

To: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UNIT TRUST CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UNIT TRUST CORPORATION - GROWTH AND INCOME FUND (FIRST UNIT SCHEME) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

OPINION

The Financial Statements of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation - Growth and Income Fund - First Unit Scheme (the Fund) for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been audited. The statements as set out on pages 1 to 35 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024 and a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 17, including a summary of material accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation - Growth and Income Fund - First Unit Scheme (the Fund) as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

BASIS FOR OPINION

3. The audit was conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The Auditor General's responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. The Auditor General is independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the Financial Statements and other ethical responsibilities have been fulfilled in accordance with these requirements. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the above audit opinion.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 4. Management of the Fund is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 5. In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Fund 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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
- 6. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Fund.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 7. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on the audit and to report thereon in accordance with section 30 (4) of the Unit Trust Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Act, Chapter 83:03.
- 8. The Auditor General's 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 audit report that includes her opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs 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.
- 9. As part of an audit in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs, the Auditor General exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit. The Auditor General also:
 - Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an 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.
 - Obtains 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 internal control of the Fund.
 - Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Concludes 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 ability of the Fund to continue as a going concern. If the Auditor General concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the Auditor General is required to draw attention in her audit report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify her opinion. The Auditor General's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of her audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluates 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.

10. The Auditor General communicates 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 were identified during the audit.



27TH MARCH, 2025 PORT OF SPAIN JAIWANTIE RAMDASS AUDITOR GENERAL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago

	Notes	31-Dec-24 \$'000	31-Dec-23 \$'000
Assets			
Cash at bank Deposits with banks Due from brokers	4	102,597 - 4,742	129,412 64,091 5,851
Other receivables Investment securities	5 6	35,726 4,543,198	32,010 4,791,343
Total assets		4,686,263	5,022,707
Liabilities			
Due to brokers Other payables	7	87,421	50 51,898
Total liabilities Equity		87,421	51,948
Unitholders' capital Retained earnings	9	2,934,060 1,664,782	3,042,503 1,928,256
Total equity		4,598,842	4,970,759
Total liabilities and equity		4,686,263	5,022,707
Net asset value per unit	and the topage	\$ 17.44	\$ 18.42
Chairman	Executive Director		

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	31-Dec-24 \$'000	31-Dec-23 \$'000
Interest income		67,097	77,740
Dividend income		111,548	106,698
Net change in fair value of investment securities		(267,683)	(115,924)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)		1,870	(1,427)
Other income		15	_
Total revenue		(87,153)	67,087
Management charge	10	(96,127)	(101,529)
Other operating expenses		(545)	(819)
Total operating expenses		(96,672)	(102,348)
Loss before tax		(183,825)	(35,261)
Withholding tax expense		(5,546)	(5,798)
Loss for the year		(189,371)	(41,059)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Unitholders' capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024	3,042,503	1,928,256	4,970,759
Total comprehensive loss for			
the year			
Loss for the year	-	(189,371)	(189,371)
Transactions with unitholders recognised directly in equity			
Subscriptions of units	435,829	_	435,829
Redemptions of units	(544,272)	_	(544,272)
Distributions to unitholders		(74,103)	(74,103)
Total transactions with unitholders	(108,443)	(74,103)	(182,546)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	2,934,060	1,664,782	4,598,842
Balance as at 1 January 2023	3,148,189	2,042,471	5,190,660
Total comprehensive loss for			
the year			
Loss for the year	_	(41,059)	(41,059)
Transactions with unitholders			
recognised directly in equity			
Subscriptions of units	426,262	_	426,262
Redemptions of units	(531,948)	_	(531,948)
Distributions to unitholders		(73,156)	(73,156)
Total transactions with unitholders	(105,686)	(73,156)	(178,842)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3,042,503	1,928,256	4,970,759

