PLIPDECO

EMPOWERING CONNECTIVITY, ENABLING PROSPERITY.

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

PLIPDECO

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EMPOWERING CONNECTIVITY,
ENABLING PROSPERITY

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2024 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OUR MISSION

To develop, market and operate port, logistics and industrial estate infrastructure for **optimal economic growth.**

VISION

To be a **global leader** in port and estate management by consistently providing superior, innovative service.

VALUES

INTEGRITY

We will act with honesty, without compromising the truth and be personally accountable for the highest standards of behaviour.

INNOVATION

We will convert knowledge and ideas to new approaches that will revolutionise the way we work.

EQUITY

We are committed to acting with equity when dealing with our employees and other stakeholders, so that we continue to maintain the trust and confidence of those with whom we do business.

SERVICE EXCELLENCE

We will provide our customers with service and professionalism that surpasses their expectations.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

We are committed to ensuring that the working environment is safe and that all individuals take responsibility for achieving this.

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS
Mrs. Annette Wattie (Chairman)
Mr. Richardo Garcia
Mr. Stephen Harris
Mr. Ricardo Lewis
Ms. Cindy Manson
Mr. St. Clair O'Neil
Ms. Ayanna Miguel

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Ms. Richelle Lyman

REGISTERED OFFICE
PLIPDECO House
Orinoco Drive
Point Lisas Industrial Estate
Point Lisas, Couva
Trinidad, West Indies
Telephone: (868) 636-2201/2202
Facsimile: (868) 636-4008
Website: www.plipdeco.com

BANKERS
Republic Bank Limited
Southern Main Road
Couva
Trinidad, West Indies

First Citizens Bank Limited
Orinoco Drive
Point Lisas Industrial Estate
Point Lisas, Couva
Trinidad, West Indies

AUDITORS
PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)
11-13 Victoria Avenue
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies

REGISTRAR
Trinidad and Tobago
Central Depository Limited
10th Floor, Nicholas Towers
63-65 Independence Square
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies

Notice of Annual Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **Fifty-Eight (58th) Annual Meeting of Shareholders** of the Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited ("the Corporation") will be held on **Wednesday 25th June, 2025** commencing at 1:00 p.m. at the Conference Centre, PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas for the following purposes:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Group's Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended December 31st, 2024, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon and to note the final dividend.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors of the Company and authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration and expenses for the ensuing year.

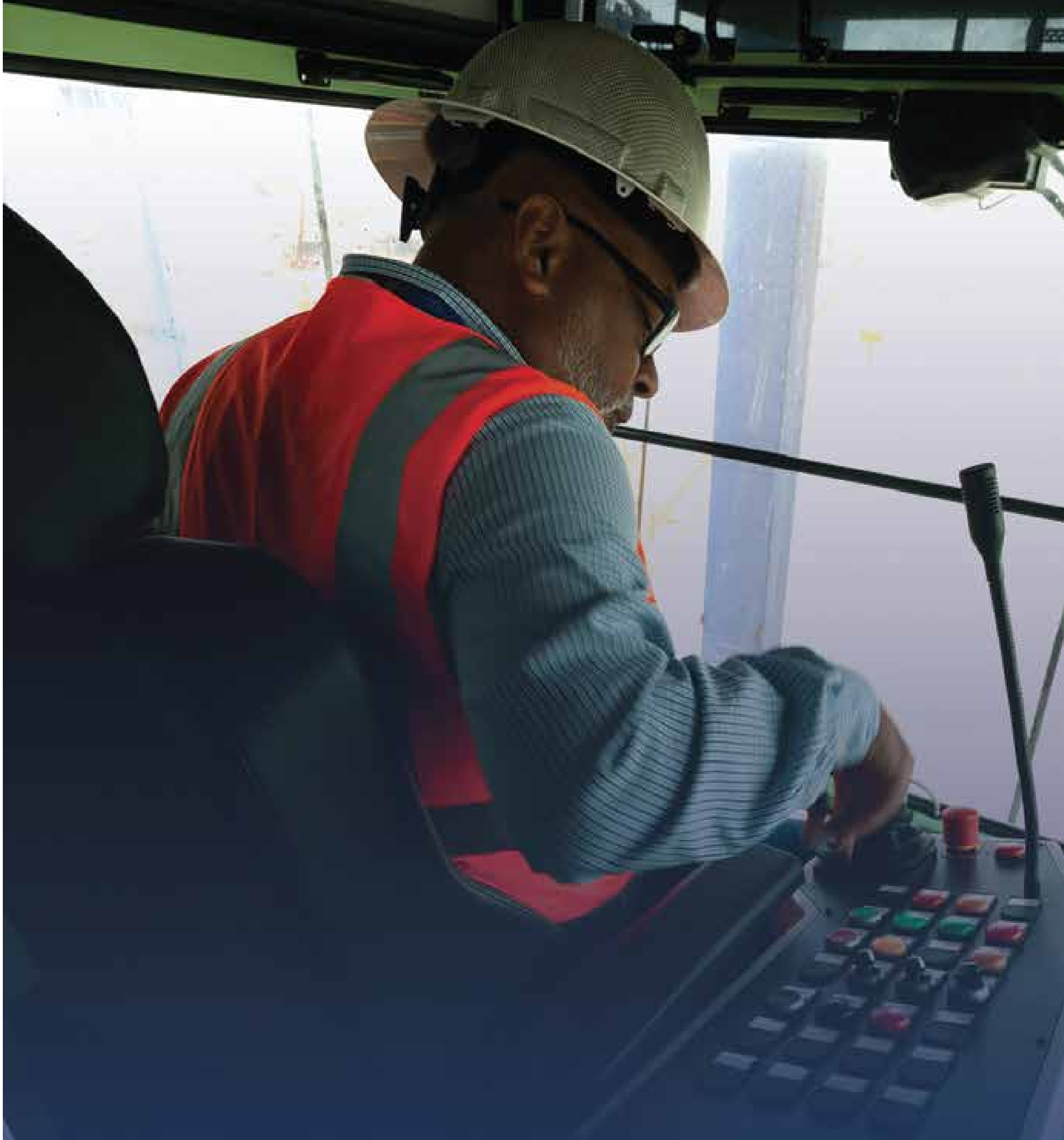
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Kelly Jackson-Baynes

Kelly Jackson-Baynes
Assistant Secretary
April 11th, 2025

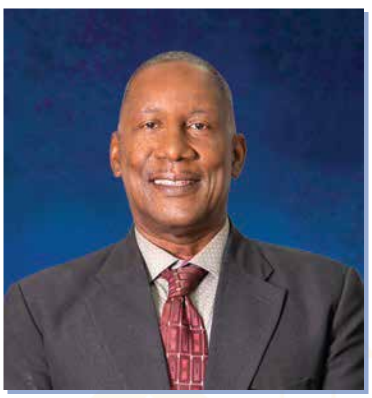
NOTES

1. No service contracts were entered into between the Company and any of its Directors.
2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his or her stead. Such Proxy need not also be a member of the Company.
3. Attached is a Proxy Form which must be completed, signed and then deposited with the Secretary of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting.



BOARD OF **DIRECTORS**

Annette Wattie
Chairman



Mr. Richardo Garcia

Mr. Stephen Harris

Mr. Ricardo Lewis

Ms. Cindy Manson

Mr. St. Clair O'Neil

Ms. Ayanna Miguel

Principal Officers

Mr. Ernest Ashley Taylor
President until his retirement on December 1st, 2024.

Dr. Averne Pantin
Vice President, Technical Services and Acting President effective July 29th, 2024.

Mr. Niegel Subiah
Vice President, Business Services

Mr. Curtis Dennie
Vice President, Port Operations

Ms. Richelle Lyman
Corporate Secretary


MAERSK
CMA CGM
CROWLEY
Tropical

Chairman’s Report

VISION STATEMENT:

"To be a global leader in port and estate management, by consistently providing superior innovative service."

The year 2024 was a pivotal one as we navigated through a complex and dynamic business environment. I am pleased to present the Chairman's Report reflecting on the Corporation's journey over the past year, the prevailing economic climate, our strategic progress and financial performance.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

The economic landscape in 2024 has been one of both opportunity and uncertainty. The rate of global economic growth in 2024 remained unchanged from the rate of 2.8% recorded in 2023 as reported by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In 2024, we witnessed the ongoing effects of inflationary pressures and geopolitical instability that impacted global trade. Regionally, the Caribbean economy faced challenges but also experienced signs of resilience as countries continued to recover from the pandemic. The percentage change in GDP for Caribbean economies declined from 2.8% in 2023 to 2.5%.

Global economic growth is forecast at 2.8% for 2025 and 2.9% for 2026 (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs). This estimate of stability in global output is consistent with the economic analysis done by Fitch Solutions.

The region faces significant downside risks. On the external front, a sharper slowdown in China and the United States may harm exports, remittances, and capital flows.

The economic outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean is moderately positive, with growth projected to remain stable at 2.5% in 2025. Inflation is gradually declining in the region but remains high in a few economies.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The 2024 to 2026 strategic plan was adopted by the Board of Directors in February 2024. Our strategy remains rooted in ensuring PLIPDECO's performance stands out regionally and globally by harnessing advanced technologies, processes and human resource capabilities.

In 2024, significant strides were made in advancing existing initiatives to transform and streamline business processes and sustain a high performance culture. The project for rehabilitation of the Rubber-Tyred Gantry (RTG) bays at the port finally commenced in September and will be completed in 2026. This project is expected to yield significant improvements in port productivity and efficiency.

Additionally, the Simulator and Equipment Training Centre was successfully completed and commissioned. The operations were reviewed in March 2025 by the National Training Agency for certification. All measures are now in place for the further development of the capabilities of the equipment operators as well as to provide the Corporation with an additional revenue stream.

Building and maintaining strong relationships with our stakeholders — whether government agencies, local communities, or customers — remains a core part of our strategy. We will continue to work collaboratively with stakeholders to create value for all parties and ensure that PLIPDECO remains a key enabler of the region's trade and commerce.

Embracing technology and innovation is central to our strategic vision. We are focusing on digital transformation to enhance operational efficiency, improve customer experience, and provide real-time data for decision-making.

As we look ahead to 2025 and beyond, there are a number of risks to global trade resulting in a high level of uncertainty for global, regional and local economies. Primary among these risks is the threat of trade wars between the US and China and the blanket tariffs imposed on all countries that increase the potential for higher inflation.

We remain optimistic about the opportunities that lie ahead, both in the regional market and globally. We are committed to executing our strategic vision, embracing innovation, and continuing to deliver value for all our stakeholders.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Corporation ended 2024 with strong financial and operating results. We have made significant strides in improving profitability and operational efficiency. Our year-end results reflect our unwavering dedication to delivering optimal value to all our stakeholders.

For the year ended December 31st, 2024, the Corporation generated $393m in revenue, which represented an increase of $26.9m (+7%) when compared to that of 2023. This increase resulted from the combined effect of a tariff increase and an increase in throughput of 5% from our containerised cargo operations and 3% from our general cargo operations.

The Corporation generated a Profit Before Tax (PBT) of $61m (excluding unrealised Fair Value Gains) versus $19.9m in 2023, which represents a significant increase of 206%. This marked increase in profitability is partly due to the positive impact of a reversal of bad debt previously recognised. Excluding the impact of this reversal, the Corporation's PBT, stood at $38.4m, which represents an increase of 93% over our 2023 performance.

Our year-end results reflected an Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (excluding unrealised Fair Value Gains) of $92.5m (2023: $55m), while Earnings per Share (EPS) stood at $4.90 (2023: $1.33).

The Board is pleased to report that the 2024 financial year concluded with performance exceeding both budgeted and prior year achievements. The results affirm the successful realisation of our strategic objectives and our commitment to a formidable year.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

In recognition of the Corporation's improved financial performance and to provide an acceptable return to shareholders, the Board of Directors declared a final dividend payment of 40 cents per share. This represents an increase over the 2023 financial year when a dividend payment of 10 cents per share was made amounting to 300% increase from the prior year. The highest dividend payment in over ten (10) years.

APPRECIATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend my sincere gratitude to the Government, shareholders, unions, employees, customers and all stakeholders for their steadfast loyalty and dedication to the ideals of the Corporation. Together, we are building a stronger, more resilient future for PLIPDECO.

Annette Wattie

Annette Wattie
Chairman

President's Report

MISSION STATEMENT:

"To develop, market and operate port, logistics and industrial estate infrastructure for optimal economic growth."

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Cargo Performance – Containerised

The throughput of containerised cargo for 2024 set a new record for the Port of Point Lisas at 239,032 TEUs exceeding the previous record of 227,877 TEUs set at the end of 2023 by 4.9%. The improvement in throughput was accomplished through increases in the movement of domestic cargo with 5.8% increase in exports and 8.1% increase in imports compared to 2023. There was no significant growth in transhipment in 2024 when compared with 2023. The handling of transhipment containers increased by a mere 0.3% in 2024 after demonstrating increases of 212% and 55% in 2022 and 2023.

The top four shipping lines by volume were Maersk, Tropical, Seaboard and CMA-CGM. These lines account for 85% of overall throughput with Maersk continuing in the top spot with the highest number of TEUs handled.

The most significant increase in throughput was recorded for King Ocean with 38 times growth from 2023 to 2024. The vessel sharing arrangement formerly utilised by King Ocean was changed to a dedicated weekly calls for mainliner and feeder services at the Port of Point Lisas. This new arrangement commenced in November 2024.

Increases were also recorded for MBL (+117%), MSC (+85.3%), Maersk (+12.7%), Tropical (+12.0%) and Hapag Lloyd (+11.2%). Decreased throughput was recorded for Seaboard of 9.9% mainly due to a 38% reduction in transshipment with imports and exports increasing by 8% and 11% respectively. Other decreases included Zim (-20.4%) and Intermarine (-2.9%).

Cargo Performance – General Cargo

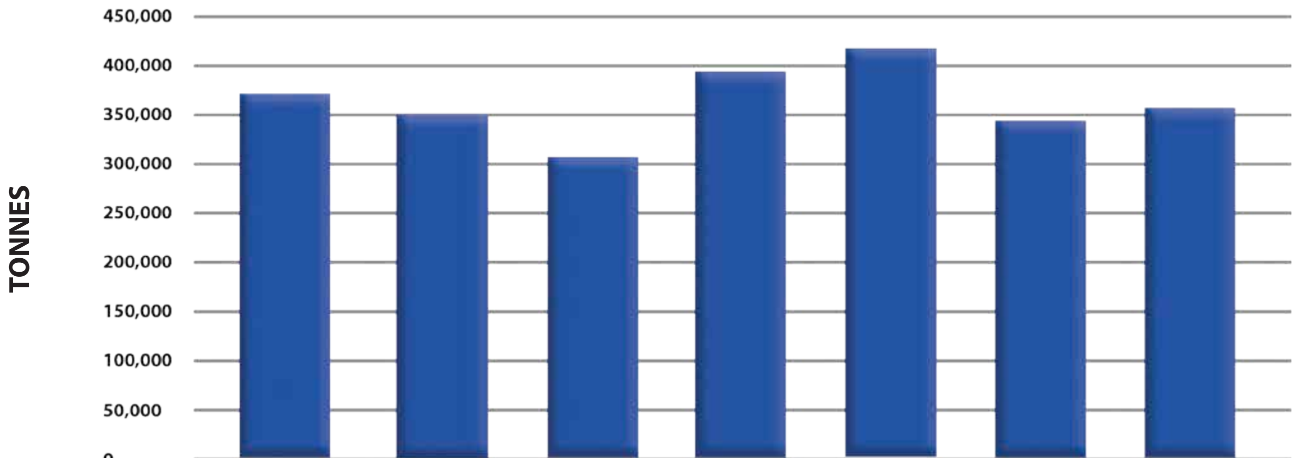
The total volume of general cargo handled for 2024 was 355,757 tonnes, an increase of 3% when compared

Containerised Cargo

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Containerised Cargo (TEUs)	170,951	175,376	170,408	172,356	209,444	227,877	239,032

President's Report (continued)

General Cargo



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Cargo (Tonnes)	371,955	348,052	308,250	393,687	416,912	345,105	355,757

with 2023. There were increases in exports and imports of 6% and 4% respectively while no transhipment was handled. Bulk cargo accounted for 67% of the total tonnage handled in 2024. The increased throughput was as a result of the growth in steel products of 30% imports and 45% exports.

