

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund 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 Trustee 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.

EY

Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
24 March 2026

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

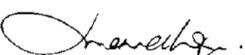
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,323	4,355
Interest receivable		1,721	1,712
Investment securities	5	114,843	111,571
Other receivables		4	4
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>117,891</b>	<b>117,642</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable		2,580	200
Trustee fees payable		43	45
Distributions payable		369	372
Other payables		436	422
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,428</b>	<b>1,039</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>114,463</b>	<b>116,603</b>
<b>Unitholders' capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances	6	114,050	116,305
Capital deficit		(718)	(1,152)
Retained fund surplus		1,131	1,450
		<b>114,463</b>	<b>116,603</b>

The financial statements were approved by CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, the Trustee and authorised for issue on 23 March 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

  
Trustee

  
Trustee

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

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA SECURED FUND

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA Secured Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in Unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Trustee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Sponsor: 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain • 25 Royal Road, San Fernando

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited Phone: (868) 285-9009

Trustee: CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited

# ANSA SECURED FUND



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOLLARS

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and dividend income	7	5,709	5,835
Net foreign exchange translation and other gains		388	621
Realised gains on investment securities		864	207
<b>Total income</b>		<b>6,961</b>	<b>6,663</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	8	(5,580)	(3,900)
Impairment charge		(31)	(20)
Trustee fees	8	(172)	(184)
Other expenses		(94)	(46)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(5,877)</b>	<b>(4,150)</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,513</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>			
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net change in fair value during the year		434	(1,152)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		33	50
		467	(1,102)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,411</b>

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

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Unitholders' balances	Retained fund surplus	Capital deficit	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2024</b>	125,339	411	–	125,750
Net income for the year	–	2,513	–	2,513
Redemption of units	(9,034)	–	–	(9,034)
Revaluation of FVOCI investments	–	50	(1,152)	(1,102)
Distribution to Unitholders	–	(1,524)	–	(1,524)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>116,305</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>(1,152)</b>	<b>116,603</b>
Net income for the year	–	1,084	–	1,084
Redemption of units	(2,255)	–	–	(2,255)
Revaluation of FVOCI investments	–	33	434	467
Distribution to Unitholders	–	(1,436)	–	(1,436)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>114,050</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>(718)</b>	<b>114,463</b>

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income for the year		1,084	2,513
Adjustments:			
Amortisation on investment securities		(204)	(730)
Gains on sale of investment securities		(864)	(207)
Impairment charge		31	20
Foreign exchange gains		(653)	(173)
(Deficit)/surplus before working capital changes		(606)	1,423
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Increase in interest receivable		(9)	(570)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		2,389	(1,915)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		1,774	(1,062)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(97,344)	(153,963)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		96,229	164,343
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities		(1,115)	10,380
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Redemption of units	6	(2,255)	(9,034)
Distribution to Unitholders		(1,436)	(1,524)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(3,691)	(10,558)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,032)	(1,240)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,355	5,595
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<b>1,323</b>	<b>4,355</b>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest received		5,549	4,712
Distributions paid		1,439	1,550

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA Secured Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad and Tobago, and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 28 August 2005. The Bank whose registered address is 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital values.

It is the objective of the Fund to maintain a price of TT\$1,000 per Unit.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in the Fund (not including distributions which have been re-invested in units) subject to a minimum period of investment, and a fixed minimum yield on the units held subject to a defined period of time established at the time of purchase. All initially invested units in the Fund have met the minimum period of investment for the principal guarantee and all units are beyond the definite period of time for the fixed minimum yield and are therefore not subject to the fixed minimum yield.

The Trustee of the Fund is CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited.

As at 30 September 2009, subscriptions to the Fund were suspended as a result of the prevailing market conditions. This was carried out in line with the provisions set out in the prospectus.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars (TTD) which is the functional currency of the Fund and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

The Fund has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

##### **IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective 1 January 2025).**

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of the entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. These amendments had no material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

#### *Standards issued but not yet effective*

##### **Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

##### **Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify the application of the own-use requirements for in-scope electricity contracts and permit the designation of variable nominal volumes in hedge accounting relationships. They also introduce new disclosure requirements relating to the financial effects and risks associated with contracts whose electricity output depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, wind and solar).

##### **IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027).**

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

#### *Statement of profit or loss*

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

##### **IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective 1 January 2027).**

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *Standards issued but not yet effective* (continued)

##### **Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective 1 January 2027).**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The amendments require all amounts to be translated from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency using the closing rate at the reporting date. They also clarify the treatment of comparatives for foreign operations and aim to improve the consistency and usefulness of information presented when translating into a hyperinflationary currency.

The Fund has not early adopted these new and amended standards and interpretations but will continue to assess and does not anticipate that these new standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements when they become effective, except as described below:

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements becomes applicable for the Fund from the financial reporting period ended 31 December 2027. The Fund is currently assessing the impact of this new standard which is expected to result in new presentation and disclosure requirements on the primary financial statements and notes when adopted.

##### **Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards**

The annual improvements process of the International Accounting Standards Board deals with non-urgent, but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting as a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Transaction Price
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### Financial assets

##### a. *Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Fund can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of re-sale in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Fund manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

##### *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Fund applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

###### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

###### *Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income;
- for equity instruments that are designated as FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

###### *Significant increase in credit risk*

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

###### *Definition of default and cure*

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

###### *Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)*

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

- *Probability of Default (PD):*

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

- *Exposure at Default (EAD):*

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and also potential early repayments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

###### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued)

- *Loss Given Default (LGD):*

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

###### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the LTECLs for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

##### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of income.

##### Financial liabilities

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial liabilities (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

##### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of income.

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

##### Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fee payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

##### Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration using the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

##### Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy (continued)*

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. 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 those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue for the Fund is generated from interest as well as dividend income on investments held on behalf of the unitholders.

##### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

##### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVSI is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVSI, respectively.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Revenue recognition (continued)

##### *Dividend income*

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

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

#### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for on the accruals basis. Subscriptions and redemptions to the Fund are made by investors at a price of \$1,000 per unit. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$50,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$5,000 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

#### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 8 for management, administration and distribution fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

#### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustee and are paid out quarterly.

#### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally, no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar (TTD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in TTD. Therefore, the TTD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the TTD.

#### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of income.

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital

##### *Classification of redeemable shares*

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the statement of income, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable Unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
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#### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Financial instruments' risk management (Note 10)
- Fund management (Note 13)

##### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

###### *Impairment of financial instruments (Note 5)*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macro-economic scenarios and economic inputs and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macro-economic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

##### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

###### *Valuation of investments (Note 9)*

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
Cash at bank	1,320	2,173
Short-term funds	<u>3</u>	<u>2,182</u>
	<b>1,323</b>	<b>4,355</b>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rate.

5. Investment securities	2025	2024
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	24,966	40,642
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>89,877</u>	<u>70,929</u>
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>114,843</b>	<b>111,571</b>

##### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

Government securities	1,004	5,001
State-owned company securities	6,789	10,305
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>17,173</u>	<u>25,336</u>
	<b>24,966</b>	<b>40,642</b>

##### Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Government securities	2,123	283
State-owned company securities	9,411	9,318
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>78,343</u>	<u>61,328</u>
	<b>89,877</b>	<b>70,929</b>

##### *Impairment allowance for investment securities*

The following table shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

##### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	25,007	–	–	25,007
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	<u>(41)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(41)</u>
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>24,966</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24,966</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(43)	–	–	(43)
Other credit loss movements	<u>2</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(41)</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	40,685	–	–	40,685
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	<u>(43)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(43)</u>
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>40,642</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>40,642</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(73)	–	–	(73)
Other credit loss movements	<u>30</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>30</u>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(43)</b>

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
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#### 5. Investment securities (continued)

##### Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

##### Investment securities designated at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	89,877	–	–	89,877
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(83)	–	–	(83)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>89,794</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>89,794</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(50)	–	–	(50)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(33)	–	–	(33)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(83)</b>
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	70,929	–	–	70,929
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(50)	–	–	(50)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>70,879</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>70,879</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(50)	–	–	(50)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(50)</b>

#### 6. Unitholders' balances

	2025	2024
Authorised: Unlimited number of units		
<i>Reconciliation of Unitholders' balances:</i>		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	116,305	125,339
Units redeemed	(2,255)	(9,034)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>114,050</b>	<b>116,305</b>
Guaranteed net asset value per unit (\$)	1,000	1,000
<b>Total Unitholders' balances</b>	<b>114,050</b>	<b>116,305</b>