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	31-Dec-24 \$'000	31-Dec-23 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(183,825)	(35,261)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Interest income	(56,126)	(63,371)
Amortisation of premium expense and discount income	(9,838)	(13,310)
Capitalised interest	(1,133)	(1,059)
Dividend income	(111,548)	(106,698)
Placement of deposits with banks	(80,000)	_
Maturity of deposits with banks	143,729	40,551
Purchase of investments	(2,568,969)	(4,183,547)
Proceeds from sale of investments	2,560,764	3,698,474
Net change in fair value of investment securities	267,683	115,924
Working capital adjustments:	(1.401)	(40.000)
Increase in other receivables	(1,391)	(10,000)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	28,726	(12,952)
	(11,928)	(571,249)
Interest received	55,714	57,404
Dividend received	111,928	109,814
Withholding tax paid	(5,546)	(5,798)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	150,168	(409,829)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Subscriptions of units	54,363	47,315
Redemptions of units	(231,108)	(215,035)
Distributions paid to unitholders	(238)	(227)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(176,983)	(167,947)
Net decrease in cash	(26,815)	(577,776)
Cash at the beginning of the year	129,412	707,188
Cash at the end of the year	102,597	129,412

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1. General information

The Growth and Income Fund (the Fund) is an open-ended mutual fund denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars that was launched on 29 November 1982. The Custodians of the Fund are the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and Citibank New York. The Fund invests in accordance with its Investment Policy Statement and guidelines approved by the Board of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (the Corporation). The Corporation is the Sponsor, Manager, Trustee, and Investment Advisor of the Fund. Responsibility for managing the business affairs of the Fund is vested in the Board of Directors of the Corporation which approves all significant agreements of the Fund . The Corporation's registered office is located at UTC Financial Centre, 82 Independence Square, Port of Spain.

Participation by investors in the Fund is represented by units which are equivalent to a proportion of the Fund's net asset value. There is no limit to the number of units that may be issued. Each unit attracts an equal share in the net asset value and other benefits of the Fund.

Investment objective

The Fund seeks to provide investors with medium to long-term capital appreciation as well as current income by investing in a combination of equity and fixed income securities.

Subscriptions and redemptions

Effective 21 September 2022 units may be purchased and redeemed every business day up to 6:00 pm at the offer/bid price determined at the end of the current trading day. In line with the forward pricing methodology, transactions (subscriptions and redemptions) executed after the established cut-off time of 6:00 pm will be valued at the offer/bid price determined at the end of the following trading day.

Units may be purchased through the Corporation's distribution channels including the Corporation's authorised agents. The minimum amount of each additional investment shall be the price of one unit at the net asset value.

Reinvestments

Income earned during any distribution period is automatically credited to unitholders' accounts ten working days after June 30 and December 31.

Guarantee

By statutory instrument dated 17 January 1985, the Corporation guarantees that all subscribers who hold their units continually for three years from the date of purchase will not redeem their units at a price less than the initial purchase price.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

1. General information (continued)

Initial charge

The Corporation may impose an initial charge of up to 5% on all units issued to the public and may vary the charge where the Board of the Corporation is satisfied that it is warranted. The initial charge during 2024 was 2% (2023: 2%).

Management charge

The Corporation may impose a half-yearly charge (management charge) of up to 2% of the market value of the investments held by the Trust for each six-monthly distribution period (see Note 10).

2. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements (the "financial statements") are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

- i. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:
 - IFRS Accounting Standards
 - International Accounting Standards (IASs)
 - Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC Interpretations)
- ii. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The methods used to fair value the Fund's financial assets are provided at Note 2 (g).
- iii. The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional currency of the Fund.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2024

The following new and amended accounting standards and interpretations did not have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements in 2024.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants

The amendments specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- i) What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- ii) That a right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period
- iii) That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- iv) That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Disclosures: supplier finance arrangements

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2024 and have not been early adopted

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability – Effective 1 January 2025

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2024 and have not been early adopted (continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Effective 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements Effective 1 January 2027
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards Volume 11 Effective 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures Effective 1 January 2027

c) Cash at bank

Cash at bank represents account balances held in various banks and a brokerage institution.

d) Deposits with banks

Deposits with banks comprise highly liquid financial assets that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

e) Due from and due to brokers

Amounts due from and to brokers represent receivables for securities sold and payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered on the statement of financial position date respectively.

