NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

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NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Ms. Jennifer Lutchman
Chairperson

In mid-2018, the National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited (NIF) was established to monetize certain CLICO assets as well as a wholly owned State Enterprise. This quality portfolio valued at $7.941 billion comprised:

No. of Shares	Investee Company	% of Portfolio
61,677,011	Angostura Holdings Limited	12%
15,285,917	One Caribbean Media Limited	2%
42,475,362	Republic Financial Holdings Limited	56%
4,548,712	West Indian Tobacco Company Limited	5%
189,400,000	Trinidad Generation Unlimited	25%
	Total Portfolio	100%

Subsequently in July 2023, in the context of favourable market conditions, the Series D Bond was issued to a private group, of mainly institutional investors, and the proceeds utilized to redeem the Series A Bond.

Following the successful redemption of the **Series A** bond in July 2023, the **$400 million NIF 2 Bond,** funded by approximately four percent (4%) of the shares of Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL), was launched on **January 22 2024**, targeted at individuals and small businesses, and was oversubscribed by **267%**.

Since inception NIF has paid, on time, thirteen (13) semi-annual coupon payments amounting to **$1.3 billion** on its NIF1 bonds (Series A, B and C), three (3) semi-annual coupon payments on its Series Bond D totaling $129.0 million and two (2) semi-annual coupon payments amounting to **$18.0 million** on the NIF2 Bond, to its approximately 6,671 bond holders. The next semi-annual coupon payments to bond holders of Series B and Series C and the NIF2 Bond would be on August 9 2025 while for Series D, payment would be effected on July 26 2025.

The NIF1 bonds (Series A, B and C) were listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange on September 4 2018, while listing of the NIF2 bond followed on March 13 2024. The attractiveness of these bonds is evident from their regular trading with approximately $338 million and $2.4 million traded respectively to date.

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

(continued)

The NIF1, well-balanced portfolio, has been experiencing steady dividends which when combined with **NIF2** amounted to **$411.8 million** in 2024, an increase of $87.7 million or **27%** from the $324.1 million earned in the prior year:

a. Republic Financial Holdings Limited: paid out overall dividends of $5.70 per share which was an increase of 9.6% over 2023 dividends of $5.20 per share;
b. Trinidad Generation Unlimited: paid dividends which moved from $0.36 per share to $0.49 per share;
c. Angostura Holdings Limited: paid dividends of $0.38 per share, an 8.5% increase compared to $0.35 per share in 2023;
d. One Caribbean Media Limited: paid out $0.21 per share compared to $0.20 received during 2023; and
e. The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited: distributed $0.87 per share in 2024 compared to $0.78 during 2023.

We ended 2024 with an overall portfolio of **$7.7 billion**. Thus, while the dividend performance has been significant, the portfolio has been impacted by a general decline in stock market prices such that the NIF1 portfolio valued in 2018 at $8.0 billion is currently $6.90 billion with a coverage ratio of 1.8:1.

On behalf of our Directors, Management and Staff, I wish to sincerely thank our bond holders for their continuing confidence in the Company.

J Lutchman

Jennifer Lutchman
Chairman
March 26 2025

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Meeting of Shareholders of the National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited (NIF) ("the Company") will be held virtually on **Wednesday June 11 2025** commencing at 9:30 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and, if approved, adopt the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31 2024 and the reports of the Directors and auditors.

2. That PKF be re-appointed auditors and that the Directors be empowered to determine the auditors' remuneration in respect of the period ending December 31 2025 at the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting of the Company; and

3. To transact any other business which may properly be brought before the Meeting

By order of the Board

Corporate Secretary
Port of Spain
April 22 2025

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors	Jennifer Lutchman - Chairperson Nadira Lyder Dexter Jaggernauth Cindy Pierre
Corporate Secretary	C. Frank & Associates Ltd. 6 Lloyd Street San Juan (868) 681-7012
General Manager	Wayne Dass c/o Level 2, Eric Williams Financial Building, Independence Square, Port Of Spain Trinidad And Tobago (868) 612-9700 Ext 1208
Registered Office	Level 2, Eric Williams Financial Building, Independence Square, Port Of Spain Trinidad And Tobago (868) 612-9700 Ext 1208/9
Bankers	First Citizens Bank Limited Independence Square Port Of Spain (868) 625-2893
Auditors	PKF Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors 111 Eleventh Street Barataria (868) 235-5063
Attorneys	Johnson, Camacho & Singh 5th Floor, Newtown Centre 30-36 Maraval Road, Newtown Port of Spain (868) 225-4JCS
Registrar	Trinidad And Tobago Central Depository 10th Floor, Nicholas Towers 63-65 Independence Square Port Of Spain

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Jennifer Lutchman (Chairperson)

Mrs. Jennifer Lutchman has been a Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants since 2002 and a Fellow of the Association since 2007 and has over thirty-eight (38) years of accounting and auditing experience. She moved to the Ministry of Finance in 2017 where she was appointed Deputy Permanent Secretary, supporting the oversight of State Enterprises. Mrs. Lutchman retired in 2024 as the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance with responsibility for all arms of auditing and compliance.

Mrs. Nadira Lyder (Director)

Mrs. Nadira Lyder has been employed in the public sector of Trinidad and Tobago for over 30 years and brings with her a wide range of experience in public sector transformation, portfolio management, corporate governance and business administration. Due to her extensive experience and qualifications, she also provides technical advice to the executive management of the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Dexter Jaggernauth (Director)

Mr. Dexter Jaggernauth was appointed Deputy Permanent Secretary with effect from January 2023 and Acting Permanent Secretary from October 2023. He was previously the Programme Manager, Strategic Management and Execution Office, Ministry of Finance, providing support for initiatives including the implementation of property tax, activities related to the creation of the Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority and formulation of the National Budget and is versed in financial and economic analysis.

Ms. Cindy Pierre (Director)

Ms. Cindy Pierre was admitted to the Trinidad and Tobago Bar in 2016 and is a member of the Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago. She currently works in the Office of the Treasury Solicitor, Ministry of Finance (Office) as State Counsel II. In this role she assists in the vetting and preparation of agreements, participates in local and international negotiations and consultations with a view to providing legal advice as well as contributes to the reviewing of procurement matters within the Ministry in accordance with the various legal and statutory requirements.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

The year 2024 marked a significant milestone for the National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited (NIF) with the launch of the NIF2 bond on January 22, 2024. The Company's core operating performance improved significantly in the year, with net income increasing by 72% to $145.2 million, driven by increases in both dividend income (up 27%) and interest income (up 97%). All coupon payments that came due during the year were successfully met, in full and on time. Further, the Company's cash balance inclusive of investments in its sinking funds increased to $611 million, up 34% from the prior year. While dividend and interest income increased significantly, the overall portfolio valuation decreased, reflecting the impact of depressed share prices in the market. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Composite Index and the All T&T Index declined by 13% and 14% respectively. Resultantly, the Company ended the year with a total portfolio value of $7.7 billion, down by 11% from the prior year. Notwithstanding the decline in the fair value of the portfolio, NIF's Asset/Debt coverage ratio remained healthy at 1.8:1.

