on the prevailing economic environment, applying Point in Time (“PiT”) probabilities. In order to account for this in the ECL calculation three scenarios are established:

- Normal - the business environment is stable;
- Stressed - the business and/or wider economic environment is under stress/contraction;
- Expansion - the business environment is characterized by growth and a reduction in credit risk.

The scenario environment will be determined by management discretion and reviewed on a periodic basis.

Prevailing economic environment

Economic and financial stress indicators are used to provide management information on the prevailing economic environment for use in determining which weightings of the three available scenarios is appropriate for the forthcoming period. To avoid low-value complexity, a weighted average is determined from the three scenarios and the weightings will be applied in 25% increments. Citco Risk Management monitors economic and financial stress indicators against pre-defined trigger levels, which if exceeded will be followed by a risk review on a wider range of macroeconomic and market data.

Following the review of financial stress, there is a review of economic indicators to determine if there is sufficient evidence for an expansion scenario, characterized by significant levels of growth. Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) growth figures for the United States, Eurozone and Japan are reviewed against a trigger level and if this is exceeded, further analysis will be carried out. If no weightings for neither stressed scenario nor expansion scenario are indicated, then by default the proposal to management is an ECL model configuration using 100% weighting for the normal scenario. Alternative weightings may be proposed if other information indicates differently. The Risk Management team may consider weightings for the scenarios, the worst case being 100% stressed would result in ECL remaining less than 0.1% of capital.

ECL sensitivity

The ECL for financial assets is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on market research, the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Changes in such judgments and analyses may lead to changes in the ECL provisions over time. The key judgment areas are:

Assumptions used to measure expected credit losses, including the use of forward-looking and macro-economic information for individual and collective impairment assessment.

The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of ECL. The Risk Management team is responsible for estimating the Prevailing Economic Environment input and internal Credit Score used for IFRS 9 ECL purposes. The Risk Management team may consider weightings for the scenarios, the worst case being 100% Stressed would result in ECL increasing but remaining below 0.1% of capital. The most material sensitivity to the estimate of ECL is the internal Credit Score provided to counterparties, whereby a deterioration in Credit Scores of financial counterparties by one level would increase ECL, but just above 0.2% of capital or just below 0.3% of capital if alongside 100% stressed prevailing economic outlook.

Definition of default

Definition of Default is outlined in the Citco Credit Risk Management Policy of applicable entities as part of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. IFRS 9 requires that a rebuttable presumption is included that considers that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportive information to demonstrate that a longer-dated default criterion is more appropriate.

Citco defines two relevant types of identified defaults that are taken into consideration:

- Counterparty Default: The risk that the counterparty defaults and cannot pay back the funds that the Company placed or invested with it. This includes credit counterparty risk arising from derivatives.
- Client Default: The risk that a client who is in receipt of a loan or is required to post collateral for FX trades is unable to provide sufficient collateral or to repay the loan when due.

Write-off and debt forgiveness

Assets and the related ECL are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Write-offs are made:

- In a bankruptcy liquidation scenario (not as a result of a reorganization);
- When there is a high probability of non-recovery of the remaining exposure or certainty that no recovery can be realized;
- After disinvestment or sale of an asset at a discount; or
- The Company releases a legal (monetary) claim it has on its customer.

2.2.14. Trade receivables

In accordance with IFRS 9, trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any ECL (impairment). In order to determine the amount of ECL to be recognized in the financial statements, the Company uses a provision matrix based on its historical observed default rates which is adjusted for any forward-looking estimates.

2.2.15. Accrued income

Accrued income is stated at its nominal value. Accrued income includes fees for services provided but that are not yet invoiced.

2.2.16. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.2.17. Trade payables

In accordance with IFRS 9, trade payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit time frame.

2.2.18. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, the provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. 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 recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.2.19. Statement of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows include cash on hand and net credit balances on current accounts with other banks.

The statement of cash flows, based on the indirect method of calculation, gives details of the source of cash and cash equivalents which became available during the year and the application of these cash and cash equivalents over the course of the year.

2.3. Risk and capital management

Risk overview

In its operating environment and daily activities, the Company encounters various risks and constantly strives to mitigate related risks.

The main risks identified by the Company, related to its activities, are:

- (a) Strategic Business Development and Execution risks: The risk to prospective earnings and capital arising from changes in the business environment and from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment.
- (b) Market risk, which includes two types of risk:
 - (i) Currency risk: the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates;

- (ii) Interest rate risk in the Banking Book: the current or prospective risk to earnings and/or capital arising from adverse movements in interest rate exposures resulting from interest rate sensitivity mismatches between assets and liabilities;
- (c) Credit risk: the current or prospective risk arising from counterparty's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the Company or its failure to perform as agreed.
- (d) Liquidity risk: the risk of an inability to meet payment obligations when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.
- (e) Operational risk: the risk of loss resulting from people, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, or from external events.
- (f) Cyber risk: the risk of loss or damage due to failed or inadequate IT Security against cyber risks.
- (g) Compliance risk: the risk of loss, reputational or regulatory impact, from failed Organizational, Personal, Financial, or Client Conduct.
- (h) Legal risk: the risk of loss, litigation or regulatory impact due to non-compliance with applicable global and jurisdictional laws.
- (i) External Environment risk: The risk to earnings and capital to the organization's exposure to or interaction with external factors.

