

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Unaudited financial statements

For the nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

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Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

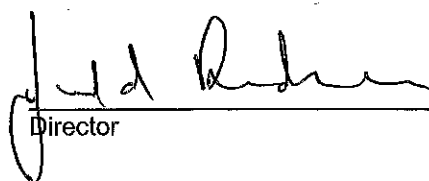
Statement of Financial Position

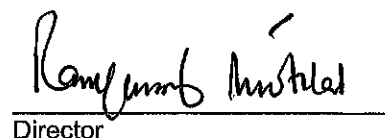
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	Unaudited September 2025 \$'000	Unaudited September 2024 \$'000	Audited December 2024 \$'000
Assets				
<i>Non-current assets</i>				
Investment in joint venture	4(b)	786,381	1,064,062	864,002
Total non-current assets		<u>786,381</u>	<u>1,064,062</u>	<u>864,002</u>
<i>Current assets</i>				
Taxation recoverable		314	314	314
Dividends receivable		--	13,141	--
Cash at bank and on hand	5	308,473	152,257	165,630
Total current assets		<u>308,787</u>	<u>165,712</u>	<u>165,944</u>
Total assets		<u>1,095,168</u>	<u>1,229,774</u>	<u>1,029,946</u>
Shareholders' equity and liabilities				
<i>Equity</i>				
Share capital	6	2,772,120	2,772,120	2,772,120
Translation reserve		148,289	145,449	147,031
Accumulated deficit		(1,829,885)	(1,691,453)	(1,893,640)
Total shareholders' equity		<u>1,090,524</u>	<u>1,226,116</u>	<u>1,025,511</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>				
Due to related party	7	140	208	236
Trade and other payables	8	4,504	3,450	4,199
Total liabilities		<u>4,644</u>	<u>3,658</u>	<u>4,435</u>
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		<u>1,095,168</u>	<u>1,229,774</u>	<u>1,029,946</u>

The notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 November 2025.


Director


Director

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago dollars)

		Unaudited Nine months ended		Audited
		September	September	Year ended
		2025	2024	2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income				
Share of profit from investment in joint venture		66,216	83,807	66,647
Interest income		129	103	144
Foreign exchange gain		--	6	--
Total income		<u>66,345</u>	<u>83,916</u>	<u>66,791</u>
Expenses				
Impairment loss	9	--	--	(184,280)
Legal and professional fees	10	(675)	(684)	(1,184)
Other expenses	11	(1,914)	(456)	(738)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		<u>63,756</u>	<u>82,776</u>	<u>(119,411)</u>
Income tax expense	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
Profit/(loss) after taxation		<u>63,755</u>	<u>82,775</u>	<u>(119,412)</u>
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange translation differences, net of tax		<u>1,258</u>	<u>3,828</u>	<u>5,410</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>1,258</u>	<u>3,828</u>	<u>5,410</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		<u>65,013</u>	<u>86,603</u>	<u>(114,002)</u>
Earnings/(loss) per share				
Basic (dollars per share)	13	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>(0.77)</u>

The notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago dollars)

	Note	Share capital \$'000	Translation reserve \$'000	Accumulated deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Unaudited nine months ended 30 September 2025					
Balance at 1 January 2025		2,772,120	147,031	(1,893,640)	1,025,511
Profit for the period		--	--	63,755	63,755
Other comprehensive income		--	1,258	--	1,258
Total comprehensive income		--	1,258	63,755	65,013
Balance at 30 September 2025		2,772,120	148,289	(1,829,885)	1,090,524
Unaudited nine months ended 30 September 2024					
Balance at 1 January 2024		2,772,120	141,621	(1,774,228)	1,139,513
Profit for the year		--	--	82,775	82,775
Other comprehensive income		--	3,828	--	3,828
Total comprehensive income		--	3,828	82,775	86,603
Balance at 30 September 2024		2,772,120	145,449	(1,691,453)	1,226,116
Audited year ended 31 December 2024					
Balance at 1 January 2024		2,772,120	141,621	(1,774,228)	1,139,513
Loss for the year		--	--	(119,412)	(119,412)
Other comprehensive income		--	5,410	--	5,410
Total comprehensive loss		--	5,410	(119,412)	(114,002)
Balance at 31 December 2024		2,772,120	147,031	(1,893,640)	1,025,511

The notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago dollars)

