

AWARD WINNING BANKING IN PARADISE



CAYE INTERNATIONAL BANK'S PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

2025

Caye International Bank's Pillar 3 Disclosures 2025

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1. Introduction

Caye International Bank Limited (“CIB” or “the Bank”) has prepared this Basel Pillar 3 Disclosures Report for the year ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements issued by the Central Bank of Belize under Circular No. 8 of 2025, *Basel Capital Framework*. This report supports the Central Bank’s implementation of the Basel II/III framework in Belize and provides users with meaningful information on the Bank’s regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets, risk exposures, risk management framework and capital adequacy.

CIB is licensed as a Class “A” international bank under the laws of Belize and is regulated by the Central Bank of Belize. The Bank provides international banking services to private, corporate, institutional and other eligible clients, including deposits, payment and wire transfer services, card services, lending and other banking solutions. Its principal risks include credit, liquidity, market, operational, interest rate, compliance and AML/CFT, sanctions, correspondent banking, technology and cybersecurity, legal, strategic and reputational risks.

The purpose of this report is to provide a clear, meaningful, consistent and comparable overview of CIB’s risk profile and capital position. The disclosures are intended to help depositors, creditors, regulators, counterparties and other stakeholders understand the relationship between the Bank’s business model, material risks, capital resources, governance and risk management framework. This report should be read together with CIB’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

CIB manages capital as a key safeguard for the strength, resilience and stability of the Bank. Capital provides a buffer against unexpected losses, supports continued operations during periods of stress, and helps maintain confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank’s capital management framework is integrated with its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”), Enterprise Risk Management Framework, risk appetite, stress testing, liquidity management, strategic planning and Board oversight.

This Pillar 3 Disclosures Report complements the Bank’s Pillar 1 minimum capital requirements and Pillar 2 supervisory review and ICAAP processes.

- Pillar 1 addresses minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks;
- Pillar 2 assesses capital adequacy in relation to the Bank’s overall risk profile, including risks not fully captured under Pillar 1; and
- Pillar 3 provides prudential information on the Bank’s risk profile, regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets and risk management practices.

The disclosures are prepared on a standalone basis consistent with the Bank’s regulatory reporting basis, unless otherwise stated. Amounts are presented in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Quantitative disclosures are based on regulatory capital calculations, financial records, audited financial statements, prudential returns, risk reports and internal management information as of December 31, 2025. Qualitative disclosures describe the governance, policies, processes, systems and controls used to identify, measure, monitor, control and report material risks.

As this is the first reporting period for which Pillar 3 disclosure requirements apply to Belize banks, comparative information has not been presented where prior-period information is not required on first-time adoption. Going forward, CIB expects to present comparative information in accordance with Central Bank requirements to support consistency and trend analysis.

The Bank has applied the principles of proportionality and materiality in preparing this report. Where a disclosure template or table is not applicable or the related exposure is not material, the Bank has marked the disclosure as not applicable or provided narrative commentary, as appropriate. The Bank has also considered the need to protect proprietary and confidential information while ensuring that the disclosures remain meaningful and consistent with regulatory requirements.

This report includes the Pillar 3 tables and templates applicable to CIB, including disclosures on key prudential metrics, risk management, risk-weighted assets, regulatory capital, financial statement linkages, asset encumbrance, remuneration, credit risk, credit risk mitigation, counterparty credit risk, sovereign exposures, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors and senior management are responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective internal control framework over Pillar 3 disclosures. The disclosures are subject to internal review and control processes designed to ensure that the information is complete, accurate, consistent with regulatory requirements and aligned with the Bank's financial and prudential reporting. The Bank's Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer will attest that the disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Bank's Board-approved internal control and disclosure processes.

CIB remains committed to maintaining capital and liquidity levels commensurate with its risk profile, business model, operating environment and regulatory obligations. Through this Pillar 3 Disclosures Report, the Bank seeks to provide transparent and useful information on its financial strength, risk management framework, capital adequacy and resilience, while supporting market discipline within Belize's banking sector.

President's Attestation

I attest that the Bank's Basel Pillar 3 Disclosures Report for the year ended December 31, 2025, to the best of my knowledge, has been prepared in accordance with the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements issued by the Central Bank of Belize under Circular No. 8 of 2025, *Basel Capital Framework*.

I further attest that the disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Bank's Board-approved internal control and disclosure processes and have been subject to appropriate internal review procedures designed to ensure that the information presented is complete, accurate, consistent with regulatory requirements, and aligned with the Bank's financial and prudential reporting records.

Luigi Wewege
President

2. Overview of risk Management, Key Prudential Metrics and RWA

This section provides an overview of CIB’s key prudential regulatory metrics, risk management approach and risk-weighted assets (“RWA”). The following discloser templates are outlined within this section:

- Template KM1 – Key Metrics -
- Table OVA – Bank Risk Management Approach
- Template OV1 – Overview of Risk-Weighted Assets.

These disclosures are intended to provide users with clear and comparable information on the Bank’s capital position, liquidity position, RWA and risk management framework, consistent with the Central Bank of Belize’s Pillar 3 disclosure objectives.

Disclosure KM1 – Key Metrics

CIB is subject to the following minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements:

Metric	Minimum Regulatory Requirement (%)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Ratio	6.50
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.00
Total Capital Ratio	10.00
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	100.00
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	100.00

As can be seen in Template KM1 – Key Metrics, CIB’s key prudential metrics remained broadly consistent throughout the reporting period and continued to comply with applicable regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. The Bank maintained capital levels above the prescribed minimum ratios and sustained liquidity metrics more than the required thresholds, reflecting a stable capital position, sound funding profile and adequate liquidity buffers.

Template KM1 – Key Metrics

US\$ in thousands		a	b	c	d	e
		Q4'25	Q3'25	Q2'25	Q1'25	Q4'24
Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	5,475	5,073	5,073	5,073	5,073
2	Tier 1	5,475	5,073	5,073	5,073	5,073
3	Total capital	5,637	5,231	5,215	5,266	5,229
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	42,397	42,172	42,719	38,514	41,824
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	12.91	12.03	11.88	13.17	12.13
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.91	12.03	11.88	13.17	12.13
7	Total capital ratio (%)	13.30	12.40	12.21	13.67	12.50
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	6.41	5.53	5.38	6.67	5.63
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	26,542	22,958	25,977	22,698	26,821
16	Total net cash outflow	7,269	6,685	6,764	6,204	7,093
17	LCR ratio (%)	373.32	343.40	384.07	365.86	378.14
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
18	Total available stable funding	47,388	48,207	46,960	45,130	48,289
19	Total required stable funding	354	378	433	389	394
20	NSFR ratio (%)	133.86	127.49	108.47	115.91	122.48

CIB's key prudential metrics remained broadly consistent throughout the reporting period and continued to comply with applicable regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. The Bank maintained capital levels above the prescribed minimum ratios and sustained liquidity metrics more than the required thresholds, reflecting a stable capital position, sound funding profile and adequate liquidity buffers.

Disclosure OVA – Bank Risk Management Approach

Caye International Bank Ltd. ("CIB" or "the Bank") maintains a risk management framework to support prudent growth, protect depositors and stakeholders, meet regulatory requirements, and ensure that capital and liquidity remain appropriate for the Bank's business model and risk profile.