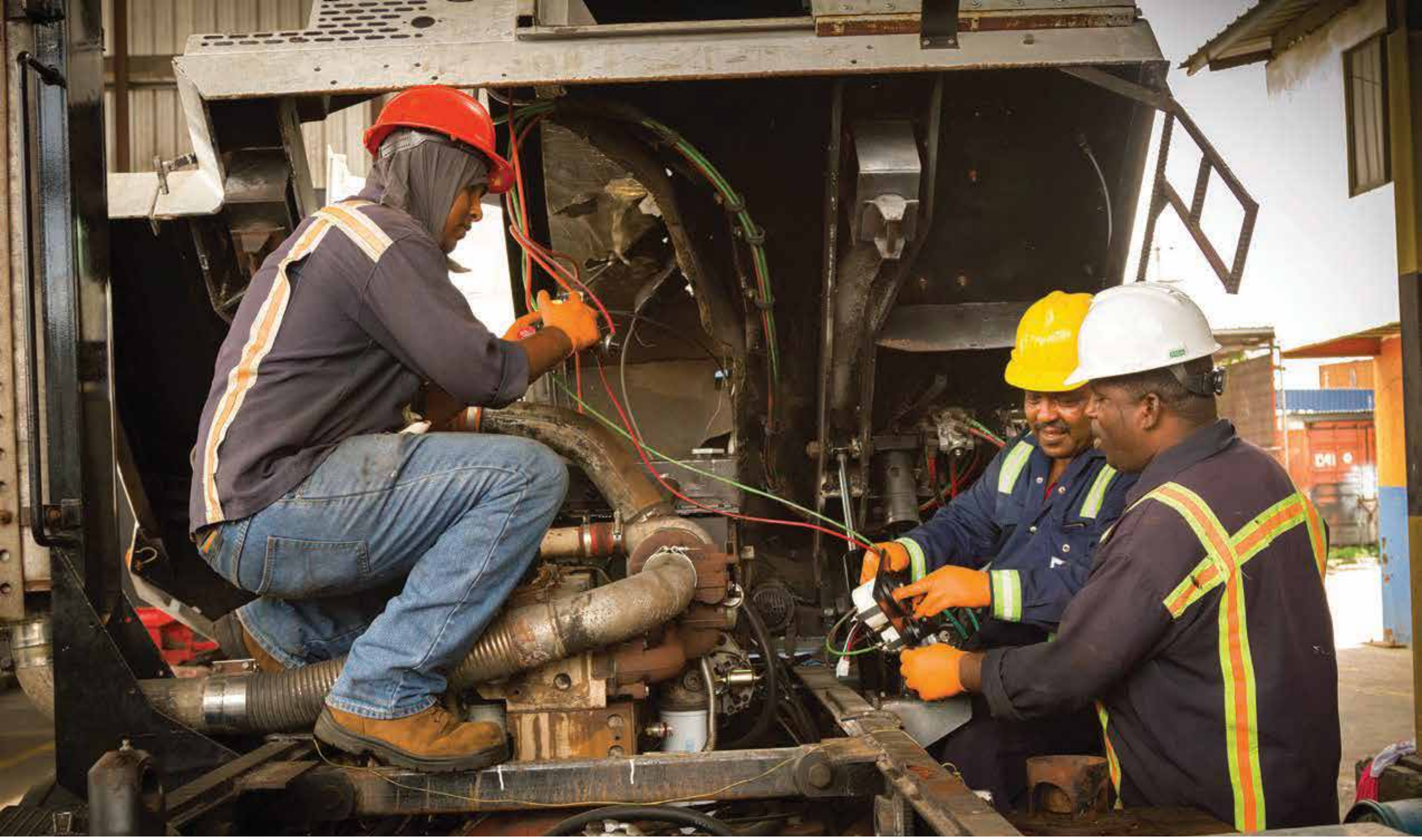
Containerised Vessel Productivity

The average of gross and net vessel productivity for the year 2024 remained consistent with the performance levels of 2023 at 19 moves per hour and 27 moves per hour respectively. The dwell time targets from vessel berthing to unberthing were met for 79% of the vessels handled. The dwell time for the vessel is a measure of the length of time the vessel is at the berth. Targets have been established for completing the operations of containerised vessels depending on the number of containers to be handled. 82% of the vessels with 350 to 500 container moves were completed in under 20 hours.

Engineering Maintenance

Equipment availability continued to decline from 2022 to present with average availability measuring 79% in 2024, a 1 percentage point decrease from 2023. There was no relief of the issues affecting the availability of equipment as a number of pieces of equipment remained out of service for a considerable part of the year. The increasing demands of the operations as the port handled higher cargo volumes as well as the challenges in obtaining spares from overseas suppliers on a timely basis exacerbated the instances of reduced equipment availability.

The phased acquisition of new equipment was initiated to alleviate the effects of aging equipment on the operations of the port. The commissioning of 3 Kalmar yard trucks took place in February 2024.



Warehousing and Logistics

The number of containers unstuffed decreased by 14% whilst deliveries of packages decreased by 7% in 2024 when compared with 2023. This decline was attributed to the recommencement of operations at the Medway Bond in May 2024. The LCL Warehouse achieved a market share of 49.1% in 2024 for LCL containers discharged at the Port of Point Lisas.

The transportation and cargo clearance services that was launched in May 2023 was discontinued in August 2024.

Container Examination Station (CES)

In 2024, the Customs and Excise Division examined 3,206 containers at the CES. This represented an 8.2% rate of examination of the Full Container Load (FCL) containers delivered from the Port of Point Lisas. Overall, 2% less containers were examined at the CES in 2024 when compared with 2023 at an average of 11 containers per day.

Harbour & Marine Management

The number of vessels handled by the Harbour and Marine Department increased at both the PLIPDECO berths and the Savonetta Piers. The vessels handled at the PLIPDECO berths increased from 530 vessels in 2023 to 535 vessels in 2024, an increase of 1%. At the Savonetta Piers, there was an increase of 7% in the number of vessels handled from 451 in 2023 to 481 in 2024.

There was an overall increase of 4% in the total number of vessels handled by the Harbour & Marine Department in 2024 compared with 2023.

Industrial Estate Management

The successful management of the Point Lisas Industrial Estate is dependent on the effective monitoring of the lease agreements, ensuring that tenants are in compliance with current commercial terms as well as the operational and environmental covenants. In 2024, two lease renewals were completed and an additional nine lease renewals are expected to be finalised in 2025. Rent reviews were completed for twenty-five tenants.

The lease agreement for TT Iron Steel Company Limited was executed in July 2024. The company acquired, from the liquidator of ArcellorMittal Point Lisas Limited, the iron and steel plant which had been idle since 2016.

The service charge, which is applied to all tenants based on size of area occupied and covers maintenance and upkeep costs for roadways, verges, drainage and security, was audited in 2021 and a phased implementation of new rates began in 2022. The final service charge increase was implemented in 2024. To ensure that tenants remain compliant with the operational and environmental terms of the lease agreements, site audits are conducted by a team of PLIPDECO personnel from the Estate and HSE Departments. A total of twenty-four site audits were conducted during the year.

Expressions of interest for the remaining nineteen hectares of land on the industrial estate were processed in 2024. Final proposals have been submitted for approval and lease agreements should be finalised in 2025.

The efforts to increase the size of the Point Lisas Industrial Estate by the acquisition of 530-acre parcel situated at Point Lisas North continued in 2024. Finalisation of the agreement with the Government is still pending the relevant approvals.

Infrastructure

In 2024, a number of projects were successfully executed by the newly formed Facility Maintenance Services Department (a merger of the Port Civil Maintenance Department and the facilities arm of the Estate & Facilities Department). These projects are fundamental to ensuring business continuity, safety in operations and improving stakeholder experience and employee well-being.

The projects completed in 2024 include:

- PLIPDECO Simulator and Equipment Training Centre
- Office repairs (Port Admin Meeting Room, Port Admin HR Office, Planner's Office, Executive Meeting Room – PLIPDECO House)
- Road maintenance on the port
- Construction of service station platform
- Construction of gangway

The contract for the rehabilitation to the RTG bays was executed in 2024. The project is expected to be completed in 2026.

People, Processes and Technology

In 2023, an employee engagement survey was conducted to assess overall engagement, job satisfaction, and key concerns among staff. Initiatives were implemented in response to employee feedback which included health and wellness activities. The Corporation successfully hosted a Sports and Family Day in May 2024 fulfilling employees' requests for more engagement activities and fostering camaraderie among staff. A comprehensive Health Fair was held in June 2024 where employees were provided with access to essential health screenings, information on wellness and fitness activities.

The focus on training was amplified by the completion of the Equipment Simulator Training Centre which will ensure that the skills of our equipment operators are consistently upgraded through the execution of the simulator training activities. Of the training programmes planned in 2024, 54% were executed in the year. The Corporation will continue to be ambitious in executing training programmes that will enhance the ability of all personnel to deliver results and achieve better customer service.

The Corporation in 2024 boosted engagement through:

- Customer/business meetings (shipping lines/agents, NVOCCs, Importers/Exporters)
- Philanthropic Efforts - sponsorship and participation in graduation ceremony for adopted school
- Participation in Career Fairs
- Tours - Port and Estate
- Quarterly Port Users Stakeholder Meetings
- Customer Surveys (shipping lines/agents, NVOCCs, Importers/Exporters, LCL Warehouse customers, Estate Tenants)
- Participation and contribution to Government Committees
- Participation in workshops and drills (e.g. Security ISPS and HSE Drills)

PLIPDECO has emphasized the use of technology as a key driver for the improvement in operational efficiency that is required to achieve the strategic mandate. The planning and development works for the implementation of the automated gate system as well as the customer relationship management system continued in 2024. These two projects are expected to be completed in 2025.

Health, Safety and Environment

The efforts of the Health, Safety and Environment Department to prevent the occurrences of accidents and incidents resulted in 23% reduction in reportable accidents and 17% reduction in major accidents in 2024 when compared with 2023. The department continues to track leading indicators such as execution of surveillances, issues close out rate, job verification rate and the conduct of orientation training.

Initiatives involving the increased use of technology were executed successfully in 2024. These include the development and implementation of a digital portal for the re-orientation of port users and hauliers and the use of Smartsheet for tracking responses of process owners for issues raised.

Security

The Security Department maintained their focus on ensuring the safety and security of all assets at the Port of Point Lisas and the Point Lisas Industrial Estate through effective scheduling and execution of patrols, an increased use of technology and collaboration with the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service and other security personnel on the industrial estate.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 2025

Engineering Maintenance

The asset integrity programme continues on the structural maintenance of the Gantry Cranes and RTGs 1, 3 and 6. Equipment acquisition planned for 2025 include the purchase of the following:

- 2 x Reach Stackers
- 1 x Empty Container Handler
- 3 x Port Trucks
- 5 x Trailers

Infrastructure

The Corporation entered into a contract for the rehabilitation of the RTG Bays at the port in September 2024. A significant portion of the work is expected to be executed in 2025 with final project completion slated for 2026.

Plans are being made for the execution of the following infrastructure projects in 2025:

- Roof repairs at the Port Administration Building
- Roof repairs at LCL Warehouse
- Fender replacement at Berth 5
- Construction of ducting, platforms and buildings for the automated gate system
- Paving of port roads
- Renovations to buildings at PLIPDECO House and Port Administration, Delivery Office, Berthing Supervisor Office

People, Processes and Technology

The development of a high performance culture at PLIPDECO through competency development and technological advancements, as well as improved employee morale is the primary objective of the initiatives planned for 2025.

After the completion of the Simulator and Equipment Training Centre in June 2024, sessions in STS Gantry Operator, Mobile Harbour Crane Operator and Forklift Operator training have been conducted. PLIPDECO started the process of certification of the simulator training programmes with the National Training Agency and is expected to receive certification in the second quarter of 2025. Training sessions planned for equipment operators at the port in 2025 include STS Gantry Operator, RTG Operator, Mobile Harbour Crane Operator, Heavy Equipment Operator (Reach Stacker/ Empty Container Handler) and Tractor Truck Driver.

A number of employee activities executed in 2024 will continue in 2025 such as the Health Fair which was well received by employees and had a high participation rate. We will continue to embark on initiatives to build employee morale and foster wellness of employees. This will include the establishment of infrastructure to encourage exercise activities.

The Corporation continues to work towards the implementation of the Gate Automation System that will transform the movements of trucks in and out of the port. The development of the Customer Relationship Management System is well underway and is expected to go live in the first half of 2025.

Other technology related projects scheduled for 2025 include:

- Warehouse pallet scanner that will conduct non-intrusive X-ray scanning and inspection of cargo stored at the LCL Warehouse.
- Increased cyber security measures
- Enterprise Asset Management System for managing the maintenance programme for equipment and infrastructure.

I wish to thank the Board, Management, Employees, the Unions, Shareholders and Stakeholders for their unwavering support in the past year. I look forward to continuing the work of PLIPDECO in empowering connectivity, enabling prosperity.

Curtis Dennie
Curtis Dennie
President (Ag.)

Director's Report

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their Report and the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended December 31st, 2024.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS ($'000)

	GROUP	
	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Turnover	393,423	366,467
Profit before Taxation (excluding Fair Value Gains)	61,040	19,941
Taxation	(20,881)	(10,266)
Profit after Taxation (excluding Fair Value Gains)	40,159	9,675
Dividend	(3,963)	(6,736)
Retained Earnings	2,718,050	2,518,101
Basic Earnings per Share	$4.90	$1.33

Dividends

The Directors declared a final dividend of forty cents (40 ¢) per share for the financial year. The dividend will be paid on May 24th, 2025 to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of members of the Corporation at the Record Date of May 8th, 2025.

Auditors

The Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment.

Directors', Senior Officers' and connected Persons' Interests

Set out below are the Directors, Senior Officers and their connected persons with interests in the shares of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS	SHAREHOLDINGS	CONNECTED PERSONS' SHAREHOLDINGS
Mrs. Annette Wattie	Nil	Nil
Mr. Richardo Garcia	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ricardo Lewis	Nil	Nil
Ms. Cindy Manson	Nil	Nil
Ms. Ayanna Miguel	Nil	Nil
Mr. St. Clair O'Neil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Stephen Harris	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ernest Ashley Taylor	4,000	Nil
Dr. Averne Pantin	Nil	Nil
Mr. Curtis Dennie	Nil	Nil
Mr. Niegel Subiah	543	Nil
Ms. Richelle Lyman	Nil	Nil

HOLDERS OF THE TEN (10) LARGEST BLOCKS OF SHARES

Issued Share Capital: 39,625,684

NAME	BALANCE	PERCENTAGE
THE MINISTER OF FINANCE	20,210,297	51.00%
MASA INVESTMENTS LIMITED	3,033,480	7.66%
CHAN RAMLAL LIMITED	2,644,896	6.67%
REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED	1,144,089	2.89%
TATIL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED	1,125,076	2.84%
BOURSE NOMINEE ACCOUNT CO 0114	1,004,159	2.53%
ATLANTIC INVESTMENTS COMPANY LIMITED	1,000,000	2.52%
MR. RIYAD KHAN	537,192	1.36%
OLYMPIC MANUFACTURING LIMITED	500,000	1.26%
GEORGE ABOUD & SONS LIMITED	483,974	1.22%

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Kelly Jackson-Baynes

Kelly Jackson-Baynes
Assistant Secretary
April 7th, 2025

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate governance is at the heart of an organisation, serving as the foundation for transparency, accountability, and ethical decision-making, which drives sustainable growth and builds trust with stakeholders, all of which contribute to a stellar reputation and overall success in a competitive market. In this thrust, the Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (PLIPDECO) positions itself to be a responsible, ethical and sustainable business through adoption of the Trinidad and Tobago Corporate Governance Code 2024 as follows:

GOVERNING BODY EFFECTIVENESS

The corporate governance framework for effective governance requires that the organization is headed by a governing body accountable to the organization and its owners with oversight responsibility for management and for the organization's sustainability and enduring value creation. An organization should therefore be led by a governing body that is adequately constituted, trained and supported to allow for maximum effectiveness.

The PLIPDECO Board of Directors is composed of a diverse range of skills and expertise to provide effective oversight and strategic direction of the Corporation in alignment with its vision and mission. The Board ensures that risk management frameworks are in place, internal controls are robust and compliance with corporate governance principles. These mechanisms are reviewed regularly to foster efficiency. The Board creates and upholds a culture of integrity within the Corporation and ensures transparency and accountability through compliance with reporting and regulatory requirements thereby driving stakeholder confidence and long term sustainability.

The Chairman

The Chairman oversees the Board's function and ensures effective governance. Critical functions of the Chairman involve presiding over board meetings to drive independent, constructive and informed deliberations amongst members of the Board and guiding the development and implementation of the Corporation's strategy. The Chairman is the conduit between the Board and Senior Management to ensure the Board is duly informed on the Corporation's operations, financial performance and strategic issues.

The President

The President reports to the Board and is charged with the implementation of organisation strategy, monitors, measures and assesses the Corporation's performance to affirm strategic purpose, organisational growth and development.

The Corporate Secretary (or equivalent)

The Corporate Secretary is pivotal in ensuring that PLIPDECO adheres to legal, regulatory, and corporate governance requirements. The Corporate Secretary acts as a liaison between the Board of Directors, shareholders, and management, ensuring effective communication and compliance with statutory obligations. Primary responsibilities entail coordination of board meetings, maintaining accurate records of minutes and resolutions, and ensuring that decisions made by the board are implemented. Additionally, the Corporate Secretary plays a key role in advising the Board on corporate governance best practices, helping to uphold transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct throughout the Corporation.

Meetings

The Board meets monthly for ordinary meetings. Should the attention of the Board be required for specific governance, risk or strategic matters, extraordinary meetings of the Board are scheduled as and when necessary. All matters requiring the input of the Board are submitted at least three working days prior to the meeting to allow sufficient time to review the material so that matters could be thoroughly ventilated at the meetings.

OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The governing body is responsible for maintaining oversight of the organization and is accountable to the organization, its owners, employees, clients and other stakeholders for the organization's financial performance and how it conducts its business. Oversight and accountability engender trust and legitimacy and improve financial performance which enhances owners' equity and value.

To ensure objective oversight in specific areas, the following Board Committees have been established:

- Audit
- Finance & Investment
- Human Resource
- Security

The composition of the Committees are as follows:

AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. Cindy Manson (Chairman)
2. Ricardo Lewis
3. Stephen Harris

FINANCE & INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

1. Ricardo Lewis (Chairman)
2. Cindy Manson
3. St. Clair O'Neil

HUMAN RESOURCE COMMITTEE

1. Ayanna Miguel (Chairman)
2. Richardo Garcia
3. St. Clair O'Neil

SECURITY COMMITTEE

1. Richardo Garcia (Chairman)
2. Ayanna Miguel
3. Stephen Harris

Each Committee is governed by a charter which outlines the terms of reference of the Committee and sets out its responsibilities. The terms of reference are reviewed annually by the respective Committees and the Board. All meetings of the Committees are reported to the Board.

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) shareholders are provided with updates on the Corporation's financial performance, strategic direction, and key decisions. The Board of Directors presents the annual report, including audited financial statements, and shareholders have the opportunity to ask questions, discuss the company's performance, and vote on important matters such as the election of directors, dividend declarations, and approval of financial reports. Resolutions are put to a vote, and the Corporation's governance and operational decisions for the year ahead are outlined. The AGM is a key event for transparency, accountability, and shareholder engagement.