NIF1 Performance

NIF1 – Bonds and Investment Portfolio

At inception in July 2018, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) via Corporation Sole, transferred assets totaling $7.9 billion to the Company to support its initial $4.0 billion three-series bond issuance. The NIF1 bonds (Series A, B, and C) were listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange (TTSE) in September 2018. Series A was successfully refinanced in July 2023 via the issue of a Series D bond in the amount of $1.2 billion. The NIF1 bonds continue to attract investor interest, with cumulative trading volume as at December 31 2024 of approximately $337 million, since initial listing.

NIF1 Bonds

Bond	Value	Rate	Duration	Maturity Date
NIF1 – Series B	$1.6 billion	5.7%	12 years	August 9, 2030
NIF1 – Series C	$1.2 billion	6.6%	20 years	August 9, 2038
NIF1 – Series D	$1.2 billion	7.1%	17 years	July 26, 2040
Total	$4.0 billion			

The NIF1 investment portfolio valued at $7.85 billion as at December 31, 2023, decreased to $6.95 billion by December 31, 2024. This reduction was attributable to declining share prices on the local stock exchange for Angostura Holdings Limited, Republic Financial Holdings Limited, One Caribbean Media Limited and West Indian Tobacco Company Limited.

Notwithstanding the fall in the fair value of the investment portfolio, the NIF1 Asset/Debt coverage ratio remains healthy at 1.83:1.

NIF1 Investment Portfolio as at December 31, 2024:

Investee Company	No. of Shares	Share Price Dec-31-2024	Total Value of Shares $'000
Angostura Holdings Limited	61,677,011	$14.85	915,904
One Caribbean Media Limited	15,285,917	$2.82	43,106
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	42,475,362	$113.31	4,812,883
West Indian Tobacco Company Limited	13,646,136	$5.60	76,418
Trinidad Generation Unlimited	189,400,000		1,108,859
Total Investment Portfolio Value			**6,957,170**

Valuation of Trinidad Generation Unlimited (TGU)

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Trinidad Generation Unlimited (TGU), is the largest energy supplier in Trinidad and Tobago, delivering over 50% of the country's average electricity demand and accounting for approximately 39% of Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission's (T&TEC) total contracted capacity. This makes TGU a significant and strategic national asset, essential to the stability of the country's electrical grid.

The Company previously recognized a fair value of $2.237 billion as at December 31, 2021, based on an independent external valuation using a conservative base case scenario. As at December 31, 2023, an internal valuation using updated assumptions and the same methodology estimated TGU's value at $1.1 billion, which was recorded accordingly.

In 2024, Management engaged external qualified consultants to conduct an independent valuation of TGU as at December 31, 2023 for financial reporting purposes. Two scenarios were considered:

(i) A conservative base case assuming that TGU's plant ceases operations in July 2041, resulting in a valuation of US$208.1 million (approximately TT$1.4 billion); and

(ii) A scenario assuming an extension of TGU's Power Purchase Agreement by 15 years to July 2056, resulting in a valuation of US$330.6 million (approximately TT$2.2 billion).

TGU is currently in the second year of a three-year Capital Enhancement Project, focused on re-engineering and reconfiguring its assets to support continued energy delivery to Trinidad and

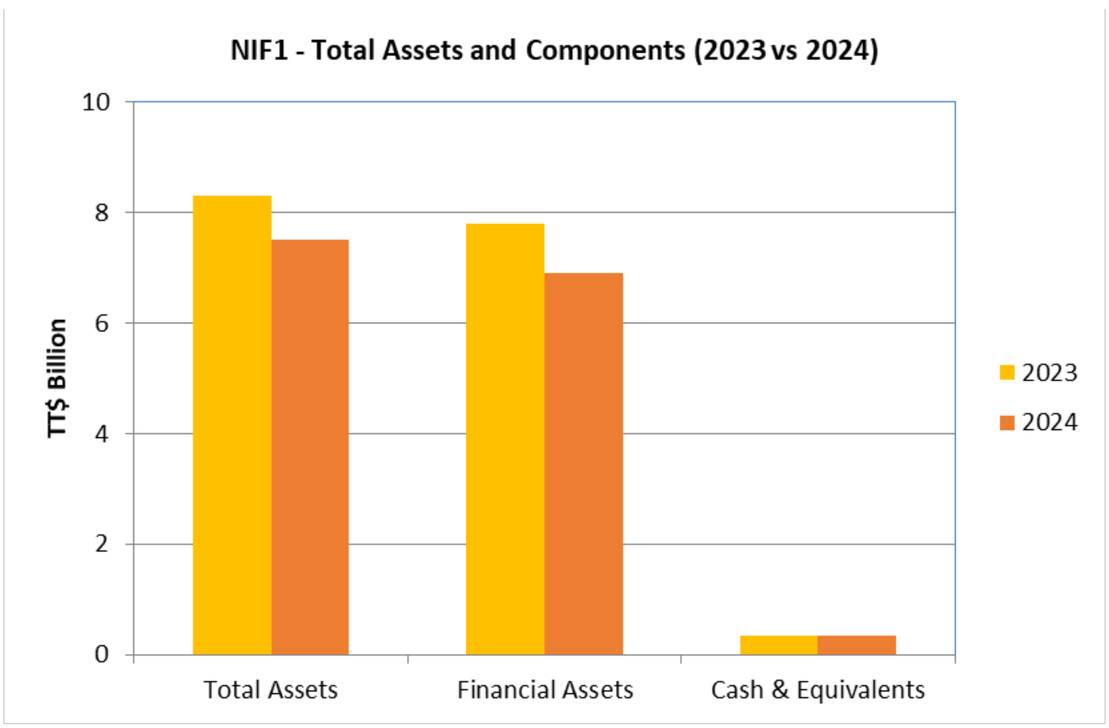
Tobago. In light of this, Management has prudently opted to maintain the $1.1 billion valuation at December 31, 2024, given that projected benefits of the Capital Enhancement Project remain under evaluation. A new in-house valuation, to be independently reviewed, is planned as at December 31, 2025.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

NIF1 cash and cash equivalents totaled $335.7 million at year-end, down from $345.3 million in 2023. These balances include short-term investments held in the Sinking Fund and operating accounts. Major cash outflows during the year included bond coupon payments in January, February, July and August 2024.

Total Assets

As at December 31, 2024, NIF1 total assets stood at $7.5 billion, compared to $8.3 billion in the prior year, due to a reduction in the fair value of the investment portfolio. Financial assets totaled $6.9 billion (2023: $7.8 billion), while cash and cash equivalents slightly decreased to $335.7 million (2023: $345.3 million).