Strategic Business Development and Execution risk

The Company operates in a niche market. The objective in relation to strategic business development and execution risk is to remain flexible to changes in the business environment so that both growth and changes in market status can be adapted to in a swift manner.

The usage of an effective planning and control framework, as well as a robust business intelligence framework is the cornerstone of strategic risk management. Furthermore, the New Significant Initiative Policies and Project Risk Assessment Process are embedded in the organization to ensure the Company is effectively managing and monitoring the introduction of new products and large projects. The Company reduces exposure to strategic business development and execution risk by focusing on its strategic business objectives.

Market risk

The Company's policy is to reduce market risk to an acceptable level. Market risk embodies not only the potential for loss but also the potential for gain. This policy serves to set a framework of limits and to ensure clearly defined limits within that framework. There has been no significant change to the Company's exposure to market risks and the Board and Company Chief Risk Officer continuously review the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. The Company has and manages currency risk in two key areas:

- (a) Client treasury activities: Clients place forward exchange contracts with the Company, therefore the Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on these contracts. In managing this risk the Company places offsetting forward exchange contracts with pre-approved counterparties with the same maturity. In addition clients are required to provide cash collateral in case of a margin call.
- (b) Operations: The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in respect of funding day-to-day activities and capital expenditure. In managing this risk management utilizes forward exchange contracts for any imbalances or firm commitments for planned capital expenditure.

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to currency risk translated to USD:

	USD	EUR	CAD	GBP	Other	Total
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
As at December 31, 2025						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	5	–	–	–	–	5
Financial instruments held at amortized cost	92,472	–	–	–	–	92,472
Deferred tax assets	68	–	–	–	–	68
Current assets						
Other receivables and accrued income	17,599	3	702	–	1	18,305
Financial assets at amortized cost	32,045	–	–	–	1	32,046
Financial assets at FVOCI	782,439	–	–	–	–	782,439
Receivables from affiliated companies	52	–	–	–	–	52
Cash and cash equivalents	1,073,269	16,801	132,772	477	92,976	1,316,295
Total assets	1,997,949	16,804	133,474	477	92,978	2,241,682
Non-current liabilities						
	–	–	136	–	–	136
Current liabilities						
Other payables and accrued expenses	5,368	1	998	–	1	6,368
Payables to affiliated companies	52	–	–	–	–	52
Amounts owed to depositors	1,910,863	17,070	9	488	92,957	2,021,387
Deferred income	1	–	–	–	–	1
Total liabilities	1,916,284	17,071	1,143	488	92,958	2,027,944
Currency exposure	81,665	(267)	132,331	(11)	20	213,738
Off-balance sheet net currency exposure hedged position	(131,103)	(267)	132,279	–	(68)	841
Net currency exposure	212,768	–	52	(11)	88	212,897
Derivative financial assets	12,060	–	–	–	–	12,060
Derivative financial liabilities	13,114	–	–	–	–	13,114
Undrawn credit commitments	46,670	–	–	–	–	46,670
As at December 31, 2024						
Total assets	2,308,504	17,849	128,549	182	62,011	2,517,095
Total liabilities	2,233,695	17,880	871	186	61,942	2,314,574
Currency exposure	74,809	(31)	127,678	(4)	69	202,521
Off-balance sheet net currency exposure hedged position	(129,733)	–	127,311	–	(30)	(2,452)
Net currency exposure	204,542	(31)	367	(4)	99	204,973
Derivative financial assets	13,582	1,377	–	–	–	14,959
Derivative financial liabilities	11,368	1,368	–	–	–	12,736
Undrawn credit commitments	30,975	–	–	–	–	30,975

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Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates. This is considered a subset of Market Risk and managed under the Enterprise Risk Management Framework through the Market Risk Management Policy.

Interest rate risk is controlled through the monitoring of deposits and short-term investments with the use of the interest balance sheet and maturity profile. Funding is short term in nature and placements (exclusive of short-term investments) are also typically on an overnight basis. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the vast majority of the financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest risk mature in less than one year and the net interest sensitivity gap is limited.