#### 7. Interest and dividend income

Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,012	3,954
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,697	1,881
	<b>5,709</b>	<b>5,835</b>

#### 8. Fees

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter, pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 5.50% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.20% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be subject to a minimum annual fee of \$10,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2025	2024
Management fees	5,580	3,900
Trustee fees	172	184
	<b>5,752</b>	<b>4,084</b>

#### 9. Fair value of financial instruments

##### i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December.

	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised loss
<b>2025</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,323	1,323	–
Investment securities	114,843	114,676	(167)
Other receivables	4	4	–
Interest receivable	1,721	1,721	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>117,891</b>	<b>117,724</b>	<b>(167)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	2,580	2,580	–
Trustee fees payable	43	43	–
Distributions payable	369	369	–
Other payables	436	436	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,355	4,355	–
Investment securities	111,571	111,269	(302)
Other receivables	4	4	–
Interest receivable	1,712	1,712	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>117,642</b>	<b>117,340</b>	<b>(302)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	200	200	–
Trustee fees payable	45	45	–
Distributions payable	372	372	–
Other payables	422	422	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>–</b>

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
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#### 9. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

##### ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	–	980	–	980
State-owned company securities	–	6,858	–	6,858
Corporate bonds and debentures	8,202	8,759	–	16,961
	<u>8,202</u>	<u>16,597</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>24,799</u>

##### Investment debt securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI

Government securities	114	2,009	–	2,123
State-owned company securities	–	9,411	–	9,411
Corporate bonds and debentures	78,343	–	–	78,343
	<u>78,457</u>	<u>11,420</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>89,877</u>

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	1,301	3,700	–	5,001
State-owned company securities	–	10,302	–	10,302
Corporate bonds and debentures	15,548	9,305	184	25,037
	<u>16,849</u>	<u>23,307</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>40,340</u>

##### Investment debt securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI

Government securities	283	–	–	283
State-owned company securities	–	9,318	–	9,318
Corporate bonds and debentures	61,328	–	–	61,328
	<u>61,611</u>	<u>9,318</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>70,929</u>

##### Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant un-observable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cashflows	Rate of return	8% to 12%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$40/(\$40)

##### iii) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	184	162
Additions	–	22
Fair value movement	(184)	–
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<u>–</u>	<u>184</u>

#### 10. Risk management

##### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

##### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

##### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the Executive Management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

##### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

##### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

##### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

##### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk is limited to the value of its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

##### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	1,323	4,355
Interest receivable	1,721	1,712
Investment securities	114,760	111,521
	<u>117,804</u>	<u>117,588</u>

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### 10. Risk management (continued)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

#### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

#### Analysis of gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs are as follows:

##### Investment debt securities measured at amortised cost

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	25,007	40,685
ECL	(41)	(43)
	<u>24,966</u>	<u>40,642</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	0.16%	0.11%

##### Investment debt securities measured and designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	89,877	70,929
ECL	(83)	(50)
	<u>89,794</u>	<u>70,879</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	0.09%	0.07%

There were no investment debt securities classified as stage 2 and 3 for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

#### Currency risk

The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its statement of financial position and cash flows. The Bank in its capacity as Investment Manager sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December, arising primarily from monetary financial assets denominated in United States Dollars (USD). The Fund had no financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency.

The final line of the table, illustrates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the USD against the TTD, with all other variables held constant on the statement of comprehensive income.

	USD 2025	USD 2024
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,188
Interest receivable	1,498	1,526
Investment securities	<u>94,428</u>	<u>91,493</u>
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<u>95,936</u>	<u>95,207</u>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%
<b>Effect on income for the year</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>4,760</b>

### 10. Risk management (continued)

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

There was no impact of interest rate risk to the Fund as no floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities were held in 2025 and 2024.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

2025	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	2,580	–	2,580
Trustee fees payable	43	–	43
Distributions payable	369	–	369
Other payables	<u>436</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>436</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>3,428</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>3,428</u></b>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	200	–	200
Trustee fees payable	45	–	45
Distributions payable	372	–	372
Other payables	<u>422</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>422</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>1,039</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>1,039</u></b>

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio.

There was no impact of equity price risk to the Fund as no equities were held in 2025 and 2024.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 11. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2025			2024		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,323	–	1,323	4,355	–	4,355
Investment securities	4,684	110,159	114,843	25,309	86,262	111,571
Other receivables	4	–	4	4	–	4
Interest receivable	1,721	–	1,721	1,712	–	1,712
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>110,159</b>	<b>117,891</b>	<b>31,380</b>	<b>86,262</b>	<b>117,642</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fees payable	2,580	–	2,580	200	–	200
Trustee fees payable	43	–	43	45	–	45
Distributions payable	369	–	369	372	–	372
Other payables	436	–	436	422	–	422
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,039</b>

### 12. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses from these transactions are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>Management fees payable</b>		
Sponsor company	938	200
Other related parties	1,642	–
	<b>2,580</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Unitholders' balances and other liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	2,237	1,299
Other related parties	64,880	63,238
	<b>67,117</b>	<b>64,537</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Sponsor company	–	53
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	2,029	3,900
Other related parties	3,551	–
	<b>5,580</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Sponsor company	16	16
Other related parties	788	788
	<b>804</b>	<b>804</b>

### 13. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

### 14. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments nor any contingencies for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As Sponsor, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited will guarantee a 100% return of the principal invested in Units of the Fund by investors subject to a minimum period of investment provided that and so long as ANSA Merchant Bank Limited is the Investment Manager.

### 15. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or a disclosure in these financial statements through to the audit opinion date.

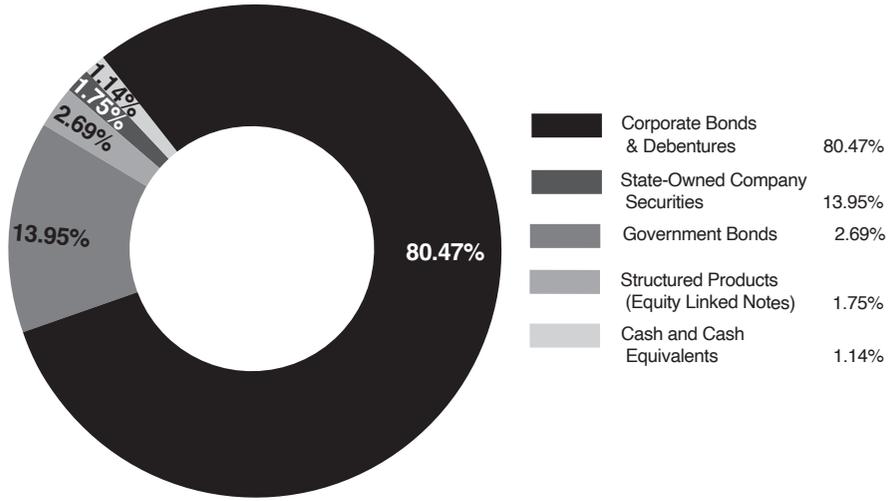
# ANSA SECURED FUND



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOLLARS

## PORTFOLIO MIX



## TOP 10 HOLDINGS

### SECURITY

Security	% OF PORTFOLIO
CAL FIXED RATE LOAN 5.875 USD64.2M	4.99%
T 4.10 DUE 02/15/2028	4.96%
MAS 7.75 DUE 2029	4.89%
GIS 2.875 DUE 04/15/30	4.53%
HDC 5.785 DUE 2030	4.36%
MCD 3.6 DUE 07/01/30	4.36%
GPN 2.9 DUE 2030	4.33%
ORCL 6.5 DUE 04/15/38	3.90%
FCB FRB 4.90 DUE 2030	3.74%
BATSLN 3.557 DUE 08/15/2027	3.67%



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with confidence

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Trinidad

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA US\$ SECURED FUND

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA US\$ Secured Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in Unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Trustee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund 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 Trustee 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.



Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
24 March 2026

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	204	1,634
Investment securities	5	5,406	6,362
Interest receivable		75	78
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,685</b>	<b>8,074</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable		233	200
Trustee fees payable		2	3
Distributions payable		66	72
Other payables		3	3
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>304</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>5,381</b>	<b>7,796</b>
<b>Unitholders' capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances	6	5,280	7,625
Capital reserve		38	4
Retained fund surplus		63	167
		<b>5,381</b>	<b>7,796</b>

The financial statements were approved by CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, the Trustee and authorised for issue on 23 March 2026 and signed on their behalf by:



Trustee



Trustee

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

Sponsor: 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain • 25 Royal Road, San Fernando

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited Phone: (868) 285-9009

Trustee: CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited

# ANSA US\$ SECURED FUND



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and dividend income	7	307	484
Realised gains on investment securities		23	20
Other gains		<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>332</u>	<u>510</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	8	(368)	(350)
Impairment write back/(charge)		4	(1)
Trustee fees	8	(10)	(12)
Other expenses		<u>(9)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>(383)</u>	<u>(370)</u>
<b>Net (loss)/income for the year</b>		<u>(51)</u>	<u>140</u>
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>			
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net change in fair value during the year		34	4
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		<u>(1)</u>	<u>3</u>
		<u>33</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		<u>(18)</u>	<u>147</u>

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

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Unitholders' balances	Retained fund surplus	Capital reserve	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2024</b>	8,422	98	–	8,520
Net income for the year	–	140	–	140
Redemption of units	(797)	–	–	(797)
Revaluation of FVOCI investments	–	–	4	4
Distribution to Unitholders	<u>–</u>	<u>(71)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(71)</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7,796</b>
Net income for the year	–	(51)	–	(51)
Redemption of units	(2,345)	–	–	(2,345)
Revaluation of FVOCI investments	–	1	34	35
Distribution to Unitholders	<u>–</u>	<u>(54)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(54)</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5,381</b>

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income for the year		(51)	140
Adjustments:			
Impairment (write back)/charge		(4)	1
Amortisation on investment securities		(53)	(81)
Gains on sale of investment securities		<u>(23)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
(Deficit)/surplus before working capital changes		(131)	40
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable		3	(29)
Increase in payables		<u>26</u>	<u>97</u>
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities		<u>(102)</u>	<u>109</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(6,285)	(8,960)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		<u>7,356</u>	<u>10,982</u>
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		<u>1,071</u>	<u>2,022</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Redemption of units		(2,345)	(797)
Distribution to Unitholders		<u>(54)</u>	<u>(71)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(2,399)</u>	<u>(868)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,430)	1,263
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>1,634</u>	<u>371</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<u>204</u>	<u>1,634</u>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest received		257	373
Distributions paid		62	73

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA US\$ Secured Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad and Tobago, established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 1 September 2007. The Bank whose registered address is 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital values.

It is the objective of the Fund to maintain a price of US\$200 per Unit.

The Fund's capital is made up of two classes of Units. Class A Units which will be issued to investors pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Trust Deed and the Class B Units which will be issued to the Fund Sponsor (ANSA Merchant Bank Limited).

The Class B Unitholder is not entitled to receive any dividends and has no rights to the Fund's assets upon termination of the Fund, save and except for its original investment and any accretion thereto.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund. Voting by Class A Unitholders takes place at meetings which may be convened annually by the Trustee or which may be called by the Trustee at the request of a Unitholder or Unitholders holding not less than 25% of the outstanding units of the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in the Fund (not including distributions which have been re-invested in units) subject to a minimum period of investment, and a fixed minimum yield on the units held subject to a defined period of time established at the time of purchase. All initially invested units in the Fund have met the minimum period of investment for the principal guarantee and all units are beyond the definite period of time for the fixed minimum yield and are therefore not subject to the fixed minimum yield.

The Trustee of the Fund is CIBC Caribbean Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited.

As at 30 June 2009, subscriptions to the Fund were suspended as a result of the prevailing market conditions. This was carried out in line with the provisions set out in the prospectus.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) which is the functional currency of the Fund and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

The Fund has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

##### **IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective 1 January 2025).**

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of the entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

These amendments had no material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

#### *Standards issued but not yet effective*

##### **Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

##### **Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify the application of the own-use requirements for in-scope electricity contracts and permit the designation of variable nominal volumes in hedge accounting relationships. They also introduce new disclosure requirements relating to the financial effects and risks associated with contracts whose electricity output depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, wind and solar).

##### **IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027).**

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

#### *Statement of profit or loss*

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

##### **IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective 1 January 2027).**

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *Standards issued but not yet effective* (continued)

##### **Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective 1 January 2027).**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The amendments require all amounts to be translated from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency using the closing rate at the reporting date. They also clarify the treatment of comparatives for foreign operations and aim to improve the consistency and usefulness of information presented when translating into a hyperinflationary currency.

The Fund has not early adopted these new and amended standards and interpretations but will continue to assess and does not anticipate that these new standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements when they become effective, except as described below:

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements becomes applicable for the Fund from the financial reporting period ended 31 December 2027. The Fund is currently assessing the impact of this new standard which is expected to result in new presentation and disclosure requirements on the primary financial statements and notes when adopted.

##### **Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards**

The annual improvements process of the International Accounting Standards Board deals with non-urgent, but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting as a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Transaction Price
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### **Financial assets**

##### *a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of income and is included in 'interest income'.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### **Financial assets (continued)**

##### *a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement* (continued)

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method* (continued)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Fund can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of re-sale in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Fund manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

##### *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Fund applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

###### Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI) (continued)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as at FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

###### Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income;
- for equity instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

###### Significant increase in credit risk

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

###### Definition of default and cure

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

###### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

##### • Probability of Default (PD):

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

##### • Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows: (continued)

- *Exposure at Default (EAD):* (continued)

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and also potential early repayments.

- *Loss Given Default (LGD):*

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

##### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the LTECLs for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

##### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of income.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial liabilities

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

##### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of income.

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

##### Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fee payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

##### Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Investment securities (continued)*

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration using the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

##### *Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy*

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. 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 those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue for the Fund is generated from interest as well as dividend income on investments held on behalf of the unitholders.

##### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

##### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVSI is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVSI, respectively.

##### *Dividend income*

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

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

#### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for on the accruals basis. Subscriptions and redemptions to the Fund are made by investors at a price of \$200 per unit. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$5,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$500 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

#### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 8 for management, administration and distribution fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

#### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustee and are paid out quarterly.

#### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally, no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the United States Dollar (USD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in USD. Therefore, the USD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the USD.

#### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in United States dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of income.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital

##### Classification of redeemable shares

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable Unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Financial instruments' risk management (Note 10)
- Fund management (Note 13)

#### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### Impairment of financial instruments (Note 5)

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macro-economic scenarios and economic inputs, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macro-economic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### Valuation of investments (Note 9)

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
Cash at bank	204	99
Short-term funds	—	1,535
	<u>204</u>	<u>1,634</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rate.

5. Investment securities	2025	2024
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,651	3,771
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	755	2,591
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<u><b>5,406</b></u>	<u><b>6,362</b></u>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
Government securities	301	1,188
Corporate bonds and debentures	4,350	2,583
	<u>4,651</u>	<u>3,771</u>
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Government securities	—	358
State-owned company securities	755	755
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	1,478
	<u>755</u>	<u>2,591</u>

# ANSA US\$ SECURED FUND



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

#### 5. Investment securities (continued)

##### Impairment allowance for investment securities

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

##### Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	4,651	–	–	4,651
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(2)	–	–	(2)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,649</b>

ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(3)	–	–	(3)
Other credit loss movements	1	–	–	1
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2)</b>

Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	3,771	–	–	3,771
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(3)	–	–	(3)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,768</b>

ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(3)	–	–	(3)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3)</b>

##### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	756	–	–	756
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(1)	–	–	(1)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>755</b>

ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(4)	–	–	(4)
Other credit loss movements	3	–	–	3
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(1)</b>

Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	2,595	–	–	2,595
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(4)	–	–	(4)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,591</b>

ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(6)	–	–	(6)
Other credit loss movements	2	–	–	2
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(4)</b>

#### 6. Unitholders' balances

Authorised:  
Unlimited number of units

##### Reconciliation of Unitholders' balances:

	2025	2024
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	38,124	42,109
Units redeemed	(11,725)	(3,985)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>26,399</b>	<b>38,124</b>
Guaranteed net asset value per unit (\$)	200	200
<b>Total Unitholders' balances</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>7,625</b>

#### 7. Interest and dividend income

	2025	2024
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	122	394
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	185	62
Dividend income	–	28
	<b>307</b>	<b>484</b>

#### 8. Fees

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter, pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 5.50% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.15% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be subject to a minimum annual fee of TTS\$10,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2025	2024
Management fees	368	350
Trustee fees	10	12
	<b>378</b>	<b>362</b>