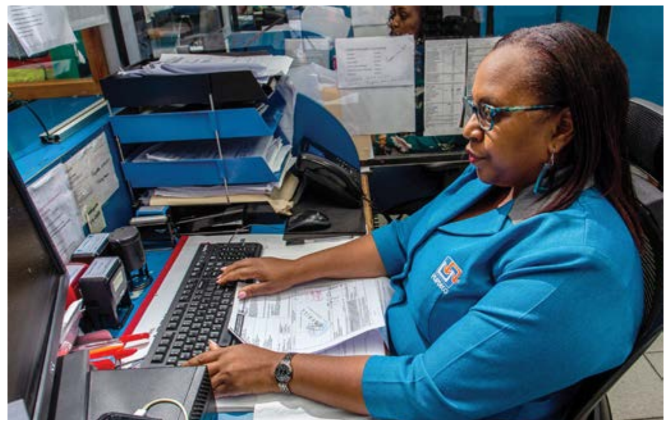
The External Auditors

At the AGM, external auditors present their independent audit report, which provides an assessment of the Corporation's financial statements. They review the accuracy and fairness of the Corporation's financial records, confirming whether they comply with applicable accounting standards and regulations. External auditors also highlight any significant issues or concerns identified during the audit, such as discrepancies, internal control weaknesses, or risks. Their presentation ensures transparency and gives shareholders confidence in the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting.

The external auditors are appointed by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. The external auditors have direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Chairman of the Board. The external auditors are periodically invited to attend the meetings of the Audit Committee during which they provide independent, professional guidance on matters affecting the Corporation.

The Internal Auditor

The Internal Auditor provides an independent view of the Corporation's operations and systems of internal control. The Internal Audit Department is led by the Chief Internal Auditor who reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and administratively to the President. The work of the department is guided by an audit charter which is approved by the Audit Committee.



STAKEHOLDERS AND DISCLOSURE

The governing body should expressly identify and prioritise its stakeholders (including but not limited to employees, clients, owners, members, suppliers and regulators) and actively engage them in a consultative process to achieve the organization's strategic goals and objectives. The governing body should, therefore, have a stated strategy of stakeholder engagement to ensure that effective stakeholder relationships are created and sustained and that stakeholder expectations are managed, but considered in organizational decision-making.

At the Annual General Meeting and Special Meetings, all shareholders play a crucial role in overseeing the Corporation's governance and decision-making processes. They have the opportunity to review and discuss the Corporation's financial performance, ask questions of the Board, Management and External Auditors and may pose questions on pertinent issues relating to the performance of the Corporation, and voice concerns. Shareholders also vote on key matters such as the approval of financial statements, appoint the Directors and the External Auditors, and declaration of dividends. Their votes are essential for making decisions that impact the Corporation's direction, ensuring accountability, and protecting their interests as owners of the Corporation.

In the pursuit of good governance, the Board and Management must be aware of the totality of issues which should be considered when making decisions on behalf of the Corporation. In addition to the principles of the Corporate Governance Code, as a publicly listed company, PLIPDECO adheres to the rules of the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Commission, the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and the Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository.

Directors are appointed annually by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. In accordance with the model By-Laws, all Directors are eligible for re-election.

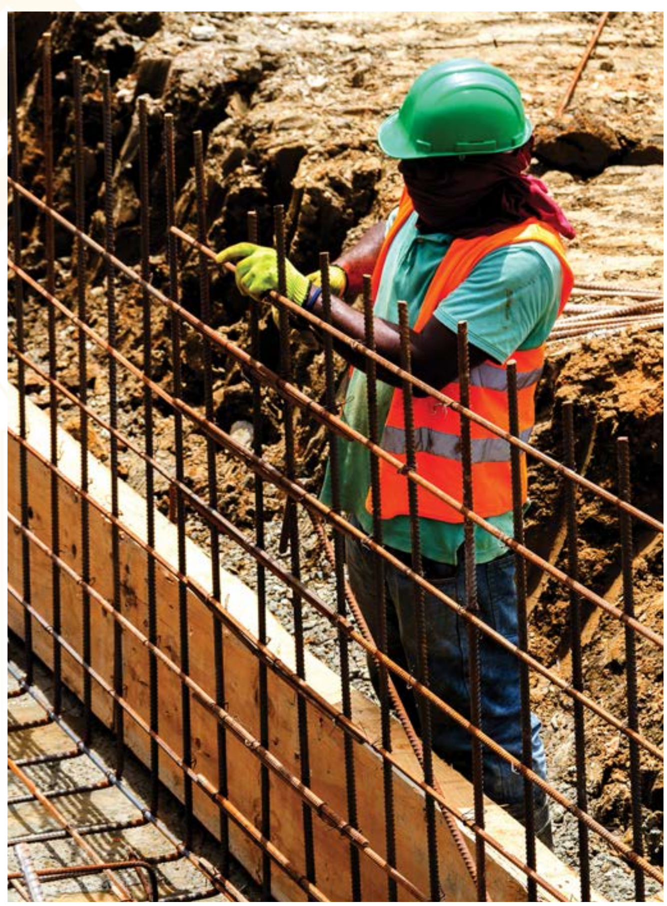
PLIPDECO is classified as a Group A Company and as such, Directors are compensated according to the rates outlined in the State Enterprise Performance Monitoring Manual.

All material changes affecting the Corporation are disclosed in a timely manner in accordance with the legislative requirements. On a quarterly basis, interim unaudited financial statements, as well as the audited financial statements, are published in the daily press for the first three quarters and fourth quarter respectively. These financial statements are accessible on the Corporation's website. The Corporation's website discloses the structure and composition of the Board and roles of key executives.

Effective stakeholder engagement with employees to foster a healthy work environment, promotion of diversity and inclusion and to address employee concern was facilitated by Human Resources & Industrial Relations initiatives to enhance employee engagement and well-being. These initiatives reflect the corporation's commitment to fostering a positive work environment and enhancing employee engagement and satisfaction. Moving into 2025, the Corporation through its HR&IR Department will continue implementing initiatives aligned with employee needs and corporate objectives, ensuring a culture of continuous improvement.

The Corporation values stakeholder engagement. In order to build strong, transparent relationships with vital groups engagement is achieved through consistent communication, regular reporting, and active participation in public consultations and industry forums.

By fostering trust, demonstrating accountability, and addressing stakeholder interests, PLIPDECO seeks to enhance its reputation, comply with regulatory requirements, and ultimately support long-term business growth in the competitive market of Trinidad and Tobago.



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY, ETHICS AND ENDURING VALUE CREATION

Governing bodies should ensure that the organization is not focused on short-term profitability at the expense of long-term business continuity. In so doing, governing bodies should prioritize business ethics, corporate responsibility and integrated thinking to balance current and future needs in the interest of the long term sustainable success of the organization.

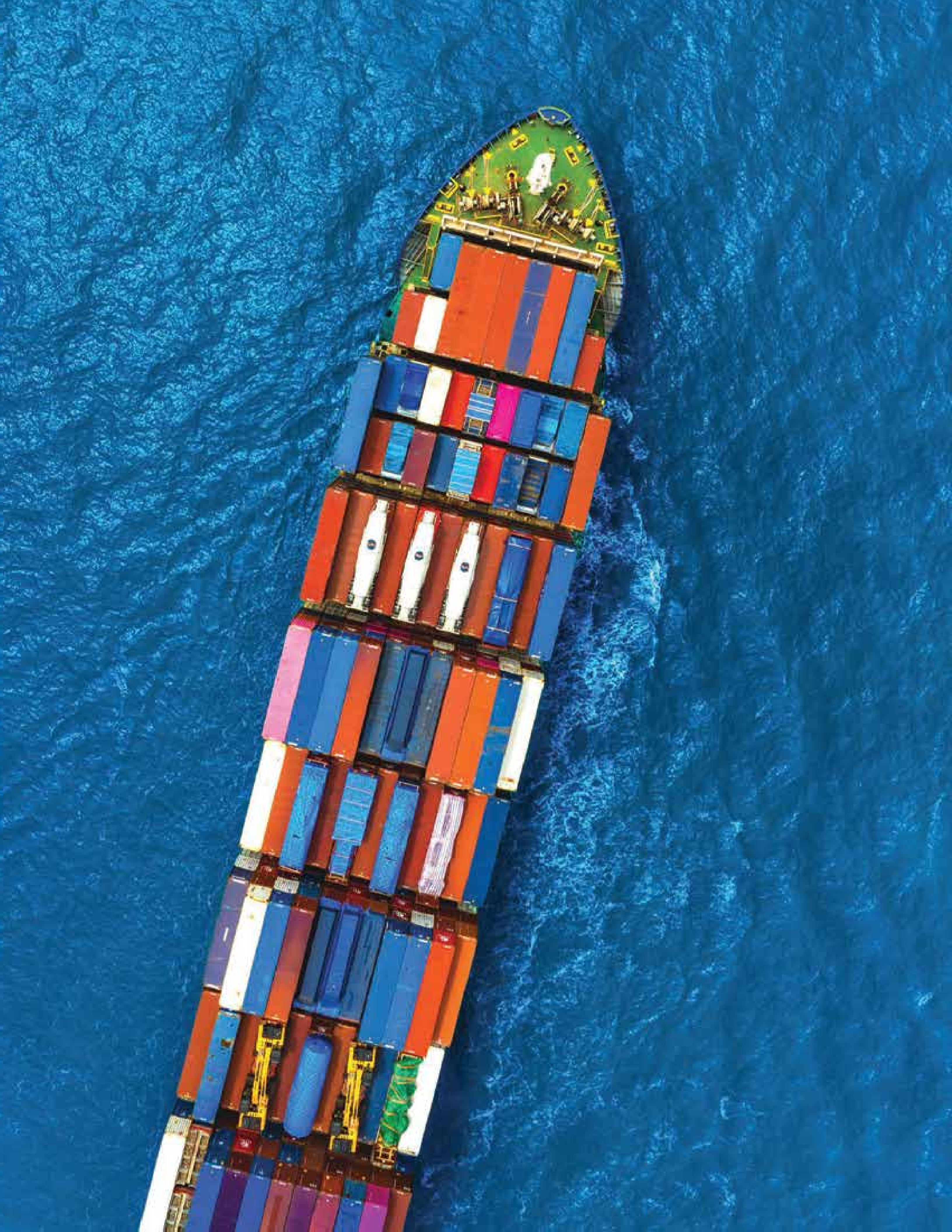
The Corporation demonstrates its commitment to business continuity through comprehensive and robust procedures for maintenance of critical operations during emergencies, risk management and mitigation, emergency response and crisis management in keeping with regulatory compliance. The Corporation stands resilient and capable of overcoming challenges.

The Corporation has recently begun raising awareness and exploring Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) compliance, marking a significant step toward adopting sustainable business practices. As ESG considerations are still relatively new in the region, the Corporation is focused on educating its stakeholders about the importance of these principles in enhancing long-term value, minimizing environmental impact, and promoting social responsibility. The Corporation is taking proactive measures to assess its operations, engage with regulators, and align with global ESG standards. By initiating this process, the Corporation aims to build a stronger, more sustainable business model while contributing positively to the local community and environment. This early focus on ESG compliance not only positions the Corporation as a forward-thinking leader but also enhances its potential for long-term success in a rapidly evolving global market.

The Corporation aims to conduct business in a manner that upholds the highest ethical standards and in keeping with its values: "Integrity, Innovation, Equity, Service Excellence, and Health and Safety." The established Code of Conduct and Ethics governs the decisions and actions of the Corporation's Executive and Management Teams and Employees. The purpose of the Code of Conduct is also to promote honest and ethical behaviour and conduct including:

- Ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- Application of the principles of sound ethical business conduct and decision making;
- Full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in all Financial Reporting and in all public communications made by the Company;
- Compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
- Prompt internal reporting of violations of this Code to an appropriate person or persons identified herein.

In conclusion, our commitment to strong corporate governance practices remains a key driver of long-term value creation for all stakeholders. We continue to uphold the highest standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability in all aspects of our operations. As we move forward, we remain dedicated to ensuring sustained growth while adhering to the principles that guide effective governance.



CSR Initiatives

National Centre for Persons with Disabilities Bursary

Provision of an annual bursary to students attending the National Center for Persons with Disabilities

Naparima College Career Day

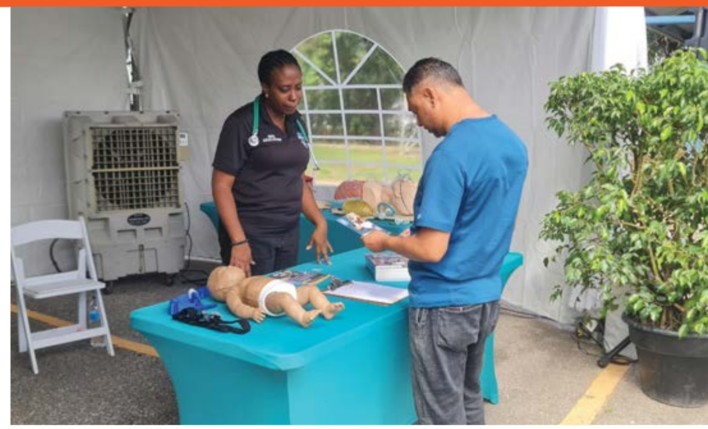
Representatives of PLIPDECO participated at Naparima College Career Day in April 2024.

Gift for Life Foundation

We were honoured to contribute to the Gift for Life Foundation's projects in May 2024, bringing hope and support to those in need. Our commitment to giving back to our community remains strong.

National Association of Athletics Administrations of Trinidad and Tobago

In June 2024, the Corporation was pleased to be a sponsor of the National Association of Athletics Administration of T&T (NAAATT) National Open Championships.



PLIPDECO's Health Fair for employees

PLIPDECO hosted a Health Fair for employees in June 2024 promoting wellness, preventative care, and healthy lifestyles. Supporting our team's well-being remains a top priority.

Couva South Government Primary School Graduation

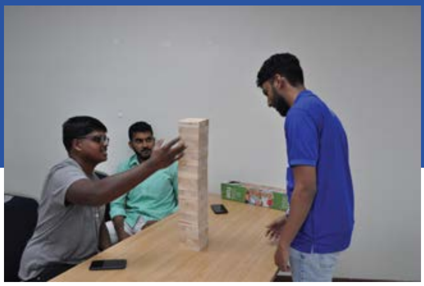
In June 2024 the Corporation continued to support its adopted school, Couva South Government Primary School, fostering education and community growth. Together, we are shaping brighter futures for the nation's youth.

The Unified Health Sector Workers Union Career Day

PLIPDECO participated in The Unified Health Sector Workers Union Career Day and Pop Up Shop in June 2024.

PLIPDECO's Student Internship Programme

Annually, the Corporation hosts a Student Internship Programme for eligible children of employees. The six-week programme is open to students currently enrolled in CAPE or those pursuing education at recognised tertiary level institutions.



Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) Victim and Witness Support Unit

In November 2024 PLIPDECO supported the TTPS Victim and Witness Support Unit's Christmas Kindness Project, spreading joy and comfort to those in need. Together, we made the season brighter through compassion and care.

Esperanza Presbyterian School Career Day

In November 2024, we were pleased to participate in Esperanza Presbyterian Primary School's Career Fair, inspiring young minds to dream big and explore future possibilities. Empowering the next generation remains a core value for us.

Customer Appreciation Day at the Less Than Container Load (LCL) Warehouse

In December 2024, PLIPDECO hosted a Customer Appreciation event at the LCL Warehouse, thanking our valued clients for their continued partnership

PLIPDECO

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited

Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying parent financial statements of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (the Parent) and the consolidated financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiary (together 'the Group')which comprise the parent and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the parent and consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and material accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;

- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;

- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Group operational efficiencies;

- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;

- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and

- Using reasonable and prudent judgment in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited parent and consolidated financial statements, management utilised IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where IFRS Accounting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Group will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying parent and consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

President Ag.	Vice President - Business Services Ag.
20 March 2025	20 March 2025

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited

Report on the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the parent financial statements and the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (the Parent) and the consolidated financial position of the Parent and its subsidiary (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2024, and their parent and consolidated financial performance and their parent and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited's parent and consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the parent and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the parent and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the parent and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the parent and consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall materiality: TT$25 million (Parent and Group), which represents approximately 0.8% of net assets.

- The consolidated group consists of the Parent and one fully owned subsidiary (Point Lisas Terminals Limited), both of which are registered in Trinidad and Tobago.
- We performed a full scope audit of the Parent and determined that the subsidiary was financially inconsequential to the Group.

Valuation of investment properties (Parent & Group)

Impairment assessment of non-financial assets – Berths and piers (Parent & Group)

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the parent and consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

A full scope audit was performed on the Parent as it was deemed significant due to size. We determined that the subsidiary was inconsequential based on the limited transactional activity and limited balances.

Our 2024 audit was planned and executed having regard to the fact that the operations of the Group were largely unchanged from the prior year. In light of this, the areas of audit focus continued to be the fair value movements on investment properties and the impairment assessment of the Parent and Group's non-financial assets due to a shortfall in the market capitalisation compared to the carrying amount of net assets in the parent and consolidated financial statements.