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

i) Classification

Financial assets

The Fund classifies its investments based on both the Fund's business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Fund is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

i) Classification (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Fund has not taken the option to irrevocably designate any equity securities as fair value through other comprehensive income.

The contractual cash flows of the Fund's debt securities are solely principal and interest, however, these securities are neither held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows nor held both for collecting contractual cash flows and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Fund's business model's objective. Consequently, all investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual obligations of the financial instrument. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

ii) Recognition, measurement and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the investment. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within Net changes in fair value of investment securities in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

iii) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

iii) Fair value estimation (continued)

The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date.

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. (Note 2 (g))

iv) Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period.

v) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The foreign exchange component for financial assets that are classified as fair value through profit or loss forms part of its fair value gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

g) Fair value measurement

Valuation framework

The Fund has established a control framework for the measurement of fair values. The framework includes a valuation team that is independent of front office management. The valuation team reports to a Valuation Committee comprising the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer and other senior officers. On a monthly basis, the Valuation Committee reviews the prices for non-traded bonds prior to incorporation into the Fund, while a meeting is held quarterly, or more frequently as required, to discuss and approve the fair value of assets in the Funds. The Valuation Committee reports to the Audit Committee in relation to significant changes to the valuation methodology.

Valuation techniques

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques (continued)

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity indices, EBITDA multiples and revenue multiples and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The Fund uses valuation models that use observable market data for determining the fair value of its financial instruments. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and reduces the uncertainty associated with the determination of fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the debt, equity and exchange-traded funds and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments, the Fund uses proprietary valuation models, which are usually developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for the selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates.

Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Fund believes that a third party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Fund and the counterparty where appropriate.

The fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on prices obtained directly from an exchange on which the instruments are traded.

An active market is a market in which transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques (continued)

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. For all other financial instruments, the Fund determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

Fair value hierarchy

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1 Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not considered active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions such as trading comparables, transaction comparables are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The Fund considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

Valuation techniques for specific instruments

Equities and exchange traded funds (ETFs) in active markets

The fair value of equities traded in active markets is based on unadjusted quoted prices at the close of trading on the reporting date and categorised as Level 1.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques for specific instrumentss (continued)

Equities not traded in an active market (unquoted equities)

The fair value of significant holdings of unquoted equities is estimated by professional valuators and categorised as Level 3.

Private equity

The fair value of the Fund's private equity holdings is provided by the General Partners of the entities and are categorised as Level 3.

Traded local and foreign bonds

Where quoted prices in an active market are available at the measurement date, those prices are used (Level 1 measurement). The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market at the closing price at the measurement date, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the price that would be received to sell the bonds between market participants.

Unquoted local bonds

The Fund uses an internally developed model to value its unquoted local bonds. Management reviews the model regularly to incorporate enhancements in line with established best practice. There were no material changes made to the model during 2024 and 2023.

The output of any valuation model is an estimate of a value that cannot be determined with certainty. As such the valuation may vary significantly from the value that would be realised in an actual transaction. Valuations based on the model are categorised as Level 2.

Categorisation of short-term investments

The Fund's short-term investments (for example: reverse repurchase agreements and commercial paper) are assumed to be encashable/tradeable at their carrying value and are categorised as Level 1.

Receivables, payables and short-term liabilities

The carrying value of receivables and payables, which are of a short-term nature, are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Interest income

Interest is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income includes interest from cash and cash equivalents. Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

i) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Fund, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

j) Taxation

The Fund is exempt from corporation tax. The Fund currently incurs withholding taxes imposed by certain countries' on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of withholding taxes in the statement of comprehensive income.