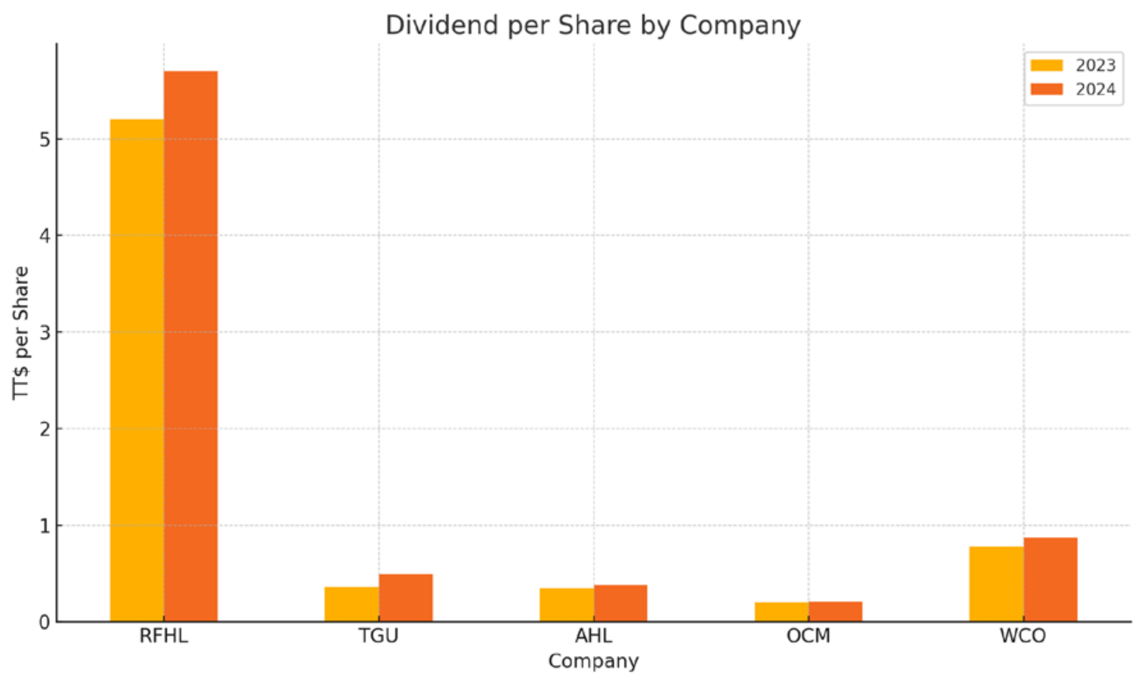
Reserves

As at December 31, 2024, the Company's NIF1 reserves amounted to $5 million, comprising the following:

Reserve	Description	Amount ($ million)
Bond Interest Reserve – NIF1	Contingency funding from the Ministry of Finance to cover shortfalls in revenue for bond interest payments.	5.0

Dividend Income

Dividend income for NIF1 totaled $374.5 million, an increase of $50.3 million or 16% over the $324.2 million received in 2023. This improvement reflects stronger performance by several investee companies:



Interest Income

Interest income increased by 97% to $11.3 million, reflecting both a higher average balance in the Sinking Fund and an improvement in its average yield.

Expenses

Operating expenses increased by $578,000, or 12%, over the prior year, due to:

(i) consultancy fees related to the independent valuation of TGU and subsequent Audit-related expenses;
(ii) recruitment services for the appointment of a General Manager;
(iii) increased investment management and custodian fees attributable to the higher average balance in the Sinking Fund; and
(iv) Green Fund Levy on the additional dividend income received primarily from Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) and Trinidad Generation Unlimited (TGU).

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by $15.1 million, or 6%, primarily due to a higher coupon rate of 7.1% on the Series D bond compared to 4.5% on the redeemed Series A bond, with the 2023 financial statements reflecting only five months of this higher interest expense and the 2024 financial statements a full year.

NIF2 Performance

NIF2 – Bonds and Investment Portfolio

On January 22, 2024, the Company launched the NIF2 bond, a $400 million issue backed by 6,546,417 shares of Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) valued at $815.2 million, which were transferred by Corporation Sole in November 2023. The bond was oversubscribed by 267%, signaling strong investor interest, particularly from individuals and small businesses. The NIF2 bond was listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange on March 13, 2024, and continues to attract investor interest, with cumulative trading volume as at December 31, 2024 of approximately $2.6 million, since its initial listing.

NIF2 Bonds

As at December 31, 2024 the bonds issued stood at $400 million as detailed below:

Bond	Value	Rate	Duration	Maturity Date
NIF2	$400 million	4.5%	5 years	August 9, 2029

The NIF2 investment portfolio, valued at $803.4 million as at December 31, 2023, declined to $741.7 million by December 31, 2024. This reduction reflects the fall in the market price of Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) shares on the local stock exchange, which comprise the sole asset backing the NIF2 bond. Notwithstanding the decline in the fair value of the NIF2 investment portfolio, all coupon payments were successfully met and the coverage ratio as at December 31, 2024 stands at a healthy 1.85:1.

NIF2 Investment Portfolio as at December 31, 2024:

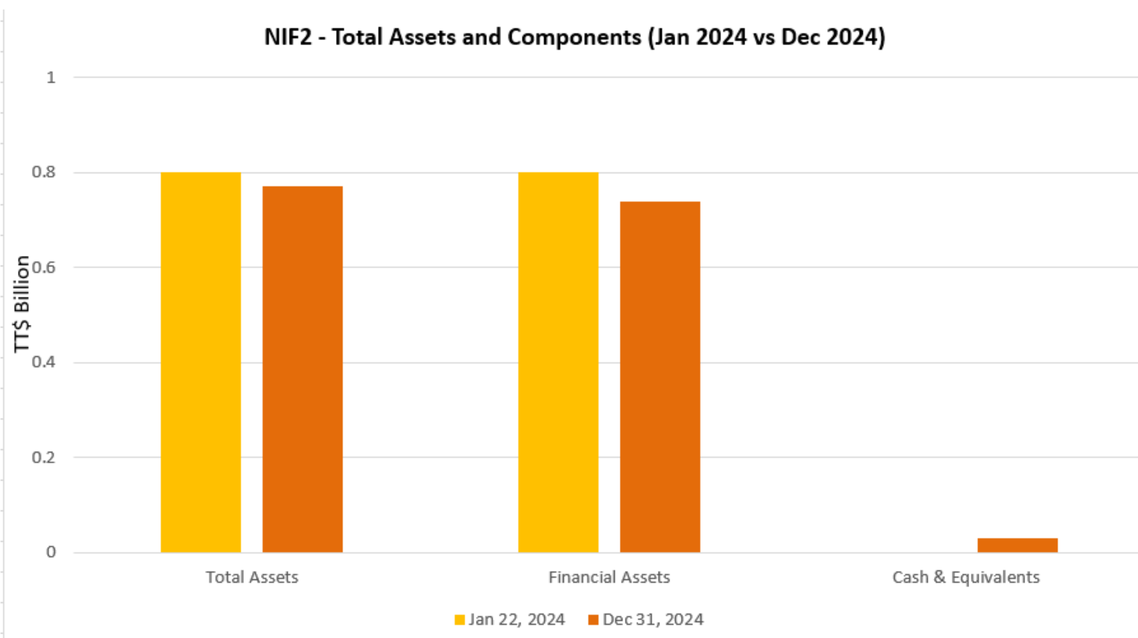
Investee Company	No. of Shares	Share Price Dec-31-2024	Total Value of Shares $'000
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	6,546,417	$113.31	741,774

Cash and Cash Equivalents

As at December 31, 2024, the NIF2 operating cash balance stood at $30.7 million, with no prior-year balance as the bond was issued in January 2024. No transfers were made to the Sinking Fund during the year.