Our audit approach (continued)

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the parent and consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the parent and consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall parent and group materiality for the parent and consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the parent and consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	TT$25 million (Parent and Group)
How we determined it	Approximately 0.8% of net assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose net assets as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Parent and Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 0.8% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above TT$1,250,000, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of investment properties (Parent & Group) *Refer to note 6 to the parent and consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.* Investment properties, carried at fair value, amounted to TT$2,440 million as at 31 December 2024 for the Parent and Group, which represented 70% of their total assets. Included in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is TT$153 million of fair value gains arising from the revaluation of these properties. The investment properties, principally comprising freehold and leasehold land, represent a significant portion of the asset base of the Parent and Group. Management uses an external valuation expert to value these assets annually at fair value using valuation models, which include unobservable inputs. The valuation is based upon the Income Approach for leased properties and the Market Approach for land. The most significant inputs into these valuation models are future rental cash inflows based on the actual location and quality of the properties and supported by the terms of any existing leases and market prices of land, which incorporate extension assumptions, and are then discounted to present value. The areas which required judgement relate to the lease extension clauses, which allow for renewal for an additional 30 years, and the discount rates applied to future cash flows. The critical data inputs into the calculation are data from the lease contracts, including land size, rental rates, currency of agreement and lease tenure. The existence of significant estimation uncertainty as it pertains to the lease renewal, coupled with the material value of the properties, resulted in this being an audit focus area.	The approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others: • Updated our understanding of management's approach to performing the fair value assessment, including the process by which management's key assumptions and methodologies were developed and assessing their appropriateness. • Assessed the independence and competence of management's valuation expert. • Assessed the likelihood of the continued occupation and extension of the leases using available market data. • Evaluated management's expert's assumptions focusing on the tenants' ability and intent to continue their operations at the leased properties, taking into account publicly available data impacting this assumption such as national gas reserves and the property's commercial attributes. Inspected, on a sample basis, historical trends of renewals of tenant leases. • Tested a sample of tenants to determine whether their rental payments were timely and whether there were any indicators that would make it unlikely that they would be able to continue with timely payments. • Evaluated management's discount rates by reference to local statutory policy and to the yield of a Government of Trinidad and Tobago bond for a similar tenor. • Tested, on a sample basis, the accuracy of the data inputs into the valuation model by verifying the size of property, rental rates, currency of agreement and rent expiry dates against signed contractual lease agreements and related addendums as applicable. • Tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations used within the model.

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of non-financial assets – Berths and piers (Parent & Group) *Refer to notes 3 and 5 to the parent and consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.* At the reporting date, the Parent and Group's market capitalisation was significantly less than the carrying amount of their net assets and, as per the Parent and Group's accounting policy, this is an indicator of potential impairment. As such, an impairment assessment was performed by management. Management determined that the port and estate operations are integrally linked and comprise a single cash generating unit. As some of the assets are already carried at fair value, the main focus of management's impairment assessment was on those assets which are not carried at fair value. In assessing potential impairment, management performed procedures to determine the recoverable amount of certain of those assets. The applicable assets related primarily to TT$206 million of berths and piers, included in property, plant and equipment on the parent and consolidated statement of financial position. Due to the specialised nature of the berths and piers, management engaged external independent valuators in 2023 who used the depreciated replacement cost (DRC) approach to determine fair value less cost of disposal for impairment purposes. Management, using internal expertise, updated the assessment of the recoverable amount of the berths and piers as at 31 December 2024, utilising the 2023 DRC assessment as a base, and evaluating whether the inputs and assumptions remained appropriate as at the end of the reporting period. The DRC approach involves estimation of the replacement cost new (RCN) defined as the current cost of a similar new asset having the nearest equivalent utility as the asset being appraised, as well as deductions for obsolescence. Significant assumptions utilised include: • Indirect costs including engineering, architect, and other professional fees; • Construction finance; and • Entrepreneurial profit. As the recoverable amount derived from the valuation of the berths and piers was higher than the total carrying amount of the assets which are not carried at fair value, management ultimately determined that no impairment provision was required. Based on the magnitude and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in assessing the fair value less cost of disposal of the assets assessed for impairment, this was an area of focus for the audit.	Our approach to addressing the matter, with the assistance of our valuation expert, involved the following procedures, amongst others: • Evaluated the method used by management to perform the impairment assessment. This included updating our understanding of the process by which management's key assumptions and methodologies were developed and assessing their appropriateness. • Assessed the competence of management's internal experts involved in the process. • Tested, on a sample basis, data used in the valuation and key assumptions such as indirect costs, berth specifications, the depreciation rates, the rates for finance cost and entrepreneurial profit to relevant source or industry data and supporting documents. • Developed an independent expectation range of the DRC and compared it to management's recorded estimate. • Tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations used within the model.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the parent and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the parent and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent and consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Parent and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Parent or Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Wendell Ramoutar.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

San Fernando
Trinidad, West Indies
21 March 2025

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent As at 31 December 2023 $	Parent As at 31 December 2024 $		Notes	Group As at 31 December 2024 $	Group As at 31 December 2023 $
		Assets			
		Non-current assets			
755,853	750,860	Property, plant and equipment	5	750,860	755,853
2,286,680	2,439,690	Investment properties	6	2,439,690	2,286,680
16,399	14,844	Deferred income tax assets	8 c.	14,844	16,399
2,506	835	Right of use asset	24	835	2,506
320	320	Investment in subsidiary	1 a.	--	--
1,470	1,133	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	1,133	1,470
3,063,228	3,207,682			3,207,362	3,062,908
		Current assets			
21,946	26,730	Inventory	9	26,730	21,946
59,106	60,329	Trade and other receivables	10	61,276	60,201
--	--	Taxation recoverable		739	739
148,078	184,394	Cash at bank and on hand	11	184,942	148,080
229,130	271,453			273,687	230,966
3,292,358	3,479,135	**Total assets**		3,481,049	3,293,874
		Equity and liabilities			
		Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
139,968	139,968	Stated capital	12	139,968	139,968
(32)	(32)	Treasury shares	14	(32)	(32)
275,238	272,565	Revaluation reserves	15 b.	272,565	275,238
532	195	Investment revaluation reserve	15 c.	195	532
2,515,391	2,715,245	Retained earnings		2,718,050	2,518,101
2,931,097	3,127,941			3,130,746	2,933,807
		Non-current liabilities			
14,514	9,359	Retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	9,359	14,514
38,777	38,216	Casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	38,216	38,777
2,722	37,254	Long and medium-term borrowings	16	37,254	2,722
962	--	Lease liabilities	24	--	962
103,437	102,964	Deferred income tax liabilities	8 c.	102,964	103,437
53,112	52,167	Deferred lease rental income	25	52,167	53,112
213,524	239,960			239,960	213,524

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent As at 31 December 2023 $	Parent As at 31 December 2024 $		Notes	Group As at 31 December 2024 $	Group As at 31 December 2023 $
		Current liabilities			
5,807	--	Bank overdraft	11	--	6,846
82,924	11,147	Long and medium-term borrowings	16	11,147	82,924
4,626	5,229	Deferred lease rental income	25	5,229	4,626
49,816	81,640	Trade and other payables	20	80,730	47,563
1,671	932	Lease liabilities	24	932	1,671
2,893	12,286	Current income tax liabilities		12,305	2 913
147 737	111 234			110,343	146 543
361,261	351,194	**Total liabilities**		350,303	360,067
3,292 358	3,479,135	**Total equity and liabilities**		3,481,049	3,293,874

The notes on pages 55 to 113 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

On 20 March 2025, the Board of Directors of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited authorised these parent and consolidated financial statements for issue.

Director

Director

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent Year ended 31 December 2023 $	Parent Year ended 31 December 2024 $		Notes	Group Year ended 31 December 2024 $	Group Year ended 31 December 2023 $
366,467	393,423	Revenue	19 & 21	393,423	366,467
(124,954)	(136,471)	Cost of providing services	22	(135,162)	(123,506)
241,513	256,952	**Gross profit**		258,261	242,961
42,975	153,010	Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	6	153,010	42,975
(126,960)	(110,604)	Administrative expenses	22	(111,270)	(127,661)
(92,567)	(83,761)	Other operating expenses	22	(83,761)	(92,567)
2,366	2,016	Other income	7 c.	2,016	2,366
67,327	217,613	**Operating profit**		218,256	68,074
(5,158)	(4,206)	Finance costs		(4,206)	(5,158)
62,169	213,407	**Profit before taxation**		214,050	62,916
(9,678)	(20,333)	Taxation charge	8 a.	(20,881)	(10,266)
52,491	193,074	**Profit for the year**		193,169	52,650
		Other comprehensive income			
		Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(301)	(337)	Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	(337)	(301)
2003	2003	Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation – property plant, and equipment revalued and site improvements	8 c.	2,003	2,003
503	--	Gain on revaluation of land and buildings and own site improvements		--	503
		Remeasurements of:			
(3,269)	3,655	Retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	3,655	(3,269)
1,604	2,412	Casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	2,412	1,604
53,031	200,807	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		200,902	53,190
		Earnings per share			
132¢	490¢	**Basic earnings per share**	13	490¢	133¢
132¢	487¢	**Diluted Earnings per share**	13	488¢	133¢

The notes on pages 55 to 113 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited
Parent and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent	Notes	Stated capital $	Revaluation reserves $	Investment revaluation reserves $	Treasury Shares $	Retained earnings $	Shareholders' equity $
Year ended 31 December 2024							
Balance as at 1 January 2024		139,968	275,238	532	(32)	2,515,391	2,931,097
Profit for the year							
Other comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	193,074	193,074
- Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	--	(4,676)	--	--	4,676	--
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	--	--	(337)	--	--	(337)
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	--	--	--	--	3,655	3,655
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b. 8 c.	--	--	--	--	2,412	2,412
- Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation		--	2,003	--	--	--	2,003
Transactions with owners							
- Dividends	12 b.	--	--	--	--	(3,963)	(3,963)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		139,968	272,565	195	(32)	2,715,245	3,127,941
Year ended 31 December 2023							
Balance as at 1 January 2023		139,968	277,408	833	(32)	2,466,625	2,884,802
Profit for the year							
Other comprehensive income			--	--	--	52,491	52,491
- Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15		(4,676)	--	--	4,676	--
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	--	--	(301)	--	--	(301)
- Gains on revaluation of land, buildings and and own site improvements		--	503	--	--	--	503
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	--	--	--	--	(3,269)	(3,269)
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	--	--	--	--	1,604	1,604
- Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation	8 c.	--	2,003	--	--	--	2,003
Transactions with owners							
- Dividends	12 b.	--	--	--	--	6,736)	(6,736)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		139,968	275,238	532	(32)	2,515,391	2,931,097

The notes on pages 55 to 113 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity(continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Group	Notes	Stated capital $	Revaluation reserves $	Investment revaluation reserves $	Treasury Shares $	Retained earnings $	Shareholders' equity $
Year ended 31 December 2024							
Balance as at 1 January 2024		139,968	275,238	532	(32)	2,518,101	2,933,807
Profit for the year							
Other comprehensive income		--	--	--	--	193,161	193,167
- Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	--	(4,676)	--	--	4,676	--
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	--	--	(337)	--	--	(337)
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	--	--	--	--	3,655	3,655
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b	--	--	--	--	2,412	2,412
- Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation	8 c.	--	2,003	--	--	--	2,003
Transactions with owners							
- Dividends	12 b.	--	--	--	--	(3,963)	(3,963)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		139,968	272,565	195	(32)	2,718,050	3,130,746
Year ended 31 December 2023							
Balance as at 1 January 2023		139,968	277,408	833	(32)	2,469,176	2,887,353
Profit for the year		--	--	--	--	52,650	52,650
Other comprehensive income							
- Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	--	(4,676)	--	--	4,676	--
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	--	--	(301)	--	--	(301)
- Gains on revaluation of land, buildings and and own site improvements		--	503	--	--	--	503
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	--	--	--	--	(3,269)	(3,269)
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	--	--	--	--	1,604	1,604
- Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation	8 c.	--	2,003	--	--	--	2,003
Transactions with owners							
- Dividends	12 b.	--	--	--	--	(6,736)	(6,736)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		139,968	275,238	532	(32)	2,518,101	2,933,807

The notes on pages 55 to 113 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent Year ended 31 December 2023 $	Parent Year ended 31 December 2024 $		Notes	Group Year ended 31 December 2024 $	Group Year ended 31 December 2023 $
32,435	116,945	**Cash generated from operating activities**	11 c.	119,080	31,868
(4,507)	(4,319)	Interest paid		(4,321)	(4,508)
27,928	112,626			114,759	27,360
(9,500)	(10,453)	Income tax paid		(11,001)	(10,074)
18,428	102,173	**Net cash generated from operating activities**		103,758	17,286
		Cash flows from investing activities			
(22,994)	(20,602)	Purchases of property, plant and equipment	5	(20,602)	(22,994)
163	--	Adjustment to property, plant and equipment		--	163
897	--	Proceeds from held to maturity assets		--	897
812	1,568	Interest received		1,568	812
(21,122)	(19,034)	**Net cash used in investing activities**		(19,034)	(21,122)
		Cash flows from financing activities			
(13,448)	(37,677)	Repayment of long and medium-term borrowings		(37,677)	(13,448)
1,557	297	Proceeds from long and medium term borrowings		297	1,557
(6,736)	(3,963)	Dividends paid	12 b.	(3,963)	(6,736)
(18,627)	(41,343)	**Net cash used in financing activities**		(41,343)	(18,627)
(21,321)	41,796	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**		43,381	(22,463)
162,951	142,271	**Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year**		141,234	163,056
641	327	Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		327	641
142,271	184,394	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of year**	11	184,942	141,234

The notes on pages 55 to 113 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 Incorporation and principal activities

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (the Corporation) was incorporated on 16 September 1966 under the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and has a primary listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. Its registered office is located at PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Point Lisas, Couva, Trinidad, West Indies. The Corporation Sole (Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago) is owner of 51% of the issued share capital.

Point Lisas Terminals Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in 1981 and is solely involved in the supply of labour to the parent company for its cargo handling operations at the port.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary, Point Lisas Terminals Limited (together, the Group), are engaged in the following provision of services:

Leasing of industrial properties	Lease of land to tenants for 30 and 96 year or longer leases.
Industrial estate Management	Development and maintenance of onshore infrastructure, such as roads, lighting, drainage and including a Free Zone area, for the purpose of leasing.
Cargo handling	Provision of cargo handling services for import, export and transhipment vessels.The Port facilitates the receipt, storage and delivery of containerised, dry and liquid bulks, breakbulk and general cargo.
Marine	Coordination of all movement of vessels at the Port and neighbouring piers, inclusive of the berthing and unberthing operations as well as mooring and unmooring services.
Warehousing	Provision of less than container load warehousing services for both import and export trade and non-trade cargo. The less than container load warehousing service for export cargo facilitates intra-regional trade.
Security	Provision of security support to tenants on the Industrial Estate and Port users. Matters relating to the Port and Ship-to-Shore activities as it relates to the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) are handled by this unit.

a. *Investment in subsidiary*

The Group's subsidiary at 31 December 2024 consists of Point Lisas Terminals Limited which is 100% owned and is carried at a value of $320 (320,002 shares of no par value) (2023: $320 (320,002 shares of no par value)).

2 Transactions with related parties

	2024 $	2023 $
Parent/Group		
Key management compensation - Post retirement benefits	1,067	741
Key management compensation - short term benefits	4,242	3,921
Parent		
Labour costs charged by Point Lisas Terminals Limited (See Note 1)	88,568	97,991
Balance due to Point Lisas Terminals Limited	10,137	10,252

2 Transactions with related parties (continued)

a. *Principles of consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements include those of the parent company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Point Lisas Terminals Limited. All inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains/losses have been eliminated in the preparation of the Group's financial statements.

(i) *Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary consists of the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business, equity interests issued by the Group, fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and fair value of any
pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

In the parent company financial statements, the investment in the subsidiary is shown at cost less impairment.

(ii) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non- controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Group.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

3 Critical estimates, judgments and errors

The preparation of parent and consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to final outcomes deviating from estimates and assumptions made. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in notes referred to below together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the parent and consolidated financial statements. In addition, this note also explains where there have been actual adjustments this year as a result of changes to previous estimates.

a Significant estimates and judgments

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:
• Estimation of fair values of land and buildings and investment properties – Notes 5 and 6
• Estimation of retirement benefit pension obligation – Note 18 a.
• Estimation of casual employee retirement benefit – Note 18 b.
• Estimation of forward looking assumptions under IFRS 9 – Note 10.
• Estimates in the assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment – Note 5.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment assessment of non-financial assets of the Group

Estimates are required in determining the recoverable amount of assets to assess whether an impairment exists. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. IAS 36 'Impairment of non-financial assets' describes some indicators that an impairment loss may have occurred. If any of those indicators are present, the Group will make a formal estimate of recoverable amount. At the statement of financial position date, the market capitalisation of the Group was significantly less than the net assets of the Group. As such, management determined that an impairment assessment was required to determine if the net assets of the Group were impaired. See Note 5 e.

4 **Financial risk management**

This note explains the Group's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the Group's future financial performance. Current year profit and loss information has been included, where relevant, to add further context. The Group has exposure to the following risks:

a. Credit risk
   (i) Risk management
   (ii) Security
   (iii) Credit quality
   (iv) Exposure to credit risk

b. Liquidity risk

c. Market risk

   (i) Foreign exchange risk
   (ii) Interest rate risk
   (iii) Price risk

d. Capital risk management

This note contains information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risk. Further quantitative disclosures are also included in the referred notes.

The Group's risk management is predominantly controlled by policies approved by the board of directors. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

a. *Credit risk*

The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers and counterparties may cause a financial loss by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with financial institutions as well as outstanding receivables. The credit quality of customers, their financial position, past experience and other factors are taken into consideration in assessing credit risk. There was no concentration of risk due to the number and diversity of operations of the customer base.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing credit risk compared with prior year.

(i) *Risk management*

Cash and deposits are held with a number of reputable financial institutions, in amounts varying between $9 and $96,560 (2023: $8 and $ 50,534). The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored to manage the risk with trade receivables. Receivable balances are also monitored on an ongoing basis.

(ii) *Security*

There are no trade receivables for which the Group has obtained any form of guarantee, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(iii) *Credit quality*

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates:

Cash at bank	2024 $	2023 $
Parent		
Cash at bank	184,293	147,978
Group		
Cash at bank	184,838	146,939

The rest of the parent and consolidated statement of financial position item cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand.