As a Belize-based international bank, CIB provides private and corporate banking, deposits, payments, wire transfers, card services, lending and related financial services to international clients. The Bank's risk management approach focuses on identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting the key risks that arise from its international banking activities, including cross-border payments, correspondent banking, lending, technology-dependent services, regulatory obligations and client relationship management.

Business model and interaction with the overall risk profile

CIB's business model gives rise to a range of material risks, including credit, liquidity, market, operational, compliance, strategic, cybersecurity, technology, legal and reputational risks.

Credit risk arises mainly from lending, placements with financial institutions, investments and other counterparty exposures. Liquidity risk relates to the Bank's ability to meet deposit withdrawals, payment obligations and other funding needs. Market risk arises primarily from interest rate and foreign exchange exposures. Operational risk arises from people, processes, systems, external events, third-party service providers, cybersecurity events and business continuity dependencies.

As an international bank, CIB is also exposed to heightened compliance, AML/CFT, sanctions, correspondent banking, tax transparency, regulatory reporting and reputational risks. These risks are managed through the Bank's risk-based compliance framework, customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence, transaction monitoring, sanctions screening, regulatory reporting controls, escalation procedures and oversight by management and the Board.

The Bank assesses its overall risk profile against Board-approved risk appetite and tolerance levels. These expectations are reflected in the Bank's policies, limits, approval authorities, client acceptance standards, concentration limits, liquidity thresholds, capital assessments, compliance standards and operational controls. Activities or exposures outside the approved risk appetite are declined, restricted, escalated or subject to enhanced controls.

The Board and senior management monitor the Bank's risk profile through regular risk reports, ICAAP results, stress testing, compliance reporting, internal audit findings and committee oversight.

Risk governance structure

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for overseeing CIB's risk management framework, risk appetite, capital adequacy, internal controls and governance arrangements. The Board approves the Bank's strategy, Enterprise Risk Management Framework, risk appetite statement, ICAAP, key risk policies and major risk initiatives. It also receives regular reports on material risk exposures, capital and liquidity, stress testing, compliance matters, internal audit findings and significant risk events.

Senior management is responsible for implementing the Board-approved strategy and risk appetite in the Bank's day-to-day operations. Management ensures that risk policies and procedures are applied across business lines and support functions, that issues are escalated when needed, and that corrective actions are completed within agreed timelines.

CIB applies a three-lines-of-defense model:

Line of defense	Responsibility
First line	Business and operational units own and manage the risks arising from their activities
Second line	Risk Management and Compliance provide independent oversight, monitoring, guidance, challenge and reporting
Third line	Internal Audit provides independent assurance to the Board and relevant committees on governance, risk management, and compliance and internal controls.

The Bank's committee structure supports Board and senior management oversight. The Audit and Risk Committee, Risk Committee, Credit Committee, Compliance Committee and Asset and Liability Committee, as applicable, assist in monitoring key risk areas. These include liquidity, funding, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, capital planning, balance sheet management, credit approvals, portfolio quality, AML/CFT, sanctions, regulatory compliance, remediation plans and control effectiveness.

Risk culture and communication

CIB promotes a risk-aware culture through Board and senior management oversight, policies and procedures, staff training, operating manuals, approval authorities, segregation of duties, escalation procedures and accountability for risk ownership.

The Bank's Code of Conduct, compliance policies, credit policies, AML/CFT framework, cybersecurity requirements and internal control standards set out the conduct and risk management responsibilities expected of employees.

Risk awareness is reinforced through regular training, management meetings, committee reporting, compliance updates, internal control reviews, audit findings and risk communications. Employees are expected to understand the risks linked to their roles, follow approved policies and limits, report unusual activity or control weaknesses, and escalate breaches or exceptions promptly.

Breaches of risk appetite, policy exceptions, control deficiencies, compliance issues, operational incidents and audit findings are escalated, investigated, remediated and tracked to closure. Where appropriate, the Bank applies enhanced monitoring, additional controls, staff retraining, process changes, disciplinary action or business restrictions.

Scope and main features of risk measurement systems

CIB's risk measurement framework is proportionate to the Bank's size, complexity, business model and risk profile. The Bank uses quantitative metrics, qualitative assessments, stress testing, management judgment and independent review to measure and monitor risk exposures.

Risk measurement is carried out through the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, ICAAP, risk assessments, credit reviews, portfolio monitoring, liquidity analysis, capital calculations, operational risk assessments, internal audit reviews and management reporting.

Credit risk is measured through borrower assessments, repayment capacity analysis, collateral evaluation, approval limits, arrears monitoring, non-performing loan analysis, provisioning, concentration monitoring and portfolio reviews. The Bank considers financial condition, repayment history, collateral quality, jurisdictional risk, industry risk, management quality and macroeconomic conditions.

Liquidity risk is measured by monitoring liquid assets, deposit concentrations, maturity profiles, funding needs, liquidity ratios, cash flows and contingency funding capacity. ALCO reviews liquidity metrics and stress scenarios to help ensure the Bank maintains adequate liquidity under normal and stressed conditions.

Market risk is measured through foreign currency position monitoring, interest rate sensitivity analysis, investment exposure reviews, repricing profile assessments and limit monitoring. The Bank focuses on limiting excessive open positions, monitoring interest rate risk in the banking book, maintaining conservative investment practices and aligning assets and liabilities where practical.

Operational risk is measured through incident reporting, control assessments, process reviews, audit and compliance findings, cybersecurity monitoring, business continuity testing, vendor oversight and loss or near-miss analysis.

Compliance risk is measured through customer risk ratings, AML/CFT risk assessments, transaction monitoring alerts, sanctions screening, regulatory reporting reviews, compliance testing, suspicious activity escalation, correspondent banking due diligence, training completion and remediation tracking.

Capital adequacy is assessed through the ICAAP, which considers material Pillar I and Pillar II risks, including credit, market, operational, liquidity, compliance and strategic risks. The ICAAP helps the Bank assess whether capital remains adequate under normal and stressed conditions. Where appropriate, CIB applies conservative assumptions and does not rely on diversification benefits unless they are formally supported, approved and documented.

Risk information reporting to the Board and senior management

CIB provides regular risk information to senior management, management committees and the Board to support effective oversight and decision-making. Reporting covers material risk exposures, risk trends, performance against risk appetite and limits, capital adequacy, liquidity, credit quality, concentration risk, market and foreign exchange exposures, operational incidents, cybersecurity, compliance matters, regulatory developments, internal audit findings, stress testing and remediation progress.

The Board receives periodic reports on enterprise-wide risk matters, significant exposures, risk appetite utilization, ICAAP results, capital and liquidity adequacy, stress testing, compliance and AML/CFT matters, audit findings and key management actions.

Senior management receives more frequent reporting to support day-to-day oversight, timely escalation and corrective action. ALCO, the Credit Committee, the Compliance Committee and other committees receive risk-specific reports within their mandates.

Material breaches, emerging risks, regulatory matters, significant incidents, compliance issues, liquidity concerns, cybersecurity events or deviations from risk appetite are escalated promptly to senior management and, where appropriate, to the Board or relevant committee. Management action plans are tracked through established reporting channels until completion.

Stress testing

Stress testing is an important part of CIB's risk management, ICAAP, capital planning and liquidity management processes. The Bank uses stress testing and scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of adverse but plausible events on capital adequacy, liquidity, profitability, asset quality and overall resilience.