Total Assets

As at December 31, 2024, NIF2 total assets stood at $772.6 million, compared to $803.4 million on January 22, 2024 when it was first launched, due to a reduction in the fair value of the investment portfolio. Financial assets totaled $741.7 million (Jan 2024: $803.4 million), while cash and cash equivalents stood at $30.7 million (Jan 2024: nil).



Reserves

As at December 31, 2024, total reserves for NIF2 stood at $417.65 million, comprising the following:

Reserve	Description	Amount ($ million)
Bond Interest Reserve – NIF2	Contingency reserve for NIF2 interest coverage, funded by the Ministry of Finance.	2.45
Equity Reserve – NIF2	Represents the difference between the value of RFHL shares ($815.2M) and the $400 million Loan Note.	415.2
Total		417.65

Dividend Income

Dividend income from RFHL totaled $37.28 million in 2024. This represented NIF2's sole source of revenue for the year and was based on dividends received of $5.70 per share.

Expenses

Operating expenses for NIF2 totalled approximately $0.59 million in 2024. These included:

(i) Allocated administrative and corporate expenses (30% of shared services)
(ii) Statutory listing and regulatory fees

In 2024, the first semi-annual coupon payment for NIF2 was made in August, totaling $9.07 million. NIF2 bonds carry semi-annual coupon payment dates in February and August.

Finance Costs

Finance costs totaled $15.9 million in 2024, primarily reflecting bond interest and the amortization of bond issue costs related to the NIF2 Bond issued in January 2024.

Accumulated Deficit / Retained Earnings

As at December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an accumulated deficit, primarily due to the cumulative unrealized loss from the decline in the Investment Portfolio attributable to declining share prices on the local stock exchange, for its four (4) publicly traded investee companies.

Accounting Policy

The National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and as an investment entity, records all financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND
HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited, (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company 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 the security of the Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Company 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; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited financial statements, Management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where the International Financial Reporting 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 Company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

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

Wayne Dass, CFA
General Manager
Date: 26 March 2025

Simone Denoon-Jackman, FCCA, MBA
Manager, Finance and Accounting
Date: 26 March 2025

PKF
Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors
PKF LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholders
National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Those matters were addressed in the context of our audit of financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Opinion section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Valuation of Investment in Trinidad Generation Unlimited

The company's investment portfolio consists of a 100% ownership of Trinidad Generation Unlimited ("TGU"), multiple listed investments and debt securities as listed in Note 4 to these financial statements. The investment portfolio makes up 96% of total assets (by value) and is the key driver of operations and performance results. The company's investment in TGU represents 14% of its financial assets and 13% of its total assets as at 31 December 2024.

The shares in TGU are privately held and are not traded publicly. In the absence of recent trading activity of TGU shares, a valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2023 by external independent valuators with actual and newly forecasted data available as at 31 December 2023. We therefore considered this investment to be at risk of significant misstatement, or to be subject to a significant level of judgement. As a result, the valuation of this investment was significant to our audit.

We have involved our valuation specialists in addressing this matter and our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

PKF Limited is a member PKF Global, the network of member firms of PKF International Limited, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm(s).

Telephone:	(868) 235-5063
Address:	111 Eleventh Street Barataria Trinidad West Indies
Mailing Address:	PO Box 10205 Eastern Main Road San Juan

Directors: Renée-Lisa Philip Mark K. Superville Jenine Felician-Romain Darcel Corbin

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matter (cont'd)

Valuation of Investment in Trinidad Generation Unlimited (cont'd)

- obtaining a copy of the TGU valuation report and reviewing the assumptions and financial information used in the calculation of the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) and cashflows.
- reviewing the experience, qualifications, and reputation of the independent valuator to ensure fit for purpose;
- reviewing the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used by the independent valuator;
- liaising with the management of TGU to gather details of the entity's historical audited financial results, future financial projections and related assumptions surrounding future projections and ensuring that such information was accurately included in the valuation analysis and calculations;
- engaging in discussions with management at TGU to understand the basis for the assumptions made in relation to future projections to ensure reasonableness.
- recalculating the WACC rate using financial information and data inputs as at 31 December 2024.
- updating the valuation calculations prepared by the independent valuator for the 2025 Annual Budget and Finance Projection.

We found that the assumptions and resulting estimates to be balanced and found no errors in calculations prepared by the independent valuator. However, the calculations had to be updated for information available as at 31 December 2024.

The disclosures about the TGU investment are included in notes 1, 2 and 4 to these financial statements.

Other Information Included in the Company's Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to the Board of Directors.

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

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)
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 financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraudp 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 controls.

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

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 director on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Mark K. Superville

PKF

Barataria, TRINIDAD
26 March 2025

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position
For the year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2024 '000	2023 '000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Office equipment		116	30
Financial assets			
- Fair value through profit or loss	4	7,698,945	8,658,649
- Amortised Investments in Sinking Fund	4	245,180	109,474
Total non-current assets		7,944,241	8,768,153
Current assets			
Other receivables		4,390	6,488
Cash and cash equivalents			
- Cash in bank	5	248,583	206,224
- Investments in Sinking Fund	5	117,917	139,091
Total current assets		370,890	351,803
Total assets		**$8,315,131**	**$9,119,956**
Equity			
Stated capital	6	3,940,967	3,940,967
Reserves	7	422,675	420,225
Retained Earnings	8	(549,556)	264,973
Total equity		3,814,086	4,626,165
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds payable	10	4,400,000	4,000,000
Amortised bond issuance costs		(32,997)	(28,225)
Net bonds payable		4,367,003	3,971,775
Deferred government subventions	11	23,921	18,589
Total non-current liabilities		4,390,924	3,990,364
Current liabilities			
Government Loan Note – NIF2		-	400,000
Other payables		684	501
Accrued bond interest		109,437	102,926
Total current liabilities		110,121	503,427
Total equity and liabilities		**$8,315,131**	**$9,119,956**

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

On 26 March 2025, the Board of Directors of National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited authorized these financial statements for issue.

Director

Director

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2024 '000	2023 '000
Income			
Dividend income	12	411,830	324,160
Interest income		11,327	5,739
Government subventions utilised	13	3,634	3,637
Total income		**426,791**	**333,536**
Expenses			
Operating expenses	14	(6,102)	(4,934)
Finance costs		(275,514)	(244,441)
Total expenses		**(281,616)**	**(249,375)**
Net income		**145,175**	**84,161**
Net unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value	15	**(959,704)**	**(2,115,437)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**$ (814,529)**	**$ (2,031,276)**

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

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Stated Capital '000	Retained earnings '000	Reserves '000	Total '000
Year ended December 31, 2024:				
Balance as at January 1, 2024	3,940,967	264,973	420,225	4,626,165
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(814,529)	-	(814,529)
Reserve – NIF2	-	-	2,450	2,450
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**$3,940,967**	**$(549,556)**	**$422,675**	**$3,814,086**
Year ended December 31, 2023:				
Balance as at January 1, 2023	3,940,967	2,296,249	5,000	6,242,216
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(2,031,276)	-	(2,031,276)
Equity reserve – NIF2	-	-	415,225	415,225
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**$3,940,967**	**$264,973**	**$ 420,225**	**$4,626,165**