(iv) *Exposure to credit risk*

The following is a summary of the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk

Parent	Fully Performing $	Past due $	Impaired $	Provision for Impairment $	Total $
31 December 2024					
Cash at bank	184,293	--	--	--	184,293
Trade receivables	10,192	25,425	9,698	(9,698)	35,617
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,114	--	527	(527)	4,114
	198,599	25,425	10,225	(10,225)	224,024

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Parent (continued)

	Fully Performing $	Past due $	Impaired $	Provision for Impairment $	Total $
31 December 2023					
Cash at bank	147,978	--	--	--	147,978
Trade receivables	12,575	29,734	48,735	(48,735)	42,309
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	3,253	--	527	(527)	3,253
	163,806	29,734	49,262	(49,262)	193,540

The Company does not hold any collateral in relation to these assets.

Group

	Fully Performing $	Past due $	Impaired $	Provision for Impairment $	Total $
31 December 2024					
Financial asset at amortised cost					
Cash at bank	184,838	--	--	--	184,838
Trade receivables	10,192	25,425	9,698	(9,698)	35,617
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,062	--	551	(551)	5,062
	200,092	25,425	10,249	(10,249)	225,517
31 December 2023					
Financial asset at amortised cost					
Cash at bank	146,939	--	--	--	146,939
Trade receivables	12,575	29,734	48,735	(48,735)	42,309
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,348	--	551	(551)	4,348
	163,862	29,734	49,286	(49,286)	193,596

The Group does not hold any collateral in relation to these assets.

The Group recognises provision for losses for assets subject to credit risk using the expected credit loss model. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The Group has the following financial asset that is subject to the expected credit loss model
o Trade receivables

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. *Credit risk (continued)*

(iv) *Exposure to credit risk (continued)*

Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables. To measure the lifetime loss allowance, the Group first considers whether any individual customer accounts require specific provisions. Loss rates are thenassigned to these accounts based on various qualitative and quantitative factors. All other non-specific trade receivables are then grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 54 months before 30 June 2024 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

Historical loss rates for trade receivables are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has reviewed factors such as unemployment rate, gross domestic product and oil prices and determined that the impact was not significant

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

<u>Summary of ECL calculations</u>

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses for trade receivables is as follows. This includes specific provisions of $7,801 (2023: $47,367).

	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	48,735	36,721
(Decrease)/increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year (Note 22)	(14,009)	12,014
Provisions written off during the year (Note 10)	(28,021)	--
Other adjustments to provisions	2,993	--
Balance at end of year	9,698	48,735
The following is an analysis of the net impairment expense on financial assets recognised in profit or loss:		
Net changes to provisions for the year per above	(39,037)	12,014

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Group's liquidity risk management process is measured and monitored by senior management personnel. This process includes:

- Monitoring cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of collateral which can be used to secure facilities.
- Maintaining committed lines of credit.
- Maintaining liquidity ratios.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing liquidity risk compared with prior year.

Parent

	< 1 year $	1-2 years $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $	Contractual cash flows $	Carrying amount $
31 December 2024						
Long and medium term borrowings	13,196	12,690	27,803	101	53,790	48,401
Lease liabilities	932	--	--	--	932	932
Deferred lease rental Income	5,229	983	2,949	48,235	57,396	57,396
Trade payables	5,348	--	--	--	5,348	5,348
Due to subsidiary	10,137	--	--	--	10,137	10,137
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	64,280	--	--	--	64,280	64,280
Total	99,122	13,673	30,752	48,336	191,883	186,494

	< 1 year $	1-2 years $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $	Contractual cash flows $	Carrying amount $
31 December 2023						
Long and medium term borrowings	86,870	1,192	1,689	135	89,886	85,646
Bank overdraft	5,807	--	--	--	5,807	5,807
Lease liabilities	1,841	920	--	--	2,761	2,633
Deferred lease rental Income	4,577	983	2,949	49,229	57,738	57,738
Trade payables	5,510	--	--	--	5,510	5,510
Due to subsidiary	10,252	--	--	--	10,252	10,252
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	32,611	--	--	--	32,611	32,611
Total	147,468	3,095	4,638	49,364	204,565	200,197

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 **Financial risk management (continued)**

b. Liquidity risk (continued)

Group

	< 1 year $	1-2 years $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $	Contractual cash flows $	Carrying amount $
31 December 2024						
Long and medium term Borrowings	13,196	12,690	27,803	101	53,790	48,401
Lease liabilities	932	--	--	--	932	932
Deferred lease rental income	5,229	983	2,949	48,235	57,396	57,396
Trade payables	5,348	--	--	--	5,348	5,348
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	69,749	--	--	--	69,749	69,749
Total	94,454	13,673	30,752	48,336	187,215	181,826
31 December 2023						
Long and medium term Borrowings	86,870	1,192	1,689	135	89,886	85,646
Bank overdraft	6,846	--	--	--	6,846	6,846
Lease liabilities	1,841	920	--	--	2,761	2,633
Deferred lease rental income	4,577	983	2,949	49,230	57,739	57,738
Trade payables	5,510	--	--	--	5,510	5,510
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	36,425	--	--	--	36,425	36,425
Total	142,069	3,095	4,638	49,365	199,167	194,798

The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using the borrowing rates and the facilities drawn down at year end as disclosed in Note 16. There were no fixed rate loans as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

c. *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group takes on exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

(i) *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by the following:

- Ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions.

4 Financial risk management (continued)

c. *Market risk (continued)*

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

- Holding US$ balances.
- Invoicing only in US$ or in TT$ currency.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing foreign currency risk compared with prior year. The impact on the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income at 31 December 2024 if the US$ strengthened/weakened against the TT$ by an average rate of 5% is an increase/decrease in profits of $8,719 (2023:$4,438) respectively, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of US dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents and borrowings.

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group is exposed to no fair value interest rate risk. The Group finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and borrowings. There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk compared with prior year.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, there were no fixed rate interest borrowings for the Group. The sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations are disclosed in Note 16 d. The contractual cash flows and carrying amounts of these floating rate borrowings are also disclosed in Note 16 e.

(iii) *Price risk*

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing price risk compared with prior year. The sensitivity impact of this is immaterial.

d. *Capital risk management*

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and bank on hand. Total capital is calculated as 'shareholders' equity' as shown in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt. Gearing is the measure of financial leverage, demonstrating the degree to which the Group's activities are funded by owner's funds versus creditor's funds.

The Group's policy is to keep the ratio at less than or equal to 50%.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

d. Capital risk management (continued)

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing capital risk management compared with prior year.

The parent/Group has no gearing as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 as cash exceeded borrowings.

Parent	**2024 $**	**2023 $**
Net cash	135,993	56,624
Total equity	(3,127,941)	(2,931,097)
Total capital	(2,991,948)	(2,874,473)
Gearing ratio	N/A	N/A
Cash and cash equivalents	184,394	142,271
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(11,147)	(82,924)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(37,254)	(2,723)
Net cash	135,993	56,624
Cash at bank on hand (Note 11)	184,394	148,078
Gross debt – variable interest rates	(48,401)	(91,454)
Net cash	135,993	56,624

	Other assets	**Liabilities from financing activities**		
	Cash/ Bank overdraft $	**Borrowing due within 1 year $**	**Borrowing due after 1 year $**	**Total $**
Net cash as at 1 January 2024	142,271	(82,924)	(2,723)	56,624
Cash flows	41,796	37,380	--	79,176
Foreign exchange adjustments	327	(133)	(1)	193
Other Changes	--	34,530	(34,530)	--
Net cash as at 31 December 2024	184,394	(11,147)	(37,254)	135,993
Net cash as at 1 January 2023	162,951	(13,294)	(84,375)	65,282
Cash flows	(21,444)	52	12,257	(9,135)
Foreign exchange adjustments	764	26	(20)	770
Other Changes	--	(69,708)	69,415	(293)
Net cash as at 31 December 2023	142,271	(82,924)	(2,723)	56,624

Cash exceeds borrowings so there is no net debt and therefore no gearing.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

d. *Capital risk management (continued)*

Group	**2024 $**	**2023 $**
Net cash	136,541	55,587
Total equity	(3,130,746)	(2,933,807)
Total capital	(2,994,205)	(2,878,220)
Gearing ratio	N/A	N/A
Cash and cash equivalents	184,942	141,234
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(11,147)	(82,924)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(37,254)	(2,723)
Net cash	136,541	55,587
Cash at bank and on hand (Note 11)	184,942	148,080
Gross debt – variable interest rates	(48,401)	(92,493)
Net cash	136,541	55,587

	Other assets	**Liabilities from financing activities**		
	Cash/ Bank overdraft $	**Borrowing due within 1 year $**	**Borrowing due after 1 year $**	**Total $**
Net cash as at 1 January 2024	141,234	(82,924)	(2,723)	55,587
Cash flows	43,381	37,380	--	80,761
Foreign exchange adjustments	327	(133)	(1)	193
Other changes	--	34,530	(34,530)	--
Net cash as at 31 December 2024	184,942	(11,147)	(37,254)	136,541
Net cash as at 1 January 2023	163,056	(13,294)	(84,375)	65,387
Cash flows	(22,586)	52	12,257	(10,277)
Foreign exchange adjustments	764	26	(20)	770
Other changes	--	(69,708)	69,415	(293)
Net cash as at 31 December 2023	141,234	(82,924)	(2,723)	55,587

Cash exceeds borrowings so there is no net debt and therefore no gearing.

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Group is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- Maximum total liabilities/tangible net worth of less than 0.4:1;
- Debt service coverage ratio of >1.3:1.

The Parent and Group has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

Parent

As at 31 December 2024, the maximum total liabilities/ tangible net worth ratio was 0.03 (0.05 as at 31 December 2023) and the debt service coverage ratio was 5.98 (3.94 as at 31 December 2023).

Group

As at 31 December 2024, the maximum total liabilities/ tangible net worth ratio was 0.03 (0.05 as at 31 December 2023) and the debt service coverage ratio was 6.02 (3.98 as at 31 December 2023).

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

e. *Financial instruments by category*

Parent	2024 $	2023 $
Financial assets		
The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:		
Trade receivables (Note 10)	35,617	41,782
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,114	3,253
Cash at bank	184,293	147,978
	224,024	193,013
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,133	1,470
	225,157	194,483

The Company has no assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Liabilities as per parent statement of financial position

Trade payables (Note 20)	5,348	5,510
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities) (Note 20)	64,280	32,611
Due to subsidiary (Note 20)	10,137	10,252
Lease liabilities	932	2,633
Bank overdraft	--	5,807
Long and medium term borrowings	48,401	85,646
	129,098	142,459

The Company has no liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Group

Financial assets

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

Trade receivables	35,617	41,782
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,062	4,348
Cash at bank	184,838	147,978
	225,517	194,108
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,133	1,470
	226,650	195,578

The Group has no assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

e. *Financial instruments by category (continued)*

Group (continued)	2024 $	2023 $
Other financial liabilities		
Liabilities as per consolidated statement of financial position		
Trade payables	5,348	5,510
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	69,749	36,425
Lease liabilities	932	2,633
Bank overdraft	--	6,846
Long and medium term borrowings	48,401	85,646
	124,430	137,060

The Group has no liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment – Parent/Group

The subsidiary has no property, plant and equipment

	Land $	Own Site improvements $	Estate infrastructure $	Berths and piers $	Port equip-ment $	Buildings $	Equipment, furniture and fittings $	Capital work in progress $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2024									
Opening net book amount	255,620	82,171	60,675	212,323	48,071	56,166	15,673	25,154	755,853
Additions	--	369	--	131	2,772	--	4,725	12,605	20,602
Transfers from capital work in progress	--	152	--	--	2,099	--	7,371	(9,622)	--
Disposals/adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	(24)	--	(24)
Depreciation	--	(4,336)	(811)	(6,515)	(5,937)	(1,936)	(6,036)	--	(25,571)
Closing net book amount	255,620	78,356	59,864	205,939	47,005	54,230	21,709	28,137	750,860
At 31 December 2024									
Cost/valuation	255,620	86,973	81,055	325,819	275,069	58,095	107,677	28,137	1,218,445
Accumulated depreciation	--	(8,617)	(21,191)	(119,880)	(228,064)	(3,865)	(85,968)	--	(467,585)
Net book amount	255,620	78,356	59,864	205,939	47,005	54,230	21,709	28,137	750,860
Year ended 31 December 2023									
Opening net book amount	255,620	84,923	61,486	218,680	53,434	57,751	14,013	15,016	760,923
Additions	--	1,233	--	155	3,077	419	4,143	13,967	22,994
Transfers from capital work in progress	--	310	--	--	350	--	2,783	(3,443)	--
Disposals/adjustments	--	(13)	--	--	--	(79)	(217)	(386)	(695)
Depreciation	--	(4,282)	(811)	(6,512)	(8,790)	(1,925)	(5,049)	--	(27,369)
Closing net book amount	255,620	82,171	60,675	212,323	48,071	56,166	15,673	25,154	755,853
At 31 December 2023									
Cost/valuation	255,620	86,453	81,056	325,688	270,198	58,093	103,250	25,154	1,205,512
Accumulated depreciation	--	(4,282)	(20,381)	(113,365)	(222,127)	(1,927)	(87,577)	--	(449,659)
Net book amount	255,620	82,171	60,675	212,323	48,071	56,166	15,673	25,154	755,853
At 1 January 2022									
Cost/valuation	255,620	84,923	81,057	325,533	266,771	57,751	97,351	15,016	1,184,022
Accumulated depreciation	--	--	(19,571)	(106,853)	(213,337)	--	(83,338)	--	(423,099)
Net book amount	255,620	84,923	61,486	218,680	53,434	57,751	14,013	15,016	760,923

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

a. Accounting policy

Land, own site improvements and buildings comprise mainly properties used in connection with the port operations and offices and are shown at fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuators, less subsequent depreciation for buildings and own site improvements (land is not depreciated). Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is adjusted to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land, own site improvements and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserves in shareholders' equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from "revaluation reserve" to "retained earnings".
See Note 15.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets (except land) is calculated at varying rates to allocate cost or revalued amounts of each asset to their residual values over their estimated remaining useful lives.
Depreciation is calculated as follows:

Own site improvements	-	5%	straight-line basis
Estate infrastructure	-	1%	straight-line basis
Berths and piers	-	2%	straight-line basis
Port equipment	-	6.67%	straight-line basis
Buildings	-	3.33%	straight-line basis
Equipment, furniture and fittings	-	10% - 33.3%	reducing balance basis

Equipment, furniture and fittings comprise motor vehicles, computer equipment and other assets.

Based on independent professional advice, buildings are being written off over their estimated remaining useful lives, on the straight-line basis, over a period not in excess of thirty years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included within the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, it is Group policy to transfer any amounts included in revaluation reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. *Significant fair value estimate*

The land, buildings and own site improvements were last revalued on 31 December 2022 by independent professional qualified valuers, Raymond & Pierre Chartered Valuation Surveyors.

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value plus or minus the cost of additions or disposals less subsequent depreciation. The different levels of fair value measurements have been defined in Note 26 c.:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) $	Significant other observable inputs (level 2) $	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) $
As at 31 December 2024			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Land	--	--	255,620
- Own site improvements	--	--	78,356
- Buildings	--	--	54,230

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) $	Significant other observable inputs (level 2) $	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) $
As at 31 December 2023			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Land	--	--	255,620
- Own site improvements	--	--	82,171
- Buildings	--	--	56,166

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

The Group's management annually reviews the latest valuations performed by the independent valuator for financial reporting purposes. At each financial year end the finance department:

- verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report;
- assesses property valuation movements when compared to the prior year valuation report;
- holds discussions with the independent valuator.

The property has been developed as an industrial estate with its own port facilities with emphasis on energy-based industries using locally available gas reserves. The existing use is the highest and best to which the property could be put. The size and layout of the property was taken into consideration in the valuation. Based on the valuation the buildings appeared to be modern, structurally sound and in fair to good decorative condition and assumed to be adequate and appropriate for a structure of its size, type and use.

Level 3 fair values of land has been derived using the Market Approach. Sales prices of comparable land in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

Level 3 fair value of buildings and own site improvements have been derived using the Depreciated Replacement Cost Method. Under the Depreciated Replacement Cost Method, the gross replacement costs of the buildings were estimated and appropriate deductions were made for economic and functional obsolescence and environmental factors in order to arrive at a net or depreciated replacement cost. Gross replacement costs include the costs of infrastructural works and professional fees. The most significant input into this valuation approach is the construction price per square foot.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. Significant fair value estimate (continued)

	Land $	Own site improvements $	Buildings $	Total $
Opening balance 1 January 2024	255,620	82,171	56,166	393,957
Additions/transfers/ revaluation/ adjustments	--	521	--	521
Amounts recognised in profit or loss - Depreciation	--	(4,366)	(1,936)	(6,272)
Closing balance 31 December 2024	255,620	78,356	54,230	388,205

	Land $	Own site improvements $	Buildings $	Total $
Opening balance 1 January 2023	255,620	84,923	57,751	398,294
Additions/transfers/ revaluation/ adjustments	--	1,530	340	1,870
Amounts recognised in profit or loss - Depreciation	--	(4,282)	(1,925)	(6,207)
Closing balance 31 December 2023	255,620	82,171	56,166	393,957

c. Carrying amounts that would have been recognised if land, buildings and own-site improvements were stated at cost

If the land, buildings and own site improvements were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Cost	214,436	213,915
Accumulated depreciation	(75,033)	(75,326)
Net carrying amount	139,403	138,589

d. Assets pledged as security

Refer to Note 16 b. for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Group.

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

e. *Impairment assessment of non- financial assets of the Group*

At the statement of financial position date, the market capitalisation of the Group was significantly less than the net assets of the Group. Given this indicator of impairment management performed an impairment assessment to determine if the net assets of the Group were impaired.

The most significant asset groups included on the statement of financial position are investment properties of $2,439,690 and property, plant and equipment (PP&E) of $750,860.

Investment properties are carried at fair value (Note 6).

Land, buildings and site improvements of $388,206 (2023:$393,957) within PP&E are also carried at fair value in accordance with the Group's accounting policies based on periodic independent valuations.