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to interest rate risk:

	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Total
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
As at December 31, 2025					
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	–	92,472	92,472
Current assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	32,046	–	32,046
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	147,514	365,812	269,113	–	782,439
Cash and cash equivalents	1,316,295	–	–	–	1,316,295
Total assets	1,463,809	365,812	301,159	92,472	2,223,252
Current liabilities					
Amounts owed to depositors	2,021,387	–	–	–	2,021,387
Total liabilities	2,021,387	–	–	–	2,021,387
Net balance sheet position	(557,578)	365,812	301,159	92,472	201,865
As at December 31, 2024					
Non current assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	–	89,814	89,814
Current assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	50,323	–	50,323
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	697,641	267,921	193,625	–	1,159,187
Cash and cash equivalents	1,199,780	–	–	–	1,199,780
Total assets	1,897,421	267,921	243,948	89,814	2,499,104
Current liabilities					
Amounts owed to depositors	2,308,588	–	–	–	2,308,588
Total liabilities	2,308,588	–	–	–	2,308,588
Net balance sheet position	(411,167)	267,921	243,948	89,814	190,516

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Interest sensitivity analysis

Interest sensitivity is applicable in one key area for the Company, the net interest margin. The net interest margin is subject to any changes in the spread the Company earns on placements in the markets versus the interest paid to clients. The Company calculates the impact of interest rate movements from both an earnings perspective and economic value perspective. The Company applies regulatory required 100 basis points (“bps”) upward and downward rate shocks scenarios, as well as a number of internal scenarios. Interest rate management is based on the Earnings at Risk (“EaR”) model, as being more relevant for its business model.

The EaR model considers the impact to interest earned and paid under a variety of interest rate shock scenarios. Under a gradual increase in the projected market rates of interest by 100 bps, it is calculated that the Company’s net interest income would increase by 2.3% (2024: 3.5% decrease), while under a gradual decrease in projected market rates of interest it is calculated that net interest income would decrease by 2.3% (2024: 3.5% increase). The EaR sensitivities have reduced year-on-year as the combination of higher interest rates and interest-rate pass-on assumptions mean that funding costs may bear more of the movement than before.

The Economic Value of Equity (“EVE”) is modelled, but considered less applicable for the Company. The limited maturity transformation often results in largest negative impact scenarios being shock increases in rates, which are expected to be beneficial for profitability. A sudden increase of 100bps in the market rates is calculated to result in a 0.0% movement in equity (2024: 0.0%), while a sudden decrease of 100bps in the market rates was calculated to result in a 0.8% reduction in equity (2024: 1.3% reduction). The change in sensitivity year-on-year was immaterial, due to limited changes in levels of maturity transformation.

Interest Rate Risk is also considered within stress testing for the Company, which includes both sustained reductions in market rates of interest and reduced rate thresholds for interest payments to clients. The combination of modelled reductions in deposit balances and compression of net interest margin significantly reduces projected net interest income and are assessed each year as part of the ICAAP process. The results of Stress Testing, EaR and EVE are monitored by the Company’s Asset and Liability Committee (“ALCO”) on a quarterly basis.

Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining a conservative framework of limits. This includes coverage of regulatory requirements, such as the Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Cumulative Cash Flow and also internal liquidity limits, including overnight liquidity, one-month liquidity, maturity transformation limits and monthly stress testing. Liquidity stress testing covers Company-specific, Market-wide and Combined scenarios which are slow-developing and fast-developing and are monitored by the ALCO monthly. The Company also continuously monitors forecast to actual cash flows. In addition, the Company manages any counterparty risk in respect of liquidity through its utilization of the Counterparty Risk Monitoring System.

Liquidity risk table

The following table details the Company’s remaining contractual maturity for its financial assets and liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the cash flows of financial assets and liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to receive and pay, respectively.

The table below summarizes the Company exposure to liquidity risk translated to USD:

	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Total
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
As at December 31, 2025					
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	–	92,472	92,472
Current assets					
Derivative financial assets	12,060	–	–	–	12,060
Other receivables and accrued income	7,517	7,653	2,812	238	18,220
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	32,046	–	32,046
Receivables from affiliated companies	52	–	–	–	52
Financial assets at FVOCI	147,514	365,812	269,113	–	782,439
Cash and cash equivalents	1,316,295	–	–	–	1,316,295
Total assets	1,483,438	373,465	303,971	92,710	2,253,584
Non-current liabilities					
Other liabilities	–	–	–	136	136
Current liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	13,114	–	–	–	13,114
Payables to affiliated companies	52	–	–	–	52
Other payables and accrued expenses	6,368	–	–	–	6,368
Amount owed to depositors	2,021,387	–	–	–	2,021,387
Total liabilities	2,040,921	–	–	136	2,041,057
Net balance sheet position	(557,483)	373,465	303,971	92,574	212,527
Undrawn credit commitments	46,670	–	–	–	46,670
As at December 31, 2024					
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	–	89,814	89,814
Current assets					
Derivative financial assets	3,221	11,738	–	–	14,959
Other receivables and accrued income	7,132	5,414	5,339	–	17,885
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	–	50,323	–	50,323
Receivables from affiliated companies	45	–	–	–	45
Financial assets at FVOCI	697,641	267,921	193,625	–	1,159,187
Cash and cash equivalents	1,199,780	–	–	–	1,199,780
Total assets	1,907,819	285,073	249,287	89,814	2,531,993
Non-current liabilities					
Other liabilities	–	–	–	119	119
Current liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	1,047	11,689	–	–	12,736
Payables to affiliated companies	46	–	–	–	46
Other payables and accrued expenses	5,821	–	–	–	5,821
Amounts owed to depositors	2,308,588	–	–	–	2,308,588
Total liabilities	2,315,502	11,689	–	119	2,327,310
Net balance sheet position	(407,683)	273,384	249,287	89,695	204,683
Undrawn credit commitments	30,975	–	–	–	30,975