		Unaudited Nine months ended		Audited Year ended
		September 2025	September 2024	December 2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit/(loss) for the period/year before taxation		63,756	82,776	(119,411)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit/(loss) for the period/year to net cash used in operating activities:				
Impairment loss	9	--	--	184,280
Dividends from joint venture		144,867	39,396	39,381
Interest income		(129)	(103)	(144)
Share of profit from investment in joint venture		(66,216)	(83,807)	(66,647)
		142,278	38,262	37,459
Increase in dividends receivable		--	(13,141)	--
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to related party		(96)	30	58
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		305	(634)	115
Cash flows generated from operating activities		142,487	24,517	37,632
Taxation paid		(1)	(1)	(1)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		142,486	24,516	37,631
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest and other investment income		129	103	144
Net cash generated from investment activities		129	103	144
Net increase in cash at bank and on hand		142,615	24,619	37,775
Net foreign exchange differences		228	473	690
Cash at bank and on hand at beginning of year		165,630	127,165	127,165
Cash at bank and on hand at end of period/year	5	308,473	152,257	165,630

The notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 Corporate information

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited (the 'Company' or 'TTNGL') was incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago on 13 September 2013 under The Companies Act, 1995. The Company's registered office is Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Point Lisas. The Company acts as an investment holding company following its acquisition of 39% of the share capital of Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited ('PPGPL'), in the form of Class B Ordinary Shares of PPGPL.

The Company is a subsidiary of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC) which has 25% controlling interest through the ownership of 100% of the Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company. NGC is owned by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago ('GORTT'). The remainder 75% Class B Ordinary Shares are listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and are publicly traded. The Board of Directors is the body responsible for approving the financial statements and they have the power to amend them after issue.

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies

The note provides a list of other potentially material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

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

(ii) Historic cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2025. The amendments listed below did not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- *Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability*

Under IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, a company uses a spot exchange rate when translating a foreign currency transaction. It is possible that one currency cannot be exchanged into another. This lack of exchangeability may arise when a government imposes controls on capital imports and exports, for example, or when it provides an official exchange rate but limits the volume of foreign currency transactions that can be undertaken at that rate.

Consequently, market participants are unable to buy and sell currency to meet their needs at the official exchange rate and turn instead to unofficial, parallel markets.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended IAS 21 by clarifying when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability.

A currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to exchange that currency for the other currency at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate.

A company's objective when estimating a spot rate is only that it reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments contain no specific requirements for estimating a spot rate.

When estimating a spot rate a company can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment (the rate reflects that at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions); or another estimation technique.

When estimating a spot rate, a company may use any observable exchange rate and adjust it as necessary. This includes using rates from exchange transactions in markets or exchange mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations. However, the technique used needs to meet the estimation objective.

The following are new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate:

- the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable;
- the spot exchange rate used;
- the estimation process; and
- risks to the company because the currency is not exchangeable.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following are new standards and interpretations that have been published that are not mandatory for 30 September 2025 reporting period and have not yet been early adopted the Company.

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ▪ IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendments) | Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments ¹ |
| ▪ IFRS 18 | Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ² |
| ▪ IFRS 19 | Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures ² |
| ▪ IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments) | Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³ |

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted.

³ Effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

• *Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

In May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for contingent features only.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

- *IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

The standard establishes new requirements to the following:

- Presents specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss for all income and expenses into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.
- It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses;
- and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

- *IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)*

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The Company will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

The application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

- *IFRS 19 –Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent)
- it does not have public accountability, and
- its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets), or
- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad Company of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, banks, credit unions, insurance entities, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks often meet this second criterion).

Eligible entities can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statement may do so in its separate financial statements.

- *IFRS 19 –Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (continued)*

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18, it is required to apply a modified set of disclosure requirements set out in an appendix to IFRS 19.

If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it applied the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 with regard to Lack of Exchangeability.

IFRS 19 is not applicable as the Company has public accountability being listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

- *Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

2.2 Foreign currencies

The presentation currency of the Company's financial statements is Trinidad and Tobago dollars ('TT\$'). The Company has determined that its functional currency is the United States dollar ('US\$'). The US\$ is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company's joint venture operates. The Company is an investment holding company and is not engaged in any other activities. Management has analysed primary and secondary factors as guided by IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and has determined that the functional currency of the Company is the US\$. This judgement is made on the basis that all of the Company's income is denominated in US\$ which is consistent with the functional currency of PPGPL.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the reporting date exchange rate.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the translation. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of presenting the financial statements, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into TT\$ using the period-end exchange rate and the operations and cash flows are translated using the average rates of exchange over the period. Exchange differences arising from the translation into the presentation currency are recognised in other comprehensive income and recorded in the Company's translation reserve as a component of equity.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Investment in joint venture

The Company has a 39% investment in Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited, which is a jointly controlled entity involved in the extraction of propane, butane and natural gasoline from the natural gas stream and the marketing, trading and transportation of natural gas liquids in Canada, USA and Mexico via rail. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company does not exercise unilateral control over PPGPL's significant operating and financial decisions and, therefore, accounts for PPGPL under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture.