The focus of the impairment assessment was on the carrying amount of the remaining items in PP&E not carried at fair value. This relates primarily to berths and piers, port equipment and estate infrastructure. Management have determined that the port and estate operations comprise one cash generating unit. As the recoverable amount derived from the valuation of berths and piers was higher than the total amount of assets not carried at fair value, no impairment provision was required.

In determining the fair value less cost of disposal for impairment, management utilised valuation techniques to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. In carrying out this review, management utilised the work performed by independent external valuators in 2023 to determine a fair value for certain assets. In 2024, management, rolled forward the 2023 information to the current year after due consideration by internal engineering personnel of the relevant facts and circumstances applicable.

Due to the specialised nature of the port's berths and piers, management engaged external independent valuators for the valuation in 2023 using the depreciated replacement cost (DRC) approach. Management considered this to be the most reliable method given relevant information, such as sales or rental transactions, is not readily available due to there being no public active market for specialised assets of this nature.

The DRC approach involves a number of complexities and judgments. The most significant are the estimation of the replacement cost new (RCN) defined as the current cost of a similar new asset having the nearest equivalent utility as the asset being appraised, as well as deductions for physical deterioration. The significant inputs and assumptions utilised include the following:

- Direct costs inclusive of materials, labour and equipment;
- Indirect costs including engineering, architect, and other professional fees;
- Construction finance;
- Entrepreneurial profit;
- Functional and economic obsolescence and;
- Estimation of physical deterioration.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

e. *Impairment assessment of non- financial assets of the Group (continued)*

The calculation of the fair value of the above assets are sensitive to the following assumptions used:

	2024	
	Increase in rate $	**Decrease in rate $**
Change in indirect cost – 5%	(14,414)	14,414
(Decrease)/increase in fair value		
Change in finance cost – 1%	(5,816)	5,816
(Decrease)/increase in fair value		
Change in entrepreneurial profit – 5%	(13,813)	13,813
(Decrease)/increase in fair value		

	2023	
	Increase in rate $	**Decrease in rate $**
Change in indirect cost – 5%	(19,370)	19,370
(Decrease)/increase in fair value		
Change in finance cost – 1%	(8,910)	8,910
(Decrease)/increase in fair value		
Change in entrepreneurial profit – 5%	(25,394)	25,394
(Decrease)/increase in fair value		

As the recoverable amount derived from the valuation of the port's berths and piers was higher than the carrying amount of the port and estate operations cash generating unit, management determined no impairment provision was required even with the sensitivity considerations noted above.

f. *Capital commitments*

The Group has $64,862 (2023: $7,096) in capital commitments as at 31 December 2024.

g. *Depreciation charge*

Depreciation expense has been included in 'other operating expenses' in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

h. *Borrowing cost capitalised*

Included within the additions during the year is borrowing cost of $799 (2023: $728). The capitalisation rate is the interest rate applicable to the specific borrowing for the rehabilitation of the berths, in this case 3% (2023: 3%).

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Investment properties

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
		As at 1 January		
2,190,435	2,231,965	30 year leases	2,231,965	2,190,435
53,270	54,715	96 years and longer leases	54,715	53,270
2,243,705	2,286,680		2,286,680	2,243,705
42,975	153,010	Unrealised fair value gains	153,010	42,975
2,286,680	2,439,690	As at 31 December	2,439,690	2,286,680

a. Accounting policy

Investment properties, principally comprising freehold and leasehold land, are held for long term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group. All investment properties are carried at fair value, representing open market value determined annually by independent external valuators. The fair value of investment properties reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases, assumptions about rental income from future leases in light of current market conditions and active market prices adjusted, if necessary, for differences in the nature and location of properties. Changes in fair value are recorded in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b. Significant fair value estimate

The Group's investment properties were valued at 31 December 2024 by independent professional qualified valuers, Raymond & Pierre Chartered Valuation Surveyors, who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and segments of the investment properties valued.
The Group's Finance department reviews the valuations performed by the independent valuers for financial reporting purposes. This department reports directly to the Vice President of Business Services. Discussions of valuations processes and results are held between the Vice President of Business Services, the Estate department, the Finance department and the independent valuers at least once every quarter, in line with the Group's quarterly reporting dates.

At each financial reporting date the Finance department:
- verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report;
- assesses property valuation movements when compared to the prior valuation report;
- holds discussions with the independent valuator.

The market value represents the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. For all investment properties, their current use equates to the highest and best use. The valuation is based on both the Income Method for leased properties and Market Approach for land.

Under the Income Approach Method, the estimated net rental income from a property by a year's purchase (multiplier) is calculated to arrive at a capital value for the property. The net income is derived from an estimated gross income less outgoings i.e. rates, insurance, repairs and management allowance. The present value is obtained by discounting at the risk free rates of 2.5%, 3.5% and 5%. The valuation for the 30 year leases also assumes that all tenants have renewal clauses in their current leases which will extend the lease for an additional 30 years. Under the Market Approach Method, the sales of comparable acreage of the properties are analysed to determine a value for the leased land under consideration.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Investment properties

b. *Significant fair value estimate (continued)*

There was a significant increase in the fair value when compared to the prior year . This resulted mainly from the reassignment of a lease. This lease was previously valued using the Market Approach Method but is now valued using the Income Approach Method.

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value. The different levels of fair value measurements have been defined in Note 26 c.:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) $	Significant other observable inputs (level 2) $	Significant other unobservable inputs (level 2) $
As at 31 December 2024			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Investment properties	--	--	2,439,690
As at 31 December 2023			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Investment properties	--	--	2,286,680

There were no transfers between levels during the year. Level 3 fair values have been derived using the Income Approach Method for leased properties and Market Approach Method for land. Evidence of arm's length open market transactions of similar lands were analysed and the results applied to the subject lands after taking into consideration appropriate adjustments for location, size and other relevant factors. The most significant input into this valuation approach is future rental cash inflows based on the actual location and quality of the properties and supported by the terms of any existing leases and market prices of land.

The methods used in the valuation of land, building and own site improvement have been classified as level 3 as the inputs used in the methods are not readily available to the public and assumptions applied are based on the experience and judgment of the valuators prior to being reviewed and adopted by Management.

c. *Other disclosures*

PARENT 2023 $	PARENT 2024 $		GROUP 2024 $	GROUP 2023 $
		The following amounts have been recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
112,552	109,521	Lease rental income (Note 19)	109,521	112,252
(1,524)	(1,259)	Direct costs from investment properties	(1,259)	(1,524)

d. *Sensitivity analysis*

The calculation of the fair value of investment properties is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the fair value as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have changed as a result of a change in the discount rates used of 2.5%, 3.5% and 5%.

	2024	
	1% pa increase $	**1% pa decrease $**
(Decrease)/increase in fair value	(479,565)	506,145

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Investment properties

a. Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	2023	
	1% pa increase $	1% pa decrease $
(Decrease)/increase in fair value	(341,275)	473,110

b. Notification of vesting or lease of state land

The Group was informed on 16 November 2021 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries of the vesting or lease by the State of a parcel of approximately 530 acres of State land subject to verification of title and encumbrances and management by the Group of unauthorised occupants and parties claiming an interest in the parcel. No progress was made on this matter from 2021 to 2024.

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
		Financial assets at fair value through		
1,470	1,133	other comprehensive income	1,133	1,470
41,782	35,617	Trade receivables (Note 10)	35,617	41,782
3,780	4,114	Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,062	4,875
47,032	40,864		41,812	48,127

The above has been classified as follows in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position:

		Non-current assets		
		Financial assets at fair value through		
1,470	1,133	other comprehensive income	1,133	1,470
		Current assets		
41,782	35,617	Trade receivables (Note 10)	35,617	41,782
3,780	4,114	Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,062	4,875
47,032	40,864		41,812	48,127

a. (i) Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets at those to be measured subsequently at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

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

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

a. (i) Financial assets (continued)

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included within 'investment income' using the effective interest rate method.
The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses.

Equity instruments

Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the parent and consolidated statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Impairment

Refer to Note 4 a.(iv)).

b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

PARENT			GROUP	
2023	**2024**		**2024**	**2023**
$	**$**		**$**	**$**
1,771	1,470	At beginning of year	1,470	1,771
(301)	(337)	Change in value transferred to equity	(337)	(301)
1,470	1,133	At end of year	1,133	1,470

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise solely of securities listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and are denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars. The valuation method used is categorised as Level 1 as it utilises quoted prices in active markets. The different levels of fair value measurements have been defined in Note 26 c.

c. Other income

PARENT 2023	PARENT 2024		GROUP 2024	GROUP 2023
1,004	1,568	Interest income – tax exempt	1,568	1,004
1,362	448	Other income	448	1,362
2,366	2,016		2,016	2,366

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Taxation

a. *Taxation charge*

PARENT 2023 $	PARENT 2024 $		GROUP 2024 $	GROUP 2023 $
7,888	20,283	Corporation tax	20,283	7,888
647	(435)	Prior year under/(over) accrual for tax	(435)	647
--	--	Business levy - current year	548	588
1,143	485	Deferred income tax (Note 8 c.)	485	1,143
9,678	20,333		20,881	10,266

The tax charge differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%) as follows:

PARENT 2023 $	PARENT 2024 $		GROUP 2024 $	GROUP 2023 $
62,169	213,407	Profit before taxation	214,050	62,916
18,651	64,022	Tax calculated at applicable tax rate	64,215	18,755
(13,548)	(46,557)	Allowances/income not subject to tax	(46,557)	(12,870)
1,559	1,040	Expenses not deductible for tax	1,040	1,147
647	(435)	Prior year under/(over) accrual for tax	(435)	647
2,369	2,263	Other movements	2,070	1,999
--	--	Business levy	548	588
9,678	20,333		20,881	10,266

b. *Accounting policy*

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent and consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax asset and liabilities relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Taxation (continued)

b. Accounting policy (continued)

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

c. Deferred taxation

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	**2024 $**		**2024 $**	**2023 $**
88,612	87,038	At beginning of year	87,038	88,612
(2,003)	(2,003)	Accelerated tax depreciation – property plant, and equipment revalued and own site improvements	(2,003)	(2,003)
(1,401)	1,566	Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 18 a.)	1,566	(1,401)
687	1,034	Tax on remeasurement of casual employee retirement benefit recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 18 b.)	1,034	687
1,143	485	Charge for the year (Note 8 a.)	485	1,143
87,038	88,120	At end of year	88,120	87,038

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full, on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30%. Fair value gains and losses are not taxable and deductible respectively under the applicable tax law in Trinidad and Tobago. The deferred income tax (asset)/liability in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position and the deferred income tax charge/(credit) in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and othercomprehensive income are attributable to the following:

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Taxation (continued)

c. *Deferred taxation (continued)*

Parent/Group	2023 $	Charge/(Credit) to OCI $	Charge/(Credit) to SOCI $	2024 $
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Tax on gains on revaluation of buildings and own site improvements	11,498	--	--	11,498
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment carried at cost	70,422	--	1,530	71,952
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment revalued and own site improvements	21,517	(2,003)	--	19,514
	103,437	(2,003)	1,530	102,964
Deferred income tax assets				
Casual employee retirement benefit	(11,632)	1,034	(866)	(11,464)
Retirement benefit obligation	(4,355)	1,566	(20)	(2,809)
Change in general provision of trade receivables under IFRS 9	(412)	--	(159)	(571)
	(16,399)	2,600	(1,045)	(14,844)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	87,038	597	485	88,120

Parent/Group	2022 $	Charge/(Credit) to OCI $	Charge/(Credit) to SOCI $	2023 $
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Tax on gains on revaluation of buildings and own site improvements	11,498	--	--	11,498
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment carried at cost	69,418	--	1,004	70,422
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment revalued and own site improvements	23,520	(2,003)	--	21,517
	104,436	(2,003)	1,004	103,437
Deferred income tax assets				
Casual employee retirement benefit	(11,644)	687	(675)	(11,632)
Retirement benefit obligation	(3,661)	(1,401)	707	(4,355)
Change in general provision of trade receivables under IFRS 9	(519)	--	107	(412)
	(15,824)	(714)	139	(16,399)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	88,612	(2,717)	1,143	87,038

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

9 Inventory

The inventory balance comprises consumable maintenance spares and is shown net of provision for obsolete spares of $1,829 (2023: $1,829).

a. Accounting policy

Consumable spares are stated at cost, allowance having been made for slow moving and obsolete items. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

10 Trade and other receivables

PARENT			GROUP	
2023	2024		2024	2023
$	$		$	$
91,044	45,315	Trade receivables	45,315	91,044
(48,735)	(9,698)	Less: provision for impairment	(9,698)	(48,735)
42,309	35,617	Trade receivables – net	35,617	42,309
10,215	13,047	Other receivables and prepayments	14,018	11,335
(527)	(527)	Less: provision for impairment	(551)	(551)
7,109	12,192	Value added tax	12,192	7,108
59,106	60,329		61,276	60,201

a. Accounting policy

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for rental fees or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Refer to Note 4 a.(iv) for the Group's accounting policy for the impairment of trade receivables. The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in 'administrative expenses' in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Other receivables are amounts that generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group and prepayments are payments made in advance to suppliers.

b. Fair value of trade and other receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

c. Settlement of Third Party Customer Balances

In 2016, an estate tenant went into liquidation. As a result, a portion of estate rent and service charge for this parcel was left unsettled and thus outstanding to the Corporation. As at 30 July 2024, this amounted to $50,600 of which $49,300 was provided for. During the third quarter of 2024, the Corporation was able to successfully negotiate a settlement amount of $22,600 with the balance of $28,000 being fully written off. This settlement warranted a reversal to both the bad debt expense account of $22,600, (which is recognised within administrative expenses) and the bad debts provision of $49,300.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

10 Trade and other receivables (continued)

d. *Impairment and risk exposure*

Parent/Group	Current $	More than 30 days Past due $	More than 60 days Past due $	More than 90 days Past due $	Total $
31 December 2024					
Expected credit loss rate	1.49%	6.85%	0.19%	28.73%	
Gross carrying amount					
Trade receivables	10,192	1,811	520	32,792	45,315
Loss allowance	152	124	1	9,421	9,698
31 December 2023					
Expected credit loss rate	0.76%	1.64%	4.02%	67.33%	
Gross carrying amount					
Trade receivables	12,575	5,098	1,346	72,025	91,044
Loss allowance	96	84	54	48,501	48,735

Refer to Note 4 a. (iv) for the movements on the Group's provision for impairment of trade receivables.

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the ECL for trade receivables is sensitive to the assumptions used, specifically the forward looking rate. The following table summarises how the ECL as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 would have changed as a result of an increase in the forward looking rate used of 5% and 10%.

	2024 5% increase $	**2024** 10% increase $
Increase in ECL	95	189

	2023 5% increase $	**2023** 10% increase $
Increase in ECL	69	137

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Parent 2023 $	Parent 2024 $		Group 2023 $	Group 2024 $
79,937	114,557	Current bank and cash balances	115,105	79,938
68,141	69,837	Short-term bank deposits	69,837	68,142
(5,807)	--	Bank overdraft	--	(6,846)
142,271	184,394	Cash and cash equivalents	184,942	141,234

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

11 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

a. Accounting Policy

For the purpose of presentation in the parent and consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, short-term, highly liquid bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position.

b. Financial risk management

The effective interest rates on cash and short-term deposits were between 0.0% and 1.2% (2023: 0.0% and 1.20%) per annum.

The Group has unsecured overdraft facilities of $20,000. Interest is charged at the average rate of 6.5% per annum (2023: 6.5% per annum).

c. Cash generated from operating activities

PARENT 2023 $	PARENT 2024 $		GROUP 2024 $	GROUP 2023 $
62,169	213,407	Profit before taxation	214,050	62,916
		Adjustments for:		
(42,975)	(153,010)	Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties (Note 6)	(153,010)	(42,975)
27,369	25,571	Depreciation (Note 5)	25,571	27,369
711	24	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	710
3,608	3,775	Interest expense	3,775	3,608
(1,004)	(2,016)	Interest income	(2,016)	(1,004)
12,740	12,644	Pension expense in retirement benefit obligation	12,644	12,740
(15,097)	(12,578)	Company contributions paid in retirement benefit obligation	(12,578)	(15,097)
4,919	4,729	Net benefit cost in casual employee retirement benefit	4,729	4,919
(2,668)	(1,844)	Lumpsums paid in casual employee retirement benefit	(1,844)	(2,668)
49,772	90,702		91,345	50,518
		Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
12,014	(39,037)	(Decrease)/increase in provision for trade receivables	(39,037)	12,014
(12,150)	37,814	Increase in trade and other receivables	37,963	(12,281)
(2,932)	(4,784)	Increase in inventory	(4,784)	(2,932)
(175)	426	Increase/(decrease) in deferred lease rental income	426	(175)
(14,094)	31,824	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	33,167	(15,276)
32,435	116,945	Cash generated from operating activities	119,080	31,868

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

12 Stated capital

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
		Authorised:		
		An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
		An unlimited number of preference shares of no par value		
		Issued and fully paid:		
139,968	139,968	39,625,684 ordinary shares of no par value	139,968	139,968

a. *Accounting policy*

Share capital

Ordinary shares have no par value and entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the parent company in proportion to the number of the shares held. On show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Group's directors.

b. *Dividends declared and payable*

On 20 March 2025, the Board of Directors approved a final dividend of 40¢ per share, amounting to $15,850 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024. On 22 March 2024, the Board of Directors approved a final dividend of 10¢ per share, amounting to $3,963 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023. On 24 March 2023, the Board of Directors approved a final dividend of 17¢ per share, amounting to $6,736 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022.