#### 9. Fair value of financial instruments

##### i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December.

	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain
<b>2025</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	204	204	–
Investment securities	5,406	5,414	8
Interest receivable	75	75	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	233	233	–
Trustee fees payable	2	2	–
Distributions payable	66	66	–
Other payables	3	3	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,634	1,634	–
Investment securities	6,362	6,566	205
Interest receivable	78	78	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>8,074</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	200	200	–
Trustee fees payable	3	3	–
Distributions payable	72	72	–
Other payables	3	3	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>–</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 9. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
State-owned company securities	–	765	–	765
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI</b>				
Government securities	301	–	–	301
Corporate bonds and debentures	4,350	–	–	4,350
	<u>4,651</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>4,651</u>
2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	358	–	–	358
State-owned company securities	–	753	–	753
Corporate bonds and debentures	1,467	–	217	1,684
	<u>1,825</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>2,795</u>
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI</b>				
Government securities	1,188	–	–	1,188
Corporate bonds and debentures	2,583	–	–	2,583
	<u>3,771</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>3,771</u>

#### Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant un-observable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cashflows	Rate of return	8% to 12.00%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$323/(\$323)

#### iii) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

#### iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	217	188
Additions	–	29
Fair value movement	(217)	–
Balance at 31 December	<u>–</u>	<u>217</u>

### 10. Risk management

#### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. It is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

#### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

#### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the Executive Management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

#### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

#### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk largely arises from its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 10. Risk management (continued)

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	204	1,634
Interest receivable	75	78
Investment securities	<u>5,404</u>	<u>6,359</u>
	<u><b>5,683</b></u>	<u><b>8,071</b></u>

#### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be low.

#### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

Analysis of gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs are as follows:

#### Investment debt securities measured at amortised cost

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	756	2,595
ECL	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
	<u><b>755</b></u>	<u><b>2,591</b></u>

ECL as a % of Gross balance 0.13% 0.15%

#### Investment debt securities measured and designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	4,651	3,771
ECL	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	<u><b>4,649</b></u>	<u><b>3,768</b></u>

ECL as a % of Gross balance 0.04% 0.07%

There were no investment debt securities classified as stage 2 and 3 for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

#### Currency risk

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all of the Fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars and therefore the Fund has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

There was no impact of interest rate risk to the Fund as no floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities were held in 2025 and 2024.

### 10. Risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>2025</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	233	–	233
Trustee fees payable	2	–	2
Distributions payable	66	–	66
Other payables	<u>3</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u><b>304</b></u>	<u><b>–</b></u>	<u><b>304</b></u>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	200	–	200
Trustee fees payable	3	–	3
Distributions payable	72	–	72
Other payables	<u>3</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u><b>278</b></u>	<u><b>–</b></u>	<u><b>278</b></u>

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio.

There was no impact of equity price risk to the Fund as no equities were held in 2025 and 2024.

# ANSA US\$ SECURED FUND



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)  
(Continued)

#### 11. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2025			2024		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	204	–	204	1,634	–	1,634
Investment securities	70	5,336	5,406	2,035	4,327	6,362
Interest receivable	75	–	75	78	–	78
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>8,074</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fees payable	233	–	233	200	–	200
Trustee fees payable	2	–	2	3	–	3
Distributions payable	66	–	66	72	–	72
Other payables	3	–	3	3	–	3
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>278</b>

#### 12. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses from these transactions are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>Management fees payable</b>		
Sponsor company	85	200
Other related parties	148	–
	<b>233</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Unitholders' balances and other liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	1,085	1,000
Other related parties	842	694
	<b>1,927</b>	<b>1,694</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	134	350
Other related parties	234	–
	<b>368</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Other related parties	7	7

#### 13. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

#### 14. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments nor any contingencies for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As Sponsor, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited will guarantee a 100% return of the principal invested in Units of the Fund by investors subject to a minimum period of investment provided that and so long as ANSA Merchant Bank Limited is the Investment Manager.

#### 15. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or a disclosure in these financial statements through to the audit opinion date.

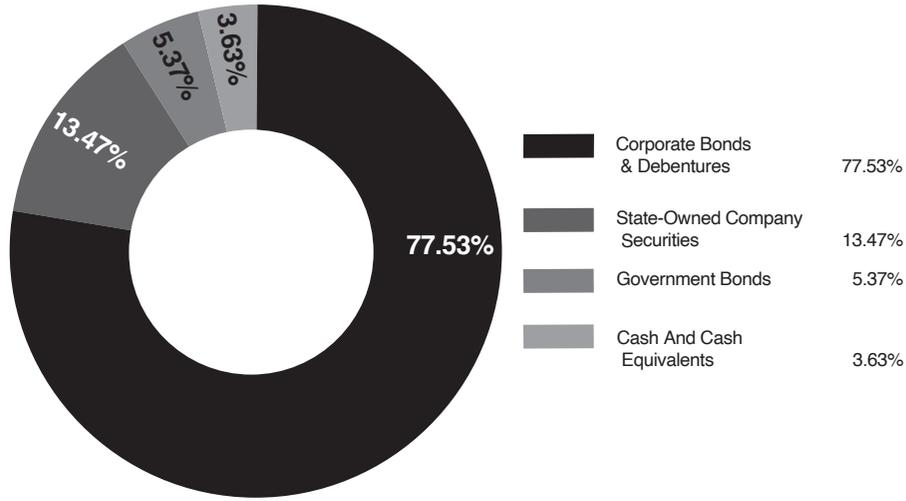
# ANSA US\$ SECURED FUND



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

## PORTFOLIO MIX



## TOP 10 HOLDINGS

### SECURITY

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
CAL FIXED RATE LOAN 5.875 USD64.2M	13.46%
FI 5.375 DUE 08/21/2028	6.66%
DOC 3.00 DUE 01/15/2030	5.96%
GIS 4.2 DUE 04/17/2028	5.89%
MCD 3.8 DUE 2028	5.88%
T-MOBILE 3.75 DUE 2027	5.85%
GS 3.85 DUE 01/26/2027	5.83%
ORCL 2.3 DUE 03/25/2028	5.66%
T 2.30 DUE 2027	5.39%
MEX 3.75 SNR DUE 2028	5.37%



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with confidence

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St. Clair, Port of Spain  
Trinidad

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www.ey.com

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA TT\$ Income Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in Unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Trustee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund 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 Trustee 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.

EY

Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
24 March 2026

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	11,667	36,247
Interest receivable		3,921	4,348
Investment securities	5	<u>354,312</u>	<u>311,877</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>369,900</u>	<u>352,472</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable		1,835	1,091
Trustee fees payable		135	135
Distributions payable		106	111
Other payables		<u>4,023</u>	<u>57</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>6,099</u>	<u>1,394</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><b>363,801</b></u>	<u><b>351,078</b></u>
<b>Unitholders' capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances at par	6	318,677	324,506
Capital reserve/(deficit)		1,681	(1,902)
Retained fund surplus		<u>43,443</u>	<u>28,474</u>
		<u><b>363,801</b></u>	<u><b>351,078</b></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, the Trustee and authorized for issue on 23 March 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

  
Director

  
Director

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

Sponsor: 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain • 25 Royal Road, San Fernando

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited Phone: (868) 285-9009

Trustee: First Citizens Trustee Services Limited

# ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND

**ansa**  
MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

**ansa**  
TT\$  
INCOME  
FUND

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOLLARS

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and dividend income	7	14,996	17,512
Net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities	8	12,279	(3,794)
Net foreign exchange translation and other gains		1,192	1,367
<b>Total income</b>		<b>28,467</b>	<b>15,085</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	9	(6,353)	(6,326)
Impairment write-back/(charge)		6	(121)
Trustee fees	9	(527)	(542)
Other expenses		(302)	(61)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(7,176)</b>	<b>(7,050)</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>21,291</b>	<b>8,035</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>			
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net change in fair value during the year		3,583	(2,332)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		15	148
		3,598	(2,184)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>24,889</b>	<b>5,851</b>

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

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	Unitholders' balances at par	Retained fund surplus	Capital reserve/(deficit)	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2024</b>		325,498	26,546	430	352,474
Issue of units	6	19,245	–	–	19,245
Redemption of units	6	(20,311)	–	–	(20,311)
Distribution to Unitholders		–	(6,181)	–	(6,181)
Unitholders' transfer of losses	6	74	(74)	–	–
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		–	148	(2,332)	(2,184)
Net income for the year		–	8,035	–	8,035
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>		<b>324,506</b>	<b>28,474</b>	<b>(1,902)</b>	<b>351,078</b>
Issue of units	6	23,695	–	–	23,695
Redemption of units	6	(29,816)	–	–	(29,816)
Distribution to Unitholders		–	(6,045)	–	(6,045)
Unitholders' transfer of losses	6	292	(292)	–	–
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		–	15	3,583	3,598
Net income for the year		–	21,291	–	21,291
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>		<b>318,677</b>	<b>43,443</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>363,801</b>

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

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income for the year		21,291	8,035
Adjustments:			
Impairment (write-back)/charge		(6)	121
Amortisation on investment securities		(534)	(654)
Unrealised (gains)/losses on investment securities	8	(5,580)	4,646
Gains on sale of investment securities	8	(6,699)	(852)
Foreign exchange gains		(398)	(1,408)
Surplus before working capital changes		8,074	9,888
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable		427	(1,942)
Increase in payables		4,705	153
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		13,206	8,099
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(238,511)	(221,088)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		212,891	238,279
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities		(25,620)	17,191
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issue of units	6	23,695	19,245
Redemption of units	6	(29,816)	(20,311)
Distribution to Unitholders		(6,045)	(6,181)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(12,166)	(7,247)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(24,580)	18,043
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		36,247	18,204
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<b>11,667</b>	<b>36,247</b>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest and dividend received		14,816	14,474
Distributions paid		6,040	6,177

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA TT\$ Income Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad and Tobago, and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 23 November 2010. The Bank whose registered address is 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital values.