When the Company's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Company's interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the joint venture), the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

The investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date of acquisition. On acquisition of the investment in the joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Impairment of the investment in the joint venture

The requirements of IAS 28 are applied to determine whether there is any objective evidence that its net investment in the joint venture is impaired. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive.

Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

2.4 Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand are carried at amortised cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and deposits held at call with financial institution, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.5 Receivables and payables

Amounts receivable and payable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(i) *Financial assets*

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified and subsequently measured based on the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

Fair value

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company applies the forward- looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach to assess whether a financial asset or group of financial assets may be impaired.

The Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') for which a 12-month ECL is recognised.
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2') for which 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised.
- 'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. However, none of the Company's financial assets fall into this category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. It is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward looking information.

Credit losses are defined as the difference between all the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity and the cash flows that it actually expects to receive ('cash shortfalls'). This difference is discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets [POCI]).

(iii) *Financial liabilities*

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost.

(iv) *Financial liabilities and equity instruments*

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.7 Revenue recognition

- *Interest* - Interest income is accounted for on the accrual basis.
- *Dividends* - Revenue is recognised when dividends are declared by the investee Company.

2.8 Provisions

The Company recognises a provision when, as a result of a past event, it has a present legal or constructive obligation, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Provisions (continued)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.9 Taxes

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Deferred tax assets arising from tax losses not yet recognised are only carried forward if it is probable that future taxable profit will be sufficient to allow the benefit of the tax losses to be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss.

2.10 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

2.11 Dividends

Dividends to shareholders are recorded in the period in which they are declared by the Board of Directors.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

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3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Classification of investment held in PPGPL as a joint venture

PPGPL is a limited liability company whose legal form confers separation between parties to the joint arrangement and the Company itself, see note 3.3(a) above for details of management's assessments.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation and uncertainty at the reporting period date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

- *Impairment of joint venture*

The Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment of investment in joint venture at each reporting date. Investment in joint venture is tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When Fair Value less Costs of Disposal (FVLCD) calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Refer to Note 9 regarding sensitivity analysis regarding management's impairment assessment.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

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Nine months ended 30 September 2025

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4 Investment in joint venture

(a) *Acquisition of TT Holdings LLC and investment in Phoenix Park (collectively, the 'Acquisition')*

Share for share exchange

On 27 February 2014, NGC exchanged its 100% shareholding in TT Holdings LLC with the Company in exchange for 38,700,000 Class A shares and 116,100,000 Class B shares of the Company, representing 100% of the Company's issued share capital valued at \$3,870,000,000. At the close of this transaction, the Company became the 100% shareholder of TT Holdings LLC, and NGC became the holder of 100% of the Company's issued Class A and Class B shares.

Distribution of investment in specie and dissolution of TT Holdings LLC

As at 24 March 2014, TT Holdings LLC made a distribution in specie whereby all of its net assets, including shares held in Phoenix Park were transferred to the Company. Accordingly, the 39% effective ownership interest in PPGPL previously held by TT Holdings LLC was distributed in specie to the Company in the amount of \$3,870,000,000 and the Company became the direct holder of the 39% effective ownership interest in PPGPL.

(b) *Details of the Company's joint venture at the end of the reporting period is as follows:*

Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. It is owned by NGC NGL Group Limited (51%), Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited (39%) and Pan West Engineers and Constructors LLC (10%), a consortium comprising of Unit Trust Corporation, National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago and National Enterprises Limited. The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is the ultimate parent which controls the National Gas Company, the parent of NGC NGL Group.

The registered office of PPGPL is situated at Rio Grande Drive, Point Lisas. Its principal activity is natural gas processing, aggregation, fractionation and marketing of natural gas liquids. The Group comprises of PPGPL, Phoenix Park TT Energy Holdings Company Limited (PPTTEH) and its subsidiaries as explained below.