13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year plus allocated shares held by the ESOP Trustee.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

13 Earning per share (continued)

	PARENT	
	2024 $	2023 $
Profit of the year	193,074	52,491
Weighted average number of shares (excluding treasury shares) 39,395,684 (2023: 39,395,684)		
Basic earnings per share	490¢	132¢
Weighted average number of shares (including allocated shares) 39,619,684 (2023: 39,619,684)		
Diluted earnings per share	487¢	132¢

	GROUP	
	2024 $	2023 $
Profit for the year	193,169	52,650
Weighted average number of shares (excluding treasury shares) 39,395,684 (2023: 39,395,684)		
Basic earnings per share	490¢	133¢
Weighted average number of shares (including allocated shares) 39,619,684 (2023: 39,619,684		
Diluted earnings per share	488¢	133¢

14 Employee share ownership plan (ESOP) – Parent/Group

	No of shares	2024 $	2023 $
Fair value of shares held – unallocated	6,000	34	34
Fair value of shares held – allocated	224,000	829	829
	230,000	863	863
Cost of unallocated ESOP shares		32	32

a. Accounting policy

The parent company operates an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) to give effect to a contractual obligation to pay profit sharing bonuses to employees via shares of the parent company based on a set formula. Employees may acquire additional company shares to be held in trust by the Trustees but the costs of such purchases are for the employee's account. All permanent employees of the parent company and its subsidiary (Note 1) are eligible to participate in the Plan that is directed by a Management Committee comprising management of the Company and representatives of the general membership. Independent Trustees are engaged to hold in trust all shares in the Plan as well as to carry out the necessary administrative functions. Shares acquired by the ESOP are funded by the parent company contributions and cash advances by the parent company to the ESOP. The cost of the shares so acquired and which remain unallocated to employees have been recognised in Shareholders' Equity under 'Treasury Shares'.

The fair value of allocated shares are measured using the closing market price prevailing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange at the year-end. A liability is recorded for this amount.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Employee share ownership plan (ESOP) – Parent/Group (continued)

a. *Accounting policy (continued)*

The Company has determined it has control over the Plan as:

- the Company has power over the relevant activities of the employee share trust;
- the Company has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the employee share trust; and
- the Company has the ability to use its power over the employee share trust to affect the amount of the Company's returns.

The consolidation of the plan was immaterial to these parent and consolidated financial statements.

15 Revaluation reserves

a. *Nature and purpose of revaluation reserves*

The revaluation reserves include the following amounts:

Revaluation surplus – property, plant and equipment:

The property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in OCI, as explained in Note 7 b. These changes are accumulated within the investment revaluation reserve within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

PARENT			GROUP	
2023	**2024**		**2024**	**2023**
$	**$**		**$**	**$**
278,241	275,770	At beginning of year	275,770	278,241
(301)	(337)	Fair value loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7 b.)	(337)	(301)
2,506	2,003	Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment revalued and site improvements	2,003	2,506
(4,676)	(4,676)	Transfer/adjustment to retained earnings	(4,676)	(4,676)
275,770	272,760	At end of year	272,760	275,770

b. *Property, plant and equipment*

277,408	275,238	At beginning of year	275,238	277,408
2,506	2,003	Deferred tax on accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment revalued and site improvements	2,003	2,506
(4,676)	(4,676)	Transfer/adjustment to retained earnings	(4,676)	(4,676)
275,238	272,565	At end of year	272,565	275,238

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

15 **Revaluation reserves (continued)**

c. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
833	532	At beginning of year	532	833
(301)	337)	Fair value gain of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7 b.)	(337)	(301)
532	195	At end of year	195	532

16 Long and medium-term borrowings

2023	2024		2024	2023
83,518	46,946	First Citizens Bank Limited	46,946	83,518
214	178	Ansa Merchant Bank Limited	178	214
1,914	1,277	Massy Finance GFC Ltd.	1,277	1,914
85,646	48,401		48,401	85,646

The above has been classified as follows in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position:

2023	2024		2024	2023
		Non-current liabilities		
2,722	37,254	Long and medium-term borrowings	37,254	2,722
		Current liabilities		
82,924	11,147	Long and medium-term borrowings	11,147	82,924
85,646	48,401		48,401	85,646

a. *Accounting policy*

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

b. *Loan agreements*

(i) *First Citizens Bank Limited*

Facility (i) was for TT$5,000 which was fully repaid.

16 Long and medium-term borrowings (continued)

b. Loan agreements (continued)

(i) First Citizens Bank Limited (continued)

Facility (ii) is for US$12,390 of which US$10,372 was drawn down to settle existing loans. This was fully repaid.

Facility (iii) is for TT$117,743 which was fully drawn as at 31 December 2016 for infrastructural work to the Port. An amendment to this facility was made and a supplemental agreement entered into on 13 August 2024. This was a modification and not an extinguishment of the previous agreement. The repayment terms consist of semi-annual principal payments of TT$3,925 and a final bullet payment of TT$51,022. The interest rate is Prime less 3% per annum to be reset annually with a floor rate of 4.5%. The current effective interest rate per annum is 4.5% (2023: 3%). The schedule of repayment on the drawn balance is reflected in Note 16 e. The balance as at 31 December 2024 was TT$45,866.

Facility (iv) is for TT$15,000 to be drawn in either Trinidad & Tobago Dollars or equivalent United States Dollars. This facility is to assist with working capital requirements. Interest payments to be serviced monthly; principal to be repaid within ninety (90) days of each drawdown. The interest rate for amounts drawn in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars is Prime less 1.0% per annum subject to a floor rate of 6% per annum. The current effective rate is 6.5% (2023: 6.5%) per annum. There was no drawdown of this facility at year end.

Facility (v) is for US$800 which was fully drawn as at 31 October 2016. The financing arrangement allows for a full drawdown of the loan to be repayable over 10 years. The repayment terms consist of semi-annual principal payments of US$40. The interest rate is Libor plus 2.6743% per annum, to be reset semi-annually subject to a floor rate of 3% per annum. The current effective interest rate per annum is 8.41% (2023: 8.56%). The balance as at 31 December 2024 was TT$1,080.

Security on these loans are as follows:

- Collateral debenture over the fixed and floating assets of the Corporation and with collateral chattel mortgage over the equipment financed.
- 2nd demand debenture over the fixed and floating assets of the Corporation stamped to cover TT$20,000.
- Assignment of all risk insurance over all equipment financed.
- Each letter of credit to be fully secured by cash held in an account at Frist Citizens Bank, the aggregate value of the letters not to exceed US$10,000.

(ii) Ansa Merchant Bank Limited

On 1 January 2020, the Corporation established a hire purchase facility with Ansa Merchant Bank Limited to purchase 1 new vehicles. The repayment terms consist of monthly principal and interest payments of TT$7.4. The balance as at 31 December 2024 was TT$178. The interest rate is 7.5% (2023: 7.5% to 9.84%).

(iii) Massy Finance GFC Ltd.

On 24 June 2022, the Corporation established hire purchase facilities with Massy Finance GFC Ltd. to purchase new vehicles. The repayment terms consist of monthly principal and interest payments of TT$26. The balance as at 31 December 2024 was TT$1,277. The interest rate range from 5.5% to 5.86% (2023: 5.75% to 5.86%).

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

16 Long and medium-term borrowings (continued)

c. *Fair value*

The fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest payable on these borrowings are at floating rates (i.e. current market rates).

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2024 $	2023 $
US dollar	1,080	28,571
TT dollar	47,321	57,075
	48,401	85,646

d. *Sensitivity analysis - variable rate instruments*

	Increase/(decrease) in PRIME %	(Decrease)/increase effect on profit $
2024	+20	(233)
	-15	175
2023	+20	(36)
	-15	27

	Increase/(decrease) in LIBOR %	Increase/(decrease) effect on profit $
2024	+20	(25)
	-15	19
2023	+20	419
	-15	(314)

e. *Contractual cash flows of floating rate borrowings*

Group	< 1 year $	1-2 years $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $	Contrac-tual cash flows $	Carrying amount $
31 December 2024						
Long and Medium Term borrowings	13,196	12,690	27,803	101	53,790	48,401
31 December 2023						
Long and Medium Term borrowings	86,870	1,192	1,689	135	89,886	85,646
Bank overdraft	6,846	--	--	--	6,846	6,846
Total Borrowings	93,716	1,192	1,689	135	96,732	92,492

f. *Compliance with loan covenants*

The Group has complied with the financial covenants of its borrowing facilities during the 2024 and 2023 reporting periods. Refer to Note 4 d. for details.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

17 Staff Costs

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
193,578	216,144	Wages, salaries and benefits	215,190	192,509
12,740	12,644	Retirement benefit obligation expense (Note 18 a.)	12,644	12,740
4,919	4,729	Casual employee retirement benefit expense (Note 18 b.)	4,729	4,919
211,237	233,517		232,563	210,168

a. *Accounting policy*

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented within trade and other payables in the parent and consolidated financial statements.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The Group also has liabilities for annual leave. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to current wage and salary levels and leave days outstanding.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Termination benefits

Benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Employee share ownership plan

The Group accounts for profit sharing entitlements which are settled in the shares of the parent company through an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) as an expense determined at market value. The cost of the unallocated shares of the parent company is recognised as a separate component within equity.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

17 **Staff costs (continued)**

a. Accounting policy (continued)

Post retirement benefits

Pension obligations (Note 18 a. (i)).

Casual employee retirement benefit (Note 18 b.(i)).

18 **Long term employee benefits**

a. Retirement benefit obligation

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan for its eligible employees regulated by the Insurance Act Chapter 84:01 of Trinidad and Tobago. The plan is a final salary pension plan which provides benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement. The plan is operated in accordance with a Trust Deed between the parent company and First Citizens Trustee Services Limited dated 19 July 1985. Fund managers appointed by the trustees of the plan administer the funds of the plan. The pension plan is generally funded by payments from employees and the parent company, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries. The Plan was closed to new entrants from 1 May 2021 but the rule amendment to formally give effect to this has not yet been approved and registered.

A defined contribution plan is currently in the process of being established. The rules of this plan has been submitted to the Board of Inland Revenue (BIR) for review and approval. This was not yet provided. Deductions from employees have not commenced. All new eligible employees will be joining the defined contribution plan.

There were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements during the year.

	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Net liability in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position (parent/group)		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	301,345	298,282
Fair value of assets	(291,986)	(283,768)
Net defined benefit liability	9,359	14,514
Reconciliation of opening and closing parent and consolidated statement of financial position entries (parent/group)		
Opening defined benefit liability	14,514	12,201
Pension expense	12,644	12,740
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(5,221)	4,670
Group contributions paid	(12,578)	(15,097)
Closing defined benefit liability	9,359	14,514

(i) Accounting Policy

Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, dependent on factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability or asset recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 **Long term employee benefits (continued)**

a. Retirement benefit obligation

(i) Accounting Policy (continued)

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method, and a full valuation is done every three years. The last full valuation was done for the year ended 31 December 2022 on 17 August 2023. Roll forward valuations, which are less detailed than full valuations are performed annually.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the parent and consolidated statement of changes in equity and in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

(ii) *Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation*

	2024	2023
	$	$
Defined benefit obligation at start of year	298,282	277,102
Current service cost	11,210	11,491
Interest cost	17,902	16,735
Members' contributions	3,311	3,328
Experience adjustments	(5,189)	756
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(9,808)	--
Benefits paid	(14,363)	(11,130)
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	301,345	298,282

The defined benefit obligation is allocated between the Plan's members as follows:

	2024	2023
Active members	64%	67%
Deferred members	3%	3%
Pensioners	33%	30%
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at year end	13.5yrs	13.9yrs

99% (2023: 98%) of the active member benefits are vested.
26% (2023: 26%) of the active member defined benefit obligation is conditional on future salary increases.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits

a. *Retirement benefit obligation (continued)*

(iii) Movement in fair value of plan assets

	2024 $	2023 $
Plan assets at start of year	283,768	264,901
Interest income	17,054	16,092
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(9,776)	(3,914)
Group contributions	12,578	15,097
Members' contributions	3,311	3,328
Benefits paid	(14,363)	(11,130)
Expense allowance	(586)	(606)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	291,986	283,768
Actual return on plan assets	7,278	12,178
Asset allocation		
Locally listed equities	45,007	44,014
Overseas equities	35,671	29,765
Government bonds	127,957	122,884
Corporate bonds	67,006	70,908
Cash and cash equivalents	13,056	12,691
Other (immediate annuity policies)	3,289	3,506
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	291,986	283,768

The asset values as at 31 December 2024 were provided by the Plan's Investment Manager (First Citizens Asset Management Limited). Overseas equities have quoted prices in active markets. Local equities also have quoted prices but the market is illiquid. The Investment Manager calculates the fair value of the Government bonds and corporate bonds by discounting expected future proceeds using a constructed yield curve. The value of the Plan's annuity policies with a local financial institution was estimated using the same assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation. The value of these policies is not quoted and is reliant on the local financial institution's financial strength.

The majority of the Plan's Government bonds were issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, which also guarantees many of the corporate bonds held by the Plan.

The Plan's assets are invested in accordance with a strategy agreed between the Plan's Trustee and Management Committee. This strategy is largely dictated by statutory constraints (at least 70% of the assets must be invested in Trinidad and Tobago and no more than 50% in equities) and the availability of suitable investments. There are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the Plan other than the decision to purchase immediate annuity policies to secure some pensions in payment and in deferment

(iv) *Funding*

The Group meets the balance of the cost of funding of the defined benefit pension plan and the Group must pay contributions at least equal to those paid by members, which are fixed. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the plan and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. The Group expects to pay $12,800 to the pension plan during 2025.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 **Long term employee benefits**

a. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

(v) Expense recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2024 $	2023 $
Current service cost	11,210	11,491
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	848	643
Administration expense allowance	586	606
Pension expense (Note 17)	12,644	12,740

(vi) Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Experience (gains)/losses	(5,221)	4,670
Deferred income tax (Note 8 c.)	1,566	(1,401)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(3,655)	3,269

(vii) Significant accounting estimate

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

The parent company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the parent company considers the interest rates of long term Government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

	2024 Per annum	2023 Per annum
Summary of principal assumptions		
Discount rate	6.25%	6.00%
Underlying salary and wage inflation	4.00%	4.00%
Promotional/merit increases	1.00%	1.00%
Average individual salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Future pension increases	0.00%	0.00%

These assumptions affect the deferred tax asset calculated on the pension benefit liability. The most recent completed actuarial valuation was as at 31 December 2024.

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at year end are as follows:

	2024	2023
Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioner in years		
Male	22.0	21.9
Female	26.2	26.2
Life expectancy at age 60 for current members age 40 in years		
Male	22.8	22.8
Female	27.1	27.1

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits

a. *Retirement benefit obligation (continued)*

(vii) *Significant accounting estimate (continued)*

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in Assumptions		Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate	1%pa	1%pa	-11.4%	-11.8%	+14.1%	+14.7%
Future salary increases	1%pa	1%pa	+4.6%	+4.8%	-4.1%	-4.3%
Life expectancy	1%year	1 year	+1.2%	+1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%

These sensitivities were computed by re-calculating the defined benefit obligations using the revised assumptions. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the prior year.

b. *Casual employee retirement benefit*

The Group implemented a retirement benefit for casual employees in 2013 in accordance with its collective agreement. The benefit is for eligible employees who met several criteria as agreed with the bargaining body and the benefit is managed in house and financed by the Group. Lump sums will be paid as they fall due.

	2024 $	2023 $
Net liability in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position (parent/group)		
Present value of casual employee retirement benefit obligation	38,216	38,777
Reconciliation of opening and closing statement of financial position entries (parent/group)		
Opening net retirement benefit liability	38,777	38,817
Net benefit cost	4,729	4,919
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(3,446)	(2,291)
Lump sums paid	(1,844)	(2,668)
Closing casual employee retirement benefit liability	38,216	38,777

(i) *Accounting policy*

The liability recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position in respect of casual employee retirement benefit is the present value of the obligation at the financial position date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses.

The casual employee retirement benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 **Long term employee benefits**

b. Casual employee retirement benefit (continued)

(i) Accounting policy (continued)

The present value of the casual employee retirement benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related benefit obligation.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

(ii) *Funding*

The Group pays the termination lump sums as they fall due. The Group expects to pay lump sums of $2,998 in 2025 ($2,206 in 2024).

(iii) Movement in present value of casual employee retirement benefit obligation

	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Obligation at start of year	38,777	38,817
Current service cost	2,386	2,592
Interest cost	2,343	2,327
Experience adjustments	(2,285)	(2,291)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(1,161)	--
Benefits paid	(1,844)	(2,668)
Obligation at end of year	38,216	38,777

The casual employee retirement benefit obligation is allocated between the members as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Casual employees	67%	85%
Former casual employees made permanent	31%	12%
Outstanding benefits	2%	3%
The weighted average duration of the retirement benefit obligation at year end	12.6yrs	13.1yrs

21% (2023: 20%) of the benefits are vested.
40% (2023: 40%) of the retirement obligation is conditional on future salary increases.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits

b. *Casual employee retirement benefit (continued)*

(iv) Expense recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2024 $	2023 $
Current service cost	2,386	2,592
Net interest on net retirement benefit liability	2,343	2,327
Casual employee retirement benefit expense (Note 17)	4,729	4,919

(v) Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income

	2024 $	2023 $
Experience gains	(3,446)	(2,291)
Deferred income tax (Note 8 c.)	1,034	687
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(2,412)	(1,604)

(vi) Significant accounting estimate

The present value of the retirement benefit depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for the benefit include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of long term Government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related benefit liability.

Other key assumptions for casual employee retirement benefit are based in part on current market conditions.

	2024 Per annum	2023 Per annum
Summary of principal assumptions		
Discount rate	6.25%	6.00%
Average individual pay increases	4.00%	4.00%

There is limited experience data on casual employees hence management has used the same assumptions as that of the pension plan.