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

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Total comprehensive income for the year	(814,529)	(2,031,276)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit for the year to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation of office equipment	44	2
Net unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	959,704	2,115,437
Accrued bond interest	271,319	240,524
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables	2,098	(4,777)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	183	(80)
Net cash from operating activities	**418,819**	**319,830**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net (increase)/decrease in amortised investments in Sinking Fund	(135,706)	(12,437)
Acquisition of office equipment	(130)	(30)
Acquisition of equity investments	-	(815,225)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(135,836)**	**(827,692)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Bond interest paid – NIF1	(255,833)	(224,400)
Bond interest paid – NIF2	(8,975)	-
Proceeds from Series D Bond issue	-	1,200,000
Net change in Amortised bond issuance costs	(4,772)	(5,999)
Net change in Deferred government subventions	5,332	(3,637)
Redemption of Series A Bond	-	(1,200,000)
Proceeds from NIF2 Bond Issue	400,000	-
GORTT Loan note – NIF2	(400,000)	400,000
Equity reserve – NIF2	-	415,225
Reserves – NIF2	2,450	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**(261,798)**	**581,189**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**21,185**	**73,327**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of year	345,315	271,988
End of year	**$366,500**	**$345,315**

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

1. Description of the Company

The National Investment Fund Holding Company Limited ("NIF" or "the Company") was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on May 29, 2018. The registered office of the Company is Level 2, Eric Williams Financial Building, Independence Square, Port of Spain.

The Company is a holding company for the assets transferred from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago ("GORTT") initially being investments in Trinidad Generation Unlimited, Angostura Holdings Limited, Republic Financial Holdings Limited, One Caribbean Media Limited and West Indian Tobacco Company Limited. All financial assets were transferred to the Company on July 6, 2018 at fair market value with the exception of Trinidad Generation Unlimited, which was based on an independent valuation at July 31, 2017.

The Company owns 100% of the Trinidad Generation Unlimited ("TGU" or "the Subsidiary") whose registered office is located at 21 Mulchan Seuchan Road, Chaguanas, Trinidad. TGU's principal activity is 'to engage in the acquisition, construction, ownership and operation, management and maintenance of power generation facilities'.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are presented in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars (rounded to the nearest thousand). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

Although TGU is a subsidiary of NIF, its financial statements were not consolidated with the Company in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 which states that a company classified as an investment entity shall not consolidate a subsidiary company and would measure the investment at fair value through profit or loss.

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective from January 1, 2024, and have been adopted by the Company.

IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2024) – *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*. Amended to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

(c) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued which are effective after January 1, 2024, and have been early adopted by the Company.

The Company has not early adopted any new standards, interpretations or amendments.

(d) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued which are effective from January 1, 2024, and not relevant to the Company

(i) IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2024) – Non-Current Liabilities with Convenants. The amendments aim to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. IAS 1 requires a company to classify debt as non-current only if the company can avoid settling the debt in the 12 months after the reporting date. However, a company's ability to do so is often subject to complying with covenants. For example, a company might have long-term debt that could become repayable within 12 months if the company fails to comply with covenants in that 12-month period.

The amendments to IAS 1 specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements.

(ii) IFRS 16 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2024). The amendment requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that does not recognise any amount of gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains, however, any gain or loss relating to partial or full termination of a lease can still be recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued which are effective from January 1, 2024, and not relevant to the Company (continued)

(iii) IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2024). These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.

(e) Standards, amendments and interpretations issued which are not yet effective and not relevant to the Company

(i) IAS 21 'Amendments on Foreign Exchange Rates' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2025). This amendment provides guidance on determining when a currency lacks exchangeability and how to establish an appropriate exchange rate in such cases. It also introduces new disclosure requirements to explain the impact of exchange restrictions on financial statements.

(ii) IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026) – The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, particularly in the context of electronic payment transactions, and provide additional guidance on assessing contractual cash flows, including those linked to Environmental, Social and Governece (ESG)related features. Further refinements address non-recourse financial assets and contractually linked instruments. Enhanced disclosure requirements under IFRS 7 include reporting contingent features that may impact cash flow timing or amounts and disaggregation of fair value changes for FVOCI equity instruments.

(iii) IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2027). IFRS 18, replaces IAS 1 and introduces new rules for presenting and disclosing financial statements. The changes include clearer income and expense categories, required subtotals, and additional disclosures on company-specific performance measures. It also provides better guidance on grouping financial information and reporting operating expenses.

(iv) IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2027). The amendment allows certain subsidiaries to follow the same accounting rules as their parent companies under IFRS Accounting Standards but with fewer disclosure requirements. To qualify, a subsidiary must not be publicly accountable and its parent must prepare consolidated financial statements compliant with the IFRS Accounting Standards.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b. Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Company, are maintained in Trinidad and Tobago ("TT") dollars. TT dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company. Management considers the TT dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of financial assets and liabilities are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

c. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual obligation of the instrument.

(i) *Financial assets*

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets based on the following business models:

- hold to collect – under this model the objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows until maturity;

- hold to collect and sell – under this model the objective is to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset;

- held for trading – these business models are those that do not meet the criteria under the hold to collect and the hold to collect and sell models.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Based on the Company's business model, financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- *Amortised cost*

  Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"), and that are not recognised at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in Note 2.3 (i). Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" on the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method. The Company classifies its debt instruments, cash and cash equivalents held in the Sinking Fund and other receivables except for prepayments as financial instruments at amortised cost.

- *Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")*

  Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the asset cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amounts are taken through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in "interest income" on the statement of comprehensive income. The interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Company did not hold any FVOCI.

- *Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")*

  Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the statement of comprehensive income within realised gain or loss on sale of investments in which it is paid, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented in "interest income". Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method. The Company classifies its equity instruments as financial instruments at FVPL.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Dividends earned on equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Gain and losses on equity investments classified as FVPL are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company's investment in equity instruments is further classified as:

a) Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but not control or joint control. IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures states that where an entity holds 20% or more of the voting power in an investee, it will be presumed that the investor has significant influence unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case.
The Company has more than 20% shareholding in three companies – Republic Financial Holdings Limited, One Caribbean Media Limited and Angostura Holdings Limited and thus classified these companies as Associates in accordance with IAS 28. Associates are usually accounted for using the equity method of accounting; however, the Company has elected to adopt the IAS 28 investment entity exemption and has valued these financial assets at fair value. All said financial assets are listed securities with the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

b) Investment in Subsidiary

The Company meets the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 hence the results of its Subsidiary are not consolidated.

An investment entity refers to an entity whose business purpose is to invest funds obtained from investors solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both. An investment entity must evaluate the performance of its investments on a fair value basis.

c) Other equity investment

The investment in West Indian Tobacco Company Limited is a minority investment and is a listed security with the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

a) The cash flow characteristics of the asset, and
b) The Company's business model for managing the asset

Company's business model

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. An assessment is made at a portfolio level and includes an analysis of factors such as:

- the stated objective and policies of the portfolio and the operation of those in practice. More specifically whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows from the sale of assets;
- past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected;
- determination of performance targets for the portfolio, how evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
- management identification of and response to various risks, which includes but not limited to liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk;
- how managers are compensated e.g. if compensation is based on the fair value of assets managed or contractual cash flows collected.

Arising out of the assessment, the portfolio was deemed to have the business model identified as "hold to collect".