The Fund may invest in securities and contracts, including sovereign debt, issued in countries other than Trinidad and Tobago, which are expected to provide high income yield and not expected to cause deterioration in capital values.

The Fund's capital is made up of two classes of Units. Class A Units which are issued to investors pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Trust Deed and Class B Units which were issued to the Fund Sponsor (ANSA Merchant Bank Limited).

The Class B Unitholder is not entitled to receive any dividends and has no rights to the Fund's assets upon termination of the Fund, save and except for its original investment and any accretion thereto.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund. Voting by Class A Unitholders takes place at meetings which may be convened annually by the Trustee or which may be called by the Trustee at the request of the Class B Unitholder or a Unitholder(s) holding not less than 25% of the outstanding units of the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Trustee of the Fund is First Citizens Trustee Services Limited.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars (TTD) which is the functional currency of the Fund and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

The Fund has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

#### **IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective 1 January 2025).**

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of the entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

These amendments had no material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

#### *Standards issued but not yet effective*

#### **Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### **Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify the application of the own-use requirements for in-scope electricity contracts and permit the designation of variable nominal volumes in hedge accounting relationships. They also introduce new disclosure requirements relating to the financial effects and risks associated with contracts whose electricity output depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, wind and solar).

#### **IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027).**

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

#### *Statement of profit or loss*

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

#### **IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective 1 January 2027).**

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *Standards issued but not yet effective* (continued)

##### **Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective 1 January 2027).**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The amendments require all amounts to be translated from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency using the closing rate at the reporting date. They also clarify the treatment of comparatives for foreign operations and aim to improve the consistency and usefulness of information presented when translating into a hyperinflationary currency.

The Fund has not early adopted these new and amended standards and interpretations but will continue to assess and does not anticipate that these new standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements when they become effective, except as described below:

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements becomes applicable for the Fund from the financial reporting period ended 31 December 2027. The Fund is currently assessing the impact of this new standard which is expected to result in new presentation and disclosure requirements on the primary financial statements and notes when adopted.

##### **Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards**

The annual improvements process of the International Accounting Standards Board deals with non-urgent, but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting as a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Transaction Price
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### **Financial assets**

##### **a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### **Financial assets (continued)**

##### **a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)**

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method (continued)*

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Fund can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of re-sale in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Fund manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

##### *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Fund applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*  
(continued)

*Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*  
(continued)

The Fund does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

*Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as at FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

##### *Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income;
- for equity instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

##### *Significant increase in credit risk*

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

##### *Definition of default and cure*

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

##### *Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)*

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

##### • *Probability of Default (PD):*

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

###### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows: (continued)

- *Exposure at Default (EAD):*

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and also potential early repayments.

- *Loss Given Default (LGD):*

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

###### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the LTECLs for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of income.

##### Financial liabilities

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

##### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of income.

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Short-term financial assets and liabilities*

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fee payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

##### *Investment securities*

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration employing the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

##### *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies*

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. 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 those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)*

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue for the Fund is generated from interest as well as dividend income on investments held on behalf of the unitholders.

##### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

##### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVSI is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVSI, respectively.

##### *Dividend income*

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

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

#### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for at the Net Asset Value calculated on the business day prior to the date of the subscription or redemption. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$25,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$5,000 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

#### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 9 for management, administration and trustee fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

#### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustee and are paid out quarterly.

#### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally, no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar (TTD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in TTD. Therefore, the TTD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the TTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars at rates of exchange ruling as at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of income.

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital

Unitholders' subscriptions and redemptions measured at par value are recognised in the 'Unitholders' balance' line in the statement of financial position. The differences between the net asset value (NAV) of the Fund and its par value is recorded in the 'retained fund'.

#### Classification of redeemable shares

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the statement of income, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable Unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Financial instruments' risk management (Note 11)
- Fund management (Note 14)

#### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### Impairment of financial instruments (Note 5)

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

#### i) Judgement (continued)

#### Impairment of financial instruments (Note 5) (continued)

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### Valuation of investments (Note 10)

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
Cash at bank	11,624	6,716
Short-term funds	43	29,531
	<u>11,667</u>	<u>36,247</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rate.

5. Investment securities	2025	2024
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	84,304	36,834
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	48,421	71,743
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	221,587	203,300
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<u><b>354,312</b></u>	<u><b>311,877</b></u>

#### Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income

Equity securities	66,203	9,102
Government securities	1,958	7,642
State-owned company securities	11,718	12,360
Corporate bonds and debentures	4,425	7,730
	<u>84,304</u>	<u>36,834</u>

#### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

Government securities	9,031	9,843
State-owned company securities	11,270	26,236
Corporate bonds and debentures	28,120	35,664
	<u>48,421</u>	<u>71,743</u>

# ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOLLARS

**ansa**  
MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

**ansa**  
TT\$  
INCOME  
FUND

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
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(Continued)

5. Investment securities (continued)	2025	2024
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
Government securities	13,762	14,559
State-owned company securities	19,277	7,615
Corporate bonds and debentures	188,548	181,126
	<u>221,587</u>	<u>203,300</u>

#### Impairment allowance for investment securities

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

#### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	48,484	–	–	48,484
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(63)	–	–	(63)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<u>48,421</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>48,421</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(85)	–	–	(85)
Credit loss income	22	–	–	22
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<u>(63)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(63)</u>

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	71,828	–	–	71,828
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(85)	–	–	(85)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>71,743</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>71,743</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(115)	–	–	(115)
Credit loss income	30	–	–	30
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>(85)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(85)</u>

#### Investment securities designated at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	221,587	–	–	221,587
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(205)	–	–	(205)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<u>221,382</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>221,382</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(189)	–	–	(189)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	55	–	–	55
Other credit loss movements	(71)	–	–	(71)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<u>(205)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(205)</u>

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	203,300	–	–	203,300
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(189)	–	–	(189)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>203,111</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>203,111</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(39)	–	–	(39)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	4	–	–	4
Other credit loss movements	(154)	–	–	(154)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>(189)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(189)</u>

#### 6. Unitholders' balances at par

	2025		
	Units	\$000	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units			
<i>Reconciliation of Unitholders' balances:</i>			
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	649,010	324,506	
Units issued	42,163	23,695	
Units redeemed	(53,823)	(29,816)	
Value of units above par issued and redeemed in the year	–	292	
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<u>637,350</u>	<u>318,677</u>	
Unitholders' earnings above par		44,338	
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<u>363,015</u>	
<b>Net asset value per unit on Unitholders' balance</b>			<u>569.57</u>
Other Unitholder movements		786	
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<u>363,801</u>	
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>			<u>570.80</u>

	2024		
	Units	\$000	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units			
<i>Reconciliation of Unitholders' balances:</i>			
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	650,995	325,498	
Units issued	34,922	19,245	
Units redeemed	(36,907)	(20,311)	
Value of units below par issued and redeemed in the year	–	74	
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<u>649,010</u>	<u>324,506</u>	
Unitholders' earnings above par		31,638	
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<u>356,144</u>	
<b>Net asset value per unit on Unitholders' balance</b>			<u>548.75</u>
Other Unitholder movements		(5,066)	
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<u>351,078</u>	
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>			<u>540.95</u>

#### 7. Interest and dividend income

	2025	2024
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	1,198	1,693
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,519	6,545
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,775	8,554
Dividend income	504	720
	<u>14,996</u>	<u>17,512</u>