Withholding taxes are recognised as an expense and shown as a separate item in the statement of comprehensive income.

k) Foreign currency translation

The Fund's functional and presentation currency is Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT\$).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within Net change in fair value of investment securities.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within Net foreign exchange gain or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions in applying accounting policies

In preparing these financial statements, management has made estimates. In developing these estimations, management has made assumptions about the future that affect the application of the Fund's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in Note 12 (c) and relates to the determination of fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.

4. Cash at bank

		2024	2023
	Cash at banks	60,035	34,220
	Cash at broker	42,562	95,192
	Total	102,597	129,412
5.	Other receivables		
		2024	2023
	Amounts due from the Corporation (see Note 10)	13,775	10,091
	Dividend receivable	4,397	4,777
	Interest receivable	17,554	17,142
	Total	35,726	32,010

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

6.	Investment securities		
		2024	2023
	Investment securities carried at fair value		
	Bonds	1,284,203	1,189,049
	Quoted equities	1,693,407	2,829,418
	Unquoted equities	107,822	242,870
	Exchange traded funds (ETFs)	1,310,248	384,441
	Private equity	6,098	5,161
	Mutual funds (see Note 10)	141,420	140,404
	Total	4,543,198	4,791,343
7.	Other payables		
		2024	2023
	Amounts due to the Corporation (see Note 10)	37,251	8,545
	Distribution payable	50,093	43,256
	Other payables	77	97
	Total	87,421	51,898

8. Distributions to unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders for the year ended 31 December 2024 were \$74.1 million (December 2023: \$73.2 million). The next distribution period is January to June 2025.

9. Unitholders' capital

This represents the capital value of units issued by the Fund. The Fund is responsible for redemption of its units. The movement in the balance of redeemable units is summarised below.

Opening balance as at 1 January	2024	2023 3,148,189
Add: sales Less: repurchases	435,829 (544,272)	426,262 (531,948)
Net repurchases	(108,443)	(105,686)
Closing balance as at 31 December	2,934,060	3,042,503

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

10. Related party transactions

Parties are considered related if the following conditions applies:

- if one entity has the ability to control the other entity or exercise significant influence over the other entity in making financial or operational decisions, and
- if the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

The Fund is managed by the Corporation. Under the terms of the investment management agreement dated 29 November 1982, the Corporation may charge a fee based on the net asset value of the Fund at the end of each semi-annual period at an amount of no more than 2% of the said net asset value (i.e. maximum 2% annually).

Total management fees for the year amounted to \$96.1 million or 2% of month end fund sizes (December 2023: \$101.5 million or 2% of month end fund sizes). The outstanding management charge due to the Corporation at 31 December 2024 amounted to \$37.3 million (December 2023: \$8.5 million). (see Note 7)

There was an amount of \$13.8 million receivable from the Corporation in respect of net subscriptions (December 2023: \$10.1 million) at the end of the reporting period. (see Note 5)

The Growth and Income Fund invested in the Calypso Macro Index Fund (Calypso) a related party sponsored and managed by the Corporation, as at 31 December 2024. The market value of the holdings as at 31 December 2024 was \$141.4 million (December 2023: \$140.4 million) included in the mutual funds balance. (see Note 7)

During the year, the Fund received \$5.0 million (2023: \$4.8 million) from Calypso. Included in dividend receivable at the end of the reporting period was an amount of \$0.6 million (2023: \$0.7 million) due from Calypso. (see Note 5)

During the year the Fund entered into transactions with related parties. The transactions, which were effected on commercial terms and conditions and at market rates, are summarised below.

	Sale of securities		Purchase of securities	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
TT Dollar Income Fund	_	_	84.7	108.5
Growth and Income Fund	84.7	108.5	-	

There were no other related party transactions for the year.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

11. Segment information

The Fund has two sub-portfolios, an equity sub-portfolio and a fixed income sub-portfolio, which are its reportable segments. Each sub-portfolio is managed separately because they entail different investment objectives and strategies and contain investments in different products.