In November 2019, Phoenix Park TT Energy Holdings Company Limited (PPTTEH) was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and is 100% owned by Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited. The registered office of the PPTTEH is situated at Rio Grande Drive, Point Lisas. It is a holding company of the fully owned subsidiaries, Phoenix Park Global Energy Holdings LLC (PPGEH) and Phoenix Park (Canada) Energy Marketing Ltd (PPCEM). PPGEH has a 100% owned subsidiary, Phoenix Park Energy Marketing LLC (PPEM). PPEM was incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America as a limited liability company in December 2019. The operations of PPEM focuses on marketing, trading and transportation of natural gas liquids in Canada, USA and Mexico via rail. PPCEM was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada in December 2019 and its principal activity is the marketing, trading and transportation of natural gas liquids in Canada, USA and Mexico via rail.

Effective 1 February 2020, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited through its wholly owned US subsidiary, PPEM, acquired the NGL marketing assets of Twin Eagle Liquids Marketing LLC.

Effective 21 January 2022 and 13 December 2022, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited through its wholly owned US subsidiary, Phoenix Park Energy Marketing LLC, acquired the assets of the Hull Terminal from Keyera Energy Inc. and Rush City terminal from Interstate Fuel & Energy LLC respectively.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Investment in joint venture (continued)

(b) Details of the Company's joint venture at the end of the reporting period is as follows: (continued)

The movement in the carrying value of the Company's 39% share of the assets, liabilities and income and expenses of Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited as at 30 September 2025, 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2024 are included below.

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Share of PPGPL's assets/liabilities:			
Investment in joint venture as at 1 January	864,002	1,016,296	1,016,296
Share of profit in joint venture	66,216	83,807	66,647
Dividends received (Note 7)	(144,867)	(39,396)	(39,381)
Impairment loss on investment (Note 9)	--	--	(184,280)
Exchange rate adjustment	1,030	3,355	4,720
Investment in joint venture	786,381	1,064,062	864,002

The above joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in the Company's financial statements.

(c) Summarised financial information in respect of the Company's joint venture is set out below:

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the PPGPL's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The information was extracted from PPGPL's financial statements for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2024.

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Statement of financial position of PPGPL			
Cash and cash equivalents	818,336	1,096,341	1,102,228
Other current assets	795,962	585,457	704,422
Total current assets	1,614,298	1,681,798	1,806,650
Non-current assets	1,773,691	1,963,475	1,841,123
Total assets	3,387,989	3,645,273	3,647,773
Current financial liabilities	(350,754)	(254,593)	(384,615)
Other current liabilities	(231,487)	(226,646)	(182,031)
Total current liabilities	(582,241)	(481,239)	(566,646)
Other non-current liabilities	(889,551)	(989,851)	(948,247)
Total non-current liabilities	(889,551)	(989,851)	(948,247)
Total liabilities	(1,471,792)	(1,471,090)	(1,514,893)
Net assets	1,916,197	2,174,183	2,132,880

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Investment in joint venture (continued)

(c) Summarised financial information in respect of the Company's joint venture is set out below (continued):

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of PPGPL			
Revenue	3,208,545	2,814,629	3,913,274
Cost of sales	(2,654,963)	(2,236,642)	(3,073,984)
Gross profit	553,582	577,987	839,290
Other expense	--	--	1,735
Operating expenses	(136,879)	(97,899)	(253,615)
Administrative expenses	(78,895)	(114,925)	(142,516)
Impairment of financial assets	(12,879)	--	(2,018)
Distribution costs	(15,991)	(22,195)	(32,241)
Finance cost (net)	(19,298)	(17,007)	(23,730)
Profit before tax	289,640	325,961	386,905
Taxation	(119,855)	(111,072)	(216,015)
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	169,785	214,889	170,890

(d) Reconciliation of the below summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investment in the joint venture recognised in the Company's financial statements:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Net assets of PPGPL	1,916,197	2,174,183	2,132,880
Proportion of the Company's ownership interest in the joint venture	39%	39%	39%
39% of net assets of PPGPL	747,317	847,931	831,823
Excess of investment to carrying amount of PPGPL's net assets	39,064	216,131	32,179
Carrying amount of the Company's investment in the joint venture	786,381	1,064,062	864,002

Reconciliation of the below summarised financial information to the share of profit in the joint venture recognised in the Company's financial statements:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
PPGPL's total profit/(loss) for the period/year	169,785	214,889	170,890
Proportion of the Company's ownership investment in joint venture	39%	39%	39%
Share of profit/(loss) from the investment in joint venture	66,216	83,307	66,647

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Cash at bank and on hand

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>308,473</u>	<u>152,257</u>	<u>165,630</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at a fixed rate on daily deposit rates.