#### 8. Net realised and unrealised (gains)/losses on investment securities

Realised gains on sale of investment securities	(6,699)	(852)
Unrealised (gains)/losses on investments held at year end designated at fair value through statement of income	(5,580)	4,646
	<u>(12,279)</u>	<u>3,794</u>

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

#### 9. Fees

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter, pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 4.25% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.15% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be subject to a minimum annual fee of \$75,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2025	2024
Management fees	6,353	6,326
Trustee fees	527	542
	<u>6,880</u>	<u>6,868</u>

#### 10. Fair value of financial instruments

##### i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December.

2025	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised loss
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,667	11,667	–
Investment securities	354,312	353,410	(902)
Interest receivable	3,921	3,921	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>369,900</u>	<u>368,998</u>	<u>(902)</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	1,835	1,835	–
Trustee fees payable	135	135	–
Distributions payable	106	106	–
Other payables	4,023	4,023	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>6,099</u>	<u>6,099</u>	<u>–</u>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	36,247	36,247	–
Investment securities	311,877	310,537	(1,340)
Interest receivable	4,348	4,348	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>352,472</u>	<u>351,132</u>	<u>(1,340)</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	1,091	1,091	–
Trustee fees payable	135	135	–
Distributions payable	111	111	–
Other payables	57	57	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>–</u>

#### 10. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

##### ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through SOI</b>			
Equity securities	66,203	–	66,203
Government securities	–	1,958	1,958
State-owned company securities	–	11,718	11,718
Corporate bonds and debentures	4,425	–	4,425
	<u>70,628</u>	<u>13,676</u>	<u>84,304</u>

##### Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Government securities	–	8,820	8,820
State-owned company securities	–	11,104	11,104
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,494	24,101	27,595
	<u>3,494</u>	<u>44,025</u>	<u>47,519</u>

##### Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI

Government securities	9,764	3,998	13,762
State-owned company securities	–	19,277	19,277
Corporate bonds and debentures	188,548	–	188,548
	<u>198,312</u>	<u>23,275</u>	<u>221,587</u>

#### 2024

##### Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through SOI

Equity securities	9,102	–	9,102
Government securities	2,953	4,689	7,642
State-owned company securities	–	12,360	12,360
Corporate bonds and debentures	7,730	–	7,730
	<u>19,785</u>	<u>17,049</u>	<u>36,834</u>

##### Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Government securities	–	9,649	9,649
State-owned company securities	–	26,034	26,034
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,461	31,259	34,720
	<u>3,461</u>	<u>66,942</u>	<u>70,403</u>

##### Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI

Government securities	9,121	5,438	14,559
State-owned company securities	–	7,615	7,615
Corporate bonds and debentures	181,126	–	181,126
	<u>190,247</u>	<u>13,053</u>	<u>203,300</u>

##### iii) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

##### iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no Level 3 financial instruments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

### 11. Risk management

#### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

#### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

#### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the Executive Management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

#### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

#### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk is limited to the value of its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Credit risk management (continued)

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	11,667	36,247
Interest receivable	3,921	4,348
Investment securities	287,904	302,586
	<u>303,492</u>	<u>343,181</u>

#### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

#### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

#### Analysis of gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs are as follows:

#### Investment debt securities measured at amortised cost

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	48,484	71,828
ECL	(63)	(85)
	<u>48,421</u>	<u>71,743</u>

ECL as a % of Gross balance	0.13%	0.12%
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#### Investment debt securities measured and designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	221,587	203,300
ECL	(205)	(189)
	<u>221,382</u>	<u>203,111</u>

ECL as a % of Gross balance	0.09%	0.09%
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There were no investment debt securities classified as stage 2 and 3 for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

#### Currency risk

The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its statement of financial position and cash flows. The Bank in its capacity as Investment Manager sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December, arising primarily from monetary financial assets denominated in United States Dollars (USD). The Fund had no financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency.

The final line of the table, illustrates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the USD against the TTD, with all other variables held constant on the statement of comprehensive income.

	USD 2025	USD 2024
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	43	29,531
Investment securities	222,756	226,926
Interest receivable	3,214	3,572
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<u>226,013</u>	<u>260,029</u>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%
<b>Effect on income for the year</b>	<b>11,301</b>	<b>13,001</b>

# ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOLLARS

**ansa**  
MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

**ansa**  
TT\$  
INCOME  
FUND

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
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### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

There was no impact of interest rate risk to the fund as no floating rate non-trading financial assets and liabilities were held in 2025 and 2024.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk (continued)

2025	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	1,835	–	1,835
Trustee fees payable	135	–	135
Distributions payable	106	–	106
Other payables	4,023	–	4,023
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,099</b>

#### 2024

<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	1,091	–	1,091
Trustee fees payable	135	–	135
Distributions payable	111	–	111
Other payables	57	–	57
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,394</b>

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio. The effect on equity due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price	Effect on income	
		2025 + / -	2024 + / -
TTSE	+ / - 3%	1,986	273

### 12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2025			2024		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,667	–	11,667	36,247	–	36,247
Investment securities	84,879	269,433	354,312	52,822	259,055	311,877
Interest receivable	3,921	–	3,921	4,348	–	4,348
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>100,467</b>	<b>269,433</b>	<b>369,900</b>	<b>93,417</b>	<b>259,055</b>	<b>352,472</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fees payable	1,835	–	1,835	1,091	–	1,091
Trustee fees payable	135	–	135	135	–	135
Distributions payable	106	–	106	111	–	111
Other payables	4,023	–	4,023	57	–	57
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,394</b>

# ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO DOLLARS

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)  
(Continued)

#### 13. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses from these transactions are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>Management fees payable</b>		
Sponsor company	432	1,091
Other related parties	1,403	–
	<u>1,835</u>	<u>1,091</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	2,112	6,326
Other related parties	4,241	–
	<u>6,353</u>	<u>6,326</u>
<b>Unitholders' balances and other liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	6,127	6,578
Directors and key management personnel	67,045	63,445
Other related parties	53,066	39,420
	<u>126,238</u>	<u>109,443</u>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Directors and key management personnel	1,135	1,101
Other related parties	734	666
	<u>1,869</u>	<u>1,767</u>

#### 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest the proceeds from the issue of units in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

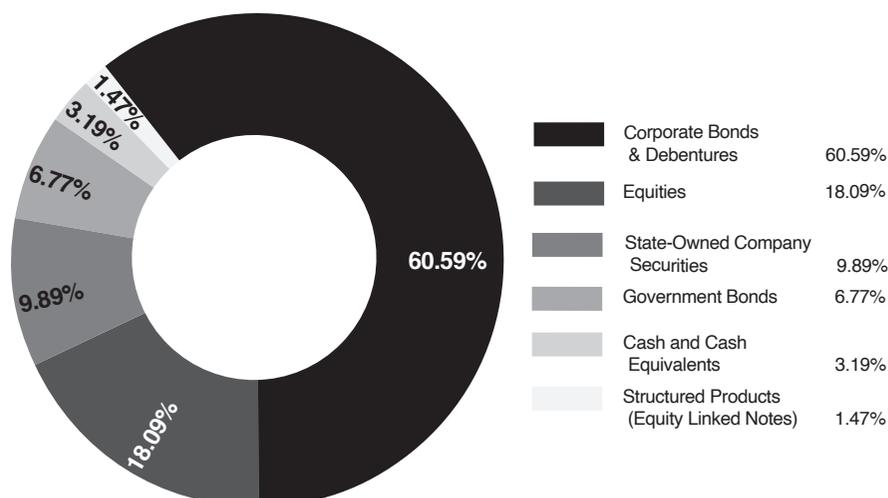
#### 15. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments nor any contingencies for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

#### 16. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or a disclosure in these financial statements through to the audit opinion date.

### PORTFOLIO MIX



### TOP 10 HOLDINGS

#### SECURITY

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
RCICN 5.30 DUE 2034	4.68%
STZ 2.25 DUE 2031	3.98%
KMI 6.95 DUE 2038	3.81%
MCD 3.6 DUE 07/01/30	3.69%
LYB 5.5 DUE 2034	3.67%
HDC 5.785 DUE 2030	3.60%
COP 6.95 DUE 2029	3.55%
GHL 4.83 DUE 2028	3.50%
GS 3.85 DUE 01/26/2027	2.79%
NFLX 4.875 DUE 06/15/2030	2.78%



Shape the future  
with confidence

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Trinidad

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA US\$ INCOME FUND

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA US\$ Income Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in Unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Trustee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund 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 Trustee 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.