Equity Portfolio	Investing in a diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by TTSE and NYSE and foreign/local unlisted companies to achieve capital appreciation.
Fixed Income Portfolio	Investing in the US and local debt market within the parameters set out in the Fund's prospectus to achieve the highest possible yield.
Unallocated	Unallocated amounts are revenue or costs not directly associated with the fixed income and equity portfolios.

The Board of Directors reviews the internal management reports of each sub-portfolio at least quarterly.

Segment information is measured on the same basis as that used in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements.

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Fund's operating segments.

	Fixed income portfolio	Equity portfolio	Unallocated	Total
2024				
Total revenue	(26,137)	(59,961)	(1,055)	(87,153)
Management charge	_	_	(96,127)	(96,127)
Other operating expenses	<u> </u>	_	(545)	(545)
Loss before tax	(26,137)	(59,961)	(97,727)	(183,825)
Withholding tax expense	<u> </u>	(5,546)	<u> </u>	(5,546)
Loss for the year	(26,137)	(65,507)	(97,727)	(189,371)
Total assets	1,405,410	3,224,149	56,704	4,686,263
Total liabilities	26,218	60,145	1,058	87,421

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

11. Segment information (continued)

	Fixed income portfolio	Equity portfolio	Unallocated	Total
2023				
Total revenue	18,563	46,974	1,550	67,087
Management charge	_	_	(101,529)	(101,529)
Other operating expenses	<u> </u>	_	(819)	(819)
Loss before tax	18,563	46,974	(100,798)	(35,261)
Withholding tax expense		(5,798)		(5,798)
Loss for the year	18,563	41,176	(100,798)	(41,059)
Total assets	1,389,783	3,516,899	116,024	5,022,707
Total liabilities	14,374	36,374	1,200	51,948

Major customers

The Fund regards the holders of redeemable units as customers, because it relies on their funding for continuing operations and meeting its objectives.

The Fund has a diversified unitholder population. As at 31 December 2024, there were no unitholders who held more than 3% of the Fund's net asset value in 2024 and 2023.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

12. Fair value of financial instruments

a) The fair value hierarchy for investment securities

The Fund uses a valuation hierarchy to rank the fair value of its investment securities (see Note 2 (g)), as analysed below.

Fair value hierarchy for investment securities as at 31 December 2024					
Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Bonds	829,042	455,161	_	1,284,203	
Quoted equities	1,693,407	_	_	1,693,407	
Unquoted equities	<u> </u>	_	107,822	107,822	
Exchange traded funds (ETFs)	1,310,248	_	_	1,310,248	
Private equity	_	_	6,098	6,098	
Mutual funds	141,420			141,420	
Total investment securities	3,974,117	455,161	113,920	4,543,198	

Fair value hierarchy for investment securities as at 31 December 2023					
Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Bonds	566,170	622,879	_	1,189,049	
Quoted equities	2,500,745		_	2,500,745	
Unquoted equities	_	_	242,870	242,870	
Exchange traded funds (ETFs)	713,114	_	_	713,114	
Private equity	_	_	5,161	5,161	
Mutual funds	140,404		_	140,404	
Total investment securities	3,920,433	622,879	248,031	4,791,343	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

12. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

b) Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels

At each reporting date the Fund assesses the fair value hierarchy of its financial instruments. A transfer between levels will occur when a financial instrument no longer meets the criteria in which the financial instrument is classified.

There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy levels during 2024.

In 2023, a security with a carrying amount of \$48.6 million was transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and securities with a carrying amount of \$18.9 million were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. (see Note 12 (a)).

c) Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values

The valuation techniques used by the Fund to arrive at the fair value of Level 3 investments are set out in Note 2(g). The tables below summarise the valuation techniques used in estimating the fair value of Level 3 securities, the significant unobservable inputs, the relationship of the unobservable inputs to fair value and the impact that an increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would have had on the valuation results.

Values in the following tables are expressed in millions of dollars.