CIB's stress testing framework includes credit risk stress tests, liquidity stress tests, interest rate and market risk sensitivity analysis, foreign exchange assessments, operational risk scenarios, and compliance or reputational risk scenarios.

These scenarios may include increased defaults, deterioration in non-performing loans, collateral value declines, deposit outflows, delayed inflows, disruption to correspondent banking arrangements, interest rate or foreign exchange movements, cyber incidents, system outages, fraud, processing failures, regulatory breaches, sanctions exposure or third-party service disruptions.

Stress testing methodologies are practical, conservative and proportionate to the Bank's business model. Results are reviewed by senior management and relevant committees and are used to inform risk appetite, capital planning, liquidity buffers, contingency funding, credit standards, concentration limits, operational resilience planning and remedial actions. Stress testing outcomes are also incorporated into the ICAAP and reported to the Board.

Strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks

CIB manages and mitigates risk through Board-approved policies, risk appetite limits, management oversight, internal controls, segregation of duties, approval authorities, monitoring systems, independent review and remedial action tracking. Risk mitigation strategies are tailored to each material risk category. Credit risk is mitigated through prudent underwriting, borrower due diligence, credit approvals, collateral requirements, loan documentation, covenants where applicable, concentration monitoring, arrears management, credit reviews, provisioning and independent oversight.

Liquidity risk is mitigated through adequate liquid assets, monitoring of deposit trends and maturities, diversification of funding and payment channels where feasible, liquidity stress testing, ALCO oversight, contingency funding planning and Board reporting.

Market risk is mitigated through conservative balance sheet management, foreign currency limits, open position monitoring, interest rate sensitivity analysis, approved investment parameters, maturity management and avoidance of excessive speculative exposures. Where hedging or natural offsets are used, the Bank monitors their continued effectiveness and ensures exposures remain within approved limits.

Operational risk is mitigated through documented procedures, segregation of duties, dual controls, reconciliations, access controls, cybersecurity safeguards, business continuity and disaster recovery planning, staff training, incident escalation, vendor oversight, insurance where appropriate and internal audit review.

Compliance, AML/CFT, sanctions, legal and reputational risks are mitigated through risk-based onboarding, customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence, customer risk rating, sanctions screening, transaction monitoring, suspicious activity escalation, correspondent banking due diligence, regulatory reporting controls, compliance testing, staff training and independent review. Clients, transactions, jurisdictions or activities outside the Bank's risk appetite are declined, restricted, exited or subject to enhanced approval and monitoring.

The effectiveness of risk mitigants is monitored through key risk indicators, control testing, compliance monitoring, internal audit reviews, committee oversight, risk assessments, management reporting, issue

tracking and Board review. Where controls are ineffective or insufficient, management implements corrective action within agreed timelines and monitors progress until closure.

Template OV1 – Overview of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		a	b	c
		RWA		Minimum Capital Requirements
		2025	2024	2025
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	35,148	36,606	3,515
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	756	764	76
20	Market risk	2,538	858	254
24	Operational risk	3,955	3,596	396
29	Total	42,397	41,824	4,240

Total RWA remained broadly consistent year-over-year, increasing slightly in 2025. Credit risk continued to represent the largest component of CIB's RWA, although credit risk RWA declined compared with 2024. The increase in total RWA was primarily driven by higher market risk RWA, which reflected an increase in the Bank's foreign exchange exposures during 2025, together with a moderate increase in operational risk RWA. Counterparty credit risk and settlement risk remained nil, while securitization exposures remained broadly stable. Overall, the Bank's minimum capital requirements remained aligned with its risk profile and continued to be driven primarily by credit risk.

3. Standardized Risk-Weighted Assets

As seen in Template CMS2, Credit risk RWA under the standardized approach totaled US\$35.148 million in 2025. The main driver was exposure to banks and other financial institutions, reflecting CIB's placements and balances with financial institution counterparties. This was followed by retail residential mortgage exposures and other exposures, with smaller contributions from corporate, sovereign/MDB/PSE, and equity exposures. Purchased receivables had no RWA during the period. Overall, CIB's credit risk RWA was driven primarily by financial institution exposures and lending-related asset classes, consistent with the Bank's international banking business model and risk profile.

Template CMS2 – Standardized RWA for Credit Risk at Asset Class Level

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		d
		RWA calculated using the standardized approach
1	Sovereign	724
	Of which: categorized as MDB/PSE in SA	724
2	Banks and other financial institutions	19,814
3	Equity	400
4	Purchased receivables	-
5	Corporates	2,050
6	Retail	6,820
	Of which: other retail	-
	Of which: retail residential mortgages	6,820
8	Others	5,340
9	Total	35,148

4. Composition of Capital

This section provides information on the composition and quality of CIB's regulatory capital and explains how the Bank's capital base supports its risk profile and regulatory capital requirements. CIB maintains capital to absorb unexpected losses, support continued operations, and provide confidence to depositors, creditors and other stakeholders.

- The disclosures include Table CCA, which summarizes the main features of the Bank's eligible regulatory capital instruments;
- Template CC1, which presents the composition of regulatory capital and applicable regulatory adjustments; and
- Template CC2, which reconciles regulatory capital to the Bank's statement of financial position. Together, these disclosures provide transparency over the instruments and balances included in CIB's capital base and the linkages between the Bank's financial statements and regulatory capital calculations.

CIB manages capital prudently through its capital planning, ICAAP, risk appetite, stress testing and Board oversight processes.

Disclosure CCA – Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments can be found in this link:

[Table CCA 2025](#)

Disclosure CC1 – Composition of Regulatory Capital

US\$ in thousands		2025	2024	Reference to CC2 Template
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	8,056	8,056	a
2	Retained earnings	(5,048)	(5,353)	b
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2,467	2,369	c
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1 capital)			
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	5,475	5,072	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudent valuation adjustments			
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)			
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (MSR) (net of related tax liability)			
10	Deferred tax assets (DTA) that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)			
11	Cash flow hedge reserve			
13	Securitization gain on sale			
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities			
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets			
16	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)			
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity			
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)			
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)			
26	National specific regulatory adjustments			
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital to cover deductions			
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-	-	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	5,475	5,072	
Additional Tier 1 Capital: instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus			
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards			
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards			
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group additional Tier 1 capital)			
35	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>			
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments			
38	Reciprocal crossholdings in additional Tier instruments			
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)			
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation			
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions			
43	Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 Ccapital (AT1)	-	-	
45	Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	5,475	5,072	
Tier 2 capital: Instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus			
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)			
50	Provisions	152	156	d
	Revaluation Reserves for long-term assets whose value fluctuate	10	-	d
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	162	156	

Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities		
54	Investments in the capital and other liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)		
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity.		
55	Significant investments in the apital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-
58	Tier 2 capital	162	156
59	Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier 2)	5,637	5,228
60	Total risk-weighted assets	42,397	41,824
Capital adequacy ratios and buffers			
61	Common equity Tier 1 capital (as percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.91	12.13
62	Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	12.91	12.13
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.30	12.50
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	6.41	5.53
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other liabilities of other financial entities		
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities		
74	MSR (net of related tax liability)		
75	DTA arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under standardized approach		

Disclosure CC1 presents the composition of CIB's regulatory capital for 2025 and 2024. CIB's capital base strengthened during the reporting period, primarily due to the improvement in retained earnings from income generated during the year and the related increase in statutory reserves, which are included within accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves. Directly issued qualifying common share capital remained unchanged, and there were no regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the period. As a result, CIB's CET1 capital and Tier 1 capital increased year-over-year.