6 Share capital

Authorised:

An unlimited number of ordinary 'A' shares of no par value

An unlimited number of ordinary 'B' shares of no par value

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Issued and fully paid:			
38,700,000 ordinary 'A' shares of no par value	693,030	693,030	693,030
116,100,000 ordinary 'B' shares of no par value	<u>2,079,090</u>	<u>2,079,090</u>	<u>2,079,090</u>
	<u>2,772,120</u>	<u>2,772,120</u>	<u>2,772,120</u>

7 Related party balances and transactions

The following table provides the total amount of material transactions, which have been entered into with related parties and the balances outstanding for the periods ended 30 September 2025, 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2024.

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Amount due to related parties			
The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited:			
Reimbursement for expenses paid on behalf of the Company	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(208)</u>	<u>(236)</u>
Income/(expenses) from related parties			
Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited:			
Dividends received (Note 4 b)	<u>144,867</u>	<u>39,396</u>	<u>39,381</u>
Management fee	<u>(81)</u>	<u>(81)</u>	<u>(81)</u>
Key management compensation			
Directors' fees and allowances	<u>(130)</u>	<u>(145)</u>	<u>(185)</u>
Salaries and related benefits	<u>(1,135)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of three months. The following table presents the details of accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Audit fees	--	--	305
Dividend refunded by Registrar - due to shareholders	4,441	3,365	3,735
Sundry payables	63	137	159
	<u>4,504</u>	<u>3,502</u>	<u>4,199</u>

9 Impairment

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Impairment loss	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(184,280)</u>

10 Legal and professional fees

Legal and professional fees comprise the following:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Corporate secretariat services	246	234	331
Listing and central depository services	304	278	325
Audit fees (Note 10 (a))	--	--	305
Legal professional fees	44	--	94
Penalties – late filing	--	48	48
Management fee	81	81	81
Other fees	--	43	--
	<u>675</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>1,184</u>

- a) Audit fees for the year ended 31 December 2024 totalled \$0.305 million of which \$0.067 million represents additional audit fees for the year 2023. Non-audit fees were not incurred for the current year and prior year.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nine months ended 30 September 2025

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11 Other expenses

Other expenses comprise the following:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Salaries and related benefits	1,135	--	--
Directors' fees and allowances	130	145	185
Green fund levy	433	118	119
Printing and publishing costs	216	193	264
Shareholders' meeting	--	--	170
	<u>1,914</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>738</u>

12 Taxation

a) The taxation charge consists of the following:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Business levy	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

b) Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate:

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	<u>63,756</u>	<u>82,776</u>	<u>(119,411)</u>
Income taxes at the rate of 30%:	19,127	24,833	(35,823)
Tax effect of items not subject to tax: Income derived from dividends from investment in PPGPL and not subject to taxation at the corporate rate	(19,127)	(24,833)	35,823
Business levy	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Tax expense	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

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Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

13 Earnings/(loss) per share

	September 2025	September 2024	December 2024
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	\$0.41	\$0.53	(\$0.77)

The profit/(loss) and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share are as follows:

	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Earnings/(loss) used in the calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share	63,755	82,775	(119,412)
	Shares '000	Shares '000	Shares '000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings/(loss) per share	154,800	154,800	154,800

The Company has no shares with dilutive rights and as such diluted earnings/(loss) per share is not applicable.

14 Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of credit risks, liquidity risk, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and market price risk. Accordingly, the Company's financial performance and position are subject to changes in the financial markets. Overall risk management measures are focused on minimising the potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. Set out below are the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

Categories of financial instruments

	September 2025 \$'000	September 2024 \$'000	December 2024 \$'000
Assets:			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
Cash at bank and on hand	308,473	152,257	165,630
Dividends receivable	--	13,141	--
Total financial assets	<u>308,473</u>	<u>165,398</u>	<u>165,630</u>
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
Due to related party	140	208	236
Trade and other payables	<u>4,504</u>	<u>3,450</u>	<u>4,199</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>4,644</u>	<u>3,658</u>	<u>4,435</u>

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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14 Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors are responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles are carried out by the Executive Management of the Company in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The main risk arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risks. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

a) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financial activities including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

Cash at bank and on hand

These funds are held at a local bank. Management considers the risk of default of this counterparty to be very low.

b) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The primary source of liquidity is expected to be dividend income, which is used to finance working capital and to meet the Company's financial obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities and commitments based on contractual (earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay) undiscounted payments at the statement of financial position date.