2024	Level 3 fair	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable	Possible shift in	Change in
Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss	value	used	inputs	inputs +/-	valuation +/-
Unquoted equities	108	Professional valuator General	applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Private equity	6	partner's valuation		Not applicable	Not applicable
Total =	114				

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

12. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

c) Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values (continued)

2023	Level 3 fair	•	Significant unobservable	Possible shift in	Change in
Investment securities carried at fair value	value	used	inputs	inputs +/-	valuation +/-
through profit or loss					
		Professional	Not	Not	Not
Unquoted equities	243	valuator	applicable	applicable	applicable
		General			
		partner's	Not	Not	Not
Private equity	5	valuation	applicable	applicable	applicable
Total	248				

d) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the fair value measurements in Level 3 to the fair value hierarchy.

Values are expressed in millions of dollars.

2024	Unquoted equity	Private equity	Total
Carrying value as at 1 January	243	5	248
Purchases/capitalised interest	_	1	1
Net (losses)/gains recognised in P&L	(135)		(135)
Carrying value as at 31 December	108	6	114

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

12. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

d) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments (continued)

2023	Bonds	Unquoted equity	Private equity	Total
Carrying value as at 1 January	20	243	3	266
Purchases/capitalised interest	1	_	2	3
Sales/repayments/maturities	(2)		<u> </u>	(2)
Net gains recognised in P&L	19	243	5	267
Transfer out of Level 3 to Level 2	(19)	_	_	(19)
Carrying value as at 31 December		243	5	248

13. Risk management

Risk management framework

The Fund's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board of Directors has established policies, procedures, an Audit Committee and a Strategic Risk and Compliance Committee (SRCC) to identify, assess and manage these risks to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders and to achieve strategic objectives.

The SRCC meets at least once per quarter and is responsible for overseeing the Fund's risk management and compliance frameworks, programs and supporting policies.

The Audit Committee is responsible for discharging independent oversight of the Fund's financial reports and the Fund's compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee is also responsible for ensuring that Management has:

- maintained the reliability and integrity of the accounting policies and financial reporting and disclosure practices.
- established and maintained processes to assure that an adequate system of internal control is functioning within the Fund.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Risk exposures

The primary risks to which the Fund is exposed are:

- i. market risk, which comprises:
 - bond price risk
 - equity and exchange traded funds (ETF) price risk
 - interest rate risk
 - currency risk
- ii. credit risk
- iii. liquidity risk; and
- iv. operational risk

In alignment with the Risk Management Framework, these risk exposures are managed on an ongoing basis. Risks are monitored to determine compliance with approved risk tolerances and to ensure appropriate corrective actions are implemented when necessary.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices for example, bond prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Fund's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns.

Bond price risk

Bond price risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Equity and ETF price risk

Equity and ETF price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities/ETFs decreases as a result of changes in the market prices for these securities.

The Fund has significant holdings of equities and ETFs all of which are traded on either the local or North American stock exchanges. Negative equity price movements in the local and foreign equity markets can subject the portfolios to decreases in their net asset values. This risk is managed by:

- i. careful asset allocation and security selection;
- ii. daily monitoring of security prices; and
- iii. monitoring and measurement of each portfolio's price risk exposure.

The equity price risk exposure is monitored and measured with reference to the beta of equity instruments. Beta is a measure of the stock's price sensitivity to the stock market e.g. stocks that have a beta of 1 would change by approximately 1% for every 1% move in the overall stock market.

A stock with a beta less than 0.9 is considered to have a low equity price risk relative to the overall market. A stock with a beta above 1.1 is considered to have a high equity price risk vis-àvis the market. A stock with a beta between 0.9 and 1.1 is regarded as having equity price risk comparable to the market.

The Fund's equity and ETF holdings are categorised below, both in dollar terms and as a percentage of total equity holdings into three (3) categories to reflect the Fund's exposure to movements in equity prices.

	Lower than market	Comparable to market	Higher than market
At 31 December 2024	1,859,777	336,541	1,062,677
	57%	10%	33%
At 31 December 2023	1,545,267	1,285,020	523,976
	46%	38%	16%

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Equity and ETF price risk (continued)

The following table presents the approximate sensitivity of the net asset value of the Fund to a 5% change in the TTSE Composite Index and the S&P 500 Index respectively as at 31 December with all other variables held constant.