Tier 2 capital increased slightly in 2025, reflecting eligible provisions and the inclusion of revaluation reserves for long-term assets whose values fluctuate. Overall, total regulatory capital increased compared with 2024, supporting an improvement in the Bank's CET1, Tier 1 and total capital ratios.

Total risk-weighted assets also increased in 2025. The increase was mainly attributable to higher credit risk and market risk exposures, including the impact of increased foreign exchange exposures during the year. Despite the increase in RWA, CIB maintained capital ratios above the applicable minimum regulatory requirements, reflecting a capital position that remains adequate relative to the Bank's risk profile and business activities.

Disclosure CC2 – Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to Statement of Financial Position

US\$ in thousands	As at December 31, 2025			As at December 31, 2024		
	Audited Statement of Financial Position	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference to CC1 Template	Audited Statement of Financial Position	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference to CC1 Template
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	17,584	17,584		19,735	19,735	
Cash and cash equivalents - held at Central Bank of Belize	100	100		100	100	
Other Assets	2,245	2,245		1,808	1,808	
Investments	37,687	37,687		40,525	40,525	
Less: expected credit loss on investments	(34)	(34)	d	(51)	(51)	d
Loans and advances to customers	16,034	16,034		13,262	13,262	
Less: expected credit loss on loans	(118)	(118)	d	(88)	(88)	d
Supplies	22	22		22	22	
Property, plant and equipment	657	657		651	651	
Total Assets	74,177	74,177		75,964	75,964	
Liabilities						
Customer accounts	68,484	68,484		70,361	70,361	
Other Liabilities and payables	207	207		513	513	
Total Liabilities	68,691	68,691		70,874	70,874	
Shareholder's Equity						
Share capital	2,159	2,159	a	2,159	2,159	a
Share premium	5,898	5,898	a	5,898	5,898	a
Capital reduction reserve	2,165	2,165	c	2,165	2,165	c
Retained earnings/deficit	(5,049)	(5,049)	b	(5,353)	(5,353)	b
Contingency Reserve	42	42	c	42	42	c
Loan Loss Reserve	10	10	d	17	17	d
Statutory Reserve	261	261	c	162	162	c
Total Shareholder's Equity	5,486	5,486		5,090	5,090	
Total Liabilities and Equity	74,177	74,177		75,964	75,964	

Disclosure CC2 reconciles CIB's audited statement of financial position to the regulatory scope of consolidation and identifies the balances that flow into Template CC1 – Composition of Regulatory Capital. For 2025 and 2024, there were no differences between the Bank's audited statement of financial position and the regulatory scope of consolidation, as the carrying values reported under both bases were the same.

Total assets decreased slightly in 2025 compared with 2024. The decrease was driven mainly by lower cash and cash equivalents and lower investment balances, partly offset by an increase in loans and advances to customers and other assets. Total liabilities also decreased, primarily due to lower customer account balances and reduced other liabilities and payables.

Shareholders' equity increased during 2025, mainly reflecting an improvement in retained earnings from income generated during the year, together with an increase in the statutory reserve. Share capital, share premium, capital reduction reserve and contingency reserve remained unchanged. The balances referenced to Template CC1 show the link between the Bank's statement of financial position and regulatory capital,

including qualifying share capital and share premium, retained earnings, other reserves, and eligible provision-related balances.

Overall, Template CC2 demonstrates that CIB's regulatory capital is directly traceable to the Bank's audited financial position, with no consolidation adjustments required for regulatory reporting purposes. The principal year-over-year movements were the improvement in retained earnings, the increase in statutory reserves, and changes in the Bank's asset mix, particularly lower investments and higher customer lending.

5. Capital Distribution Constraints

Disclosure CDC – Capital distribution Constraints

		CET1 capital ratio that would trigger capital distribution constraints (%)	Current CET1 capital ratio (%)
1	CET1 minimum requirement plus capital buffers (<u>not</u> taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital)	6.50	13.30
2	CET1 capital plus capital buffers (taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital)	6.50	

Template CDC presents the CET1 capital ratio level below which capital distribution constraints would be triggered. For CIB, the CET1 capital ratio that would trigger distribution constraints is 6.50%, both before and after taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital requirements. As at the reporting date, the Bank's current capital ratio remained well above the applicable trigger level; therefore, no capital distribution constraints were triggered during the reporting period.

CIB continues to monitor its capital position through its capital management framework, ICAAP, stress testing, risk appetite limits and Board reporting processes. The Bank's objective is to maintain capital levels sufficient to support its business model, risk profile, regulatory requirements and strategic objectives, while preserving flexibility to make capital distributions only where prudent and permissible under applicable regulatory requirements.

6. Links between financial statements and regulatory exposures

Disclosure LIA – Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

This section explains the relationship between CIB's audited financial statements and the regulatory exposure amounts used in the Bank's Pillar 3 disclosures. The disclosures are intended to help users understand how balances reported in the financial statements are mapped to regulatory risk categories and how those balances are adjusted, where applicable, for regulatory capital and risk-weighted asset purposes. The section includes Disclosure LIA, Disclosure LI1, Disclosure LI2 and Disclosure PV1, as required under the Central Bank of Belize's Pillar 3 disclosure framework.

CIB's financial statement carrying values are prepared in accordance with the Bank's accounting framework, while regulatory exposure amounts are determined in accordance with the Central Bank of Belize's Basel Capital Framework. Differences between accounting values and regulatory exposures may arise from the scope of regulatory consolidation, regulatory classification of exposures, off-balance sheet conversion factors, credit risk mitigation, provisioning treatment, valuation adjustments, and other regulatory measurement requirements.

The disclosures in this section provide a bridge between the Bank's accounting records and its regulatory capital calculations. LIA explains the main differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts; Template LI1 maps financial statement categories to regulatory risk categories; Template LI2 identifies the main sources of differences between carrying values and regulatory exposure amounts; and Template PV1 presents prudent valuation adjustments, where applicable.

Where there are no material differences between the accounting and regulatory treatment of an exposure, or where a disclosure is not applicable to CIB's activities, this is reflected in the relevant table or template. CIB has prepared these disclosures to provide users with a clear and consistent understanding of how financial statement balances are translated into regulatory exposure amounts for Pillar 3 reporting purposes, consistent with the requirement to supplement quantitative templates with narrative commentary where useful to users.

Disclosure LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

Template LI1 maps CIB's audited statement of financial position to the regulatory risk categories used for Pillar 3 reporting. As at December 31, 2025, there were no differences between the carrying values reported in the audited financial statements and the carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation. Accordingly, CIB's total assets, total liabilities and shareholders' equity under the accounting scope are the same as those used for regulatory reporting purposes.

CIB's asset balances are primarily mapped to the credit risk framework, reflecting exposures from cash and cash equivalents, balances held at the Central Bank, investments, loans and advances to customers, other assets, supplies, and property, plant and equipment. Expected credit loss allowances on investments and loans are presented as deductions from the related asset balances, consistent with the accounting presentation.

Certain asset and liability balances are also mapped to the market risk framework, principally reflecting foreign exchange exposures arising from cash and cash equivalents, investments, and customer account balances. These amounts do not represent separate financial statement balances, but rather the portion of existing assets and liabilities that are relevant for market risk capital assessment.