These assumptions affect the deferred tax asset calculated on the casual employee retirement benefit liability.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 **Long term employee benefits**

b. Casual employee retirement benefit (continued)

(iv) Significant accounting estimate (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the casual employee retirement benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the retirement benefit obligation as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

	Impact on casual employee retirement benefit obligation					
	Change in Assumptions		**Increase in assumptions**		**Decrease in assumptions**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Discount rate	1%pa	1%pa	-10.9%	-11.3%	+13.0%	+13.5%
Future salary increases	1%pa	1%pa	+10.0%	+11.5%	-8.4%	-9.7%

These sensitivities were computed by re-calculating the casual employee retirement benefit obligation using the revised assumptions. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the prior year.

19 **Revenue**

a. Accounting Policy

Revenue Recognition

Revenue represents the amounts earned for lease rents, port and warehousing services and management fees.

Revenue from port and warehousing services and management fees is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 and is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Revenue is governed by an established tariff. The tariff details all services offered by the Group - Port and Warehouse. Revenue from providing services, for marine, mooring and unmooring, container handling, and storage rent etc. are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue earned as rental income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the individual lease agreements with tenants in accordance with IFRS 16. Lease premiums are deferred and recognised as revenue over the term of the lease. Leases between the parent company and tenants on the Industrial Estate are usually of two types, 30 year leases and 96 years and longer leases. The premiums received on 96 year leases are accounted for on a deferral basis. They are taken into income in equal annual amounts over the lives of the leases. Commitment fees received on all leases are taken into income upon receipt.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

19 Revenue (continued)

b. *Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers*

The Group derives revenue at a point in time from Cargo Handling Operations and Support departments.

	Port and related activities $	Support activities $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Revenue	282,105	1,797	283,902
Year ended 31 December 2023			
Revenue	252,260	1,655	253,915

The revenue reported to the chief operating decision makers is measured in a manner consistent with that in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

c. *Revenue from lease income*

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term (Note 24 and 25). The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Revenue from estate was $109,521 (2023: $112,552).

d. *Liabilities related to contracts with customers*

The Group has no liabilities related to contracts with customers.

20 Trade and other payables

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
5,510	5,348	Trade payables	5,348	5,510
1,443	1,875	Statutory liabilities	5,633	5,628
32,611	64,280	Other payables and accruals	69,749	36,425
39,564	71,503		80,730	47,563
10,252	10,137	Due to subsidiary	--	--
49,816	81,640		80,730	47,563

20 Trade and other payables (continued)

a. Accounting policy

Trade Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Decommissioning obligations for industrial estate properties reside with the tenants. There are no legal or contractual decommissioning obligations for the port and its related facilities.

b. Fair value of trade payables

Due to the short term nature of the current payables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

21 Segment information

a. Accounting Policy

Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the President and the management team, which is the team responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and is also responsible for making strategic decisions. The Group's executive management team, consisting of the President, the Vice Presidents of Business Services, Port Operations and Technical Services, examine the Group's performance from an operations perspective and has identified two reportable segments of its business.

(i) Port operations – This covers services supplied for the import, export and transhipment of containers and general cargo. The fees for these services include handling charges, storage rents, stuffing/unstuffing and other miscellaneous services. These are all based on an established tariff.

(ii) Estate operations – This covers operations involved in the development, maintenance and supply of onshore infrastructure which are leased to tenants at contracted rates as charged for occupancy, wayleaves and common service charges.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21 Segment information (continued)

a. *Accounting policy (continued)*

These are the reportable segments of the Group as they form the basis used by the President and management team, as the chief operating decision makers, for assessing performance and allocating resources.

These reported segments are closely integrated as the viability of one segment depends on the continued operations of the other. As such, the operation comprises one cash generating unit, which is taxed as one unit and for which other expenses do not relate entirely to one segment.

b. *Segment operations*

Parent

	Port and related activities $	Estate $	Support activities $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Revenue	282,105	109,521	1,797	393,423
Gross profit	145,634	109,521	1,797	256,952
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	--	153,010	--	153,010
Depreciation	(20,607)	(1,259)	(5,375)	(27,241)
Repairs and maintenance	(30,407)	(148)	(4,553)	(35,108)
Other expenses – net	(73,738)	12,510	(68,772)	(130,000)
Finance costs	(3,456)	--	(750)	(4,206)
Profit before taxation				213,407
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Revenue	252,260	112,552	1,655	366,467
Gross profit	127,306	112,552	1,655	241,513
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	--	42,975	--	42,975
Depreciation	(22,602)	(1,524)	(5,750)	(29,876)
Repairs and maintenance	(34,244)	(1,676)	(5,040)	(40,960)
Other expenses – net	(59,759)	(16,916)	(69,650)	(146,325)
Finance costs	(3,774)	--	(1,384)	(5,158)
Profit before taxation				62,169

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21 Segment information (continued)

b. Segment operations (continued)

Group

	Port and related activities $	Estate $	Support activities $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Revenue	282,105	109,521	1,797	393,423
Gross profit	146,943	109,521	1,797	258,261
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	--	153,010	--	153,010
Depreciation	(20,607)	(1,259)	(5,375)	(27,241)
Repairs and maintenance	(30,407)	(148)	(4,553)	(35,108)
Other expenses – net	(74,404)	12,510	(68,772)	(130,666)
Finance costs	(3,456)	--	(750)	(4,206)
Profit before taxation				214,050
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Revenue	252,260	112,552	1,655	366,467
Gross profit	128,754	112,552	1,655	242,961
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	--	42,975	--	42,975
Depreciation	(22,602)	(1,524)	(5,750)	(29,876)
Repairs and maintenance	(34,244)	(1,676)	(5,040)	(40,960)
Other expenses – net	(60,461)	(16,916)	(69,649)	(147,026)
Finance costs	(3,774)	--	(1,384)	(5,158)
Profit before taxation				62,916

The revenue reported to the chief operating decision makers is measured in a manner consistent with that in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21 Segment information (continued)

c. Segment assets

	Port and Related activities $	Estate $	Support activities $	Total $
Total segment assets				
Parent				
31 December 2024	534,960	2,666,215	56,616	3,257,791
31 December 2023	545,995	2,551,864	12,961	3,110,820
Group				
31 December 2024	534,640	2,666,215	57,563	3,258,418
31 December 2023	545,675	2,551,864	14,057	3,111,596

Total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the parent and consolidated financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

Reportable segments' assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

PARENT 31 December 2023 $	2024 $		GROUP 31 December 2024 $	2023 $
3,110,820	3,257,791	Total segment assets	3,258,418	3,111,596
148,078	184,394	Cash and bank on hand	184,942	148,080
16,399	14,844	Deferred income tax	14,844	16,399
17,061	22,106	Other assets	22,845	17,799
3,292,358	3,479,135	Total assets as per statement of financial position	3,481,049	3,293,874

Total segment assets include additions to property, plant and equipment as follows:

	Port and Related activities $	Estate $	Support activities $	Total $
Parent/ Group				
31 December 2024	16,794	--	3,808	20,602
31 December 2023	13,887	520	8,517	22,924

d. Segment liabilities

Total liabilities are centrally managed and are not allocated by segments.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

22 Expenses by nature

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	2024 $		2024 $	2023 $
211,237	233,517	Staff costs (Note 17)	232,563	210,168
27,369	25,571	Depreciation (Note 5)	25,571	27,369
2,506	1,671	Depreciation of right of use asset	1,671	2,506
40,961	35,108	Repairs and maintenance	35,108	40,961
16,093	15,506	Utilities	15,506	16,093
12,371	11,816	Office expenses	12,122	12,690
12,014	(14,009)	Bad debts/impairment	(14,009)	12,014
6,574	5,603	Other	5,603	6,574
5,638	5,907	Insurance	5,907	5,638
3,790	2,629	Legal and professional fees	2,629	3,790
460	2,026	Vehicle and transport	2,026	460
2,824	3,083	Communication	3,088	2,827
829	882	Directors' remuneration	882	829
1,815	1,526	Marketing	1,526	1,815
344,481	330,836	Total cost of providing services, administrative expenses and other operating expenses	330,193	343,734

Audit fees for the year ended 31 December 2024 totalled $880 (2023: $833). Other fees paid to the auditor (and related network firms) for non-assurance services totalled $47(2023: $59).

23 Contingent liabilities

a.	Customs bonds	3,950	3,950

The Group has approved bond facilities with First Citizens Bank Limited of $3,000, Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited of $3,700 and with Republic Bank Limited of $2,000. These approved bonds remain unchanged from 2023.

b. The Corporation is a party to various legal actions. In the opinion of the directors, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of such actions will not result in any significant additional liabilities. Provisions have been made in these parent and consolidated financial statements, where applicable.

c. The Property Tax Act of 2009 (PTA) was enacted into law by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT), effective from 1 January 2010. There were challenges with its implementation and GORTT implemented waivers of the tax, the last of which expired on 30 September 2017. At present, there is a Tax amnesty granted by the GORTT for the period 14 November 2022 to 17 March 2023. The PTA has not yet been enforced primarily due to non- completion of property valuations by the statutory authority and assessments not being sent to taxpayers. While a present obligation exists, taxpayers are unable to reliably estimate the liability as the basis for fair value at this time has not been clarified.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Leases

This Note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee. For leases where the Group is a lessor, see Note 6(c).

Amounts recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position

PARENT			GROIUP	
2023 $	**2024 $**		**2024 $**	**2023 $**
		Non-current assets		
2,506	835	Right of use asset	835	2,506
		Non-current liabilities		
962	--	Lease liabilities	--	962
		Current liabilities		
1,671	932	Lease liabilities	932	1,671
2,633	932		932	2,633

There were no additions to the right of use assets during 2024.

Amounts recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

PARENT			GROUP	
2023 $	**2024 $**		**2024 $**	**2023 $**
2,506	1,671	Depreciation of right of use asset	1,671	2,506
382	140	Interest expense (included in finance costs)	140	382

a. *Accounting policy*

The Group leases vehicles and printers. Where applicable, rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 years for vehicles and a month by month basis for printers.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments(including in substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

24 Leases (continued)

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of- use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Corporation, which does not have recent third party financing, an
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs
- restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The Group revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment. There are no right-of-use buildings held by the Group.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in the vehicles lease across the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

25 Deferred lease rental income - Parent/Group

	2024 $	2023 $
Current portion	5,229	4,626
Non-current portion	52,167	53,112
	57,396	57,738

PARENT 2023 $	PARENT 2024		GROUP 2024 $	GROUP 2023 $
		At beginning of year:		
4,523	4,349	30 year leases and unearned revenue	4,349	4,523
54,163	53,389	96 years and longer leases	53,389	54,163
58,686	57,738		57,738	58,686
111,604	109,179	Amounts received during the year	109,179	111,604
170,290	166,917		166,917	170,290
(112,552)	(109,521)	Income brought into account (Note 21b.)	(109,521)	(112,552)
57,738	57,396	At end of year	57,396	57,738
		Summarised as follows:		
4,349	4,781	30 year leases and unearned revenue	4,781	4,349
53,389	52,615	96 years and longer leases	52,615	53,389
57,738	57,396		57,396	57,738
(53,112)	(52,167)	Less: non-current portion	(52,167)	(53,112)
4,626	5,229	Current portion	5,229	4,626

	2024 $	2023 $
Within 1 year	5,229	4,577
Between 1 and 2 years	983	983
Between 2 and 3 years	983	983
Between 3 and 4 years	983	983
Between 4 and 5 years	983	983
Later that 5 years	48,235	49,229
	57,396	57,738

a. Accounting policy

Refer to Note 19 a.

26 Material accounting policies

This Note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these parent and consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other Notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited and its subsidiary, Point Lisas Terminals Limited.

a. *Basis of preparation*

(i) Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The parent and consolidated financial statements of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards,
- IAS Standards, and
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC Interpretations).

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

The parent and consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- the revaluation of land, buildings and own site improvements – measured at fair value,
- investment properties – measured at fair value,
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – measured at fair value, and
- defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) *New and amended standards adopted by the Group*

The Group has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1,
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

26 Material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) *New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group*

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Title	**Key Requirements**
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability Effective 1 January 2025 (early adoption is available)	In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary. These new requirements will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted (subject to any endorsement process).
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Effective 1 January 2026	On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments are as follows: (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The amendments in (b) are most relevant to financial institutions, but the amendments in (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to all entities.

26 Material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

Title	Key Requirements
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' Effective 1 January 2027 (early adoption is permitted)	This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: • the structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals; • requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss • required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management- defined performance measures); and • enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' Effective 1 January 2027	This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements; and it applies instead the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries' financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if: • it does not have public accountability; and • it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

26 **Material accounting policies (continued)**

b. Foreign currency translation

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the parent and consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). These parent and consolidated financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the Parent and Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates, are generally recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

c. *Fair value hierarchy*

Judgments and estimates are made in determining the fair values for items recognised and measured at fair value in the parent and consolidated financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows:

Level 1 - The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (e.g. over- the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

Level 3 - One or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data. This is the case for unlisted equity securities and for instruments where climate risk gives rise to a significant unobservable adjustment.

d. *Property, plant and equipment (Note 5 a.)*

e. *Investment properties (Note 6 a.)*

f. *Financial assets (Note 7 a.)*

g. *Current and deferred income tax (Note 8 b.)*

26 Material accounting policies (continued)

h. Inventory (Note 9 a.)

i. *Trade and other receivables (Note 10 a.)*

j. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11 a.)

k. Impairment of non- financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

l. Stated capital (Note 12 a.)

m. Borrowings (Note 16 a.)

n. Employee benefits

- *Short-term obligations (Note 17 a.)*
- *Other long-term employee benefit obligations (Note 17 a.)*
- *Termination benefits (Note 17 a.)*
- *Bonus plans (Note 17 a.)*
- *Employee share ownership plan (Note 17 a. and 14 a.)*
- *Retirement benefit obligation (Note 18 a. (i))*
- *Casual employee retirement benefit (Note 18 b. (i))*

o. Revenue recognition (Note 19 a.)

p. Trade payables (Note 20 a.)

q. Provisions (Note 20 a.)

r. Segment reporting (Note 21 a.)

s. Leases (Note 24 a.)

t. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the parent and consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

27 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the period end, the Corporation received VAT bonds to settle VAT refunds amounting to $9,868. These were issued on 31 January 2025 with a maturity of 31 January 2028. There were no other events requiring adjustments or disclosures.

Management Proxy Circular

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THE COMPANIES ACT, Ch. 81:01
(Section 144)

1. Name of Company:

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited

Company No. P70(C)

2. Particulars of Meeting:
Fifty-Eight (58th) Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on Wednesday 25th June, 2025 at the Conference Centre, PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas.

3. Solicitation:
It is intended to vote the Proxy hereby solicited by the Management of the Company (unless the Shareholder directs otherwise) in favour of all resolutions specified in the Proxy Form.

4. Any Director's statement submitted pursuant to Section 76 (2):
No statement has been received from any Director pursuant to Section 76 (2) of the Companies Act, Ch. 81:01

5. Any Auditor's statement submitted pursuant to Section 171 (1):
No statement has been received from the Auditors of the Company pursuant to Section 171(1) of The Companies Act, Ch. 81:01

6. Any Shareholder's proposal submitted pursuant to Sections 116(a) and 117(2):
No proposal has been received from any shareholder pursuant to Sections 116(a) and 117(2) of the Companies Act, Ch. 81:01

Date	Name and Title	Signature
April 11th, 2025	Mrs. Kelly Jackson-Baynes Assistant Secretary	Kelly Jackson-Baynes

Proxy Form

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THE COMPANIES ACT, CH. 81:01
(Section 143 (1))

Name of Company:

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Company No. P70(C)

Particulars of Meeting:

Fifty-Eight (58th) Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on Wednesday 25th June, 2025, at 1:00 p.m. at. the Conference Centre, PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas.

I/We____

of____

shareholder(s) of the above named Company hereby appoint the Chairman of the

Meeting, or failing him ____________________________________ of

____

to be my/our proxy to attend and act on my/our behalf at the above Meeting, and at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, to the same extent and with the same power as if I/we were personally present at the said Meeting or such adjournment or adjournments thereof and, without limiting the generality of the authorization and power hereby conferred, to vote for me/us on my/our behalf as indicated below on the Resolutions to be proposed at the above Meeting and at any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Dated this _________ day of__________________ 2025

____

Signature(s) of Shareholder(s)

Please indicate with an "X" in the spaces below how you wish your Proxy to vote on the Resolutions referred to. If no such indication is given the Proxy will exercise his discretion as to how he votes or whether he abstains from voting.

NO.	ORDINARY BUSINESS RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST
1.	To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended December 31st, 2024, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.		
2.	To elect Directors and for such purpose pass the following resolutions: (i) Be it resolved that the Directors to be elected be elected en bloc. (ii) Be it resolved that Ms. Annette Wattie, Mr. Richardo Garcia, Ms. Cindy Manson, Mr. St. Clair O'Neil, Mr. Ricardo Lewis, and Mr. Stephen Harris be elected Directors of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited.		
3.	Be it resolved that PricewaterhouseCoopers be appointed Auditors of the Company for the period ending at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting and that the Directors be authorized to fix their remuneration and expenses for the ensuing year.		

____

Signature(s) of Shareholder(s)

NOTES:

1. A Shareholder may appoint a proxy of his/her own choice. If such an appointment is made, delete the words "the Chairman of the Meeting" and insert the name and address of the person appointed proxy in the space provided.

2. If the appointer is a corporation, this Proxy Form must be under Common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised in that behalf.

3. A Shareholder who is a body corporate may, in lieu of appointing a proxy, authorize an individual by resolution of its directors or governing body to represent it at this Annual Meeting.

4. In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but the names of all the joint holders should be stated on the Proxy Form. If this form is returned without any indication as to how the person appointed proxy shall vote, he will exercise his discretion as to how he votes or whether he abstains from voting.

5. To be valid, the Proxy Form must be completed and emailed to kjbaynes@plipdeco.com less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time fixed for holding the Annual Meeting or adjourned Meeting.

RETURN TO:

Kelly Jackson-Baynes
Assistant Secretary
Point Lisas Industrial Port Development
Corporation Limited
PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive
Point Lisas Industrial Estate
Couva