Market indices	Change in equity price	Effect on net asset value		
	0/0	2024	2023	
TTSE composite index	+/- 5	\$83.6 million	\$81.9 million	
S&P 500 index	+/- 5	\$66.2 million	\$62.3 million	

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund's interest rate risk exposure arises primarily on fixed rate debt securities held.

The Fund manages the overall interest rate risk through judicious adjustments of the overall weighted average term to maturity (duration) of its portfolios.

Management has determined that a fluctuation in interest rates of 100 basis points is reasonably possible, considering the economic environment in which the Fund operates.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the Fund's profit or loss for the year to a possible 100 basis point change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the profit or loss for the year is the effect of the assumed change in interest rates on:

- i. The interest income for one year, based on the floating rate assets held at the end of the reporting period; and
- ii. Changes in the fair value for the year, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity of changes in fair value of investments

	2024	2023
Maximum loss	(50,000)	(30,000)
Minimum loss	(40,000)	(20,000)

The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December is summarised below. The Fund's assets are included at their carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates. The liabilities of the Fund are not subject to interest rate risk.

	Less than	Between	Over	
	1 year	1 and 5	5 years	Total
At 31 December 2024				
Assets				
Cash at banks	102,597	_	_	102,597
Bonds	210,338	518,602	555,263	1,284,203
	312,935	518,602	555,263	1,386,800
	Less than	Between	Over	
	1 year	1 and 5	5 years	Total
At 31 December 2023	1 7001	1 and 5	3 years	Total
At 31 December 2023 Assets	1 7001	1 and 3	3 years	Total
	129,412		5 years	129,412
Assets		- -		
Assets Cash at banks	129,412	744,970	- 172,353	129,412

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Since the Fund contains investments denominated in US\$, the Fund can be impacted by movements in the US\$/TT\$ exchange rate.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Fund at 31 December are summarised below.

	At 31 December 2024		At 31 De	cember 2023
	US\$	Other foreign currencies	US\$	Other foreign currencies
	(Pres	ented in TT\$)	(Pres	ented in TT\$)
Assets				
Cash at banks	50,813	_ :	116,086	_
Deposits with banks		_	64,091	_
Bonds	1,015,909	_	777,936	_
Equities, ETFs, private equity				
& mutual funds	1,429,084	60,392	1,487,421	62,662
Liabilities				
Payables	(10,523)			_
Total	2,485,283	60,392	2,445,534	62,662

The following analysis shows how the effect of a 1% change in the TT\$ relative to the US\$ and other foreign currencies would have changed the net assets of the Fund at 31 December 2024 with all other variables held constant.

	At 31 December 2024		At 31 December 2023	
	US\$	Other foreign currencies	US\$	Other foreign currencies
	(Presented in TT\$)		(Presented in TT\$)	
Approximate change	24,853	604	24,455	627

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Concentration of foreign currency exposure

At the reporting date, the financial assets in foreign currencies expressed as a percentage of the Fund's net assets were as follows:

% of total equity	2024	2023	
US dollars	54%	49%	
Other foreign currencies	1%	1%	

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will default on its financial obligations, that is, it fails to make full and timely payments of scheduled interest and/or principal sums due.

The Fund is exposed to credit risk primarily on debt securities, deposits with banks and bank balances. The carrying value of these assets represents the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments on the respective reporting dates.

Credit risk is managed by:

- i. subjecting counterparties to robust credit risk assessments prior to initial acquisition;
- ii. limiting the acquisition or retention of debt instruments to certain credit ratings;
- iii. regular review, measurement and monitoring of counterparties' credit ratings; and
- iv. placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or Fund of related counterparties and to geographical segments.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The quality of the Fund's debt securities, deposits with banks and bank balances are analysed in the table below into high, moderate and low using ratings primarily from recognised international rating agencies and local rating agencies for either the instrument, the issuer, the sponsor in the case of bond ETFs or the sovereign in the case of state-owned entities. In those few instances where instruments were rated internally, the ratings were mapped to the international credit quality grades used by Standard and Poor's.