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Credit risk

Credit risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from a debtor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the Company or if a debtor otherwise fails to perform. Credit risk is monitored continuously by reviewing outstanding exposure, temporary overdrafts and trade receivables by the account managers and exposures of counterparties by the Risk Management division. New extensions of credit are subject to written credit memoranda that must be appropriate to the established criteria of the credit risk management policy, reviewed by the ALCO and approved by the appropriate level of management. New counterparties are subject to due diligence by the Risk Management division and approval by the divisional Credit Committee and the Board of Directors. The Company mitigates credit risk by choosing only reputable banks as counterparty for liquid funds and derivative financial instruments and monitoring credit-worthiness on a daily basis, adjusting credit limits for maximum size and tenor where needed.

The Company has implemented a daily monitoring methodology, CRMS, which uses the fundamental view of the rating agencies on a counterparty's probability of default through long-term ratings, and the more reactive view of the capital markets using credit default swap spreads to ensure that the Company only deals with highly regarded counterparties.

Loans to clients typically have a maximum loan to value ratio of 35% of eligible collateral, which may be secured by a pledge agreement covering the clients underlying securities portfolio held by the Company's or Citco Group's separate custody subsidiaries or other forms of acceptable collateral. Valuations of the underlying collateral is made on a regular basis against industry norms and a legal entitlement to make margin calls on the client is in place.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of failures in execution, delivery, process management due to ineffectiveness or errors in internal banking performance, with the result of potential impact of business disruption, external issues, and losses. Within the Company's businesses, there are many complex and inherently impactful (to the Company and its clients) transaction-based processes. To ensure that operational risk is adequately monitored and controlled, an extensive internal control framework is put in place to robustly manage operational processes that aligns with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Principles for the effective management of Operational Risk. The over-arching principles for operational risk management form the foundation for policies, procedures, processes, controls and tools for monitoring, assessment and governance. Operational Risk Management is part of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework that exists in all divisions of Citco and is implemented fully within the Company at the three levels of first line Company business lines, second line control groups such as Risk Management and by third line Group Internal Audit. A Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) supplements the ERM Framework, providing a Risk Appetite Framework with essential direction linked directly to the strategic objectives providing boundaries for the Company with regards to risk, including operational risk.

Cyber risk

The Company is supported by Citco Technology Management, which has dedicated framework covering areas such as Data Security, Data Privacy, Access Management and Change Management. The management of Technology/Cyber Risk is described within its Technology Risk Management Policy and is discussed at the Bank IT Controls Committee and the Operational Risk Committee.

Compliance risk

The Company defines compliance risk as the risk for financial loss, damage to reputation, or legal/regulatory sanctions from failed organizational, personal, financial, or client conduct. The failure to act in line with applicable laws and regulations, internal rules (including Citco's Code of Business Conduct) pose a threat to the Company's good standing.

Compliance is tasked with advising, challenging and having oversight of the first line in their management of compliance risks and has an active role in raising awareness (via training and communication) and stimulating the core values of prudence, transparency and client focus. The scope of the compliance risks is outlined in Citco's Compliance Charter. The Compliance Officer has direct access to the Risk and Compliance Committee and Board of Directors.

Compliance performs risk assessments against the key compliance risk areas and keeps abreast of relevant changes through a Regulatory Change Management process.

Legal risk

The Company manages on a continual basis potential legal risk which might arise through contractual engagement and liabilities, litigation risk and employment practices and workplace safety. Controls in place utilize standard templates (with limited pre-approved deviations) for structured content with clauses and wording which follows commercial norms for contractual agreements as well as ongoing monitoring of service levels. Contractual wording covers potential breaches of services, whilst seeking to protect the Company with certain exceptions made for fraud, gross and simple negligence and wilful misconduct, which are managed separately. The Company will seek the opinion of external counsel for specialized advice where necessary.

External Environmental risk

The Company recognizes the growing requirements around Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) or Sustainability Risk Management and is developing its framework for these. The Company has implemented Climate and Environment Risk Management Policy, annual Climate and Environment Risk Assessments and introduced reporting to the ALCO and Senior Management Risk Committee. Alongside this, the Company has set risk appetite statements on climate change risks and implemented limits for direct exposures to high impact sectors.