CIB had no balances subject to the counterparty credit risk framework or securitization framework in the reporting period. Amounts classified as not subject to capital requirements, or subject to deduction from capital, primarily relate to liabilities and other balances that do not give rise to regulatory exposure amounts under the credit, counterparty credit, securitization or market risk frameworks. Overall, Template LI1 demonstrates that CIB's regulatory exposures are directly traceable to its audited financial statements, with no regulatory consolidation adjustments required.

US\$ in thousands	As at December 31, 2025						
	Carrying values as reported in Audited Statement of Financial Position	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
			Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	17,584	17,584	17,584			11,506	
Cash and cash equivalents - held at Central Bank	100	100	100				
Other Assets	2,245	2,245	2,245				
Investments	37,687	37,687	37,687			1,447	
Less: expected credit loss on investments	(34)	(34)	(34)				
Loans and advances to customers	16,034	16,034	16,034				
Less: expected credit loss on loans	(118)	(118)	(118)				
Supplies	22	22	22				
Property, plant and equipment	657	657	657				
Total Assets	74,177	74,177	74,177	-	-	12,953	-
Liabilities							
Customer accounts	68,484	68,484				11,261	57,223
Other Liabilities and payables	207	207					207
Total Liabilities	68,691	68,691	-	-	-	11,261	57,430
Shareholder's Equity							
Share capital	2,159	2,159					
Share premium	5,898	5,898					
Capital reduction reserve	2,165	2,165					
Retained earnings/deficit	(5,049)	(5,049)					
Contingency Reserve	42	42					
Loan Loss Reserve	10	10					
Statutory Reserve	261	261					
Total Shareholder's Equity	5,486	5,486	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities and Equity	74,177	74,177	-	-	-	11,261	57,430

US\$ in thousands	As at December 31, 2024						
	Carrying values as reported in Audited Statement of Financial Position	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
			Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	19,735	19,735	19,735			7,367	
Cash and cash equivalents - held at Central Bank	100	100	100				
Other Assets	1,808	1,808	1,808				
Investments	40,525	40,525	40,525			2034	
Less: expected credit loss on investments	(51)	(51)	(51)				
Loans and advances to customers	13,262	13,262	13,262				
Less: expected credit loss on loans	(88)	(88)	(88)				
Supplies	22	22	22				
Property, plant and equipment	651	651	651				
Total Assets	75,964	75,964	75,964	-	-	9,401	-
Liabilities							
Customer accounts	70,361	70,361				8,828	61,533
Other Liabilities and payables	513	513					513
Total Liabilities	70,874	70,874	-	-	-	8,828	62,046
Shareholder's Equity							
Share capital	2,159	2,159					
Share premium	5,898	5,898					
Capital reduction reserve	2,165	2,165					
Retained earnings/deficit	(5,353)	(5,353)					
Contingency Reserve	42	42					
Loan Loss Reserve	17	17					
Statutory Reserve	162	162					
Total Shareholder's Equity	5,090	5,090	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities and Equity	75,964	75,964	-	-	-	8,828	62,046

In both 2025 and 2024, there were no differences between the carrying values reported in the audited financial statements and the carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation. Accordingly, no regulatory consolidation adjustments were required in either reporting period.

Total assets decreased slightly in 2025 compared with 2024. The decrease was mainly driven by lower cash and cash equivalents and lower investment balances, partially offset by growth in loans and advances to customers and other assets. Total liabilities also decreased, primarily due to lower customer account balances and reduced other liabilities and payables. Shareholders' equity increased year-over-year, mainly reflecting an improvement in retained earnings and an increase in statutory reserves.

Most of CIB's asset balances continued to be mapped to the credit risk framework in both years, reflecting the Bank's cash balances, investments, loans and advances, other assets, supplies, and property, plant and equipment. CIB had no balances subject to the counterparty credit risk framework or securitization framework in either 2025 or 2024.

Amounts mapped to the market risk framework increased in 2025 compared with 2024, reflecting higher foreign exchange-related exposures during the year. The increase was mainly associated with cash and cash

equivalents and customer account balances subject to market risk, partly offset by lower investment balances subject to market risk. Overall, the LI1 disclosures show that CIB's regulatory exposures remained directly traceable to its audited financial statements, with the main year-over-year changes arising from the Bank's asset mix, customer funding levels, and foreign exchange exposure profile.

Disclosure LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

US\$ in thousands		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to:			
			Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per Template LI1)	74,177	74,177			12,953
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per Template LI1)	68,691				11,261
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (Row 1 - Row 2)	142,868	74,177	-	-	24,214
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	572	572			
5	Differences in valuations					
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2					
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions					
8	Differences due to prudential filters					
9	Other					
10	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	143,440	74,749	-	-	24,214

US\$ in thousands		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to:			
			Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per Template LI1)	75,694				9,401
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per Template LI1)	70,874				8,828
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (Row 1 - Row 2)	146,568	-	-	-	18,229
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	610	610			
5	Differences in valuations					
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2					
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions					
8	Differences due to prudential filters					
9	Other					
10	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	147,178	610	-	-	18,229

Template LI2 presents the main sources of differences between CIB's carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation and the exposure amounts used for regulatory purposes. The template is intended to help users understand how financial statement balances are translated into regulatory exposure amounts for credit risk, market risk, counterparty credit risk and securitization purposes.

For 2025, the principal difference between carrying values and regulatory exposure amounts related to off-balance sheet exposures, which were included in the credit risk framework. These off-balance sheet amounts decreased slightly compared with 2024. No differences were reported in either year due to valuation adjustments, different netting rules, consideration of provisions, prudential filters or other adjustments.

CIB had no exposure amounts subject to the securitization framework or counterparty credit risk framework in either 2025 or 2024. Amounts subject to the market risk framework increased in 2025 compared with 2024, reflecting higher assets and liabilities giving rise to market risk, primarily foreign exchange-related exposures.

Overall, total exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes decreased modestly year-over-year, mainly reflecting lower total carrying values under the regulatory scope of consolidation, partly offset by the increase in market risk exposure amounts. The disclosures indicate that CIB's regulatory exposure amounts remained closely aligned with its financial statement carrying values, with limited adjustments required for regulatory reporting purposes.

Disclosure PV1 – Prudent valuation adjustments (PVAs)

US\$ in thousands		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign Exchange	Credit	Commodities	Total	Of which: in the trading book	Of which: in the banking book
12	Total adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Based on the Bank's portfolio and valuation practices during the reporting period, no prudent valuation adjustments were identified for 2025 or 2024. Accordingly, the total adjustment reported in Template PV1 is nil and reconciles to the prudent valuation adjustment line in Template CC1. The Bank will continue to assess the applicability of PVAs where financial instruments are measured at fair value or where valuation uncertainty may arise.

7. Asset encumbrance

Disclosure ENC – Asset encumbrance

Template ENC presents CIB's encumbered and unencumbered assets as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The Bank's asset base remained largely unencumbered in both reporting periods, with the majority of assets available to support normal banking operations, liquidity management and funding needs.

Encumbered assets were limited to a minimum account balance requirement maintained with one of the Bank's correspondent banks. This balance remained unchanged at US\$250 thousand in both 2025 and 2024. The amount presented under Central Bank facilities represents US\$100 thousand in balances due from the Central Bank of Belize, which also remained unchanged year-over-year.