The security ratings by S&P and their corresponding impact on the credit quality on the investment securities are:

- ratings with AAA to BBB- are considered high credit quality instruments
- ratings with BB+ to B- are considered medium credit quality instruments
- ratings with CCC+ and below are considered low credit quality instruments

In instances where a security is not rated by an international rating agency and has not been assigned a rating under the internal rating system, it is classified as 'Unrated'.

An analysis of security ratings is presented in the table below.

2024	High	Medium	Low	Unrated	Total
Cash at banks	102,597	_	_	_	102,597
Bonds	1,079,398	109,937	94,868		1,284,203
Total	1,181,995	109,937	94,868	_	1,386,800
2023	High	Medium	Low	Unrated	Total
Cash at banks Deposits	129,412	-	-	_	129,412
with banks	64,091	_	_	_	64,091
Bonds	992,266	177,923	_	18,860	1,189,049
Total	1,185,769	177,923	_	18,860	1,382,552

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset as they become due.

The units of the Fund are redeemable on demand. The risk is mitigated by ensuring that the Fund holds adequate cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments to fund redemptions. This includes holding a liquidity buffer to meet stressed liquidity requirements. In addition, substantial portions of the investments held by the portfolios are tradable.

The financial liabilities of the Fund are summarised by their due dates and shown below. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The Fund had no financial liabilities over one (1) year.

	Less than 1 year
At 31 December 2024	
Other payables Distribution payable	37,328 50,093
Total	87,421
	Less than 1 year
At 31 December 2023	
Due to brokers Other payables Distribution payable	50 8,642 43,256

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing predominantly in securities that it expects to be able to liquidate within 1-12 months or less. The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of assets held:

	Less than	Between	Over	
	1 year	1 and 5	5 years	Total
At 31 December 2024				
Cash at banks	102,597	_	_	102,597
Due from brokers	4,742	_	_	4,742
Other receivables	35,726	_	_	35,726
Investment securities	3,469,334	518,602	555,263	4,543,199
Total	3,612,399	518,602	555,263	4,686,264
	Less than	Between	Over	
	1 year	1 and 5	5 years	Total
At 31 December 2023				
Cash at banks	129,412	_	_	129,412
Deposits with banks	64,091	_	_	64,091
Due from brokers	5,851	_	_	5,851
Other receivables	32,010	_	_	32,010
Investment securities	3,874,020	744,970	172,353	4,791,343
Total	4,105,384	744,970	172,353	5,022,707

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024 (Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (Continued)

13. Risk management (continued)

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This is inherent within all business activities and has the potential for financial or reputational loss, this includes errors, omissions, disasters and fraud. It is managed through a combination of systems, processes and controls.

The Fund maintains a comprehensive business continuity program that enables it to be agile in responding to the various business continuity threats/operational disruptions that may arise.

Managing information/cyber security risks remains a priority. The Fund maintains an Information Security Program to respond to the ever-evolving cyber threat landscape. The organization continues to monitor and enhance its security posture and implements relevant controls and mitigants to reduce the impacts of cyber incidents.

14. Capital management

The Fund's capital consists of Unitholders' capital and Retained earnings. The Fund's objectives when managing capital are:

- i. to comply with the capital requirements stipulated by the regulators;
- ii. to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- iii. to provide attractive risk adjusted returns.

15. Commitments

The Fund had contractual obligations for capital contributions in respect of its private equity investment in Global Infrastructure Partners - C, L.P, however this facility matured in March 2020. Over the next three years, there may be residual taxes and other expenses related to the investment which the Fund may have to bear.

As at 31 December 2024, the Fund also had a contractual oblgation for capital contributions in SEAF Caribbean SME Growth Fund of approximately \$3.3 million (December 2023: \$5.5 million).

16. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2024 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Fund as at 13 February 2025.

17. Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 February 2025.