Capital adequacy

The Company’s ALCO reviews the capital structure on a routine basis. Based on the recommendations of the committee, the Company will balance its overall capital structure. The Company’s overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

Capital level of the Company is regulated pursuant to guidelines issued by OSFI. Regulatory or total capital is defined as the total of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital comprises shareholder's equity excluding accumulated other comprehensive income relating to available-for-sale debt securities. Tier 2 capital consists of subordinated debt. Company’s capital consists solely of Tier 1 components. The OSFI establishes risk-based capital target for Canadian banks. These targets are currently a Common Equity Tier 1 capital target ratio of 7%, Tier 1 capital target ratio of 8.5% and a Total Capital target ratio of 10.5%.

The total capital consists of the following elements:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Common shares	85,000	85,000
Retained earnings	127,560	119,546
Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	124	198
Tier 1 & 2 capital	212,684	204,744

To monitor the adequacy of its capital, the Company applies ratios established by OSFI. The ratios measure capital adequacy by comparing the entity’s eligible capital with the sum of the total of risk weighted exposure amounts for Credit Risk (including Counterparty Credit Risk and Credit Valuation Adjustment) and Operational Risk. In 2025, the Company complied with requirements imposed by OSFI. The Company does not hold any other capital instruments, so the Total Capital Ratio, Tier 1 Capital Ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio all remain the same.

For Credit Risk the Standardized Approach is used in which for each asset the relevant risk weighted assets are determined using the counterparty type and external rating. Off-balance sheet credit-related commitments are taken into account by applying different categories of credit conversion factors, designed to convert these items into balance sheet equivalents. For Credit risk exposure for FX contracts, the Standardized Approach is used. The resulting equivalent amounts are then weighted for risk using the same percentages as for on-balance sheet assets.

The Credit Valuation Adjustment (‘CVA’) is an adjustment to the mid-market valuation of the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty and a reduced version of basic approach is applied. For Operational Risk the Simplified Standardized Approach is used. The Company needs to take into account 15% of average gross income taken over the last three years as capital requirement for Operational Risk.

The following are the Total Capital Ratio and the Leverage Ratio of the Company as of December 31:

	2025	2024
	%	%
Total Capital Ratio	48.76	49.29
Leverage Ratio	9.25	8.02

2.4. Revenue

The Company derives revenue from the banking and custody services over time and at a point in time in the form of custody fees, transaction fees, interest margin, service charges and payment fees which are recognized in Canada.

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Interest income and similar income	87,249	92,657
Interest expense and similar expense	(53,885)	(59,369)
Payment fees and other	1,738	1,707
Custody and trading related income	14,499	11,887
Net income from dealing in foreign currencies	550	259
Commitment fee income	453	300
Other income	1,876	1,567
Revenue	52,480	49,008

The Company has recognized the following contract assets and contract liabilities in respect to contracts with customers in the statement of financial position.

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Contract assets		
Accrued income	2,917	2,775
Trade receivables	371	528
Derivative financial assets	12,060	14,959
Bank interest receivable	14,524	14,067
As at December 31,	29,872	32,329
Contract liabilities		
Deferred income	1	–
Bank interest payable	4,686	3,946
Accrued expenses and payables	1,035	857
Derivative financial liabilities	13,114	12,736
Others	1	1
As at December 31,	18,837	17,540

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2.5. Personnel expenses

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Salaries and bonuses	3,383	2,982
Social charges and taxes	138	124
Pension expenses	89	70
Other personnel expenses	262	337
Related party personnel recharge	3,788	3,489
Personnel expenses	7,660	7,002

The average number of full-time employees for the year for the Company was 30 (2024: 27).

Personnel expenses include the expenses associated with the Board of Directors. See Note 2.29 for Directors' remuneration.

2.6. Depreciation

	Notes	2025	2024
		USD 000	USD 000
Depreciation machinery and equipment	2.10	1	1
Depreciation		1	1

2.7. Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Professional membership and subscriptions	3	1
Market data expenses	57	62
Other related party expenses	5,672	5,679
Other expenses	672	411
Other operating expenses	6,404	6,153

2.8. Net finance expense

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(18)	97
Other related party interest expenses	126	28
Net finance expense	108	125

2.9. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
<i>Current income tax:</i>		
Current tax expense: current year	9,656	9,008
Current tax expense: prior year	22	32
	9,678	9,040
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Deferred tax expense: current year	(9)	–
Deferred tax expense: prior year	–	(4)
	(9)	(4)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	9,669	9,036

	2025		2024	
	%	USD 000	%	USD 000
Net profit before tax		36,389		33,977
		36,389		33,977
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	26.50%	9,643	26.50%	9,004
Non-deductible expenses	0.01%	4	0.01%	4
Under provided in prior years	0.06%	22	0.08%	28
Income tax expense	26.57%	9,669	26.59%	9,036

The combined Canadian statutory rate is the aggregate of the federal income tax rate of 15.0% (2024: 15.0%) and the provincial rate of 11.5% (2024: 11.5%). In 2025, there were no changes in the statutory rates.

As a group involved in worldwide operations, the Group is subject to several factors which affect its tax charge. This is principally due to the levels and mix of profitability in different jurisdictions, transfer pricing policies and tax rates imposed.