Unencumbered assets decreased in 2025 compared with 2024, consistent with the overall decrease in total assets during the period. The movement was primarily driven by changes in the Bank's cash and investment balances, partly offset by growth in loans and advances to customers. There were no significant changes in the level or nature of encumbered assets during the reporting period.

Overall, CIB maintained a low level of asset encumbrance, reflecting limited use of pledged or restricted assets and a strong base of unencumbered assets available to meet the Bank's operational, liquidity and regulatory requirements.

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>	a	b	c	d
	As of December 31, 2025			
	Encumbered Assets	Central Bank Facilities	Unencumbered Assets	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	250		17,334	17,584
Cash and cash equivalents - held at Central Bank of Belize		100		100
Other Assets			2,245	2,245
Investments			37,687	37,687
Less: expected credit loss on investments			(34)	(34)
Loans and advances to customers			16,034	16,034
Less: expected credit loss on loans			(118)	(118)
Supplies			22	22
Property, plant and equipment			657	657
Total Assets	250	100	73,827	74,177

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>	a	b	c	d
	As of December 31, 2024			
	Encumbered Assets	Central Bank Facilities	Unencumbered Assets	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	250		19,485	19,735
Cash and cash equivalents - held at Central Bank of Belize		100		100
Other Assets			1,808	1,808
Investments			40,525	40,525
Less: expected credit loss on investments			(51)	(51)
Loans and advances to customers			13,262	13,262
Less: expected credit loss on loans			(88)	(88)
Supplies			22	22
Property, plant and equipment			651	651
Total Assets	250	100	75,614	75,964

8. Remuneration

Disclosure REMA – Remuneration Policy

CIB's remuneration framework is designed to attract, retain and motivate qualified employees while supporting prudent risk-taking, sound governance, regulatory compliance and the long-term stability of the Bank. The remuneration approach is proportionate to CIB's size, business model and risk profile, and is aligned with the Bank's risk management framework, risk appetite and internal control environment.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for oversight of the Bank's remuneration arrangements. Senior management is responsible for administering remuneration practices in accordance with Board-approved policies, approved budgets, performance expectations and applicable regulatory requirements. The Bank's remuneration policy applies to employees across the Bank, including senior management, control functions and other employees whose roles may materially influence the Bank's risk profile. No external remuneration consultants were engaged during the reporting period.

CIB's remuneration structure is based primarily on fixed compensation, with discretionary variable remuneration awarded where appropriate. Fixed remuneration reflects the employee's role, responsibilities, experience, qualifications and market conditions. Variable remuneration, where awarded, is intended to recognize individual performance, contribution to business objectives, adherence to policies and procedures, risk management behavior, compliance standards and overall conduct.

The Bank seeks to ensure that remuneration does not encourage excessive risk-taking or behavior inconsistent with its risk appetite. Performance assessments consider both financial and non-financial factors, including compliance with AML/CFT and sanctions obligations, quality of risk management, internal control performance, audit and compliance findings, customer service, operational effectiveness, teamwork and adherence to the Bank's Code of Conduct. Where risk, compliance or control issues arise, remuneration may be reduced, withheld or otherwise adjusted, as appropriate.

Employees in Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and other control functions are remunerated in a manner that supports their independence from the business activities they oversee. Their performance is assessed primarily by reference to the effectiveness, quality and independence of their oversight, monitoring, assurance and advisory responsibilities, rather than revenue generation or business volume.

CIB does not operate a complex share-based, deferred compensation or long-term incentive scheme. Variable remuneration, where applicable, is generally paid in cash and is subject to management review and approval. The Bank may adjust, reduce or withhold variable remuneration in cases of weak performance, misconduct, policy breaches, significant control failures, adverse audit or compliance findings, or other matters inconsistent with the Bank's risk appetite and conduct standards.

The Bank reviews its remuneration arrangements periodically to ensure that they remain appropriate for its business model, financial condition, risk profile, regulatory obligations and strategic objectives. During the reporting period, there were no material changes to the Bank's remuneration policy. CIB will continue to align remuneration practices with prudent risk management, strong internal controls and sustainable performance.

Disclosure REM1 – Remuneration awarded during financial year

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>			As of December 31, 2025	
			a	b
Remuneration amount			Senior Management	Other material risk-takers
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	4	
2		Total fixed remuneration	292	
3		Of which: cash-based	292	
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees	-	
10		Total variable remuneration	-	
11		Of which: cash-based	-	
17	Total remuneration (rows 2 + 10)		292	-

Template REM1 presents remuneration awarded during the 2025 financial year to senior management and other material risk-takers. CIB's remuneration for the period consisted entirely of fixed, cash-based remuneration. Fixed remuneration reflects employees' roles, responsibilities, experience and contribution to the Bank, and is designed to support sound governance, prudent risk management and regulatory compliance.

During 2025, remuneration reported for senior management totaled US\$292 thousand, representing fixed cash-based remuneration paid to four senior management employees. No variable remuneration was awarded during the period, and no share-based, deferred or other non-cash remuneration was reported. No remuneration was reported for other material risk-takers outside the senior management category.

Disclosure REM2 – Special Payments

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>	Special payments		Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
Senior Management								
Other material risk-takers								

Template REM2 presents special payments awarded during the 2025 financial year to senior management and other material risk-takers. During 2025, CIB did not make any special payments, guaranteed bonuses, sign-on awards or severance payments to senior management or other material risk-takers.

Accordingly, no amounts are reported in the template for the period. This is consistent with CIB's remuneration framework, which is designed to support prudent risk-taking, sound governance, regulatory compliance and alignment with the Bank's risk appetite and control environment. Since no such payments were made during the year, there were no significant movements or key drivers to report.

9. Credit Risk

This section provides information on CIB's credit risk exposures, credit quality, credit risk management practices, and credit risk mitigation techniques. Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from a borrower, issuer, counterparty or other obligor failing to meet its contractual obligations. For CIB, credit risk arises primarily from loans and advances to customers, placements with banks and other financial institutions, investment securities, and other credit exposures generated through the Bank's international banking activities.

The disclosures in this section cover exposures subject to the Pillar 1 credit risk framework and exclude exposures reported separately under the counterparty credit risk and securitization sections. The section includes qualitative and quantitative disclosures on CIB's credit risk management framework, credit quality of assets, defaulted loans and debt securities, problem assets, credit risk mitigation techniques, use of external credit ratings, and standardized approach exposures by asset class and risk weight. These disclosures are aligned with the Central Bank of Belize's prescribed Pillar 3 credit risk templates, including CRA, CR1, CR2, CRB, CRB-A, CRC, CR3, CRD, CR4 and CR5.

CIB manages credit risk through prudent underwriting standards, borrower due diligence, credit approval authorities, collateral requirements, portfolio monitoring, arrears management, concentration limits, provisioning and periodic credit reviews. The Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative factors when assessing credit exposures, including repayment capacity, financial condition, collateral quality, jurisdictional risk, industry risk, borrower history and prevailing economic conditions. Credit risk exposures and trends are monitored by management and relevant committees, with significant matters escalated to senior management and the Board as appropriate.