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when, and only when, it's business model for managing those assets changes. The classification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether flows represent solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments in the Sinking Fund with original maturities of twelve (12) months or less. This amount is held by the Company for the specific use of making semi-annual coupon payments to its bond holders and financing its operating activities. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost.

Other receivables excluding prepayments

This amount represents accrued interest income for investments held in the sinking fund account and payments made as a result of 'billed in advance' services during the financial year, which does not exceed twelve (12) months.

Recognition/derecognition of financial assets

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

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

- The time value of money; and

- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities include bonds payable, other payables and accrued bond interest. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired).

Other payables and accrued bond interest

Accruals represent amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income in relation to services rendered to the end of the reporting period or expected services to the end of the reporting period not yet settled.

Accruals are normally settled within a period of 30-days with the exception of bond interest payable which is payable bi-annually:

- NIF1 - Series B and C bonds: February 9 and August 9
- NIF1- Series D bonds: January 26 and July 26
- NIF2 – NIF2 bonds: February 9 and August 9

Bonds payable

Bonds payable represents the principal amount due to the investors of bonds issued by the Company.

(ii) Determination of fair value

For financial instruments traded in an active market, the determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and these prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive.

Indicators that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or a significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques using input existing at year-end.

The Company uses both in-house models and periodic independent expert valuators to value financial instruments that are not traded or traded on an inactive market. Some of the inputs of these models may not be market observable and are therefore based on assumptions.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

a. Office equipment

Items of office equipment are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.
When parts of the items of office equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of office equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of office equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the office equipment and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to accumulated fund.

The cost of replacing a component of an item of office equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of office equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of office equipment as follows:

	Rate
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	20%
Computer hardware and software	33.33%

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured as the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties.

(i) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the investment security.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

b. Revenue recognition (continued)

(iii) Government subventions

Government subventions received by the Company to treat with recurrent expenditure and bond issuance cost are recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis, proportionate to amounts the subventions are intended to compensate.

The government subvention relating to future periods is reported in the statement of financial position as deferred government subventions.

(iv) Net unrealised gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value and the net fair value gains and losses are assessed on a monthly basis and charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Deferred government subventions

Deferred government subventions represent unused subvention funds as previously advanced by the government to the Company. The deferred government subvention will be systematically recognised on a straight-line basis in the statement of comprehensive income simultaneously with the recognition of bond interest expense.

The subventions were initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost on the transaction date and subsequently measured net of the utilisation of amounts by the Company.

2.7 Stated Capital

The stated capital of the Company is categorized within equity and is recognised at the fair value of the amount received.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

2.9 Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

2.10 Taxation

The Company is exempt from Corporation Tax in accordance with the Corporation Tax (Amendment) Act No. 11 of 2018 which was assented to on July 10, 2018.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting principles

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Determination of fair value is discussed at Note 2.3 (iii)

(ii) Measurement and treatment of the expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of counterparties defaulting and the resulting losses), refer to Note 5.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL; and
- establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purpose of measuring ECL.

4. Financial assets

a. Financial assets – Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss

In July 2018, equity shares in five (5) companies with a total value of $7.941 billion were transferred to the Company by the Ministry of Finance (Corporation Sole). As consideration for the financial assets transferred by the GORTT, the Company issued a share certificate in the name of the Corporation Sole in the amount of $3.941 billion in addition to a loan note for $4 billion which was subsequently settled during 2018.

On November 20, 2023, 6,546,417 additional equity shares in Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RHFL) valued at $815.2 million were transferred to the Company by Corporation Sole, representing approximately four (4) percent of the shareholding of RFHL. The Company recognised $415.2 million from the transfer of the financial asset in an Equity Reserve, while the balance of $400 million was recorded as a loan note, which was fully settled in 2024.

Since September 2018, NIF's financial assets have demonstrated resilience and stability, reflecting net increases in value during 13 of the 26 quarterly reporting periods up to December 31, 2024. While fluctuations in share prices on the local stock exchange influenced performance, the portfolio consistently navigated market conditions. Notably, on three occasions—June 30, 2021, June 30, 2022, and September 30, 2022—NIF's total investment portfolio surpassed the $10.0 billion mark, highlighting its strong value potential over time.

Realising the potential impact of fluctuations in share prices on the value of its financial assets, NIF tracks the coverage ratio for all bonds issued to reduce the credit risk exposure to bond holders. As at December 31 2024 the coverage ratio was a healthy 1.8:1, derived as follows:

4. Financial assets (continued)

a. *Financial assets – Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss*

	$'Bn
Total financial assets backing bonds issued:	
Related Financial Assets & Investments in Sinking Funds	$8.0
Total bond payable	$4.4
Coverage Ratio	1.8:1

During the year ended December 31, 2024 an unrealised fair value loss of $959.7 million (2023: $2,115 million loss) was recognised on the statement of comprehensive income, resulting in an accumulated unrealised fair value loss of $1.0 billion since inception. The total value of the investment portfolio stood at $7.6 billion (2023: $8.6 billion) as at December 31,2024.

Trinidad Generation Unlimited (TGU)

TGU was acquired in July 2018 based on an independent valuation dated July 2017.

In October 2021, Management engaged external qualified consultants to conduct an independent valuation of TGU as at December 31, 2021 for financial reporting purposes. The valuation utilized the income approach (specifically the discounted cash flow (DCF) method) in order to determine a fair market value of TGU as at December 31, 2021. The valuation considered the key factors and assumptions and determined that the equity value estimate under the Conservative Base Case scenario was $2.237 billion, which was recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 resulting in an unrealised fair value gain of $212.8 million.

In December 31 2023, Management prepared an internal valuation calculation as of the year-end, using the same assumptions and methodology that were applied in the 2021 valuation, updated with figures available as of December 31, 2023. This internal valuation utilized a **Conservative Base Case**, assuming that TGU's plant would cease operations in July 2041, resulting in an equity valuation of **TT$1.1 billion**. The value of the Company's investment in TGU was adjusted accordingly to reflect this equity valuation.

Subsequently, during 2024, Management engaged external qualified consultants to conduct an independent valuation of TGU as of December 31, 2023, for financial reporting purposes. The valuation was conducted using the income approach, specifically the discounted cash flow (DCF) method, to determine the fair market value of TGU as of December 31, 2023, under the following scenarios:

1. A conservative base case assuming that TGU's plant ceases operations in July 2041, resulting in a valuation of US$208.1 million (approximately TT$1.4 billion); and
2. A scenario assuming an extension of TGU's Power Purchase Agreement by 15 years to July 2056, resulting in a valuation of US$330.6 million (approximately TT$2.2 billion).

TGU is currently in year two of a three-year Capital Enhancement project aimed at re-engineering and reconfiguring its assets to support continued energy delivery to Trinidad and Tobago. TGU expects that the capital expenditure over the next two years will improve plant efficiency and enhance its value.

4. Financial assets (continued)

TGU is the largest energy supplier in Trinidad and Tobago, delivering over 50% of the country's average electricity demand and accounting for approximately 39% of Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission's (T&TEC) total contracted capacity, making it a significant and strategic national asset that is essential to the stability of the country's electrical grid.