	On demand \$'000	Under 3 months \$'000	3 - 12 months \$'000	1 - 4 years \$'000	>5 Years \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 30 September 2025						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	308,473	--	--	--	--	308,473
	308,473	--	--	--	--	308,473
Liabilities						
Due to parent company	--	140	--	--	--	140
Trade and other payables	--	63	4,441	--	--	4,504
	--	203	4,441	--	--	4,644
Net liquidity position	308,473	(203)	(4,441)	--	--	303,829

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(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial risk management (continued)

b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	On demand \$'000	Under 3 months \$'000	3 - 12 months \$'000	1 - 4 years \$'000	>5 Years \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 30 September 2024						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	152,257	--	--	--	--	152,257
Dividend receivable	--	13,141	--	--	--	13,141
	152,257	13,141	--	--	--	165,398
Liabilities						
Due to parent company	--	208	--	--	--	208
Trade and other payables	--	73	3,377	--	--	3,450
	--	281	3,377	--	--	3,658
Net liquidity position	152,257	12,860	(3,377)	--	--	161,740
As at 31 December 2024						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	165,630	--	--	--	--	165,630
	165,630	--	--	--	--	165,630
Liabilities						
Due to parent company	--	236	--	--	--	236
Trade and other payables	--	404	3,795	--	--	4,199
	--	640	3,795	--	--	4,435
Net liquidity position	165,630	(640)	(3,795)	--	--	161,195

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial instruments, known as interest rate price risk. The Company is not currently exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any interest-bearing financial liabilities and interest-bearing financial assets are at fixed rates of interest.

d) Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from exposure with respect to the Trinidad and Tobago dollar. Management monitors its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations on a continuous basis and employs appropriate mitigation strategies.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements Nine months ended 30 September 2025

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial risk management (continued)

d) Foreign currency risk

The following tables show balances outstanding as at 30 September 2025, 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2024 denominated in foreign currencies:

	TT\$ Denominated \$'000	US\$ Denominated \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 30 September 2025			
Assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	1,697	306,776	308,473
Total assets	1,697	306,776	308,473
Liabilities			
Due to parent company/related party	140	--	140
Trade and other payables	4,504	--	4,504
Total liabilities	4,644	--	4,644
Net position	(2,947)	306,776	303,829
As at 30 September 2024			
Assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	719	151,538	152,257
Dividend receivable	--	13,141	13,141
Total assets	719	164,679	165,398
Liabilities			
Due to parent company/related party	208	--	208
Trade and other payables	3,450	--	3,450
Total liabilities	3,658	--	3,658
Net position	(2,939)	164,679	161,740
As at 31 December 2024			
Assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	703	164,927	165,630
Total assets	703	164,927	165,630
Liabilities			
Due to parent company/related party	236	--	236
Trade and other payables	4,199	--	4,199
Total liabilities	4,435	--	4,435
Net position	(3,732)	164,927	161,195

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

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14 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the TT dollar exchange rate with all other variables held constant of the Company's profit/(loss) before taxation.

	Increase/ (decrease) in exchange rate %	Effect on other comprehensive (loss)/income \$'000
As at 30 September 2025	3%	1,913
	(3%)	(1,913)
As at 30 September 2024	3%	2,483
	(3%)	(2,483)
As at 31 December 2024	3%	(3,582)
	(3%)	3,582

(e) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Company's primary source of income is dividend income derived from its underlying investment in PPGPL. PPGPL is exposed to market/feedstock price movements that could adversely affect the value of its financial assets, liabilities and future cash flow.

(f) Capital management

The Company manages its shares as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimises the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company has no borrowings.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to reduce share capital, issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company may prepare expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its operations through its current operating period.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited

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Nine months ended 30 September 2025

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14 Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Fair values

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value but fair value disclosures are required:

Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents and current liabilities are a reasonable estimate of fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

15 Commitments and contingencies

At 30 September 2025, the Company had no contractual commitments or contingencies with third parties or as a result of its investment in joint venture (September 2024: Nil and December 2024: Nil).