EY

Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
24 March 2026

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

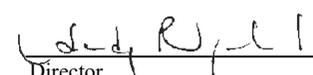
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	540	300
Interest receivable		116	125
Investment securities	5	10,583	9,648
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>11,239</b>	<b>10,073</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable		40	22
Trustee fees payable		4	4
Distributions payable		3	3
Other payables		4	7
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>11,188</b>	<b>10,037</b>
<b>Unitholders' capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances at par	6	9,456	9,092
Capital reserve/(deficit)		64	(73)
Retained fund surplus		1,668	1,018
		<b>11,188</b>	<b>10,037</b>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, the Trustee and authorized for issue on 23 March 2026 and signed on their behalf by:



Director



Director

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

Sponsor: 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain • 25 Royal Road, San Fernando

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited Phone: (868) 285-9009

Trustee: First Citizens Trustee Services Limited

# ANSA US\$ INCOME FUND

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

**ansa**  
MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

**ansa**  
US\$  
INCOME  
FUND

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and dividend income	7	491	577
Net realised and unrealised gains on investment securities	8	407	8
Net foreign exchange translation and other gains		<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>901</u>	<u>592</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	9	(138)	(128)
Impairment write-back/(charge)		1	(5)
Trustee fees	9	(16)	(15)
Other expenses		<u>(18)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>(171)</u>	<u>(157)</u>
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<u><b>730</b></u>	<u><b>435</b></u>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>			
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net change in fair value during the year		137	(75)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		<u>(1)</u>	<u>5</u>
		<u>136</u>	<u>(70)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><b>866</b></u>	<u><b>365</b></u>

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

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

Note	Unitholders' balances at par	Retained fund surplus	Capital reserve/(deficit)	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2024</b>				
	8,968	702	2	9,672
Issue of units	6	1,197	–	1,197
Redemption of units	6	(1,063)	–	(1,063)
Distribution to Unitholders		–	(134)	(134)
Unitholders' transfer of gains	6	(10)	10	–
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		–	5	(75)
Net income for the year		<u>–</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>–</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>9,092</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>(73)</b>	<b>10,037</b>
Issue of units	6	1,073	–	1,073
Redemption of units	6	(647)	–	(647)
Distribution to Unitholders		–	(141)	(141)
Unitholders' transfer of gains	6	(62)	62	–
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		–	(1)	137
Net income for the year		<u>–</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>–</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>9,456</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11,188</b>

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

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income for the year		730	435
Adjustments:			
Impairment (write-back)/charge		(1)	5
Amortisation on investment securities		(28)	(79)
Unrealised gains on investment securities	8	(220)	(3)
Gains on sale of investment securities	8	<u>(187)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Surplus before working capital changes		294	353
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable		9	(50)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		<u>15</u>	<u>(38)</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		<u>318</u>	<u>265</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(9,828)	(10,754)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		<u>9,465</u>	<u>10,232</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(363)</u>	<u>(522)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issue of units	6	1,073	1,197
Redemption of units	6	(647)	(1,063)
Distribution to Unitholders		<u>(141)</u>	<u>(134)</u>
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		<u>285</u>	<u>–</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		240	(257)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>300</u>	<u>557</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<u><b>540</b></u>	<u><b>300</b></u>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest and dividend received		472	449
Distributions paid		141	134

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA US\$ Income Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Rules of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad and Tobago, and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 23 November 2010. The Bank whose registered office is 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital values.

The Fund may invest in securities and contracts, including sovereign debt, issued in countries other than Trinidad and Tobago, which are expected to provide high income yield and not expected to cause deterioration in capital values.

The Fund's capital is made up of two classes of Units. Class A Units which are issued to investors pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Trust Deed and Class B Units which were issued to the Fund Sponsor (ANSA Merchant Bank Limited).

The Class B Unitholder is not entitled to receive any dividends and has no rights to the Fund's assets upon termination of the Fund, save and except for its original investment and any accretion thereto.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund. Voting by Class A Unitholders takes place at meetings which may be convened annually by the Trustee or which may be called by the Trustee at the request of the Class B Unitholder or a Unitholder(s) holding not less than 25% of the outstanding units of the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Trustee of the Fund is First Citizens Trustee Services Limited.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) which is the functional currency of the Fund and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

The Fund has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

#### **IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Amendments to IAS 21 (effective 1 January 2025).**

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of the entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

These amendments had no material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

#### *Standards issued but not yet effective*

#### **Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income

#### **Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective 1 January 2026).**

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify the application of the own-use requirements for in-scope electricity contracts and permit the designation of variable nominal volumes in hedge accounting relationships. They also introduce new disclosure requirements relating to the financial effects and risks associated with contracts whose electricity output depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (for example, wind and solar).

#### **IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027).**

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

#### *Statement of profit or loss*

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

*Standards issued but not yet effective* (continued)

#### **IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective 1 January 2027).**

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

#### **Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective 1 January 2027).**

In November 2025, the Board issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The amendments require all amounts to be translated from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency using the closing rate at the reporting date. They also clarify the treatment of comparatives for foreign operations and aim to improve the consistency and usefulness of information presented when translating into a hyperinflationary currency.

The Fund has not early adopted these new and amended standards and interpretations but will continue to assess and does not anticipate that these new standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements when they become effective, except as described below:

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements becomes applicable for the Fund from the financial reporting period ended 31 December 2027. The Fund is currently assessing the impact of this new standard which is expected to result in new presentation and disclosure requirements on the primary financial statements and notes when adopted.

#### **Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards**

The annual improvements process of the International Accounting Standards Board deals with non-urgent, but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting as a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Transaction Price
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### **Financial assets**

##### *a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Fund can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of re-sale in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Fund manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

##### *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Fund applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*  
(continued)

*Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)* (continued)

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding (“the SPPI test”).

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

*Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as at FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of income is included in the ‘investment income’ line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Fund’s right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

*Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income;
- for equity instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income; and

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

*Foreign exchange gains and losses* (continued)

Therefore, (continued)

- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the ‘other gains and losses’ line item in the statement of income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as ‘financial instruments’. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months’ expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund’s policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument’s credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

*Significant increase in credit risk*

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

*Definition of default and cure*

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund’s policy to consider a financial instrument as ‘cured’ and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

*Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)*

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

#### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

- *Probability of Default (PD):*

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

- *Exposure at Default (EAD):*

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and also potential early repayments.

- *Loss Given Default (LGD):*

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

##### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the LTECLs for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

#### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of income.

##### Financial liabilities

#### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

#### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of income.

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Short-term financial assets and liabilities*

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fee payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

##### *Investment securities*

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration employing the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

##### *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies*

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. 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 those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)*

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue for the Fund is generated from interest as well as dividend income on investments held on behalf of the unitholders.

##### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

##### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVSI is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVSI, respectively.

##### *Dividend income*

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

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

#### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for at the Net Asset Value calculated on the business day prior to the date of the subscription or redemption. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$3,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$500 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

#### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 9 for management, administration and trustee fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

#### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustees and are paid out quarterly.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
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### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally, no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the United States Dollar (USD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in USD. Therefore, the USD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the USD.

#### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in United States dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of income.

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital

Unitholders' subscriptions and redemptions measured at par value are recognised in the 'Unitholders' balance' line in the statement of financial position. The differences between the net asset value (NAV) of the Fund and its par value is recorded in the 'retained fund'.

#### Classification of redeemable shares

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the statement of income, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable Unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Financial instruments' risk management (Note 11)
- Fund management (Note 14)

#### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

#### i) Judgement (continued)

#### Impairment of financial instruments (Note 5)

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### Valuation of investments (Note 10)

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2025	2024
Cash at bank	539	277
Short-term funds	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>
	<b>540</b>	<b>300</b>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rate.