Management has taken the prudent decision to maintain the December 31, 2023 valuation for TGU of TT$1.1 billion, as the projected cash outflows for the Capital Enhancement project over 2025–2026 have been estimated, but the medium and long-term benefits, including cost efficiencies and asset reconfiguration gains, are still under assessment. The next in-house valuation, which would be subsequently reviewed by independent consultants, is expected to be conducted as of December 31, 2025.

Balance at December 31,	No. of Shares	Share Price	2024 '000	2023 '000
Investment in associates:				
Angostura Holdings Limited	61,677,011	$14.85	915,904	1,353,810
One Caribbean Media Limited	15,285,917	$2.82	43,106	58,086
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	49,021,779	$113.31	5,554,658	6,016,443
Investment in subsidiary:				
Trinidad Generation Unlimited	189,400,000		1,108,859	1,108,859
Other equity investments:				
West Indian Tobacco Company Limited	13,646,136	$5.60	76,418	121,451
			$7,698,945	**$8,658,649**

Movement during the year	2024 '000	2023 '000
Balance at the beginning of year	8,658,649	9,958,861
Acquisition of Republic Financial Holdings Limited shares	-	815,225
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(959,704)	(2,115,437)
Balance at the end of year	**$7,698,945**	**$8,658,649**

4. Financial assets (continued)

a. Financial assets – Sinking Fund investments measured at amortised cost

Movement during the year	2024 '000	2023 '000
Balance at January 1,	109,474	97,037
Movement of investment at amortised cost	135,706	12,437
Balance at the end of year	**$245,180**	**$109,474**

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Cash in bank	**$248,583**	**$206,224**

Investments in Sinking Fund	2024 '000	2023 '000
Mutual funds	12,781	63,477
Short term deposits	105,136	75,614
Balance at the end of year	**$117,917**	**$139,091**
Cash and cash equivalents	**$366,500**	**$345,315**

A sinking fund was established to meet the principal repayment on the bonds in 2029, 2030, 2038 and 2040. (**2023:** 2030, 2038 and 2040). The portfolio consists of investments in government and corporate bonds, mutual funds, certificate of deposits and other short-term deposits. During the year ended December 31, 2024, a deposit of $105.8 million was invested into the fund *(2023: $75 million)* and interest income of $11.3m was recognised on the statement of comprehensive income, bringing the accumulated balance in the Sinking Fund to $363.0m *(2023: $248.5 million)*.

The following table represents balances held in the Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund	2024 '000	2023 '000
Bonds	245,180	109,474
Money Market Fund	12,782	63,478
Certificate of Deposits and other short-term deposits	105,136	75,614
Balance at the end of year	**$363,098**	**$248,566**

6. Stated capital

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Authorised:		
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no-par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
1 ordinary share of no-par value	**$3,940,967**	**$3,940,967**

7. Reserves

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Bond interest payment reserve – NIF1	**5,000**	**5,000**
Bond interest payment reserve – NIF2	**2,450**	**-**
Equity reserve – NIF2	**415,225**	**415,225**
	422,675	**420,225**

(i) *Bond interest payment reserves* – NIF1 represents funding received from the Ministry of Finance as a contingency for any shortfall in the Company's revenues due to adverse variances in forecasted revenue that may impact the Company's ability to meet interest payments.

(ii) *Bond interest payment reserves* –NIF2 represents funding received from the Ministry of Finance as a contingency for any shortfall in the Company's revenues due to adverse variances in forecasted revenue that may impact the Company's ability to meet interest payments.

(iii) Equity reserve – NIF2 represents the difference in the value of the 6,546,417 shares in Republic Bank Financial Holdings Limited which were acquired from GORTT on November 20, 2023, for $815.2 million and the Loan Note of $400 million issued in partial payment for the shares.

8. Accumulated Deficit/Retained Earnings

As of **December 31, 2024**, the Company recorded an **accumulated deficit**, reflecting the impact of market conditions on investment returns. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Composite Index and All T&T Index declined by 13% and 14%, respectively. Notwithstanding the current decline in the market, the Company has successfully met all coupon payments since inception and the coverage ratio now stands at a healthy 1.8:1.

9. Related party transactions

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

Related parties include persons or a close member of that person's family, who has control, joint control, or significant influence over the Company, including members of the key management personnel; any subsidiary or associated companies.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions were conducted at market rates, on commercial terms and conditions.

The following table represents transactions with related parties:

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Income from associates		
Dividend income	308,800	245,516
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(914,671)	(821,228)
Income from subsidiary		
Dividend income	93,885	68,000
Net unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(1,128,954)
Government subventions utilised	3,634	3,637
Interest income from government bonds	7,725	2,643
Director fees	(243)	(372)
Net impact on the statement of comprehensive income	**($500,870)**	**($1,630,758)**

The following table represents balances with related parties:

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Financial assets		
Investments in associates	6,513,667	7,428,339
Investment in subsidiary	1,108,859	1,108,859
Investments in government bonds	184,812	101,974
Deferred government subvention	(23,921)	(18,589)
	$7,783,417	**$8,620,583**

10. Bonds payable

The Company issued coupon rate bonds in three series A, B and C during the period July 12, 2018 to August 9, 2018. To finance the repayment to the holders of the Series A bonds which matured on August 9, 2023, the Company issued Series D $1.2 billion fixed rate bonds on July 26, 2023.

On January 22, 2024 the Company added the NIF2 bond to its portfolio, when it launched a TT$400 million NIF2 bond at a rate of 4.5%, which was backed by 6,546,417 additional equity shares in Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) valued at $815.2 million transferred to the Company by Corporation Sole in November 2023, representing approximately four (4) percent of the shareholding in RFHL.

NIF1 Series B and C bonds and NIF2 bonds continue to trade actively on the corporate bond market.

The NIF Bonds include:

Bonds	Value	Rate	Duration	Maturity Date
NIF2	$0.4 billion	4.5%	5 years	August 9, 2029
NIF1-Series B	$1.6 billion	5.7%	12 years	August 9, 2030
NIF1-Series C	$1.2 billion	6.6%	20 years	August 9, 2038
NIF1-Series D	$1.2 billion	7.1%	17 years	July 26, 2040
Total	**$4.4 billion**			

	2024 '000	**2023 '000**
Bonds in Series – NIF1 and NIF2	4,400,000	4,000,000
Amortised bond issuance cost	(32,997)	(28,225)
	$4,367,003	**$3,971,775**

11. Deferred government subventions

This balance represents unused government subventions received by the Company to cover the costs relating to the issuance of bonds.

	2024 '000	**2023 '000**
Balance at start of year	18,589	22,226
Government subvention received for NIF2 bond issuance cost	8,966	-
Allocated to the statement of comprehensive income	(3,634)	(3,637)
Balance at end of year	**$ 23,921**	**$ 18,589**

12. Dividend income

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Angostura Holdings Limited	23,437	21,587
One Caribbean Media Limited	3,210	3,057
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	279,424	220,872
West Indian Tobacco Company Limited	11,873	10,644
Trinidad Generation Unlimited	93,886	68,000
	$411,830	**$324,160**

13. Government subventions utilised

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Government subventions for bond issuance costs	**$3,634**	**$3,637**

14. Operating expenses

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Administrative expenses	3,993	3,802
Green Fund Levy	1,269	990
Director's fees and expenses	295	463
Consulting and professional fees	545	(321)
	$6,102	**$4,934**

15. Net unrealised (loss)/ gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Net unrealised gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were attributable to the movement in market values during the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Equity investments		
Angostura Holdings Limited	(437,907)	(126,437)
One Caribbean Media Limited	(14,980)	7,643
Republic Financial Holdings Limited	(461,785)	(702,434)
Other equity investments		
Trinidad Generation Unlimited	-	(1,128,954)
West Indian Tobacco Company Limited	(45,032)	(165,255)
	$(959,704)	**$(2,115,437)**

16. Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the Company's principal business activity are credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company, as an investment entity, is exposed to these financial risks because its income is principally acquired through the receipt of dividends and interest from its financial assets.