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Certain entities in the Citco Group are within scope of the Pillar Two model rules, to the extent it operates in a jurisdiction where Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted at year-end. *The tax liability in relation to Pillar Two model rules are included in the legal entities in the jurisdiction where it applies.*

The Group has applied the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12. Accordingly, the Group neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

At the issuance of the audited financial statements, the government of the Cayman Islands, where the parent company is incorporated, has not enacted Pillar Two income tax legislation. Consequently, Pillar Two income tax liabilities will not be levied on Citco III Limited. These liabilities will be assessed using the following mechanisms:

- Qualified Domestic Minimum Top up Tax ("QDMTT") - a minimum tax incorporated into the domestic law of a jurisdiction.
- Income Inclusion Rule ("IIR") - requires the ultimate parent entity ("UPE") or intermediate parent entity ("IPE") to pay a top up tax on its proportionate share of the income of any low taxed constituent entity ("CE") in which the UPE/IPE has a direct or indirect ownership interest. The tax is the amount required to bring the overall effective tax rate ("ETR") up to 15 %. The UPE is given priority for applying the IIR; if the UPE's jurisdiction has not implemented the IIR, responsibility falls on the directly owned CE, and so on down the ownership chain.
- Undertaxed Profits Rule ("UTPR") - a back stop to the IIR, applies if the jurisdiction of the UPE or any IPE has chosen not to implement the IIR. The UTPR allocates taxing rights over undertaxed income to all jurisdictions that have implemented the UTPR charging mechanism. The UTPR uses a jurisdiction by jurisdiction approach with two equally weighted allocation keys: the net book value of tangible assets and the number of employees (full time equivalents).

The Group has assessed that there is no tax expense to be considered in relation with Pillar Two tax rules for the Company.

The Group is continuing to assess the impact of the Pillar Two income taxes legislation on its future financial performance.

2.10. Equipment

	Notes	Machinery and equipment	
		USD 000	Total USD 000
Cost:			
As at January 1, 2025		18	18
Additions during the year		4	4
As at December 31, 2025		22	22
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at January 1, 2025		16	16
Depreciation charge for the year	2.6	1	1
As at December 31, 2025		17	17
Net carrying amount			
As at December 31, 2025		5	5

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	Notes	Machinery and equipment	Total
		USD 000	USD 000
Cost:			
As at January 1, 2024		18	18
As at December 31, 2024		18	18
Accumulated depreciation:			
As at January 1, 2024		15	15
Depreciation charge for the year		1	1
As at December 31, 2024	2.6	16	16
Net carrying amount			
As at December 31, 2024		2	2

2.11. Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company classifies its financial assets as at amortized cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortized cost include the following investments:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
US Treasury notes	92,472	105,812
Loans	32,046	34,325
As at December 31,	124,518	140,137

Maturity analysis:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
One to five years	92,472	89,814
More than three months up to a year	32,046	50,323
As at December 31,	124,518	140,137
Non-current	92,472	89,814
Current	32,046	50,323
As at December 31,	124,518	140,137

The interest income for the year on financial instruments held at amortized cost was USD 5,702 thousand (2024: USD 2,281 thousand).

ECL on these investments recognized in the income statement for the year was USD nil (2024: USD nil).

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2.12. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company classifies its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income only if both of the following criteria are met:

- Debt securities where the contractual cash flows are solely principal, interest, and
- the objective of the Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include the following debt investments:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Commercial paper issued by financial institutions	782,439	509,973
US Treasury bills	–	649,214
As at December 31,	782,439	1,159,187

Maturity analysis:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
One month or less	147,514	697,641
Up to three months	365,812	267,921
More than three months up to a year	269,113	193,625
As at December 31,	782,439	1,159,187
Current	782,439	1,159,187
As at December 31,	782,439	1,159,187

The interest income for the year on financial instruments held at FVOCI was USD 29,084 thousand (2024: USD 39,137 thousand).

ECL on these investments recognized in the income statement for the year was USD nil (2024: USD nil).

Investments were designated as FVOCI financial assets if they did not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and management intended to hold them for the medium to long-term. Financial assets that were not classified into any of the other categories (at FVTPL, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments) were also included in the FVOCI category.

The financial assets were presented as non-current assets unless they matured, or management intended to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. A security was considered to be impaired if there had been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost.

Commercial paper issued by financial institutions (FVOCI) represents A+ to AAA rated paper. In order to avoid fluctuations in the income statement, these investments have been classified as FVOCI with revaluations recorded in other comprehensive income.

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2.13. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets have been recognized to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Where this is not the case, deferred tax assets have not been recognized, as set out below:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Deferred tax assets	68	59

The following are the major deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized by the Company and the related movements during the year:

	Capitalized losses and deferred tax assets	Total
	USD 000	USD 000
As at January 1, 2025	59	59
Increase	9	9
As at December 31, 2025	68	68
As at January 1, 2024	55	55
Increase	4	4
As at December 31, 2024	59	59

2.13.1. Recognized deferred tax assets

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognized by the Company and the related movement during the year.