Disclosure CRA – General qualitative information about credit risk

Credit risk is one of CIB's principal risks and arises mainly from loans and advances to customers, placements with banks and other financial institutions, investment securities, and other credit exposures generated through the Bank's international banking activities. CIB manages credit risk within its overall Enterprise Risk Management Framework, risk appetite and Board-approved policies, with the objective of maintaining asset quality, limiting concentrations, preserving capital, and ensuring that credit exposures remain consistent with the Bank's business model and risk profile.

CIB's credit risk profile reflects its role as a Belize-based international bank serving private, corporate and institutional clients. The Bank's credit exposures are assessed with reference to borrower or counterparty strength, repayment capacity, collateral quality, jurisdictional and industry risks, exposure size, maturity, concentration levels, and prevailing economic conditions. Credit risk limits and approval authorities are established to control the level and type of credit risk assumed by the Bank, including limits related to borrower, counterparty, product, sector, geography and collateral type, where applicable.

Credit risk is managed through prudent underwriting standards, borrower due diligence, credit approval processes, collateral requirements, loan documentation, arrears monitoring, portfolio reviews, provisioning analysis, and concentration monitoring. New and existing credit exposures are reviewed to ensure that they remain within approved risk appetite and policy requirements. Where exposures show signs of deterioration,

management may apply enhanced monitoring, request additional information or collateral, restructure the exposure where appropriate, or take recovery action.

The Board of Directors has ultimate oversight of credit risk and approves the Bank's risk appetite, credit policies and major risk management principles. Senior management is responsible for implementing the credit risk framework and ensuring that credit policies are applied across the Bank. The Credit Committee oversees credit approvals, credit quality, collateral, borrower concentrations and portfolio monitoring, while Risk Management provides independent oversight and challenge. Compliance supports the process by assessing AML/CFT, sanctions, customer due diligence and regulatory risks associated with credit relationships. Internal Audit provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of credit risk governance, controls and policy compliance.

Credit risk information is reported to senior management, relevant committees and the Board through regular management reporting. Reports typically include credit exposures, portfolio composition, concentrations, arrears, non-performing loans, provisioning, collateral coverage, risk appetite utilization, exceptions, emerging credit concerns and remediation actions. Significant credit matters, breaches of limits, deterioration in asset quality or material exceptions are escalated to senior management and, where appropriate, to the Board or relevant Board committee for review and action.

Disclosure CR1 – Credit quality of assets

US\$ in thousands		a		b		c		d		e		g	
		Gross carrying values of				Allowances/ Impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures				Net values (a+b-c)		
		Defaulted exposures		Non-defaulted exposures			Allocated in regulatory category of specific		Allocated in regulatory category of General				
1	Loans	204	15,830	118								15,916	
2	Debt securities		37,687	34								37,653	
3	Off-balance sheet exposures		572	1								571	
4	Total	204	54,089	153			-		-			54,140	

Template CR1 presents the credit quality of CIB's on- and off-balance sheet exposures. During the reporting period, the Bank's exposures were predominantly non-defaulted, with defaulted exposures limited to loans. Debt securities and off-balance sheet exposures were classified as non-defaulted.

CIB defines default using both objective and judgmental indicators of borrower difficulty. An exposure is considered defaulted where it is at least 90 days past due, where an overdraft remains beyond its approved limit for six months or more, or where there is evidence that the borrower is unlikely to repay without reliance on collateral realization.

The Bank applies an expected credit loss framework to assess credit quality and impairment. Exposures are classified based on changes in credit risk, including performing exposures, exposures with a significant

increase in credit risk, and credit-impaired or defaulted exposures. CIB monitors asset quality through arrears tracking, credit reviews, collateral assessment, provisioning analysis and management reporting.

Disclosure CR2 – Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		a
		Gross carrying value
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at December 31, 2024	87
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	117
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	-
5	Other changes	-
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)	204

Template CR2 presents the movement in CIB's stock of defaulted loans and debt securities during the reporting period. Defaulted exposures increased in 2025, driven by loans that moved into default during the year. There were no exposures returned to non-defaulted status, no amounts written off, and no other changes reported during the period.

The defaulted exposures reported in the template relate to loans; CIB did not report defaulted debt securities or defaulted off-balance sheet exposures during the period. The Bank continues to monitor defaulted exposures through arrears tracking, credit reviews, collateral assessment, provisioning analysis and management reporting, with remedial or recovery action taken where appropriate.

Disclosure CRB – Additional Disclosure Related to the Credit Quality of Assets

CIB assesses the credit quality of its assets under its IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") framework, which uses forward-looking information, historical experience, current conditions and reasonable economic forecasts to estimate expected credit losses across loans, overdraft facilities, rated securities and other financial assets. The framework classifies exposures into three stages based on changes in credit risk since origination and applies either 12-month or lifetime ECL depending on the level of credit deterioration.

For accounting purposes, an exposure is considered past due when a borrower has failed to make a contractual payment when due or where an overdraft remains outside approved terms. Past-due status is an important indicator of credit deterioration, but it does not automatically mean that an exposure is impaired unless the Bank also determines that the exposure meets its default or credit-impaired criteria. Exposures more than 30 days past due may indicate a significant increase in credit risk and are generally assessed for migration to Stage 2.

CIB considers an exposure to be defaulted or credit-impaired where it is at least 90 days past due, where an overdraft remains beyond its approved limit for six months or more, or where there is other strong evidence that the borrower is unlikely to repay. The Bank may also classify an exposure as defaulted before it reaches

90 days past due if management determines that repayment is unlikely without realizing collateral. Accordingly, CIB's definition of default includes both objective past-due triggers and judgmental "unlikelihood to pay" indicators.

There is no material difference between CIB's accounting definition of default and the definition used for regulatory credit risk purposes. However, past due is broader than default: an exposure may be past due for a short period without being defaulted or impaired, while defaulted exposures are those that meet the Bank's 90-days-past-due, overdraft, or unlikelihood-to-pay criteria.

CIB's policy is to treat exposures more than 90 days past due as defaulted and credit-impaired, unless exceptional circumstances support a different conclusion. Accordingly, the Bank does not generally expect to report exposures that are more than 90 days past due but not impaired.

Accounting provisions for credit losses are determined using the Bank's ECL methodology, which considers probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. Stage 1 exposures are performing and carry a 12-month ECL. Stage 2 exposures have experienced a significant increase in credit risk but are not credit-impaired and carry a lifetime ECL. Stage 3 exposures are credit-impaired or defaulted and are also measured using lifetime ECL, with enhanced monitoring and recovery assessment. For standardized approach exposures, ECL allowances relating to performing and Stage 2 exposures are generally treated as general provisions, while allowances relating to defaulted or credit-impaired exposures are treated as specific provisions, where applicable.

CIB defines a restructured exposure as a credit exposure for which the Bank has granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty that would not otherwise have been granted under normal circumstances. Such concessions may include maturity extensions, rescheduled payments, interest rate reductions or other modified terms intended to provide temporary relief. Restructured exposures are subject to enhanced monitoring and are generally migrated to Stage 2, or Stage 3 where the exposure is credit-impaired. An exposure may be upgraded only after the borrower demonstrates sustained performance under the revised terms and the underlying financial difficulties have been resolved.

Breakdown of exposures by Geographical areas

CIB's loan portfolio was primarily concentrated in Belize, with the largest exposure within Belize related to San Pedro Town, followed by Placencia and other local areas. Outside Belize, the Bank's loan exposures were mainly in Nicaragua and Panama, with a smaller exposure in Costa Rica. The debt securities portfolio was predominantly concentrated in the United States, with smaller exposures to Trinidad & Tobago and Belize. Overall, the geographic profile reflects CIB's Belize-based international banking model, with concentrations monitored through the Bank's credit risk management, country risk and portfolio monitoring processes.