16.1 *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk is mitigated to some extent by limiting exposure to a small number of credit counterparties. The Company also reduces this risk by prudent credit analysis of issuers to restrict questionable exposures in the Company.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	2024 '000	2023 '000
Cash and cash equivalents	366,500	345,315
Financial assets at amortised cost	245,180	109,474
Other receivables	4,390	6,488
	$616,070	**$461,277**

The Company, through its investment policy, constantly reviews its credit risk exposure to ensure that its credit risk is minimized.

16.2 *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as currency rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on investments.

a. Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company seeks to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risk by ensuring that, as far as possible, transactions entered into are denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, the Company's functional currency. The Company still, however, holds a significant financial asset denominated in a foreign currency namely Trinidad Generation Unlimited ("TGU"), its investment in a subsidiary, which is valued in United States Dollars.

As at December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of TGU at fair value through profit or loss would decrease by $11.09 million if the currency rate used is increased by 100 basis points from management's estimates (2023: $(11.09) million).

16. Financial risk management (continued)

16.2 *Market risk (continued)*

b. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow. The Company holds fixed interest debt securities hence is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

c. Price rate risk

The Company is exposed to price risk on its equity and debt securities. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A 1% change in market prices will increase/decrease the carrying amount of the Company's financial assets by +/- $80.1 million (2023: *$87.6 million*).

16.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

a) Bond interest payments –

This refers to the Company's ability to meet a financial obligation to its bondholders with respect to bi-annual interest payments which commenced on February 9, 2019 and ends on July 26, 2040.

The potential risk is managed through the establishment of a reserve fund and the Company's investment policy, which aims to identify viable short-term gains. An initial reserve of $5.0 million was set aside as a buffer against unexpected shortfalls in projected interest payments. As at December 31, 2024, this reserve has increased to $7.45 million, enhancing the Company's ability to meet its short-term liquidity needs.

16. Financial risk management (continued)

16.3 *Liquidity risk (continued)*

b) Bond principal payments –

The risk that the Company can become a party to default in repaying its principal debt to bondholders in the years of repayment 2029, 2030, 2038 and 2040.

To minimize the possibility of default on repayment of the principal amount, the Company established a sinking fund account whereby systematic amounts are deposited during the financial year.

The Company also measures and forecasts its cash flow commitments and ensures that sufficient liquidity is available to meet its needs. The sinking fund account is governed by the Deed of Charge (Accounts) managed by First Citizens Trustee Services Limited.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is summarized in the table below which analyses assets and liabilities based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

As at December 31, 2024	**Up to 1 year '000**	**1 to 5 years '000**	**Over 5 years '000**	**No stated maturity '000**	**Total '000**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	366,500	-	-	-	366,500
Other receivables	4,390	-	-	-	4,390
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	7,698,945	7,698,945
Amortised investments	-	245,180	-	-	245,180
	$370,890	$245,180	-	$7,698,945	$8,315,015
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	684	-	-	-	684
Accrued bond interest	109,437		-	-	109,437
Bonds payable	-	400,000	3,990,924	-	4,390,924
	110,121	400,000	3,990,924	-	4,501,045
Net liquidity risk	**$260,769**	**$(154,820)**	**$(3,990,924)**	**$7,698,945**	**$3,813,970**

16. Financial risk management (continued)

16.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

As at December 31, 2023	Up to 1 year '000	1 to 5 years '000	Over 5 years '000	No stated maturity '000	Total '000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	345,315	-	-	-	345,315
Other receivables	6,488	-	-	-	6,488
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	8,658,649	8,658,649
Amortised investments	-	109,474	-	-	109,474
	$351,803	$109,474	-	$8,658,649	$9,119,926
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	501	-	-	-	501
Accrued bond interest	102,926	-	-	-	102,926
Loan note	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Bonds payable	-	-	3,990,364	-	3,990,364
	503,427	-	3,990,364	-	4,493,791
Net liquidity risk	**$(151,624)**	**$109,474**	**$(3,990,364)**	**$8,658,649**	**$4,626,135**

(i) *Financial instruments not measured at fair value*

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Company's statement of financial position at their fair value.

	Carrying value December 31		Fair value December 31	
	2024 $000	**2023 $000**	**2024 $000**	**2023 $000**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	366,500	345,315	374,677	345,810
Other receivables	4,390	6,488	4,390	6,488
Amortised investments	245,180	109,474	266,797	109,619
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	684	501	684	501
Accrued bond interest	109,437	102,926	109,437	102,926
Bonds payable	4,367,003	3,971,775	4,367,003	3,971,775
Government loan note – NIF2	-	400,000	-	400,000
Deferred government subventions	23,921	18,589	23,921	18,589

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are determined in accordance with IFRS 13.

16. Financial risk management (continued)

16.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (hold to collect)

Fair value for amortised cost assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology where all cash-flows of the instruments are discounted at an appropriate yield plus a credit spread where applicable. The fair value of the amortised cost portfolio is computed for disclosure purposes only.

(ii) *Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value*

Due to their liquidity and short-term maturity, the carrying values of certain financial instruments approximate their fair values. Financial instruments where carrying value is approximately equal to fair value include cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Due to related parties

This amount represents the estimated fair value of the future expected cash flows to be paid to related parties.

Other payables

This amount represents the estimated fair value of the future expected cash flows to be paid.

(iii) *Fair value estimation*

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges;

- level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes debt instruments;

- level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

16. Financial risk management (continued)

16.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets as at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

As at December 31, 2024	**Level 1 '000**	**Level 2 '000**	**Level 3 '$000**	**Total '000**
Government debt securities	-	204,395	-	204,395
Corporate debt securities	-	40,785	-	40,785
Investments in associates	6,513,668	-	-	6,513,668
Other equity investments	76,418	-	-	76,418
Investments in subsidiary	-	-	1,108,859	1,108,859
Total financial assets	**$6,590,086**	**$245,180**	**$1,108,859**	**$7,944,125**

As at December 31, 2023	**Level 1 '000**	**Level 2 '000**	**Level 3 '$000**	**Total '000**
Government debt securities	-	101,974	-	101,974
Corporate debt securities	-	7,500	-	7,500
Investments in associates	7,428,339	-	-	7,428,339
Other equity investments	121,451	-	-	121,451
Investments in subsidiary	-	-	1,108,859	1,108,859
Total financial assets	**$7,549,790**	**$109,474**	**$1,108,859**	**$8,768,123**

17. Subsequent events

The Company evaluated all events that occurred from January 1, 2025, through March 26, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this period, the Company did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.