	Deferred Tax Assets	
	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Property and equipment, assets	8	8
Accrued expense, provisions and assets	60	51
Net deferred tax assets	68	59

2.13.2. Movement in temporary differences during 2025 and 2024

	Temporary differences		Total
	USD 000		USD 000
As at January 1, 2024	55		55
Additions during the year	4		4
As at January 1, 2025	59		59
Additions during the year	9		9
As at December 31, 2025	68		68

Deferred tax assets have been recognized to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

2.14. Other receivables and accrued income

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Interest receivables	14,523	14,067
Accrued income and work in progress	2,917	2,775
Other receivables	409	439
Trade receivables	371	528
Prepaid expenses	85	76
As at December 31,	18,305	17,885

2.15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Current account with other banks	700,236	764,562
Deposit with other banks	603,110	413,850
Bank balances with affiliated companies	12,949	21,368
As at December 31,	1,316,295	1,199,780

Bank balances earn interest at the respective short-term deposit market rates. The Company is not required to keep a minimum deposit balance with the central bank.

2.16. Share capital

Authorized shares

	2025	2024
	Number of Shares Thousands	Number of Shares Thousands
Ordinary shares at a par value of USD 1 each	85,000	85,000
	85,000	85,000

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

	Number of Shares Thousands	USD 000
As at January 1, 2025	85,000	85,000
As at December 31, 2025	85,000	85,000

2.17. Retirement benefit scheme

The Company contributes premiums to defined contribution retirement pension plan.

The total cost charged to the income statement of USD 89 thousand (2024: USD 70 thousand).

The contributions payable to the pension schemes in 2026 are estimated at USD 94 thousand (2025: USD 89 thousand).

2.18. Receivables from affiliated companies

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Citco Bank Nederland N.V	9	–
Citco Banking Corporation N.V.	6	–
Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Luxembourg Branch	5	–
Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Dublin Branch	5	10
B&C Technology Ltd.	2	3
Citco Global Securities Services (Canada) Limited	–	13
Citco Fund Services (Cayman Islands) Limited	20	11
Other	5	8
As at December 31,	52	45

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2.19. Payables to affiliated companies

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Citco Bank Nederland N.V.	–	18
Demeter (Holdings) Ltd.	16	–
Citco Capital Solutions Inc	22	–
The Citco Group Limited	7	–
Citco Global Securities Services (Canada) Limited	5	–
Citco (Canada) Inc.	–	22
Citco International Support Services Limited - Philippine ROHQ	–	3
Other	2	3
As at December 31,	52	46

2.20. Other payables and accrued expenses

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Accrued expenses	484	373
HST payable	366	340
Taxes and social security contributions	28	24
Interest payable	4,686	3,946
Other payables	803	1,138
As at December 31,	6,367	5,821

The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the permitted credit terms.

2.21. Amounts owed to depositors

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Demand deposits	2,012,434	2,303,667
Demand deposits with affiliated companies	2,703	1,921
Time deposits	6,250	3,000
As at December 31,	2,021,387	2,308,588

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Maturity analysis:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
On demand	2,015,137	2,305,588
One month or less	6,250	3,000
As at December 31,	2,021,387	2,308,588

2.22. Commitments and contingencies

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had undrawn commitments on credit facilities of USD 76,554 thousand (2024: 30,975 thousand).

2.23. Derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts

The Company utilizes the forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps for both hedging and non-hedging purposes.

	Contract/ notional amount	Fair value Assets	Fair value liabilities
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
As at December 31, 2025:	1,887,490	12,060	13,114
As at December 31, 2024:	1,018,298	14,959	12,736

Forward exchange contracts represent commitments to purchase foreign and domestic currency, including undelivered spot transactions. Since these contracts are collateralized by cash or marketable securities, the credit risk is negligible.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is revalued daily based on the applicable spot rates.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities relate primarily to two types of transactions undertaken by the Company:

- Treasury activities - in earning additional interest margin over base rates, the Company undertakes forward foreign exchange contracts to arbitrage the difference between the margins earned on higher yielding currencies (i.e. Euro) versus the cost of undertaking the swap. These transactions are on a short-term basis and with a small number of highly rated counterparties.
- Foreign exchange contracts: the Company places foreign exchange contracts on behalf of clients. However, the Company does not take any positions on these transactions and immediately places a corresponding trade in the market for which it retains a spread. These services are only provided to clients with funds on deposit with the Company and funds retained in order to meet any margin calls. Other than the margin earned, the asset and liability positions offset (Notes 2.14 and 2.20).

The Company occasionally enters into forward exchange contracts to mitigate the exposure on material items of capital expenditure.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities is represented in the statement of financial position as derivative financial assets under other receivables and accrued income and as derivative financial liabilities under other payables and accrued expenses.