	As of December 31, 2025	
<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		
Loans	Value	% of Total Value
Belize	11,494	71.69
<i>Corozal District</i>	872	7.59
<i>Caye Caulker Village</i>	850	7.40
<i>San Pedro Town</i>	7,393	64.32
<i>Cayo District</i>	20	0.17
<i>Placencia</i>	2,359	20.52
Costa Rica	295	1.84
Nicaragua	2,571	16.04
Panama	1,673	10.43
Total Loans	16,033	100.00
Debt Securities	Value	% of Total Value
Belize	322	0.85
Trinidad & Tobago	1,447	3.84
United States	35,918	95.31
Total Debt Securities	37,687	100.00

Breakdown of exposures by Industry

CIB's loan portfolio was primarily concentrated in real estate-related exposures, with residential real estate representing the largest component, followed by commercial real estate and business and commercial lending. Smaller exposures related to land acquisition and distribution. The debt securities portfolio was mainly concentrated in municipal bonds, with smaller allocations to securitization products, corporate bonds and equity holdings. Overall, the industry breakdown reflects CIB's lending focus on real estate-secured exposures and a securities portfolio weighted toward municipal instruments, with concentration levels monitored through the Bank's credit risk management and ECL assessment processes.

	As of December 31, 2025	
<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		
Loans	Value	% of Total Value
B & C - Residential	780	4.86
B & C - Commercial	2,083	12.99
RE - Residential	9,719	60.61
RE - Commercial	2,712	16.91
RE - Land Acquisition	307	1.91
Distribution	433	2.70
Total Loans	16,034	100.00
Debt Securities	Value	% of Total Value
Corporate bonds	2,050	5.44
Equity	400	1.06
Municipal bonds	31,457	83.47
Securitization products	3,780	10.03
Total Debt Securities	37,687	100.00

Breakdown of exposures by residual maturity

The loan portfolio is weighted toward longer-term maturities, with the largest concentrations in exposures maturing in 15 years or more and 5 to 10 years, reflecting the Bank's real estate-secured lending profile. Short-term loan maturities represent a smaller portion of the portfolio. The debt securities portfolio is more evenly distributed across maturity bands, with notable concentrations in the 3 to 5 year and 5 to 10 year ranges, while also maintaining a meaningful portion maturing within one year. Overall, the maturity profile is monitored as part of CIB's credit, liquidity and interest rate risk management processes to ensure that asset maturities remain aligned with the Bank's funding profile and risk appetite.

	As of December 31, 2025	
<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		
Loans	Value	% of Total Value
0 - 1 year	46	0.29
1 to 3 years	1,232	7.68
3 to 5 years	590	3.68
5 to 10 years	6,352	39.62
10 to 15 years	547	3.41
15 years +	7,267	45.32
Total Loans	16,034	100.00

	Value	% of Total Value
Debt Securities		
0 - 1 year	9,282	24.63
1 to 3 years	3,647	9.68
3 to 5 years	11,336	30.08
5 to 10 years	11,142	29.56
10 to 15 years	2,280	6.05
Total Debt Securities	37,687	100.00

Breakdown of Impaired Exposures by Geographical Areas and Industry

Impaired exposures were limited to residential real estate loans in Belize and Nicaragua. The largest impaired exposure was in Nicaragua, with the remaining balance located in Belize, specifically San Pedro Town. No impaired exposures were reported in other industries or geographic areas. CIB recognized an IFRS 9 ECL provision against these impaired exposures and continues to monitor them through its credit review, collateral assessment, arrears management and expected credit loss processes.

	As of December 31, 2025		
<i>US\$ in thousands</i>	Belize		IFRS 9 ECL
Loans	(San Pedro Town)	Nicaragua	Provision
RE - Residential	68	136	31
Total Loans	68	136	31

Ageing Analysis of Past-Due Accounting Exposures

Past-due accounting exposures were limited to loans in the 90+ days past-due category as at December 31, 2025. No balances were reported in the 0 to 29 days or 30 to 89 days past-due buckets. In line with CIB's ECL framework, exposures that are 90 days or more past due are treated as defaulted or credit-impaired and are subject to enhanced monitoring, provisioning assessment, collateral review and remedial action where appropriate.

	As of December 31, 2025	
<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		
Loans	Value	% of Total Value
0 to 29 days past-due	-	0.00
30 to 89 days past-due	-	0.00
90+ days past-due	204	100.00
Total Loans	204	100.00

Breakdown of Restructured Exposures Between Impaired and Not Impaired Exposures

Restructured exposures as at December 31, 2025 were classified as **not impaired**, with no impaired restructured balances reported. These exposures represent loans whose terms were modified to support continued repayment, but which did not meet CIB's criteria for credit impairment or default at the reporting date.

	As of December 31, 2025	
<i>US\$ in thousands</i>		
Loans	Impaired Value	Not Impaired Value
Restructured	-	890.00
Total Loans	-	890.00

Disclosure CRB-A – Additional Disclosure Related to Prudential Treatment of Problem Assets

CIB defines non-performing exposures as exposures that are defaulted or credit-impaired under the Bank's ECL framework. An exposure is considered non-performing where it is at least 90 days past due, where an overdraft remains beyond its approved limit for six months or more, or where there is other evidence that the borrower is unlikely to repay without reliance on collateral realization. CIB's definition therefore considers both objective past-due indicators and qualitative "unlikeliness to pay" factors.

Non-performing exposures are generally classified as Stage 3 under the Bank's IFRS 9 ECL framework and are subject to lifetime expected credit loss measurement, enhanced monitoring and recovery assessment. Where a borrower has multiple credit facilities and one facility is in default, related exposures may be migrated to the highest applicable stage unless there is clear evidence supporting a different classification. An exposure may exit non-performing status only where the default or impairment indicators have been

resolved, repayment performance has improved on a sustained basis, and management concludes that the borrower is likely to meet its obligations.

CIB defines a forbore exposure as an exposure where the Bank has granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty that would not otherwise have been granted under normal lending terms. Forbearance may include maturity extensions, payment rescheduling, interest rate reductions or other modified terms intended to provide temporary relief. Once forbearance is granted, the exposure is normally migrated to Stage 2 if it was previously in Stage 1, reflecting a significant increase in credit risk. If the exposure is considered credit-impaired, it is classified as Stage 3.

Forborne exposures are subject to close monitoring, including review of repayment performance, borrower financial condition, collateral support and compliance with revised terms. A forbore exposure may be upgraded only where the borrower has complied with the revised terms for a sustained period and the financial difficulty that led to the concession has been resolved. Under CIB's ECL framework, where forbearance has been applied, the borrower is generally expected to meet the revised terms for at least three consecutive months before staging may be improved.

CIB applies its non-performing and forbearance assessment principles consistently across corporate and retail exposures, with the specific review tailored to the nature of the borrower and facility. Corporate exposures are assessed using financial performance, cash flow, management quality, covenant compliance, industry outlook and collateral support. Retail and residential exposures are assessed using repayment behavior, arrears status, borrower affordability, collateral coverage and other borrower-specific risk indicators. These assessments support timely identification, classification, provisioning and management of problem assets.