5. Investment securities	2025	2024
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	2,381	401
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	1,099	1,599
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>7,103</u>	<u>7,648</u>
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>10,583</b>	<b>9,648</b>

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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5. Investment securities (continued)	2025	2024
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>		
Quoted equities	1,974	–
State-owned company securities	407	401
	<u>2,381</u>	<u>401</u>
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Corporate bonds and debentures	1,099	1,599
	<u>1,099</u>	<u>1,599</u>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
State-owned company securities	–	400
Government bonds	721	405
Corporate bonds and debentures	6,382	6,843
	<u>7,103</u>	<u>7,648</u>

#### Impairment allowance for investment securities

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

#### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	1,102	–	–	1,102
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(3)	–	–	(3)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<u>1,099</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,099</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(2)	–	–	(2)
Other credit loss movements	(1)	–	–	(1)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	1,601	–	–	1,601
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(2)	–	–	(2)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>1,599</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,599</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(1)	–	–	(1)
Other credit loss movements	(1)	–	–	(1)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(2)</u>

#### 5. Investment securities (continued)

##### Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

##### Investment securities designated at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	7,103	–	–	7,103
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2025	(7)	–	–	(7)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2025</b>	<u>7,096</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>7,096</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2025	(7)	–	–	(7)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(3)	–	–	(3)
Other credit loss movements	3	–	–	3
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(7)</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Fair value carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	7,648	–	–	7,648
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2024	(7)	–	–	(7)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>7,641</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>7,641</u>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2024	(3)	–	–	(3)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(3)	–	–	(3)
Other credit loss movements	(1)	–	–	(1)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(7)</u>

#### 6. Unitholders' balances at par

	2025		
	Units	\$000	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units			
<i>Reconciliation of Unitholders' balances:</i>			
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	90,931	9,092	
Units issued	9,266	1,073	
Units redeemed	(5,661)	(647)	
Value of units above par issued and redeemed in the year	–	(62)	
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<u>94,536</u>	<u>9,456</u>	
Unitholders' earnings above par		1,652	
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<u>11,108</u>	
<b>Net asset value per unit on Unitholders' balance</b>			<u>117.50</u>
Other Unitholder movements		80	
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<u>11,188</u>	
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>			<u>118.35</u>

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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6. Unitholders' balances at par (continued)	2024		
	Units	\$000	\$
Authorised:			
Unlimited number of units			
<i>Reconciliation of Unitholders' balances:</i>			
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	89,690	8,968	
Units issued	10,875	1,197	
Units redeemed	(9,634)	(1,063)	
Value of units above par issued and redeemed in the year	—	(10)	
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<b>90,931</b>	<b>9,092</b>	
Unitholders' earnings above par		939	
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<b>10,031</b>	
<b>Net asset value per unit on Unitholders'</b>			<b>110.31</b>
Other Unitholder movements		6	
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<b>10,037</b>	
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>			<b>110.38</b>
7. Interest and dividend income		2025	2024
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income		23	36
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		323	266
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		131	270
Dividend income		14	5
		<b>491</b>	<b>577</b>
8. Net realised and unrealised gains on investment securities			
Realised gains on sale of investment securities		187	5
Unrealised gains on investments held at year end designated at fair value through statement of income		220	3
		<b>407</b>	<b>8</b>
9. Fees		2025	2024
Management fees		138	128
Trustee fees		16	15
		<b>154</b>	<b>143</b>

### 10. Fair value of financial instruments

#### i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December.

	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised loss
<b>2025</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	540	540	—
Investment securities	10,583	10,580	(3)
Interest receivable	116	116	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>11,239</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	40	40	—
Trustee fees payable	4	4	—
Distributions payable	3	3	—
Other payables	4	4	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	300	300	—
Investment securities	9,648	9,593	(55)
Interest receivable	125	125	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>10,018</b>	<b>(55)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	22	22	—
Trustee fees payable	4	4	—
Distributions payable	3	3	—
Other payables	7	7	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>—</b>
ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies			
<b>2025</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through SOI</b>			
State-owned company securities	—	407	407
Quoted equities	1,974	—	1,974
	<b>1,974</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,381</b>
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>			
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	1,096	1,096
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI</b>			
Government bonds	721	—	721
Corporate bonds and debentures	6,382	—	6,382
	<b>7,103</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,103</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 10. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through SOI</b>			
State-owned company securities	—	401	401
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>			
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	1,544	1,544
<b>Investment securities measured and designated at fair value through OCI</b>			
State-owned company securities	400	—	400
Government bonds	405	—	405
Corporate bonds and debentures	6,843	—	6,843
	<u>7,648</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,648</u>

#### iii) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

#### iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no Level 3 financial instruments.

### 11. Risk management

#### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

#### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

#### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the Executive Management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

#### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk largely arises from its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	540	300
Interest receivable	116	125
Investment securities	8,602	9,641
	<u>9,258</u>	<u>10,066</u>

#### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

#### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

#### Analysis of gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs are as follows:

##### Investment debt securities measured at amortised cost

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	1,102	1,601
ECL	(3)	(2)
	<u>1,099</u>	<u>1,599</u>
<b>ECL as a % of Gross balance</b>	0.27%	0.12%

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Credit quality (continued)

Analysis of gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs are as follows: (continued)

#### Investment debt securities designated and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Stage 1	2025	2024
Gross balance	7,103	7,648
ECL	(7)	(7)
	<u>7,096</u>	<u>7,641</u>

#### ECL as a % of Gross balance

0.10%      0.09%

There were no investment debt securities classified as stage 2 and 3 for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

#### Currency risk

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all of the Fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars and therefore the Fund has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

There was no impact of interest rate risk to the Fund as no floating rate non-trading financial assets and liabilities were held in 2025 and 2024.

### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>2025</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	40	–	40
Trustee fees payable	4	–	4
Distributions payable	3	–	3
Other payables	4	–	4
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>51</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>51</u>
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fees payable	22	–	22
Trustee fees payable	4	–	4
Distributions payable	3	–	3
Other payables	7	–	7
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>36</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>36</u>

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio. The effect on equity due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price	Effect on income	
		2025 + / -	2024 + / -
TTSE	+ / - 3%	59	–

### 12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2025			2024		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	540	–	540	300	–	300
Investment securities	3,175	7,408	10,583	1,738	7,910	9,648
Interest receivable	116	–	116	125	–	125
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>3,831</u>	<u>7,408</u>	<u>11,239</u>	<u>2,163</u>	<u>7,910</u>	<u>10,073</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fees payable	40	–	40	22	–	22
Trustee fees payable	4	–	4	4	–	4
Distributions payable	3	–	3	3	–	3
Other payables	4	–	4	7	–	7
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>51</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>36</u>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EXPRESSED IN  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)  
(Continued)

#### 13. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses for these transactions are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>Unitholders' balances and other liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	1,184	1,125
Directors and key management personnel	84	76
Other related parties	316	177
	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,378</u>
<b>Management fees payable</b>		
Sponsor company	9	22
Other related parties	31	-
	<u>40</u>	<u>22</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	45	128
Other related parties	93	-
	<u>138</u>	<u>128</u>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Directors and key management personnel	1	1
Other related parties	4	2
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

#### 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest the proceeds from the issue of units in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

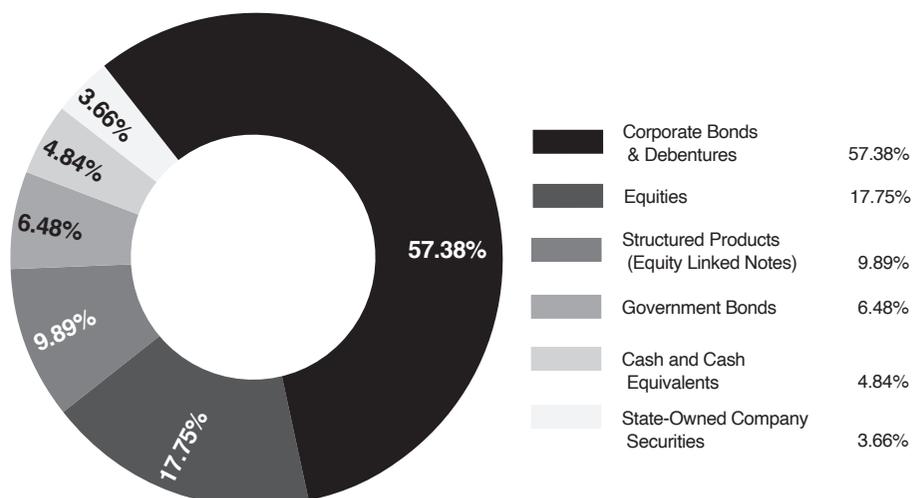
#### 15. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments nor any contingencies for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

#### 16. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting date that require adjustment to, or a disclosure in these financial statements through to the audit opinion date.

### PORTFOLIO MIX



### TOP 10 HOLDINGS

#### SECURITY

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
CS CONTINGENT 8.15 DUE 26/08/2026	9.89%
US TREASURY BILL DUE 02/15/2035	5.62%
COP 6.95 DUE 2029	5.14%
RCICN 5.30 DUE 2034	4.55%
KMI 6.95 DUE 2038	4.49%
RILIN 2.875 SNR DUE 2032	4.20%
T-MOBILE 5.75 DUE 2034	4.05%
EXE 4.75 DUE 2032	4.05%
DOC 5.25 DUE 12/15/32	3.89%
KO 1.375 DUE 2031	3.79%