2.24. Fair value measurement

The following table provides at the end of the reporting period an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements 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); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at December 31, 2025:

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Total
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
Financial assets held at amortized cost:			
US Treasury notes	92,472	–	92,472
Loans	–	32,046	32,046
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative financial assets	–	12,060	12,060
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Commercial papers issued by financial institutions	782,439	–	782,439
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative financial liabilities	–	(13,114)	(13,114)
As at December 31, 2025	874,911	30,992	905,903

As at December 31, 2025 the fair value of the US Treasury notes is USD 94,242 thousand and of Commercial papers issued by financial institutions is USD 794,153 thousand.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at December 31, 2024:

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Total
	USD 000	USD 000	USD 000
Financial assets held at amortized cost:			
US Treasury notes	105,812	–	105,812
Loans	–	34,325	34,325
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative financial assets	–	14,959	14,959
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Commercial papers issued by financial institutions	509,973	–	509,973
US Treasury bills	649,214	–	649,214
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative financial liabilities	–	(12,736)	(12,736)
As at December 31, 2024	1,264,999	36,548	1,301,547

As at December 31, 2024 the fair value of the US Treasury notes is USD 105,443 thousand, of Commercial papers issued by financial institutions is USD 520,806 thousand and of US treasury bills is USD 649,329 thousand.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2025 and 2024. Additionally, the Company held no Level 3 investments during 2025 and 2024.

2.25. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Assets

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,316,295	1,199,780
Financial assets held at amortized cost	124,518	140,137
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	782,439	1,159,187
Derivative financial assets	12,060	14,959
Other receivables	18,357	17,930
As at December 31,	2,253,669	2,531,993

Financial Liabilities

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Amounts owed to the depositors	2,021,387	2,308,588
Derivative financial liabilities	13,114	12,736
Other liabilities	6,556	5,986
As at December 31,	2,041,057	2,327,310

2.26. Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments carried at cost:

- The fair value of assets and liabilities maturing within 12 months is assumed to approximate their carrying amount;
- The fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts (included in amounts owed to depositors) with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the end of the reporting period. Demand deposits and savings accounts bear floating interest rates, the fair value is assumed to approximate their carrying amount;
- The fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to be approximated by their carrying amounts.

2.27. Assets under custody

The Company provides custody services to its clients, with respect to the security transactions. These services require the Company to maintain assets held under custody, which are not reported on the statement of financial position. As at December 31, 2025, the Company's assets held under custody totalled USD 103.8 billion (2024: USD 85.5 billion).

2.28. Related party transactions

Cash balances held with affiliates include funds with Citco Banking Services division and earn interest at the rate of nil. (Note 2.15).

The short-term intercompany accounts serve to capture transactions including operational transactions and intercompany income. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and are repayable on demand. Due to the short-term nature of these balances, book value approximates fair value.

For the short-term balances with related parties, refer to Note 2.21.

The Company has entered into an agreement with affiliates, whereby the Company provides certain accounting, administrative, clerical and other services to specific customer entities on behalf of the affiliates. Fees paid by the affiliates to the Company for these services are recorded in related party income.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into a number of related party transactions, which management believes are at an arm's length basis.

The Company has intercompany current account balances with affiliated companies:

	Notes	2025	2024
		USD 000	USD 000
Receivables	2.15 & 2.18	13,000	21,413
Payables	2.19 & 2.21	(2,755)	(1,967)
Net balance receivable at December 31,		10,245	19,446

The following services were provided by the Company to the Parent and/or affiliated companies:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Operational services	64	50
General and administrative services	32	529
Personnel	1,267	988
As at December 31,	1,363	1,567

The following services were provided by the Parent and/or affiliated companies to the Company:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Office and administrative services	1,040	994
Travel expenses	102	96
Professional services	101	107
Occupancy expenses	162	158
Personnel	3,788	3,489
Sub-total	5,193	4,844
Other related party expenses:		
Group support services fee	3,623	3,875
Royalty expense	1,254	1,170
Information technology other service expenses	442	316
Other expenses	353	319
Sub-total	5,672	5,680
As at December 31,	10,865	10,524

2.29. Directors' remuneration

Remuneration paid to the executive and non-executive directors during the year were as follows:

	2025	2024
	USD 000	USD 000
Salary and benefits	773	714
Directors' remuneration	773	714

The remuneration of the executive and non-executive is decided by the shareholder.


2.30. Events after the reporting date

The Company has evaluated subsequent events up to and including the date that these financial statements were available to be issued. The Company has determined there were no events or transactions during such period which would require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.

Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on April 09, 2026:

Scott Case
Member



Rudy Khoury
Chairman



3. Other Information

Statutory rules concerning appropriation of result

The Articles of Incorporation of the Company provide that the appropriation of the net result for the year is decided upon in the annual General Meeting of the shareholder.

Proposed appropriation of result for the financial year 2025

Awaiting the decision by the shareholder, the net result for the year has been included in retained earnings.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Citco Bank Canada

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Citco Bank Canada (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). 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 in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS 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 Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
April 9, 2026